

CubeSmart
Form ARS
April 18, 2017
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2016 Annual Report



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(NYSE: CUBE)

CubeSmart (NYSE: CUBE), headquartered in Malvern, Pennsylvania, is one of the largest owners and operators of self-storage properties in the United States. CubeSmart is organized as a Maryland real estate investment trust (REIT). Our stores are designed to offer affordable, easily accessible, and secure storage space for our residential and commercial Customers. As of December 31, 2016, we owned 475 self-storage properties located in 23 states and the District of Columbia containing an aggregate of approximately 32.9 million rentable square feet. In addition, as of December 31, 2016, we managed 316 stores for third parties, bringing the total number of stores we operate to 791.

In 2016, we continued to deliver on our core strategic objectives of:

- ***Producing robust organic growth*** through a deep operating platform and sound fundamental execution;
- ***Growing our portfolio of high-quality, well-positioned storage assets*** concentrated in targeted investment markets with high barriers to entry and the most attractive long-term prospects; and
- ***Maintaining a conservative, unsecured balance sheet*** that provides an attractive long-term cost of capital and the flexibility to support our external growth objectives.

Our focus on these core strategic objectives produced a fourth year of historically strong growth. Funds from operations per share, as adjusted, increased 15.2% and operating cash flow growth supported a 28.6% increase in our annualized common dividend, while still maintaining the lowest payout ratio in the sector.

Robust Organic Growth

Fundamental execution starts with our people. At CubeSmart, we have worked diligently to build a service-oriented culture that fosters the delivery of an exceptional experience to both internal and external Customers. These efforts have resulted in external recognition for outstanding Customer service – namely, a Stevie Award for Customer Service Department of the Year for the fifth year in a row, the 2017 People’s Choice Stevie Award for Favorite Customer Service, and the 2016 ISS Best in Business Best Customer Service Award. Our more than 2,100 dedicated teammates serve with passion and exceed expectations to deliver our Customer-centric service model every day.

We remain committed to building upon our exceptional operating platform, which sets us apart in an industry characterized by broad fragmentation, generic service offerings, and relatively unsophisticated systems. In 2016, we continued to refine our digital marketing platform and benefited from increased overall website traffic, improved conversion rates, and greater efficiency of our marketing spend. Our award-winning National Sales Center continued to set new records for reservation conversion rates, aided by our internally designed Customer relationship management system. Finally, we continue to enhance our revenue management process, ensuring that we maximize the revenue potential from every Customer demand opportunity.

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As a result of these initiatives, same-store net operating income (NOI) grew by 10.2% in 2016, driven by effective rent growth and all-time-high occupancy levels generating 7.0% revenue growth and a 0.3% decrease in annual operating expenses due to favorable weather-related costs and property insurance renewals. Our same-store results are even more remarkable when you consider our same-store NOI growth was 9.6% in 2015, 9.6% in 2014 and 9.3% in 2013.

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A Portfolio of High-Quality, Well-Positioned Storage Assets

CubeSmart's portfolio is concentrated in targeted, high-barrier-to-entry investment markets, including an industry leading market share in New York City. Our external growth strategy is focused on acquiring existing cash-flowing properties, acquiring newly constructed, purpose built stores from merchant builders at the completion of construction, and entering into selective development opportunities with joint-venture partners. In 2016, we continued to enhance our portfolio quality through the acquisition of 25 existing stores for a total of \$334.2 million. We purchased three stores upon the completion of construction and the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for \$69.4 million. Additionally, we opened for operation two new joint venture development properties in 2016 for a total investment of \$64.0 million. Going forward, we expect to selectively invest in additional store acquisitions, new development properties, and joint ventures that generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for the Company.

Our third-party management platform has been, and continues to be, an important part of our portfolio growth and strategy. We continue to see significant and growing interest from private owners who recognize the benefit of CubeSmart's brand, scale advantage and sophisticated operating platform. During the past year, the number of stores in our third-party management program grew by 39.2%, from 227 at the end of 2015 to 316 at the end of 2016.

Importantly, our third-party management platform serves as an attractive pipeline for acquisition opportunities. Since the launch of our third-party management program in 2010, stores acquired from the program have accounted for over \$570 million of acquisition volume. This platform, combined with our deep industry relationships and disciplined investment process, provides us with a significant competitive advantage as we pursue our external growth objectives.

A Conservative, Unsecured Balance Sheet

We have long communicated our objective of maintaining an unsecured balance sheet that affords significant financing and portfolio management flexibility, while supporting an attractive long-term cost of capital. During 2016, both Moody's and Standard & Poor's maintained the Company's credit ratings of Baa2/BBB, respectively. The Company finished 2016 with debt to total gross assets of 38.5% and a secured debt balance that represented just 2.8% of our total gross asset value.

CubeSmart's financial position remains strong and we have proven access to the full array of capital resources. To support our external growth initiatives in 2016, we prudently utilized our at-the-market equity program to sell common shares, raising \$136.1 million in net proceeds, and completed our fourth public offering of unsecured senior notes, raising \$300.0 million. We also used a portion of the senior note proceeds to redeem all \$77.5 million of our outstanding 7.75% Series A preferred shares to lower our long-term cost of capital. Looking forward, we expect to continue to fund growth in a manner that maintains credit metrics consistent with our investment grade ratings.

Value Creation

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At CubeSmart, we are committed to enhancing our high-quality portfolio, sophisticated operating platform, and award-winning Customer service culture. During 2016, we expanded our portfolio in targeted high-barrier markets, delivered historically strong same-store growth, and received national recognition for our Customer service efforts. Demand for self storage remains healthy and we believe our national portfolio is well positioned to meet the competitive challenges of new supply. We thank you for your interest and support as we continue to create long-term value for our shareholders.

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

OR

o **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 001-32324 (CubeSmart)

Commission file number 000-54462 (CubeSmart, L.P.)

CUBESMART

CUBESMART, L.P.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Maryland (CubeSmart)
Delaware (CubeSmart, L.P.)
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

20-1024732 (CubeSmart)
34-1837021 (CubeSmart, L.P.)
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

5 Old Lancaster Road
Malvern, Pennsylvania
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

19355
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(610) 535-5000**

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

| Title of each class | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|---|--|
| Common Shares, \$0.01 par value per share, of CubeSmart | New York Stock Exchange |

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **Units of General Partnership Interest of CubeSmart, L.P.**

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

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| CubeSmart | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CubeSmart, L.P. | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| CubeSmart | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CubeSmart, L.P. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| CubeSmart | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CubeSmart, L.P. | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

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CubeSmart Yes No
CubeSmart, L.P. Yes No

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

CubeSmart Yes No
CubeSmart, L.P. Yes No

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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

CubeSmart:
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
CubeSmart, 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).

CubeSmart Yes No
CubeSmart, L.P. Yes No

As of June 30, 2016, the last business day of CubeSmart's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of common shares held by non-affiliates of CubeSmart was \$5,504,356,819. As of February 15, 2017, the number of common shares of CubeSmart outstanding was 180,171,863.

As of June 30, 2016, the last business day of CubeSmart, L.P.'s most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the 2,220,874 units of limited partnership (the "OP Units") held by non-affiliates of CubeSmart, L.P. was \$68,580,589 based upon the last reported sale price of \$30.88 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2016 of the common shares of CubeSmart, the sole general partner of CubeSmart, L.P. (For this computation, the market value of all OP Units beneficially owned by CubeSmart has been excluded.)

Documents incorporated by reference: Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of CubeSmart to be filed subsequently with the SEC are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 of CubeSmart (the Parent Company or CubeSmart) and CubeSmart, 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, and/or the Operating Partnership.

The Parent Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and, as of December 31, 2016, owned a 98.9% interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining 1.1% 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.

Management operates the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership as one enterprise. The management teams of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are identical, and their constituents are officers of both the Parent Company and of the Operating Partnership.

There are a few differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, which are reflected in the note 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 a consolidated enterprise. 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 substantive difference between the Parent Company's and the Operating Partnership's filings is the fact that the Parent Company is a REIT with public equity, while the Operating Partnership is a partnership with no publicly traded equity. In the financial statements, this difference is primarily reflected in the equity (or capital for Operating Partnership) section of the consolidated balance sheets and in the consolidated statements of equity (or capital). Apart from the different equity treatment, the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are nearly identical.

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:

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- 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.

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

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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's operations on a consolidated basis and how management operates the Company.

This report also includes separate Item 9A - Controls and Procedures sections, signature pages and 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 Financial Officer of the Parent Company and the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Operating Partnership have made the requisite certifications and that the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are compliant with Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and 18 U.S.C. §1350.

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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, or this Report, together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, contain certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning the Company's plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, future revenues or performance, capital expenditures, financing needs, plans or intentions relating to acquisitions and other information that is not historical information. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as believes, expects, estimates, may, will, should, anticipates, or intends or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology in discussions of strategy. Such statements are based on assumptions and expectations that may not be realized and are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which cannot be predicted with accuracy and some of which might not even be anticipated. Although we believe the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, future events and actual results, performance, transactions or achievements, financial and otherwise, may differ materially from the results, performance, transactions or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. As a result, you should not rely on or construe any forward-looking statements in this Report, or which management may make orally or in writing from time to time, as predictions of future events or as guarantees of future performance. We caution you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Report or as of the dates otherwise indicated in the statements. All of our forward-looking statements, including those in this Report, are qualified in their entirety by this statement.

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in or contemplated by this Report. Any forward-looking statements should be considered in light of the risks and uncertainties referred to in Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Report and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- national and local economic, business, real estate and other market conditions;
- the competitive environment in which we operate, including our ability to maintain or raise occupancy and rental rates;
- the execution of our business plan;
- the availability of external sources of capital;
- financing risks, including the risk of over-leverage and the corresponding risk of default on our mortgage and

other debt and potential inability to refinance existing indebtedness;

- increases in interest rates and operating costs;
- counterparty non-performance related to the use of derivative financial instruments;
- our ability to maintain our Parent Company's qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes;
- acquisition and development risks;
- increases in taxes, fees, and assessments from state and local jurisdictions;
- risks of investing through joint ventures;
- changes in real estate and zoning laws or regulations;
- risks related to natural disasters;
- potential environmental and other liabilities;
- other factors affecting the real estate industry generally or the self-storage industry in particular; and

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- other risks identified in this Report and, from time to time, in other reports that we file with the SEC or in other documents that we publicly disseminate.

Given these uncertainties and the other risks identified elsewhere in this Report, we caution readers not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as may be required by securities laws. Because of the factors referred to above, the future events discussed in or incorporated by reference in this Report may not occur and actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from that anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a self-administered and self-managed real estate company focused primarily on the ownership, operation, management, acquisition, and development of self-storage properties in the United States.

As of December 31, 2016, we owned 475 self-storage properties located in 23 states and in the District of Columbia containing an aggregate of approximately 32.9 million rentable square feet. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 89.7% of the rentable square footage at our owned stores was leased to approximately 269,000 customers, and no single customer represented a significant concentration of our revenues. As of December 31, 2016, we owned stores in the District of Columbia and the following 23 states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia. In addition, as of December 31, 2016, we managed 316 stores for third parties (including 116 stores containing an aggregate of approximately 6.8 million rentable square feet as part of three separate unconsolidated real estate ventures) bringing the total number of stores we owned and/or managed to 791. As of December 31, 2016, we managed stores for third parties in the following 26 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia.

Our self-storage properties are designed to offer affordable and easily-accessible storage space for our residential and commercial customers. Our customers rent storage cubes for their exclusive use, typically on a month-to-month basis. Additionally, some of our stores offer outside storage areas for vehicles and boats. Our stores are designed to accommodate both residential and commercial customers, with features such as wide aisles and load-bearing capabilities for large truck access. All of our stores have a storage associate available to assist our customers during business hours, and 285, or approximately 60.0%, of our owned stores have a manager who resides in an apartment at the store. Our customers can access their storage cubes during business hours, and some of our stores provide customers with 24-hour access through computer-controlled access systems. Our goal is to provide customers with the highest standard of physical attributes and service in the industry. To that end, 401, or approximately 84.4%, of our owned stores include climate-controlled cubes.

The Parent Company was formed in July 2004 as a Maryland REIT. The Parent Company owns its assets and conducts its business through the Operating Partnership, and its subsidiaries. The Parent Company controls the Operating Partnership as its sole general partner and, as of

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December 31, 2016, owned an approximately 98.9% interest in the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership was formed in July 2004 as a Delaware limited partnership and has been engaged in virtually all aspects of the self-storage business, including the development, acquisition, management, ownership and operation of self-storage properties.

Acquisition and Disposition Activity

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we owned 475 and 445 stores, respectively, that contained an aggregate of 32.9 million and 30.4 million rentable square feet with occupancy rates of 89.7% and 90.2%, respectively. A complete listing of, and additional information about, our stores is included in Item 2 of this Report. The following is a summary of our 2016, 2015 and 2014 acquisition and disposition activity:

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| Asset/Portfolio | Market | Transaction Date | Number of Stores | Purchase / Sale Price (in thousands) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>2016 Acquisitions:</i> | | | | |
| Metro DC Asset | Baltimore / DC | January 2016 | 1 | \$ 21,000 |
| Texas Assets | Texas Markets - Major | January 2016 | 2 | 24,800 |
| New York Asset | New York / Northern NJ | January 2016 | 1 | 48,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | January 2016 | 1 | 11,600 |
| Connecticut Asset | Connecticut | February 2016 | 1 | 19,000 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | March 2016 | 1 | 11,600 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | March 2016 | 3 | 47,925 |
| Colorado Asset | Denver | April 2016 | 1 | 11,350 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | April 2016 | 1 | 11,600 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | May 2016 | 1 | 10,100 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | May 2016 | 1 | 10,800 |
| Illinois Asset | Chicago | May 2016 | 1 | 12,350 |
| Illinois Asset | Chicago | May 2016 | 1 | 16,000 |
| Massachusetts Asset | Massachusetts | June 2016 | 1 | 14,300 |
| Nevada Assets | Las Vegas | July 2016 | 2 | 23,200 |
| Arizona Asset | Phoenix | August 2016 | 1 | 14,525 |
| Minnesota Asset | Minneapolis | August 2016 | 1 | 15,150 |
| Colorado Asset | Denver | August 2016 | 1 | 15,600 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | September 2016 | 1 | 6,100 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | September 2016 | 1 | 5,300 |
| Nevada Asset | Las Vegas | October 2016 | 1 | 13,250 |
| North Carolina Asset | Charlotte | November 2016 | 1 | 10,600 |
| Arizona Asset | Phoenix | November 2016 | 1 | 14,000 |
| Nevada Asset | Las Vegas | December 2016 | 1 | 14,900 |
| | | | 28 | \$ 403,550 |
| <i>2015 Acquisitions:</i> | | | | |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | February 2015 | 1 | \$ 7,295 |
| HSRE Assets | Chicago | March 2015 | 4 | 27,500 |
| Arizona Asset | Arizona / Las Vegas | March 2015 | 1 | 7,900 |
| Tennessee Asset | Tennessee | March 2015 | 1 | 6,575 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | April 2015 | 1 | 15,795 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | May 2015 | 1 | 7,300 |
| Arizona Asset | Arizona / Las Vegas | June 2015 | 1 | 10,100 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | June 2015 | 1 | 10,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | July 2015 | 1 | 14,200 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | July 2015 | 1 | 17,000 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | July 2015 | 1 | 19,200 |
| New York/New Jersey Assets | New York / Northern NJ | August 2015 | 2 | 24,823 |
| New Jersey Asset | New York / Northern NJ | December 2015 | 1 | 14,350 |
| PSI Assets | Various (see note 4) | December 2015 | 12 | 109,824 |
| | | | 29 | \$ 292,362 |
| <i>2015 Dispositions:</i> | | | | |
| Texas Assets | Texas Markets - Major | October 2015 | 7 | \$ 28,000 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | October 2015 | 1 | 9,800 |
| | | | 8 | \$ 37,800 |
| <i>2014 Acquisitions:</i> | | | | |
| Connecticut Asset | Connecticut | January 2014 | 1 | \$ 4,950 |
| Florida Asset | Miami / Ft. Lauderdale | January 2014 | 1 | 14,000 |

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| | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----|------------|
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | January 2014 | 2 | 14,450 |
| California Asset | Other West | January 2014 | 1 | 8,300 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | February 2014 | 1 | 15,800 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | February 2014 | 1 | 15,500 |
| Arizona Asset | Arizona / Las Vegas | March 2014 | 1 | 14,750 |
| Pennsylvania Asset | Philadelphia / Southern NJ | March 2014 | 1 | 7,350 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | March 2014 | 1 | 8,225 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | April 2014 | 1 | 6,450 |
| New York Assets | New York / Northern NJ | April 2014 | 2 | 55,000 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | April 2014 | 1 | 11,406 |
| Massachusetts Asset | Other Northeast | April 2014 | 1 | 11,100 |
| Indiana Asset | Other Midwest | May 2014 | 1 | 8,400 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | June 2014 | 3 | 35,000 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | July 2014 | 2 | 15,800 |
| Massachusetts Asset | Boston | September 2014 | 1 | 23,100 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | October 2014 | 1 | 7,700 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | October 2014 | 1 | 8,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | October 2014 | 1 | 7,750 |
| HSRE Assets | Various (see note 4) | November 2014 | 22 | 195,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | December 2014 | 1 | 18,650 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | December 2014 | 3 | 18,200 |
| New York Asset | New York / Northern NJ | December 2014 | 1 | 38,000 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | December 2014 | 1 | 4,345 |
| | | | 53 | \$ 568,226 |

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The comparability of our results of operations is affected by the timing of acquisition and disposition activities during the periods reported. As of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we owned 475, 445, and 421 self-storage properties and related assets, respectively. The following table summarizes the change in number of owned stores from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2016:

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Balance - January 1 | 445 | 421 | 366 |
| Stores acquired | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Stores developed | 1 | | 2 |
| Balance - March 31 | 456 | 428 | 378 |
| Stores acquired | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Stores developed | 1 | 1 | |
| Balance - June 30 | 464 | 433 | 387 |
| Stores acquired | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| Balance - September 30 | 471 | 438 | 390 |
| Stores acquired | 4 | 13 | 31 |
| Stores developed | | 2 | |
| Stores sold | | (8) | |
| Balance - December 31 | 475 | 445 | 421 |

Financing and Investing Activities

The following summarizes certain financing and investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2016:

- Store Acquisitions.* During 2016, we acquired 28 self-storage properties located throughout the United States for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$403.6 million. In connection with these acquisitions, we allocated a portion of the purchase price paid for each store to the intangible value of in-place leases which aggregated to \$18.8 million.
- Development Activity.* During 2016, we completed construction and opened for operation two stores developed through two separate joint ventures. Both of the self-storage properties are located in New York. We invested a total of \$64.0 million in the development of these two stores. Subsequent to the opening of the stores, the noncontrolling members put their 49% ownership interest in each venture to us. As of December 31, 2016, we had five joint venture development properties and two wholly-owned development properties under construction. We anticipate investing a total of \$303.5 million related to these seven projects, and construction for all projects is expected to be completed by the fourth quarter of 2018.
- Development Commitments.* During 2016, we acquired three self-storage properties in New York (1) and Texas (2) for an aggregate purchase price of \$69.4 million after the completion of construction and the issuance of the certificate of occupancy. During 2016, we also entered into contracts to purchase one store in Florida and one store in

Illinois after the completion of construction and the issuance of the certificate of occupancy. As of December 31, 2016, we had four stores under contract, including two stores that went under contract in 2015, for a total acquisition price of \$61.1 million. These four acquisitions are subject to due diligence and other customary closing conditions and no assurance can be provided that these acquisitions will be completed on the terms described, or at all.

- *At-The-Market Equity Program.* During 2016, under our at-the-market equity program, we sold a total of 4.4 million common shares at an average sales price of \$31.25 per share, resulting in net proceeds under the program of \$136.1 million, after deducting offering costs. As of December 31, 2016, 5.8 million common shares remained available for sale under the program. The proceeds from the sales conducted during the year ended December 31, 2016 were used to fund acquisitions of self-storage properties and for general corporate purposes.
- *Preferred Share Redemption.* On November 2, 2016, we completed the redemption of all of our 3,100,000 outstanding shares of 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a cash redemption price of \$25.00 per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends. The redemption price of \$77.5 million was paid by the Company from available cash balances.
- *Debt Offering.* On August 15, 2016, we completed the issuance and sale of \$300.0 million in aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes due September 1, 2026 which bear interest at a rate of 3.125% per annum. Net proceeds from the

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offerings were used to repay outstanding indebtedness under our Revolver (defined below) and for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions, investments in joint ventures, and repayment or repurchase of other indebtedness.

- *Mortgage Loans.* During 2016, we repaid five mortgage loans aggregating \$34.9 million and assumed two mortgage loans with a combined outstanding principal balance of \$38.5 million as of December 31, 2016.

Business Strategy

Our business strategy consists of several elements:

- **Maximize cash flow from our stores** Our operating strategy focuses on maximizing sustainable rents at our stores while achieving and sustaining occupancy targets. We utilize our operating systems and experienced personnel to manage the balance between rental rates, discounts, and physical occupancy with an objective of maximizing our rental revenue.
- **Acquire stores within targeted markets** During 2017, we intend to pursue selective acquisitions in markets that we believe have high barriers to entry, strong demographic fundamentals, and demand for storage in excess of storage capacity. We believe the self-storage industry will continue to afford us opportunities for growth through acquisitions due to the highly fragmented composition of the industry. In the past, we have formed joint ventures with unaffiliated third parties, and in the future we may form additional joint ventures to facilitate the funding of future developments or acquisitions.
- **Dispose of stores** During 2017, we intend to continue to evaluate opportunities to reduce exposure in slower growth, lower barrier-to-entry markets. We intend to use proceeds from these transactions to fund acquisitions within targeted markets.
- **Grow our third-party management business** We intend to pursue additional third-party management opportunities. We intend to leverage our current platform to take advantage of consolidation in the industry. We plan to utilize our relationships with third-party owners to help source future acquisitions.

Investment and Market Selection Process

We maintain a disciplined and focused process in the acquisition and development of self-storage properties. Our investment committee, comprised of five senior officers and led by Christopher P. Marr, our Chief Executive Officer, oversees our investment process. Our investment process involves six stages – identification, initial due diligence, economic assessment, investment committee approval (and when required, the approval of our Board of Trustees (the Board)), final due diligence, and documentation. Through our investment committee, we intend to focus on the following criteria:

- **Targeted markets** Our targeted markets include areas where we currently maintain management that can be extended to additional stores, or where we believe that we can acquire a significant number of stores efficiently and within a short period of time. We evaluate both the broader market and the immediate area, typically three miles around the store, for its ability to support above-average demographic growth. We seek to increase our presence primarily in areas that we expect will experience growth, including the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic areas of the United States and areas within Georgia, Florida, Texas, Illinois, and California, and to enter additional markets should suitable opportunities arise.
- **Quality of store** We focus on self-storage properties that have good visibility and are located near retail centers, which typically provide high traffic corridors and are generally located near residential communities and commercial customers.
- **Growth potential** We target acquisitions that offer growth potential through increased operating efficiencies and, in some cases, through additional leasing efforts, renovations, or expansions. In addition to acquiring single stores, we seek to invest in portfolio acquisitions, including those offering significant potential for increased operating efficiency and the ability to spread our fixed costs across a large base of stores.

Segment

We have one reportable segment: we own, operate, develop, manage, and acquire self-storage properties.

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Concentration

Our self-storage properties are located in major metropolitan areas as well as suburban areas and have numerous customers per store. No single customer represented a significant concentration of our 2016 revenues. Our stores in Florida, New York, Texas, and California provided approximately 17%, 16%, 10% and 8%, respectively, of our total 2016 revenues and approximately 18%, 16%, 10% and 8%, respectively, of our total 2015 revenues.

Seasonality

We typically experience seasonal fluctuations in occupancy levels at our stores, with the levels generally slightly higher during the summer months due to increased moving activity.

Financing Strategy

We maintain a capital structure that we believe is reasonable and prudent and that will enable us to have ample cash flow to cover debt service and make distributions to our shareholders. As of December 31, 2016, our debt to total capitalization ratio (determined by dividing the carrying value of our total indebtedness by the sum of (a) the market value of the Parent Company's outstanding common shares, preferred shares and units of the Operating Partnership held by third parties and (b) the carrying value of our total indebtedness) was approximately 24.7% compared to approximately 18.5% as of December 31, 2015. Our ratio of debt to the undepreciated cost of our total assets as of December 31, 2016 was approximately 38.5% compared to approximately 33.8% as of December 31, 2015. We expect to finance additional investments in self-storage properties through the most attractive sources of capital available at the time of the transaction, in a manner consistent with maintaining a strong financial position and future financial flexibility, subject to limitations on incurrence of indebtedness in our unsecured credit facilities and the indenture that governs our unsecured notes. These capital sources may include existing cash, borrowings under the Revolver, additional secured or unsecured financings, sales of common or preferred shares of the Parent Company in public offerings or private placements, additional issuances of debt securities, issuances of common or preferred units in our Operating Partnership in exchange for contributed properties, and formations of joint ventures. We also may sell stores that we no longer view as core assets and use the sales proceeds to fund other acquisitions.

Competition

Self-storage properties compete based on a number of factors, including location, rental rates, security, suitability of the store's design to prospective customers' needs, and the manner in which the store is operated and marketed. In particular, the number of competing self-storage properties in a market could have a material effect on our occupancy levels, rental rates and on the overall operating performance of our stores. We believe that the primary competition for potential customers of any of our self-storage properties comes from other self-storage properties within a three-mile radius of that store. We believe our stores are well-positioned within their respective markets, and we emphasize customer service, convenience, security, professionalism, and cleanliness.

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Our key competitors include local and regional operators as well as the other public self-storage REITS, including Public Storage, Extra Space Storage Inc., and Life Storage, Inc. These companies, some of which operate significantly more stores than we do and have greater resources than we have, and other entities may be able to accept more risk than we determine is prudent for us, including risks with respect to the geographic proximity of investments and the payment of higher acquisition prices. This competition may reduce the number of suitable acquisition opportunities available to us, increase the price required to acquire stores, and reduce the demand for self-storage space at our stores. Nevertheless, we believe that our experience in operating, managing, acquiring, developing, and obtaining financing for self-storage properties should enable us to compete effectively.

Government Regulation

We are subject to various laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to lien sale rights and procedures and various federal, state, and local regulations that apply generally to the ownership of real property and the operation of self-storage properties.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and applicable state accessibility act laws (collectively, the ADA), all places of public accommodation are required to meet federal requirements related to physical access and use by disabled persons. A number of other federal, state, and local laws may also impose access and other similar requirements at our stores. A failure to comply with the ADA or similar state or local requirements could result in the governmental imposition of fines or the award of damages to private litigants affected by the noncompliance. Although we believe that our stores comply in all material respects with these requirements (or would be eligible for applicable exemptions from material requirements because of adaptive assistance provided), a determination that one or more

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of our stores is not in compliance with the ADA or similar state or local requirements would result in the incurrence of additional costs associated with bringing the stores into compliance.

Under various federal, state, and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner or operator of real property may become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released on or in its property. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the release of such hazardous substances. The presence of hazardous substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, when released, may adversely affect the property owner's ability to sell the real estate or to borrow using the real estate as collateral, and may cause the property owner to incur substantial remediation costs. In addition to claims for cleanup costs, the presence of hazardous substances on a property could result in a claim by a private party for personal injury or a claim by an adjacent property owner or user for property damage. We may also become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances stored at the properties by a customer even though storage of hazardous substances would be without our knowledge or approval and in violation of the customer's storage lease agreement with us.

Our practice is to conduct or obtain environmental assessments in connection with the acquisition or development of properties. Whenever the environmental assessment for one of our stores indicates that a store is impacted by soil or groundwater contamination from prior owners/operators or other sources, we work with our environmental consultants and, where appropriate, state governmental agencies, to ensure that the store is either cleaned up, that no cleanup is necessary because the low level of contamination poses no significant risk to public health or the environment, or that the responsibility for cleanup rests with a third party. In certain cases, we have purchased environmental liability insurance coverage to indemnify us against claims for contamination or other adverse environmental conditions that may affect a property.

We are not aware of any environmental cleanup liability that we believe will have a material adverse effect on us. We cannot provide assurance, however, that these environmental assessments and investigations have revealed or will reveal all potential environmental liabilities, that no prior owner created any material environmental condition not known to us or the independent consultant or that future events or changes in environmental laws will not result in the imposition of environmental liability on us.

We have not received notice from any governmental authority of any material noncompliance, claim, or liability in connection with any of our stores, nor have we been notified of a claim for personal injury or property damage by a private party in connection with any of our stores relating to environmental conditions.

We are not aware of any environmental condition with respect to any of our stores that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, and we do not expect that the cost of compliance with environmental regulations will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. We cannot provide assurance, however, that this will continue to be the case.

Insurance

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio. We carry environmental insurance coverage on certain stores in our portfolio. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage, and industry practice. We do not carry insurance for losses such as loss from

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riots, war or acts of God, and, in some cases, flood and environmental hazards, because such coverage is either not available or not available at commercially reasonable rates. Some of our policies, such as those covering losses due to terrorist activities, hurricanes, floods and earthquakes, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses. We also carry liability insurance to insure against personal injuries that might be sustained at our stores as well as director and officer liability insurance.

Offices

Our principal executive offices are located at 5 Old Lancaster Road, Malvern, PA 19355. Our telephone number is (610) 535-5000.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we employed 2,136 employees, of whom 292 were corporate executive and administrative personnel and 1,844 were property-level personnel. We believe that our relations with our employees are good. Our employees are not unionized.

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Available Information

We file registration statements, proxy statements, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, with the SEC. You may obtain copies of these documents by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330, or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Our internet website address is www.cubesmart.com. You also can obtain on our website, free of charge, copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, after we electronically file such reports or amendments with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Our internet website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this Report.

Also available on our website, free of charge, are copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, and the charters for each of the committees of our Board—the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, and the Compensation Committee. Copies of each of these documents are also available in print free of charge, upon request by any shareholder. You can obtain copies of these documents by contacting Investor Relations by mail at 5 Old Lancaster Road, Malvern, PA 19355.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Overview

An investment in our securities involves various risks. Investors should carefully consider the risks set forth below together with other information contained in this Report. These risks are not the only ones that we may face. Additional risks not presently known to us, or that we currently consider immaterial, may also impair our business, financial condition, operating results, and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Risks Related to our Business and Operations

Adverse macroeconomic and business conditions may significantly and negatively affect our rental rates, occupancy levels and therefore our results of operations.

We are susceptible to the effects of adverse macro-economic events that can result in higher unemployment, shrinking demand for products, large-scale business failures and tight credit markets. Our results of operations are sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions that impact consumer spending, including discretionary spending, as well as to increased bad debts due to recessionary pressures. Adverse economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income, such as employment levels, business conditions, interest rates, tax rates, and fuel and energy costs, could reduce consumer spending or cause consumers to shift their spending to other products and services. A general reduction in the level of discretionary spending or shifts in consumer discretionary spending could adversely affect our growth and profitability.

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It is difficult to determine the breadth and duration of the economic and financial market disruptions and the many ways in which they may affect our customers and our business in general. Nonetheless, continuation or further worsening of these difficult financial and macroeconomic conditions could have a significant adverse effect on our sales, profitability, and results of operations.

Many states and local jurisdictions are facing severe budgetary problems which may have an adverse impact on our business and financial results.

Many states and jurisdictions are facing severe budgetary problems. Action that may be taken in response to these problems, such as increases in property taxes on commercial properties, changes to sales taxes or other governmental efforts, including mandating medical insurance for employees, could adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Our financial performance is dependent upon economic and other conditions of the markets in which our stores are located.

We are susceptible to adverse developments in the markets in which we operate, such as business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, relocations of businesses, changing demographics, and other factors. Our stores in Florida, New York, Texas, and California accounted for approximately 17%, 16%, 10% and 8%, respectively, of our total 2016 revenues. As a result of this geographic concentration of our stores, we are particularly susceptible to adverse market conditions in these areas. Any adverse economic or real estate developments in these markets, or in any of the other markets in which we operate, or any decrease in demand for self-storage space

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resulting from the local business climate, could adversely affect our rental revenues, which could impair our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and pay distributions to our shareholders.

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We intend to continue to acquire individual and portfolios of self-storage properties. The purchase agreements that we enter into in connection with acquisitions typically contain closing conditions that need to be satisfied before the acquisitions can be consummated. The satisfaction of many of these conditions is outside of our control, and we therefore cannot assure you that any of our pending or future acquisitions will be consummated. These conditions include, among other things, satisfactory examination of the title to the properties, the ability to obtain title insurance and customary closing conditions. Moreover, in the event we are unable to complete pending or future acquisitions, we may have incurred significant legal, accounting, and other transaction costs in connection with such acquisitions without realizing the expected benefits.

Those acquisitions that we do consummate would increase our size and may potentially alter our capital structure. Although we believe that future acquisitions that we complete will enhance our financial performance, the success of acquisitions is subject to the risks that:

- acquisitions may fail to perform as expected;
- the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be higher than our estimates;
- we may be unable to obtain acquisition financing on favorable terms;
- acquisitions 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 an unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- there is only limited recourse, or no recourse, to the former owners of newly acquired properties for unknown or undisclosed liabilities such as the clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination; claims by customers, vendors, or other persons arising on account of actions or omissions of the former owners of the properties; and claims by local governments, adjoining property owners, property owner associations, and easement holders for fees, assessments, or taxes on other property-related changes. 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.

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In addition, we do not always obtain third-party appraisals of acquired properties (and instead rely on value determinations by our senior management) and the consideration we pay in exchange for those properties may exceed the value determined by third-party appraisals.

We will incur costs and will face integration challenges when we acquire additional stores.

As we acquire or develop additional self-storage properties, we will be subject to risks associated with integrating and managing new stores, including customer retention and mortgage default risks. In the case of a large portfolio purchase, we could experience strains in our existing information management capacity. In addition, acquisitions or developments may cause disruptions in our operations and divert management attention away from day-to-day operations. Furthermore, our income may decline because we will be required to expense acquisition-related costs and amortize in future periods costs for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets. Our failure to successfully integrate any future acquisitions into our portfolio could have an adverse effect on our operating costs and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

The acquisition of new stores that lack operating history with us will make it more difficult to predict revenue potential.

We intend to continue to acquire additional stores. These acquisitions could fail to perform in accordance with expectations. If we fail to accurately estimate occupancy levels, rental rates, operating costs, or costs of improvements to bring an acquired store up to the standards established for our intended market position, the performance of the store may be below expectations. Acquired stores may have characteristics or deficiencies affecting their valuation or revenue potential that we have not yet discovered. We cannot assure that the performance of stores acquired by us will increase or be maintained under our management.

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Our development activities may be more costly or difficult to complete than we anticipate.

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

- the unavailability of favorable financing sources in the debt and equity markets;
- construction cost overruns, including on account of rising interest rates, diminished availability of materials and labor, and increases in the costs of materials and labor;
- construction delays and failure to achieve target occupancy levels and rental rates, resulting in a lower than projected return on our investment; and
- complications (including building moratoriums and anti-growth legislation) in obtaining necessary zoning, occupancy, and other governmental permits.

We depend on external sources of capital that are outside of our control; the unavailability of capital from external sources could adversely affect our ability to acquire or develop stores, satisfy our debt obligations, and/or make distributions to shareholders.

We depend on external sources of capital to fund acquisitions and development, to satisfy our debt obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders required to maintain our status as a REIT, and these sources of capital may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. Our access to external sources of capital depends on a number of factors, including the market's perception of our growth potential and our current and potential future earnings and our ability to continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. If we are unable to obtain external sources of capital, we may not be able to acquire or develop properties when strategic opportunities exist, satisfy our debt obligations or make distributions to shareholders that would permit us to qualify as a REIT or avoid paying tax on our REIT taxable income.

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

Our stores and any other stores we acquire or develop in the future are and will be subject to operating risks common to real estate in general, any or all of which may negatively affect us. Our stores are subject to increases in operating expenses such as real estate and other taxes, personnel costs including the cost of providing specific medical coverage to our employees, utilities, insurance, administrative expenses, and costs for repairs and maintenance. If operating expenses increase without a corresponding increase in revenues, our profitability could diminish and limit our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

We cannot assure our ability to pay dividends in the future.

Historically, we have paid quarterly distributions to our shareholders, and we intend to continue to pay quarterly dividends and to make distributions to our shareholders in amounts such that all or substantially all of our taxable income in each year, subject to certain adjustments, is distributed. This, along with other factors, should enable us to continue to qualify for the tax benefits accorded to a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. We have not established a minimum dividends payment level, and all future distributions will be made at the discretion of our Board. Our ability to pay dividends will depend upon, among other factors:

- the operational and financial performance of our stores;
- capital expenditures with respect to existing and newly acquired stores;
- general and administrative costs associated with our operation as a publicly-held REIT;
- maintenance of our REIT status;
- the amount of, and the interest rates on, our debt;
- the absence of significant expenditures relating to environmental and other regulatory matters; and
- other risk factors described in this Report.

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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.

If we are unable to promptly re-let our cubes or if the rates upon such re-letting are significantly lower than expected, then our business and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We derive revenues principally from rents received from customers who rent cubes at our self-storage properties under month-to-month leases. Any delay in re-letting cubes as vacancies arise would reduce our revenues and harm our operating results. In addition, lower than expected rental rates upon re-letting could adversely affect our revenues and impede our growth.

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

We have in the past co-invested with, and we may continue to co-invest with, third parties through joint ventures. In any such joint venture, we may not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the stores owned through joint ventures. Investments in joint ventures may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including the possibility that joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Joint venture partners may have business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments also have the potential risk of impasse on strategic decisions, such as a sale, in cases where neither we nor the joint venture partner would have full control over the joint venture. In other circumstances, joint venture partners may have the ability without our agreement to make certain major decisions, including decisions about sales, capital expenditures, and/or financing. Any disputes that may arise between us and our joint venture partners could result in litigation or arbitration that could increase our expenses and distract our officers and/or Trustees from focusing their time and effort on our business. In addition, we might in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our joint venture partners, and the activities of a joint venture could adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, even though we do not control the joint venture.

We face significant competition for customers and acquisition and development opportunities.

Actions by our competitors may decrease or prevent increases of the occupancy and rental rates of our stores. We compete with numerous developers, owners, and operators of self-storage properties, including other REITs, some of which own or may in the future own stores similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our stores are located and some of which may have greater capital resources. In addition, due to the relatively low cost of each individual self-storage property, other developers, owners, and operators have the capability to build additional stores that may compete with our stores.

If our competitors build new stores that compete with our stores or offer space at rental rates below the rental rates we currently charge our customers, we may lose potential customers, and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain customers when our customers' leases expire. As a result, our financial condition, cash flow, cash available for distribution, market price of our shares, and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations could be materially adversely affected. In addition, increased competition for customers may require us to make capital improvements to our stores that we would not have otherwise made. Any unbudgeted capital improvements we undertake may reduce cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

We also face significant competition for acquisitions and development opportunities. Some of our competitors have greater financial resources than we do and a greater ability to borrow funds to acquire stores. These competitors may also be willing to accept more risk than we can prudently manage, including risks with respect to the geographic proximity of investments and the payment of higher acquisition prices. This competition for investments may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities available to us, may increase acquisition costs and may reduce demand for self-storage space in certain areas where our stores are located and, as a result, adversely affect our operating results.

We may become subject to litigation or threatened litigation which may divert management's time and attention, require us to pay damages and expenses, or restrict the operation of our business.

We may become subject to disputes with commercial parties with whom we maintain relationships or other parties with whom we do business. Any such dispute could result in litigation between us and the other parties. Whether or not any dispute actually proceeds to litigation, we may be required to devote significant management time and attention to its successful resolution (through litigation, settlement, or otherwise), which would detract from our management's ability to focus on our business. Any such resolution could involve the payment of damages or expenses by us, which may be significant. In addition, any such resolution could involve our agreement with terms that restrict the operation of our business.

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There are other commercial parties, at both a local and national level, that may assert that our use of our brand names and other intellectual property conflict with their rights to use brand names, internet domains, and other intellectual property that they consider to be similar to ours. Any such commercial dispute and related resolution would involve all of the risks described above, including, in particular, our agreement to restrict the use of our brand name or other intellectual property.

We also could be sued for personal injuries and/or property damage occurring on our properties. We maintain liability insurance with limits that we believe adequate to provide for the defense and/or payment of any damages arising from such lawsuits. There can be no assurance that such coverage will cover all costs and expenses from such suits.

Potential losses may not be covered by insurance, which could result in the loss of our investment in a property and the future cash flows from the property.

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice. We do not carry insurance for losses such as loss from riots, war or acts of God, and, in some cases, flooding and environmental hazards, because such coverage is not available or is not available at commercially reasonable rates. Some of our policies, such as those covering losses due to terrorism, hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses. If we experience a loss at a store that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in that store as well as the anticipated future cash flows from that store. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it impractical or undesirable to use insurance proceeds to replace a store after it has been damaged or destroyed. In addition, if the damaged stores are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these stores were irreparably damaged.

Our insurance coverage may not comply with certain loan requirements.

Certain of our stores serve as collateral for our mortgage-backed debt, some of which we assumed in connection with our acquisition of stores and requires us to maintain insurance at levels and on terms that are not commercially reasonable in the current insurance environment. We may be unable to obtain required insurance coverage if the cost and/or availability make it impractical or impossible to comply with debt covenants. If we cannot comply with a lender's requirements, the lender could declare a default, which could affect our ability to obtain future financing and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows and our ability to obtain future financing. In addition, we may be required to self-insure against certain losses or our insurance costs may increase.

Potential liability for environmental contamination could result in substantial costs.

We are subject to federal, state and local environmental regulations that apply generally to the ownership of real property and the operation of self-storage properties. If we fail to comply with those laws, we could be subject to significant fines or other governmental sanctions.

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Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations, an owner or operator of real estate may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at a property and may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred by such parties in connection with contamination. Such liability may be imposed whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of these hazardous or toxic substances. The cost of investigation, remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral. In addition, in connection with the ownership, operation, and management of properties, we are potentially liable for property damage or injuries to persons and property.

Our practice is to conduct or obtain environmental assessments in connection with the acquisition or development of additional stores. We carry environmental insurance coverage on certain stores in our portfolio. We obtain or examine environmental assessments from qualified and reputable environmental consulting firms (and intend to conduct such assessments prior to the acquisition or development of additional stores). The environmental assessments received to date have not revealed, nor do we have actual knowledge of, any environmental liability that we believe will have a material adverse effect on us. However, we cannot assure that our environmental assessments have identified or will identify all material environmental conditions, that any prior owner of any property did not create a material environmental condition not actually known to us, or that a material environmental condition does not otherwise exist with respect to any of our properties.

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Americans with Disabilities Act and applicable state accessibility act compliance may require unanticipated expenditures.

Under the ADA, all places of public accommodation are required to meet federal requirements related to physical access and use by disabled persons. A number of other federal, state and local laws may also impose access and other similar requirements at our properties. A failure to comply with the ADA or similar state or local requirements could result in the governmental imposition of fines or the award of damages to private litigants affected by the noncompliance. Although we believe that our properties comply in all material respects with these requirements (or would be eligible for applicable exemptions from material requirements because of adaptive assistance provided), a determination that one or more of our properties is not in compliance with the ADA or similar state or local requirements would result in the incurrence of additional costs associated with bringing the properties into compliance. If we are required to make substantial modifications to comply with the ADA or similar state or local requirements, we may be required to incur significant unanticipated expenditures, which could have an adverse effect on our operating costs and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Privacy concerns could result in regulatory changes that may harm our business.

Personal privacy has become a significant issue in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Many jurisdictions in which we operate have imposed restrictions and requirements on the use of personal information by those collecting such information. Changes to law or regulations affecting privacy, if applicable to our business, could impose additional costs and liability on us and could limit our use and disclosure of such information.

We face system security risks as we depend upon automated processes and the Internet.

We are increasingly dependent upon automated information technology processes and Internet commerce, and many of our new customers come from the telephone or over the Internet. Moreover, the nature of our business involves the receipt and retention of personal information about our customers. We also rely extensively on third-party vendors to retain data, process transactions and provide other systems and services. These systems, and our systems, are subject to damage or interruption from power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, computer viruses, malware, and other destructive or disruptive security breaches and catastrophic events, such as a natural disaster or a terrorist event or cyber-attack. In addition, experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our security systems and misappropriate our confidential information, create system disruptions, or cause shutdowns. Such data security breaches as well as system disruptions and shutdowns could result in additional costs to repair or replace such networks or information systems and possible legal liability, including government enforcement actions and private litigation. In addition, our customers could lose confidence in our ability to protect their personal information, which could cause them to discontinue leasing at our self-storage properties.

If we are unable to attract and retain team members or contract with third parties having the specialized skills or technologies needed to support our systems, implement improvements to our customer-facing technology in a timely manner, allow accurate visibility to product availability when customers are ready to rent, quickly and efficiently fulfill our customers rental and payment methods they demand, or provide a convenient and consistent experience for our customers regardless of the ultimate sales channel, our ability to compete and our results of operations could be adversely affected.

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 stores, the United States or our interests, may negatively impact our operations and the value of our securities. Attacks or armed conflicts could negatively impact the demand for self-storage and increase the cost of insurance coverage for our stores, 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.

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Risks Related to the Real Estate Industry

Our performance and the value of our self-storage properties are subject to risks associated with our properties and with the real estate industry.

Our rental revenues and operating costs and the value of our real estate assets, and consequently the value of our securities, are subject to the risk that if our stores 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 but are not limited to:

- downturns in the national, regional, and local economic climate;
- local or regional oversupply, increased competition, or reduction in demand for self-storage space;
- vacancies or changes in market rents for self-storage space;
- inability to collect rent from customers;
- increased operating costs, including maintenance, insurance premiums, and real estate taxes;
- changes in interest rates and availability of financing;
- hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters, civil disturbances, terrorist acts, or acts of war that may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;
- significant expenditures associated with acquisitions and development projects, 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;

- costs of complying with changes in laws and governmental regulations, including those governing usage, zoning, the environment, and taxes; and
- the relative illiquidity of real estate investments.

In addition, prolonged periods of economic slowdown or recession, rising interest rates, or declining demand for self-storage, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rental revenues, which could impair our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders.

Rental revenues are significantly influenced by demand for self-storage space generally, and a decrease in such demand would likely have a greater adverse effect on our rental revenues than if we owned a more diversified real estate portfolio.

Because our real estate portfolio consists primarily of self-storage properties, we are subject to risks inherent in investments in a single industry. A decrease in the demand for self-storage space would have a greater adverse effect on our rental revenues than if we owned a more diversified real estate portfolio. Demand for self-storage space could be adversely affected by weakness in the national, regional, and local economies, changes in supply of, or demand for, similar or competing self-storage properties in an area, and the excess amount of self-storage space in a particular market. To the extent that any of these conditions occur, they are likely to affect market rents for self-storage space, which could cause a decrease in our rental revenue. Any such decrease could impair our ability to satisfy debt service obligations and make distributions to our shareholders.

Because real estate is illiquid, we may not be able to sell properties when appropriate.

Real estate property investments generally cannot be sold quickly. Also, the tax laws applicable to REITs require that we hold our properties for investment, rather than for sale in the ordinary course of business, which may cause us to forgo or defer sales of properties that otherwise would be in our best interest. Therefore, we may not be able to dispose of properties promptly, or on favorable terms, in response to economic or other market conditions, which may adversely affect our financial position.

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Risks Related to our Qualification and Operation as a REIT

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 Report 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 and joint ventures 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. Changes to rules governing REITS were made by the Protecting Americans From Tax Hikes Act of 2015, signed into law on December 18, 2015, and Congress and the IRS might make further 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 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.

Furthermore, as a result of our acquisition of all the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of a privately held self-storage REIT (PSI), we now own a subsidiary REIT. PSI is independently subject to, and must comply with, the same REIT requirements that we must satisfy in order to qualify as a REIT, together with all other rules applicable to REITs. If PSI fails to qualify as a REIT and certain statutory relief provisions do not apply, as a result of a protective election made jointly by PSI and CubeSmart, PSI will be taxed as a taxable REIT subsidiary. See the section entitled "Taxation of CubeSmart-Requirements for Qualification-Taxable REIT Subsidiaries" in Exhibit 99.1 for more information regarding taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Failure of the Operating Partnership (or a subsidiary partnership or joint venture) to be treated as a partnership would have serious adverse consequences to our shareholders.

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If the IRS were to successfully challenge the tax status of the Operating Partnership or any of its subsidiary partnerships or joint ventures for federal income tax purposes, the Operating Partnership or the affected subsidiary partnership or joint venture 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, a subsidiary partnership, or joint venture 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, excluding net capital gains, which 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.

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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. We have elected to treat some of our subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries, and we may elect to treat other subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. 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. Collectively, tax deficiency notices received to date from the jurisdictions conducting the ongoing audits have not been material. However, there can be no assurance that future audits will not occur with increased frequency or that the ultimate result of such audits will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Legislative or regulatory tax changes related to REITs could materially and adversely affect our business.

At any time, the federal income tax laws or regulations governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws or regulations may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect. We cannot predict if or when any new federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, or any amendment to any existing federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, will be adopted, promulgated or become effective or whether any such law, regulation or interpretation may take effect retroactively. We and our shareholders could be adversely affected by any such change in, or any new, federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation.

Risks Related to our Debt Financings

We face risks related to current debt maturities, including refinancing risk.

Certain of our mortgages, bank loans, and unsecured debt (including our senior notes) will have significant outstanding balances on their maturity dates, commonly known as balloon payments. We may not have the cash resources available to repay those amounts, and we may have to raise funds for such repayment either through the issuance of equity or debt securities, additional bank borrowings (which may include extension of maturity dates), joint ventures, or asset sales. Furthermore, we are restricted from incurring certain additional indebtedness and making certain other changes to our capital and debt structure under the terms of the senior notes and the indenture governing the senior notes.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance our debt on favorable terms or at all. To the extent we cannot refinance debt on favorable terms or at all, we may be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms or pay higher interest rates, either of which would have an adverse impact on our financial performance and ability to pay dividends to investors

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As a result of our interest rate hedges, swap agreements and other, similar arrangements, we face counterparty risks.

We may be exposed to the potential risk of counterparty default or non-payment with respect to interest rate hedges, swap agreements, floors, caps, and other interest rate hedging contracts that we may enter into from time to time, in which event we could suffer a material loss on the value of those agreements. 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. There is no assurance that our potential counterparties on these agreements will perform their obligations under such agreements.

Financing our future growth plan or refinancing existing debt maturities could be impacted by negative capital market conditions.

Recently, domestic financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and uncertainty. At times in recent years liquidity has tightened in the domestic financial markets, including the investment grade debt and equity capital markets for which we historically sought financing. Consequently, there is greater uncertainty regarding our ability to access the credit markets in order to attract financing on reasonable terms; there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to issue common or preferred equity securities at a reasonable price. Our ability to finance new acquisitions and refinance future debt maturities could be adversely impacted by our inability to secure permanent financing on reasonable terms, if at all.

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

Like other real estate companies that 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 outstanding indebtedness at maturity. 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 and may not be able to acquire new stores. Failure to make distributions to our shareholders could result in our failure to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. 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 stores 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 stores foreclosed on, could threaten our continued viability.

Our Credit Facility (defined below) contains (and any new or amended facility we may enter into from time to time will likely contain) customary affirmative and negative covenants, including financial covenants that, among other things, require us to comply with certain liquidity and net worth tests. Our ability to borrow under the Credit Facility is (and any new or amended facility we may enter into from time to time will be) 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 Facility and may be required to repay such debt with capital from other sources. Under such circumstances, other sources of debt or equity capital may not be available to us, or may be available only on unattractive terms. Moreover, the presence of such covenants in our credit agreements could cause us to operate our business with a view toward compliance with such covenants, which might not produce optimal returns for shareholders. Similarly, the indenture under which we have issued unsecured senior notes contains customary financial covenants, including limitations on incurrence of additional indebtedness.

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Increases in interest rates on variable rate indebtedness would 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.

Our organizational documents contain no limitation on the amount of debt we may incur. As a result, we may become highly leveraged in the future.

Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. We could alter the balance between our total outstanding indebtedness and the value of our assets at any time. If we become more highly leveraged, then the resulting increase in debt service could adversely affect our ability to make payments on our outstanding indebtedness and to pay our anticipated distributions and/or the distributions required to maintain our REIT status, and could harm our financial condition.

Risks Related to our Organization and Structure

We are dependent upon our senior management team whose continued service is not guaranteed.

Our executive team, including our named executive officers, has extensive self-storage, real estate, and public company experience. Although our named executive officers, effective January 1, 2017, are parties to the Company's executive severance plan, we cannot

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provide assurance that any of them will remain in our employment. The loss of services of one or more members of our senior management team could adversely affect our operations and our future growth.

We are dependent upon our on-site personnel to maximize customer satisfaction; any difficulties we encounter in hiring, training, and retaining skilled field personnel may adversely affect our rental revenues.

As of December 31, 2016, we had 1,844 property-level personnel involved in the management and operation of our stores. The customer service, marketing skills, and knowledge of local market demand and competitive dynamics of our store managers are contributing factors to our ability to maximize our rental income and to achieve the highest sustainable rent levels at each of our stores. We compete with various other companies in attracting and retaining qualified and skilled personnel. Competitive pressures may require that we enhance our pay and benefits package to compete effectively for such personnel. 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.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control, which may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that could involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise benefit our shareholders.

Certain provisions of Maryland law may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change of control under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of our common shares with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of those shares, including:

- business combination moratorium/fair price provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an interested shareholder (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, and thereafter imposes stringent fair price and super-majority shareholder voting requirements on these combinations; and
- control share provisions that provide that control shares of our company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the shareholder, entitle the shareholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing Trustees) acquired in a control share acquisition (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of control shares from a party other than the issuer) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares, and are subject to redemption in certain circumstances.

We have opted out of these provisions of Maryland law. However, our Board may opt to make these provisions applicable to us at any time without shareholder approval.

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Our Trustees also have the discretion, granted in our bylaws and Maryland law, without shareholder approval to, among other things (1) create a staggered Board, (2) amend our bylaws or repeal individual bylaws in a manner that provides the Board with greater authority, and (3) issue additional equity securities. Any such action could inhibit or impede a third party from making a proposal to acquire us at a price that could be beneficial to our shareholders.

Our shareholders have limited control to prevent us from making any changes to our investment and financing policies.

Our Board has adopted policies with respect to certain activities. These policies may be amended or revised from time to time at the discretion of our Board without a vote of our shareholders. This means that our shareholders have limited control over changes in our policies. Such changes in our policies intended to improve, expand, or diversify our business may not have the anticipated effects and consequently may adversely affect our business and prospects, results of operations, and share price.

Our rights and the rights of our shareholders to take action against our Trustees and officers are limited.

Maryland law provides that a trustee or officer has no liability in that capacity if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interests and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. Our declaration of trust and bylaws require us to indemnify our Trustees and officers for actions taken by them in those capacities on our behalf, to the extent permitted by Maryland law. Accordingly, in the event that actions taken in good faith by any Trustee or officer impede our performance, our shareholders' ability to recover damages from that Trustee or officer will be limited.

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Our declaration of trust permits our Board to issue preferred shares with terms that may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that could involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise benefit our shareholders.

Our declaration of trust permits our Board to issue up to 40,000,000 preferred shares, having those preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications, or terms or conditions of redemption as determined by our Board. In addition, our Board may reclassify any unissued common shares into one or more classes or series of preferred shares. Thus, our Board could authorize, without shareholder approval, the issuance of preferred shares with terms and conditions that could have the effect of discouraging a takeover or other transaction in which holders of some or a majority of our shares might receive a premium for their shares over the then-prevailing market price of our shares. We currently do not expect that the Board would require shareholder approval prior to such a preferred issuance. In addition, any preferred shares that we issue would rank senior to our common shares with respect to the payment of distributions, in which case we could not pay any distributions on our common shares until full distributions have been paid with respect to such preferred shares.

Risks Related to our Securities

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 acquisitions or developments or to repay indebtedness. Our Board may authorize the issuance of additional equity securities, including preferred shares, 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 common and preferred equity.

Many factors could 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 equity securities 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;
- investor confidence in the stock market generally; and
- additions and departures of key personnel.

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

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The market price of our common shares has been, and may continue to be, particularly volatile, and our shareholders may be unable to resell their shares at a profit.

The market price of our common shares has been subject to significant fluctuation and may continue to fluctuate or decline. Between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016, the closing price of our common shares has ranged from a high of \$33.30 (on March 31, 2016) to a low of \$15.63 (on January 27, 2014). In the past several years, REIT securities have experienced high levels of volatility and significant increases in value from their historic lows.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. If our share price is volatile, we may become the target of securities litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources from our business.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**Overview**

As of December 31, 2016, we owned 475 self-storage properties that contain approximately 32.9 million rentable square feet and are located in 23 states and the District of Columbia. The following table sets forth summary information regarding our stores by state as of December 31, 2016.

| State | Number of Stores | Cubes | Total Rentable Square Feet | % of Total Rentable Square Feet | Period-end Occupancy |
|------------|------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Florida | 77 | 55,746 | 5,749,593 | 17.4% | 93.1% |
| Texas | 63 | 36,338 | 4,363,664 | 13.3% | 84.8% |
| New York | 43 | 51,984 | 3,066,009 | 9.3% | 81.4% |
| California | 40 | 25,750 | 2,831,254 | 8.6% | 94.6% |
| Illinois | 39 | 22,575 | 2,461,164 | 7.5% | 91.6% |
| Arizona | 33 | 18,847 | 2,054,791 | 6.3% | 91.3% |
| New Jersey | 25 | 16,826 | 1,700,430 | 5.2% | 91.8% |
| Georgia | 18 | 11,063 | 1,316,941 | 4.0% | 90.9% |
| Ohio | 20 | 11,089 | 1,293,096 | 3.9% | 90.2% |

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| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Maryland | 15 | 12,010 | 1,228,155 | 3.7% | 92.9% |
| Connecticut | 22 | 10,656 | 1,179,463 | 3.6% | 91.5% |
| Virginia | 10 | 7,873 | 787,982 | 2.4% | 87.3% |
| Colorado | 11 | 5,998 | 697,589 | 2.1% | 85.1% |
| Massachusetts | 11 | 7,261 | 674,772 | 2.1% | 87.9% |
| North Carolina | 9 | 5,601 | 654,175 | 2.0% | 89.7% |
| Tennessee | 7 | 4,416 | 618,212 | 1.9% | 85.8% |
| Pennsylvania | 9 | 6,023 | 609,289 | 1.9% | 89.2% |
| Nevada | 7 | 4,122 | 519,657 | 1.6% | 92.1% |
| Utah | 4 | 2,261 | 240,023 | 0.7% | 95.5% |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 1,971 | 236,995 | 0.7% | 92.2% |
| Washington D.C. | 3 | 2,849 | 224,302 | 0.7% | 85.0% |
| New Mexico | 3 | 1,648 | 182,261 | 0.6% | 93.5% |
| Minnesota | 1 | 1,018 | 100,978 | 0.3% | 83.5% |
| Indiana | 1 | 574 | 67,604 | 0.2% | 95.7% |
| Total/Weighted Average | 475 | 324,499 | 32,858,399 | 100.0% | 89.7% |

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Our Stores

The following table sets forth additional information with respect to each of our owned stores as of December 31, 2016. Our ownership of each store consists of a fee interest in the store held by our Operating Partnership, or one of its subsidiaries, except for eight of our stores, which are subject to ground leases. In addition, small parcels of land at two of our other stores are subject to ground leases.

| Store Location | Year Acquired / Developed (1) | Year Built | Rentable Square Feet | Occupancy (2) | Cubes | Manager Apartment (3) | % Climate Controlled (4) |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chandler I, AZ | 2005 | 1985 | 47,680 | 94.3% | 454 | Y | 12.5% |
| Chandler II, AZ | 2013 | 2008 | 82,889 | 93.1% | 1,172 | N | 73.7% |
| Gilbert I, AZ | 2013 | 2010 | 57,300 | 86.8% | 443 | Y | 83.6% |
| Gilbert II, AZ | 2016 | 2005/14 | 91,505 | 84.0% | 679 | Y | 37.7% |
| Glendale, AZ | 1998 | 1987 | 56,807 | 98.4% | 528 | Y | 0.0% |
| Green Valley, AZ | 2005 | 1985 | 25,050 | 89.6% | 266 | N | 9.0% |
| Mesa I, AZ | 2006 | 1985 | 52,575 | 92.1% | 501 | N | 0.0% |
| Mesa II, AZ | 2006 | 1981 | 45,511 | 88.6% | 410 | Y | 16.7% |
| Mesa III, AZ | 2006 | 1986 | 59,629 | 95.1% | 524 | Y | 15.8% |
| Peoria, AZ | 2015 | 2005 | 110,835 | 94.5% | 925 | N | 35.3% |
| Phoenix I, AZ | 2006 | 1987 | 100,875 | 90.7% | 751 | Y | 21.8% |
| Phoenix II, AZ | 2006/11 | 1974 | 83,160 | 95.7% | 809 | Y | 6.7% |
| Phoenix III, AZ | 2014 | 2009 | 121,731 | 91.0% | 820 | N | 73.8% |
| Phoenix IV, AZ | 2016 | 2008 | 69,660 | 89.3% | 705 | Y | 99.9% |
| Queen Creek, AZ | 2015 | 2013 | 94,462 | 74.3% | 624 | Y | 61.0% |
| Scottsdale, AZ | 1998 | 1995 | 79,525 | 95.1% | 654 | Y | 20.4% |
| Surprise, AZ | 2015 | 2006 | 72,575 | 91.6% | 602 | N | 100.0% |
| Tempe I, AZ | 2005 | 1975 | 53,890 | 91.2% | 407 | Y | 18.8% |
| Tempe II, AZ | 2013 | 2007 | 68,409 | 88.8% | 733 | Y | 86.4% |
| Tucson I, AZ | 1998 | 1974 | 59,800 | 95.3% | 496 | Y | 0.0% |
| Tucson II, AZ | 1998 | 1988 | 43,950 | 88.3% | 537 | Y | 100.0% |
| Tucson III, AZ | 2005 | 1979 | 49,832 | 92.8% | 496 | N | 0.0% |
| Tucson IV, AZ | 2005 | 1982 | 48,040 | 95.2% | 504 | Y | 13.4% |
| Tucson V, AZ | 2005 | 1982 | 45,134 | 92.3% | 421 | Y | 11.3% |
| Tucson VI, AZ | 2005 | 1982 | 40,814 | 91.3% | 418 | Y | 13.6% |
| Tucson VII, AZ | 2005 | 1982 | 52,688 | 94.7% | 601 | Y | 7.0% |
| Tucson VIII, AZ | 2005 | 1979 | 46,650 | 93.3% | 454 | Y | 0.0% |
| Tucson IX, AZ | 2005 | 1984 | 67,496 | 93.6% | 605 | Y | 5.9% |
| Tucson X, AZ | 2005 | 1981 | 46,350 | 89.8% | 414 | N | 0.0% |
| Tucson XI, AZ | 2005 | 1974 | 42,900 | 95.9% | 408 | Y | 0.0% |
| Tucson XII, AZ | 2005 | 1974 | 42,275 | 95.7% | 436 | Y | 3.9% |
| Tucson XIII, AZ | 2005 | 1974 | 45,800 | 85.8% | 493 | Y | 0.0% |
| Tucson XIV, AZ | 2005 | 1976 | 48,995 | 95.4% | 557 | Y | 17.9% |
| Benicia, CA | 2005 | 1988/93/05 | 74,770 | 95.6% | 720 | Y | 0.0% |
| Citrus Heights, CA | 2005 | 1987 | 75,620 | 95.0% | 683 | Y | 0.0% |
| Corona, CA | 2014 | 2014 | 94,975 | 93.8% | 971 | N | 6.9% |
| Diamond Bar, CA | 2005 | 1988 | 103,309 | 96.4% | 914 | Y | 0.0% |
| Escondido, CA | 2007 | 2002 | 143,645 | 94.6% | 1,260 | Y | 11.8% |
| Fallbrook, CA | 1997 | 1985/88 | 45,976 | 89.4% | 446 | Y | 0.0% |
| Fremont, CA | 2014 | 1987 | 51,243 | 93.7% | 526 | Y | 0.6% |
| Lancaster, CA | 2001 | 1987 | 60,450 | 97.0% | 358 | Y | 0.0% |
| Long Beach, CA | 2006 | 1974 | 124,571 | 95.1% | 1,371 | Y | 0.0% |

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| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|--------|-------|-----|---|------|
| Murrieta, CA | 2005 | 1996 | 49,785 | 91.9% | 449 | Y | 5.1% |
| North Highlands, CA | 2005 | 1980 | 57,094 | 96.8% | 472 | Y | 0.0% |
| Ontario, CA | 2014 | 1986 | 93,590 | 95.6% | 849 | Y | 0.0% |

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| Store Location | Year Acquired / Developed (1) | Year Built | Rentable Square Feet | Occupancy (2) | Cubes | Manager Apartment (3) | % Climate Controlled (4) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Orangevale, CA | 2005 | 1980 | 50,542 | 93.2% | 529 | Y | 0.0% |
| Pleasanton, CA | 2005 | 2003 | 83,600 | 92.3% | 762 | Y | 0.0% |
| Rancho Cordova, CA | 2005 | 1979 | 53,978 | 96.3% | 468 | Y | 0.0% |
| Rialto I, CA | 2006 | 1987 | 57,391 | 97.6% | 455 | Y | 0.0% |
| Rialto II, CA | 1997 | 1980 | 99,783 | 95.4% | 717 | Y | 0.0% |
| Riverside I, CA | 2006 | 1977 | 67,020 | 94.0% | 656 | Y | 0.0% |
| Riverside II, CA | 2006 | 1985 | 85,176 | 95.9% | 811 | Y | 5.5% |
| Roseville, CA | 2005 | 1979 | 59,944 | 95.6% | 555 | Y | 0.0% |
| Sacramento I, CA | 2005 | 1979 | 50,664 | 96.2% | 554 | Y | 0.0% |
| Sacramento II, CA | 2005 | 1986 | 62,088 | 97.1% | 553 | Y | 0.0% |
| San Bernardino I, CA | 1997 | 1987 | 31,070 | 93.9% | 240 | N | 0.0% |
| San Bernardino II, CA | 1997 | 1991 | 41,546 | 91.6% | 373 | Y | 0.0% |
| San Bernardino III, CA | 1997 | 1985/92 | 35,416 | 97.8% | 370 | N | 0.0% |
| San Bernardino IV, CA | 2005 | 2002/04 | 83,277 | 91.5% | 719 | Y | 12.1% |
| San Bernardino V, CA | 2006 | 1974 | 56,745 | 95.9% | 487 | Y | 6.7% |
| San Bernardino VII, CA | 2006 | 1978 | 78,753 | 93.1% | 616 | Y | 2.4% |
| San Bernardino VIII, CA | 2006 | 1977 | 103,417 | 96.1% | 867 | Y | 0.0% |
| San Marcos, CA | 2005 | 1979 | 37,425 | 93.9% | 244 | Y | 0.0% |
| Santa Ana, CA | 2006 | 1984 | 63,916 | 92.4% | 740 | Y | 4.3% |
| South Sacramento, CA | 2005 | 1979 | 52,440 | 97.3% | 413 | Y | 0.0% |
| Spring Valley, CA | 2006 | 1980 | 55,035 | 93.1% | 713 | Y | 0.0% |
| Temecula I, CA | 1998 | 1985/03 | 81,340 | 92.4% | 705 | Y | 45.7% |
| Temecula II, CA | 2007 | 2003 | 84,543 | 94.9% | 682 | Y | 55.0% |
| Vista I, CA | 2001 | 1988 | 74,238 | 93.8% | 622 | Y | 0.0% |
| Vista II, CA | 2005 | 2001/02/03 | 147,763 | 92.6% | 1,300 | Y | 3.7% |
| Walnut, CA | 2005 | 1987 | 50,708 | 94.4% | 537 | Y | 16.0% |
| West Sacramento, CA | 2005 | 1984 | 40,015 | 97.3% | 479 | Y | 0.0% |
| Westminster, CA | 2005 | 1983/98 | 68,393 | 93.6% | 564 | Y | 0.0% |
| Aurora, CO | 2005 | 1981 | 75,867 | 86.4% | 618 | Y | 0.0% |
| Centennial, CO | 2016 | 2009 | 62,400 | 81.7% | 530 | Y | 95.1% |
| Colorado Springs I, CO | 2005 | 1986 | 47,975 | 92.1% | 468 | Y | 0.0% |
| Colorado Springs II, CO | 2006 | 2001 | 62,400 | 92.5% | 433 | Y | 0.0% |
| Denver I, CO | 2006 | 1997 | 59,200 | 88.3% | 449 | Y | 0.0% |
| Denver II, CO | 2012 | 2007 | 74,460 | 89.0% | 678 | N | 94.9% |
| Denver III, CO | 2016 | 2015 | 76,125 | 63.1% | 708 | N | 94.6% |
| Federal Heights, CO | 2005 | 1980 | 54,770 | 90.2% | 549 | Y | 0.0% |
| Golden, CO | 2005 | 1985 | 87,800 | 85.6% | 640 | Y | 1.6% |
| Littleton, CO | 2005 | 1987 | 53,490 | 82.1% | 442 | Y | 64.2% |
| Northglenn, CO | 2005 | 1980 | 43,102 | 93.2% | 483 | Y | 0.0% |
| Bloomfield, CT | 1997 | 1987/93/94 | 48,700 | 93.1% | 445 | Y | 8.7% |
| Branford, CT | 1995 | 1986 | 50,629 | 93.3% | 430 | Y | 3.5% |
| Bristol, CT | 2005 | 1989/99 | 47,725 | 91.4% | 471 | N | 31.7% |
| East Windsor, CT | 2005 | 1986/89 | 46,066 | 96.9% | 304 | N | 0.0% |
| Enfield, CT | 2001 | 1989 | 52,875 | 90.5% | 371 | Y | 0.0% |
| Gales Ferry, CT | 1995 | 1987/89 | 54,905 | 92.9% | 607 | N | 9.4% |
| Manchester I, CT (6) | 2002 | 1999/00/01 | 46,925 | 93.2% | 465 | N | 44.1% |
| Manchester II, CT | 2005 | 1984 | 52,725 | 92.8% | 400 | N | 0.0% |
| Manchester III, CT | 2014 | 2009 | 60,113 | 91.9% | 583 | N | 87.0% |
| Milford, CT | 1996 | 1975 | 44,885 | 92.3% | 375 | Y | 6.9% |
| Monroe, CT | 2005 | 1996/03 | 58,500 | 95.0% | 394 | N | 0.0% |

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|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Mystic, CT | 1996 | 1975/86 | 50,825 | 91.8% | 561 | Y | 4.6% |
| Newington I, CT | 2005 | 1978/97 | 42,620 | 93.2% | 248 | N | 0.0% |
| Newington II, CT | 2005 | 1979/81 | 36,140 | 97.3% | 195 | N | 0.0% |
| Norwalk I, CT | 2012 | 2009 | 30,328 | 93.8% | 349 | N | 100.0% |
| Norwalk II, CT | 2016 | 1990 | 78,175 | 82.7% | 936 | Y | 77.8% |
| Old Saybrook I, CT | 2005 | 1982/88/00 | 87,000 | 92.7% | 720 | N | 10.8% |
| Old Saybrook II, CT | 2005 | 1988/02 | 26,425 | 87.8% | 253 | N | 71.8% |
| Shelton, CT | 2011 | 2007 | 78,405 | 87.5% | 855 | Y | 93.9% |
| South Windsor, CT | 1996 | 1976 | 72,075 | 92.2% | 560 | Y | 1.2% |
| Stamford, CT | 2005 | 1997 | 28,907 | 88.0% | 363 | N | 38.6% |
| Wilton, CT | 2012 | 1966 | 84,515 | 89.5% | 771 | Y | 66.6% |
| Washington I, DC | 2008 | 2002 | 63,085 | 87.7% | 754 | Y | 97.2% |
| Washington II, DC | 2011 | 1929/98 | 82,787 | 91.1% | 1,043 | N | 99.5% |
| Washington III, DC | 2016 | 1961/13 | 78,430 | 76.5% | 1,052 | Y | 97.5% |
| Boca Raton, FL | 2001 | 1998 | 37,968 | 89.4% | 612 | N | 70.5% |
| Boynton Beach I, FL | 2001 | 1999 | 61,725 | 92.2% | 757 | Y | 61.7% |
| Boynton Beach II, FL | 2005 | 2001 | 61,514 | 92.5% | 576 | Y | 88.6% |
| Boynton Beach III, FL | 2014 | 2001 | 67,393 | 92.7% | 721 | N | 100.0% |
| Boynton Beach IV, FL | 2015 | 2002 | 76,362 | 95.3% | 642 | N | 84.0% |
| Bradenton I, FL | 2004 | 1979 | 68,298 | 92.7% | 592 | N | 6.6% |
| Bradenton II, FL | 2004 | 1996 | 87,958 | 91.9% | 845 | Y | 46.6% |
| Cape Coral I, FL | 2000* | 2000 | 76,857 | 92.3% | 892 | Y | 90.7% |
| Cape Coral II, FL | 2014 | 2007 | 67,955 | 91.8% | 614 | Y | 71.3% |
| Coconut Creek I, FL | 2012 | 2001 | 78,846 | 95.8% | 757 | Y | 53.0% |
| Coconut Creek II, FL | 2014 | 1999 | 90,147 | 93.6% | 811 | N | 79.6% |
| Dania Beach, FL | 2004 | 1984 | 180,588 | 94.3% | 1,778 | N | 27.4% |
| Dania, FL | 1996 | 1988 | 58,165 | 91.2% | 495 | Y | 53.7% |
| Davie, FL | 2001* | 2001 | 80,985 | 92.3% | 837 | Y | 73.8% |
| Deerfield Beach, FL | 1998* | 1998 | 57,230 | 92.5% | 520 | Y | 55.0% |
| Delray Beach I, FL | 2001 | 1999 | 67,833 | 95.2% | 816 | Y | 45.5% |
| Delray Beach II, FL | 2013 | 1987 | 75,710 | 91.6% | 1,180 | N | 96.8% |
| Delray Beach III, FL | 2014 | 2006 | 94,395 | 96.1% | 904 | N | 99.6% |
| Ft. Lauderdale I, FL | 1999 | 1999 | 70,043 | 94.7% | 694 | Y | 54.7% |
| Ft. Lauderdale II, FL | 2013 | 2007 | 49,577 | 94.8% | 862 | N | 100.0% |
| Ft. Myers I, FL | 1999 | 1998 | 67,534 | 90.1% | 592 | Y | 84.2% |
| Ft. Myers II, FL | 2014 | 2001 | 83,375 | 93.3% | 841 | Y | 62.8% |
| Ft. Myers III, FL | 2014 | 2002 | 81,554 | 91.2% | 868 | Y | 89.3% |
| Jacksonville I, FL | 2005 | 2005 | 79,705 | 92.1% | 717 | N | 100.0% |
| Jacksonville II, FL | 2007 | 2004 | 64,970 | 91.7% | 663 | N | 100.0% |
| Jacksonville III, FL | 2007 | 2003 | 66,010 | 92.8% | 683 | N | 100.0% |
| Jacksonville IV, FL | 2007 | 2006 | 77,525 | 93.0% | 717 | N | 100.0% |
| Jacksonville V, FL | 2007 | 2004 | 82,483 | 93.0% | 713 | N | 79.9% |
| Jacksonville VI, FL | 2014 | 2006 | 67,275 | 93.5% | 536 | Y | 71.2% |
| Kendall, FL | 2007 | 2003 | 75,495 | 89.4% | 702 | N | 79.4% |
| Lake Worth I, FL | 1998 | 1998/02 | 159,799 | 92.7% | 1,278 | Y | 72.2% |
| Lake Worth II, FL | 2014 | 2004/08 | 86,924 | 92.6% | 757 | Y | 85.3% |
| Lake Worth III, FL | 2015 | 2006 | 94,015 | 96.5% | 780 | Y | 42.6% |
| Lakeland, FL | 1994 | 1988 | 49,079 | 95.9% | 487 | Y | 82.6% |
| Leisure City, FL | 2012 | 2005 | 56,075 | 93.4% | 616 | N | 69.9% |
| Lutz I, FL | 2004 | 2000 | 66,795 | 94.0% | 611 | Y | 44.0% |

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Lutz II, FL | 2004 | 1999 | 69,232 | 95.9% | 537 | Y | 29.3% |
| Margate I, FL | 1996 | 1979/81 | 53,660 | 95.5% | 370 | Y | 27.7% |
| Margate II, FL | 1996 | 1985 | 65,380 | 91.4% | 446 | Y | 57.5% |
| Merritt Island, FL | 2002 | 2000 | 50,261 | 90.0% | 465 | Y | 66.4% |
| Miami I, FL | 1996 | 1995 | 46,500 | 91.7% | 557 | Y | 68.9% |
| Miami II, FL | 1996 | 1989 | 66,960 | 94.4% | 569 | Y | 18.9% |
| Miami III, FL | 2005 | 1988/03 | 151,620 | 91.8% | 1,513 | N | 91.1% |
| Miami IV, FL | 2011 | 2007 | 76,695 | 97.0% | 928 | N | 99.7% |
| Miramar, FL | 2013 | 2009 | 80,130 | 92.7% | 746 | N | 96.8% |
| Naples I, FL | 1996 | 1996 | 48,100 | 92.0% | 320 | Y | 48.4% |
| Naples II, FL | 1997 | 1985 | 65,850 | 91.9% | 648 | Y | 55.8% |
| Naples III, FL | 1997 | 1981/83 | 80,021 | 91.1% | 803 | Y | 48.7% |
| Naples IV, FL | 1998 | 1990 | 40,650 | 95.1% | 440 | Y | 64.0% |
| New Smyrna Beach, FL | 2014 | 2001 | 81,454 | 95.5% | 607 | N | 59.4% |
| Ocoee, FL | 2005 | 1997 | 76,150 | 92.5% | 631 | Y | 22.6% |
| Orange City, FL | 2004 | 2001 | 59,580 | 94.0% | 651 | N | 52.5% |
| Orlando II, FL | 2005 | 2002/04 | 63,184 | 95.8% | 586 | N | 81.6% |
| Orlando III, FL | 2006 | 1988/90/96 | 101,530 | 90.6% | 826 | Y | 21.9% |
| Orlando IV, FL | 2010 | 2009 | 76,581 | 92.0% | 645 | N | 68.3% |
| Orlando V, FL | 2012 | 2008 | 75,295 | 90.5% | 644 | N | 91.5% |
| Orlando VI, FL | 2014 | 2006 | 67,275 | 91.8% | 579 | Y | 35.3% |
| Oviedo, FL | 2006 | 1988/91 | 49,276 | 93.2% | 443 | Y | 3.6% |
| Palm Coast I, FL | 2014 | 2001 | 47,400 | 91.6% | 426 | Y | 52.3% |
| Palm Coast II, FL | 2014 | 1998/04 | 122,490 | 94.7% | 1,189 | N | 42.9% |
| Palm Harbor, FL | 2016 | 2001 | 82,685 | 93.4% | 740 | N | 73.2% |
| Pembroke Pines, FL | 1997 | 1997 | 67,321 | 93.0% | 692 | Y | 78.1% |
| Royal Palm Beach II, FL | 2007 | 2004 | 81,274 | 92.7% | 757 | N | 90.0% |
| Sanford I, FL | 2006 | 1988/06 | 61,810 | 89.6% | 441 | Y | 35.7% |
| Sanford II, FL | 2014 | 2000 | 69,755 | 93.3% | 667 | N | 62.2% |
| Sarasota, FL | 1999 | 1998 | 71,142 | 91.3% | 538 | Y | 60.6% |
| St. Augustine, FL | 1996 | 1985 | 59,725 | 91.0% | 722 | Y | 26.2% |
| St. Petersburg, FL | 2016 | 1987 | 66,050 | 94.9% | 846 | N | 35.0% |
| Stuart, FL | 1997 | 1995 | 86,756 | 93.5% | 967 | Y | 60.8% |
| SW Ranches, FL | 2007 | 2004 | 64,990 | 93.3% | 649 | N | 88.8% |
| Tampa I, FL | 2007 | 2001/02 | 83,913 | 93.0% | 787 | N | 34.2% |
| Tampa II, FL | 2016 | 1999 | 74,790 | 96.0% | 702 | N | 100.0% |
| West Palm Beach I, FL | 2001 | 1997 | 66,906 | 93.6% | 974 | Y | 52.5% |
| West Palm Beach II, FL | 2004 | 1996 | 94,353 | 92.6% | 835 | Y | 76.6% |
| West Palm Beach III, FL | 2012 | 2008 | 77,440 | 91.9% | 907 | Y | 90.1% |
| West Palm Beach IV, FL | 2014 | 2004 | 102,892 | 92.2% | 948 | N | 85.3% |
| Winter Park, FL | 2014 | 2005 | 54,356 | 94.7% | 539 | N | 58.2% |
| Alpharetta, GA | 2001 | 1996 | 90,501 | 89.4% | 666 | Y | 80.1% |
| Atlanta, GA | 2012 | 2008 | 66,625 | 89.8% | 629 | N | 100.0% |
| Austell, GA | 2006 | 2000 | 83,655 | 90.9% | 672 | Y | 64.2% |
| Decatur, GA | 1998 | 1986 | 145,440 | 92.1% | 1,308 | Y | 2.7% |
| Duluth, GA | 2011 | 2009 | 70,885 | 91.6% | 590 | N | 100.0% |
| Lawrenceville, GA | 2011 | 1999 | 73,740 | 90.0% | 606 | Y | 27.5% |
| Lithia Springs, GA | 2015 | 2007 | 66,750 | 94.8% | 582 | N | 59.9% |
| Norcross I, GA | 2001 | 1997 | 85,420 | 91.4% | 603 | Y | 66.0% |
| Norcross II, GA | 2011 | 1996 | 52,595 | 91.5% | 401 | Y | 62.0% |

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|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Norcross III, GA | 2012 | 2007 | 46,955 | 90.0% | 500 | N | 100.0% |
| Norcross IV, GA | 2012 | 2005 | 57,505 | 92.1% | 538 | Y | 88.7% |
| Peachtree City I, GA | 2001 | 1997 | 49,875 | 88.4% | 453 | N | 76.3% |
| Peachtree City II, GA | 2012 | 2005 | 59,950 | 89.0% | 431 | N | 43.0% |
| Smyrna, GA | 2001 | 2000 | 57,015 | 92.5% | 502 | Y | 99.0% |
| Snellville, GA | 2007 | 1996/97 | 79,950 | 91.1% | 801 | Y | 20.6% |
| Suwanee I, GA | 2007 | 2000/03 | 85,125 | 92.5% | 692 | Y | 27.4% |
| Suwanee II, GA | 2007 | 2005 | 79,590 | 89.4% | 590 | N | 66.2% |
| Villa Rica, GA | 2015 | 2009 | 65,365 | 87.5% | 499 | N | 61.3% |
| Addison, IL | 2004 | 1979 | 31,575 | 93.5% | 367 | Y | 0.0% |
| Aurora, IL | 2004 | 1996 | 73,985 | 98.2% | 558 | Y | 8.6% |
| Bartlett, IL | 2004 | 1987 | 51,395 | 94.7% | 413 | Y | 31.8% |
| Bellwood, IL | 2001 | 1999 | 86,350 | 89.1% | 736 | Y | 50.8% |
| Blue Island, IL | 2015 | 2008 | 55,125 | 93.9% | 557 | N | 100.0% |
| Bolingbrook, IL | 2014 | 2004 | 80,915 | 92.0% | 728 | N | 77.1% |
| Chicago I, IL | 2014 | 1935 | 95,745 | 95.1% | 1,086 | N | 94.5% |
| Chicago II, IL | 2014 | 1953 | 78,585 | 93.3% | 757 | N | 85.4% |
| Chicago III, IL | 2014 | 1959 | 84,990 | 90.4% | 1,076 | N | 99.7% |
| Chicago IV, IL | 2015 | 2009 | 60,495 | 91.3% | 613 | N | 100.0% |
| Chicago V, IL | 2015 | 2008 | 51,775 | 92.2% | 603 | N | 99.8% |
| Chicago VI, IL | 2016 | 1954/61/13 | 71,785 | 83.5% | 715 | N | 100.0% |
| Countryside, IL | 2014 | 2002 | 99,856 | 92.6% | 901 | N | 98.7% |
| Des Plaines, IL | 2004 | 1978 | 69,600 | 90.7% | 578 | N | 0.0% |
| Downers Grove, IL | 2016 | 2015 | 71,625 | 78.2% | 664 | N | 100.0% |
| Elk Grove Village, IL | 2004 | 1987 | 64,079 | 90.2% | 621 | Y | 7.2% |
| Evanston, IL | 2013 | 2009 | 57,850 | 88.9% | 593 | N | 100.0% |
| Glenview, IL | 2004 | 1998 | 100,085 | 94.6% | 738 | Y | 100.0% |
| Gurnee, IL | 2004 | 1987 | 80,300 | 88.4% | 709 | Y | 37.3% |
| Hanover, IL | 2004 | 1987 | 41,190 | 93.3% | 417 | Y | 2.1% |
| Harvey, IL | 2004 | 1987 | 60,090 | 92.2% | 575 | Y | 2.8% |
| Joliet, IL | 2004 | 1993 | 72,865 | 93.7% | 532 | Y | 93.6% |
| Kildeer, IL | 2004 | 1988 | 36,585 | 96.3% | 320 | Y | 0.0% |
| Lombard, IL | 2004 | 1981 | 57,691 | 95.4% | 536 | Y | 26.0% |
| Maywood, IL | 2015 | 2009 | 60,225 | 91.5% | 655 | N | 100.0% |
| Mount Prospect, IL | 2004 | 1979 | 65,000 | 94.0% | 579 | Y | 10.3% |
| Mundelein, IL | 2004 | 1990 | 44,700 | 94.6% | 486 | Y | 12.3% |
| North Chicago, IL | 2004 | 1985 | 53,400 | 90.0% | 425 | N | 0.0% |
| Plainfield I, IL | 2004 | 1998 | 53,900 | 89.3% | 402 | N | 8.7% |
| Plainfield II, IL | 2005 | 2000 | 51,900 | 86.4% | 355 | N | 32.5% |
| Schaumburg, IL | 2004 | 1988 | 31,160 | 87.4% | 317 | N | 5.3% |
| Streamwood, IL | 2004 | 1982 | 64,305 | 96.3% | 550 | N | 7.6% |
| Warrenville, IL | 2005 | 1977/89 | 48,796 | 93.8% | 380 | N | 0.0% |
| Waukegan, IL | 2004 | 1977 | 79,500 | 87.9% | 662 | Y | 8.1% |
| West Chicago, IL | 2004 | 1979 | 48,175 | 92.0% | 435 | Y | 0.0% |
| Westmont, IL | 2004 | 1979 | 53,300 | 95.6% | 379 | Y | 0.0% |
| Wheeling I, IL | 2004 | 1974 | 54,210 | 91.2% | 491 | N | 0.0% |
| Wheeling II, IL | 2004 | 1979 | 67,825 | 92.3% | 603 | Y | 9.9% |
| Woodridge, IL | 2004 | 1987 | 50,232 | 90.5% | 463 | Y | 17.0% |
| Schererville, IN | 2014 | 2005 | 67,604 | 95.7% | 574 | Y | 40.1% |
| Boston I, MA | 2010 | 1950 | 33,286 | 87.6% | 584 | N | 99.8% |

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|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Boston II, MA | 2002 | 2001 | 60,470 | 89.8% | 628 | N | 98.7% |
| Boston III, MA | 2014 | 1960 | 108,205 | 90.5% | 1,102 | N | 25.1% |
| Brockton, MA | 2015 | 1900/70/80 | 65,910 | 80.3% | 728 | N | 0.0% |
| Haverhill, MA | 2015 | 1900 | 61,169 | 89.2% | 609 | N | 93.0% |
| Lawrence, MA | 2015 | 1966 | 34,672 | 90.7% | 411 | N | 100.0% |
| Leominster, MA | 1998 | 1987/88/00 | 54,023 | 94.5% | 507 | Y | 50.7% |
| Medford, MA | 2007 | 2001 | 58,745 | 92.0% | 658 | Y | 97.1% |
| Stoneham, MA | 2013 | 2009/11 | 61,000 | 91.6% | 589 | N | 99.8% |
| Tewksbury, MA | 2014 | 2007 | 62,402 | 93.8% | 750 | N | 100.0% |
| Walpole, MA | 2016 | 1998 | 74,890 | 71.4% | 695 | Y | 31.1% |
| Baltimore, MD | 2001 | 1999/00 | 93,750 | 93.0% | 799 | Y | 48.9% |
| Beltsville, MD | 2013 | 2006 | 63,687 | 90.1% | 648 | Y | 9.7% |
| California, MD | 2004 | 1998 | 77,840 | 91.0% | 721 | Y | 41.1% |
| Capitol Heights, MD | 2015 | 2013 | 79,675 | 94.9% | 945 | Y | 98.7% |
| Clinton, MD | 2013 | 2008/10 | 84,225 | 92.3% | 914 | Y | 51.6% |
| District Heights, MD | 2011 | 2007 | 78,190 | 94.0% | 957 | Y | 96.1% |
| Elkridge, MD | 2013 | 1999 | 63,475 | 90.4% | 601 | Y | 91.2% |
| Gaithersburg I, MD | 2005 | 1998 | 87,045 | 90.3% | 789 | Y | 45.1% |
| Gaithersburg II, MD | 2015 | 2008 | 74,100 | 92.8% | 811 | Y | 98.9% |
| Hyattsville, MD | 2013 | 2006 | 52,765 | 93.7% | 602 | Y | 9.3% |
| Laurel, MD | 2001 | 1978/99/00 | 162,896 | 92.0% | 1,013 | N | 64.3% |
| Temple Hills I, MD | 2001 | 2000 | 97,275 | 94.2% | 823 | Y | 70.7% |
| Temple Hills II, MD | 2014 | 2010 | 84,225 | 93.4% | 1,061 | Y | 99.3% |
| Timonium, MD | 2014 | 1965/98 | 66,717 | 89.8% | 662 | Y | 95.2% |
| Upper Marlboro, MD | 2013 | 2006 | 62,290 | 96.1% | 664 | Y | 21.6% |
| Bloomington, MN | 2016 | 1978 | 100,978 | 83.5% | 1,018 | N | 73.9% |
| Belmont, NC | 2001 | 1996/97/98 | 81,850 | 93.2% | 592 | N | 21.7% |
| Burlington I, NC | 2001 | 1990/91/93/94/98 | 109,300 | 87.3% | 952 | N | 7.8% |
| Burlington II, NC | 2001 | 1991 | 42,165 | 88.3% | 395 | Y | 16.4% |
| Cary, NC | 2001 | 1993/94/97 | 112,402 | 88.8% | 831 | N | 11.4% |
| Charlotte I, NC | 2002 | 1999 | 69,000 | 87.9% | 746 | Y | 44.3% |
| Charlotte II, NC | 2016 | 2008 | 53,666 | 93.1% | 491 | N | 95.7% |
| Cornelius, NC | 2015 | 2000 | 59,270 | 82.7% | 526 | N | 43.0% |
| Pineville, NC | 2015 | 1997/01 | 77,847 | 95.8% | 643 | N | 13.2% |
| Raleigh, NC | 1998 | 1994/95 | 48,675 | 90.3% | 425 | Y | 11.7% |
| Bordentown, NJ | 2012 | 2006 | 50,550 | 96.1% | 382 | N | 27.1% |
| Brick, NJ | 1996 | 1981 | 51,720 | 94.2% | 433 | N | 0.0% |
| Cherry Hill I, NJ | 2010 | 2004 | 51,500 | 95.3% | 369 | Y | 0.0% |
| Cherry Hill II, NJ | 2012 | 2004 | 65,500 | 91.4% | 613 | N | 94.5% |
| Clifton, NJ | 2005 | 2001 | 105,550 | 91.3% | 1,004 | Y | 93.0% |
| Cranford, NJ | 1996 | 1987 | 91,280 | 93.1% | 847 | Y | 7.9% |
| East Hanover, NJ | 1996 | 1983 | 107,679 | 90.7% | 970 | N | 3.4% |
| Egg Harbor I, NJ | 2010 | 2005 | 36,025 | 94.7% | 290 | N | 14.7% |
| Egg Harbor II, NJ | 2010 | 2002 | 70,400 | 93.5% | 692 | N | 19.7% |
| Elizabeth, NJ | 2005 | 1925/97 | 38,830 | 91.7% | 674 | N | 0.0% |
| Fairview, NJ | 1997 | 1989 | 27,876 | 92.0% | 448 | N | 98.4% |
| Freehold, NJ | 2012 | 2002 | 81,420 | 96.1% | 747 | Y | 65.7% |
| Hamilton, NJ | 2006 | 1990 | 70,550 | 93.6% | 615 | Y | 0.0% |
| Hoboken, NJ | 2005 | 1945/97 | 34,180 | 93.6% | 741 | N | 99.5% |
| Linden, NJ | 1996 | 1983 | 100,425 | 91.9% | 1,118 | N | 5.3% |

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| Store Location | Year Acquired / Developed (1) | Year Built | Rentable Square Feet | Occupancy (2) | Cubes | Manager Apartment (3) | % Climate Controlled (4) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Lumberton, NJ | 2012 | 2004 | 96,025 | 90.4% | 772 | Y | 32.4% |
| Morris Township, NJ (6) | 1997 | 1972 | 72,226 | 93.1% | 560 | Y | 5.7% |
| Parsippany, NJ | 1997 | 1981 | 84,355 | 66.3% | 770 | N | 49.5% |
| Rahway, NJ | 2013 | 2006 | 83,121 | 94.3% | 983 | Y | 92.1% |
| Randolph, NJ | 2002 | 1998/99 | 52,565 | 91.2% | 549 | Y | 91.1% |
| Ridgefield, NJ | 2015 | 1921/44 | 67,803 | 94.9% | 684 | Y | 99.9% |
| Roseland, NJ | 2015 | 1951/04 | 53,569 | 93.2% | 658 | N | 98.5% |
| Sewell, NJ | 2001 | 1984/98 | 57,826 | 95.7% | 461 | N | 9.3% |
| Somerset, NJ | 2012 | 2000 | 57,385 | 92.7% | 508 | N | 83.1% |
| Whippany, NJ | 2013 | 2007 | 92,070 | 94.7% | 938 | Y | 85.9% |
| Albuquerque I, NM | 2005 | 1985 | 65,927 | 92.4% | 601 | Y | 13.8% |
| Albuquerque II, NM | 2005 | 1985 | 58,798 | 93.7% | 527 | Y | 15.1% |
| Albuquerque III, NM | 2005 | 1986 | 57,536 | 94.6% | 520 | Y | 11.1% |
| Henderson, NV | 2014 | 2005 | 75,150 | 95.9% | 529 | Y | 75.5% |
| Las Vegas I, NV | 2006 | 1986 | 48,532 | 94.8% | 370 | Y | 13.4% |
| Las Vegas II, NV | 2006 | 1997 | 48,850 | 93.4% | 531 | Y | 66.2% |
| Las Vegas III, NV | 2016 | 2005 | 74,200 | 87.3% | 579 | Y | 92.9% |
| Las Vegas IV, NV | 2016 | 2004 | 71,217 | 87.4% | 566 | Y | 68.0% |
| Las Vegas V, NV | 2016 | 1996 | 107,226 | 95.1% | 909 | Y | 84.6% |
| Las Vegas VI, NV | 2016 | 2003 | 94,482 | 90.3% | 638 | N | 73.5% |
| Baldwin, NY | 2015 | 1974 | 61,380 | 92.4% | 613 | N | 99.3% |
| Bronx I, NY | 2010 | 1931/04 | 69,183 | 87.2% | 1,318 | N | 97.4% |
| Bronx II, NY (5) | 2011 | 2006 | 99,046 | 60.3% | 1,881 | N | 99.5% |
| Bronx III, NY | 2011 | 2007 | 105,940 | 89.6% | 2,033 | N | 99.1% |
| Bronx IV, NY (5) | 2011 | 2007 | 75,030 | 87.9% | 1,310 | N | 99.2% |
| Bronx V, NY (5) | 2011 | 2007 | 54,733 | 90.5% | 1,100 | N | 99.5% |
| Bronx VI, NY (5) | 2011 | 2011 | 45,970 | 89.1% | 1,130 | N | 94.3% |
| Bronx VII, NY (5) | 2012 | 2005 | 78,625 | 89.3% | 1,524 | N | 100.0% |
| Bronx VIII, NY | 2012 | 1928 | 30,550 | 86.8% | 544 | N | 100.0% |
| Bronx IX, NY | 2012 | 1973 | 148,040 | 87.6% | 3,008 | Y | 99.6% |
| Bronx X, NY | 2012 | 2001 | 159,855 | 86.4% | 2,665 | Y | 74.7% |
| Bronx XI, NY (5)* | 2014 | 2014 | 46,457 | 89.4% | 1,085 | N | 98.7% |
| Bronx XII, NY (5)* | 2016 | 2016 | 90,300 | 19.7% | 1,847 | N | 100.0% |
| Brooklyn I, NY | 2010 | 1917/04 | 57,510 | 91.0% | 1,055 | N | 99.8% |
| Brooklyn II, NY | 2010 | 1962/03 | 60,920 | 93.5% | 1,146 | N | 18.8% |
| Brooklyn III, NY | 2011 | 2006 | 41,625 | 93.2% | 850 | N | 99.9% |
| Brooklyn IV, NY | 2011 | 2006 | 37,467 | 89.8% | 793 | N | 99.9% |
| Brooklyn V, NY | 2011 | 2007 | 47,020 | 92.0% | 884 | N | 100.0% |
| Brooklyn VI, NY | 2011 | 2007 | 75,640 | 88.0% | 1,416 | N | 97.6% |
| Brooklyn VII, NY | 2011 | 2006 | 72,725 | 89.1% | 1,398 | N | 99.9% |
| Brooklyn VIII, NY | 2014 | 2010 | 61,555 | 90.3% | 1,203 | N | 92.0% |
| Brooklyn IX, NY | 2014 | 2013 | 46,980 | 91.8% | 1,254 | N | 99.9% |
| Brooklyn X, NY * | 2015 | 2015 | 56,000 | 40.5% | 1,210 | N | 100.0% |
| Brooklyn XI, NY * | 2016 | 2016 | 109,846 | 28.7% | 2,293 | N | 100.0% |
| Holbrook, NY | 2015 | 2007 | 60,397 | 93.6% | 620 | N | 82.0% |
| Jamaica I, NY | 2001 | 2000 | 88,385 | 93.4% | 918 | Y | 21.3% |
| Jamaica II, NY | 2011 | 2010 | 92,805 | 93.2% | 1,500 | N | 99.9% |
| Long Island City, NY * | 2014 | 2014 | 88,825 | 58.5% | 1,950 | N | 100.0% |
| New Rochelle I, NY | 2005 | 1998 | 43,587 | 91.0% | 545 | N | 47.2% |
| New Rochelle II, NY | 2012 | 1917 | 63,220 | 90.3% | 1,026 | Y | 93.9% |

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| Store Location | Year Acquired / Developed (1) | Year Built | Rentable Square Feet | Occupancy (2) | Cubes | Manager Apartment (3) | % Climate Controlled (4) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| North Babylon, NY | 1998 | 1988/99 | 78,341 | 96.3% | 650 | N | 11.7% |
| Patchogue, NY | 2014 | 1982 | 47,649 | 94.1% | 467 | N | 0.0% |
| Queens I, NY * | 2015 | 2015 | 74,238 | 43.6% | 1,438 | N | 99.4% |
| Queens II, NY * | 2016 | 2016 | 91,100 | 50.5% | 1,449 | N | 97.9% |
| Riverhead, NY | 2005 | 1985/86/99 | 38,340 | 90.7% | 327 | N | 0.0% |
| Southold, NY | 2005 | 1989 | 59,645 | 89.2% | 614 | N | 4.7% |
| Staten Island, NY | 2013 | 1900/11 | 96,573 | 97.1% | 914 | N | 100.0% |
| Tuckahoe, NY | 2011 | 2007 | 50,878 | 88.8% | 757 | N | 99.9% |
| West Hempstead, NY | 2012 | 2002 | 83,995 | 95.8% | 899 | Y | 35.3% |
| White Plains, NY | 2011 | 1938 | 85,864 | 91.2% | 1,507 | N | 77.9% |
| Woodhaven, NY | 2011 | 2008 | 50,665 | 92.8% | 1,029 | N | 99.9% |
| Wyckoff, NY | 2010 | 1910/07 | 60,290 | 89.4% | 1,037 | N | 96.2% |
| Yorktown, NY | 2011 | 2006 | 78,815 | 93.4% | 777 | Y | 79.1% |
| Cleveland I, OH | 2005 | 1997/99 | 46,000 | 90.2% | 342 | Y | 7.3% |
| Cleveland II, OH | 2005 | 2000 | 58,325 | 88.7% | 574 | Y | 0.0% |
| Columbus I, OH | 2006 | 1999 | 71,905 | 84.3% | 603 | Y | 26.1% |
| Columbus II, OH | 2014 | 1999 | 36,409 | 79.6% | 354 | N | 48.9% |
| Columbus III, OH | 2014 | 1998/05 | 51,200 | 88.4% | 405 | N | 0.0% |
| Columbus IV, OH | 2014 | 2006 | 60,950 | 92.2% | 479 | N | 20.8% |
| Columbus V, OH | 2014 | 2006 | 74,925 | 90.1% | 583 | N | 16.6% |
| Columbus VI, OH | 2014 | 2002 | 63,725 | 88.6% | 547 | N | 0.0% |
| Grove City, OH | 2006 | 1997 | 89,290 | 89.9% | 789 | Y | 14.9% |
| Hilliard, OH | 2006 | 1995 | 89,290 | 94.1% | 781 | Y | 24.8% |
| Lakewood, OH | 1989 | 1989 | 39,332 | 94.3% | 462 | Y | 37.3% |
| Lewis Center, OH | 2014 | 1985/05 | 77,774 | 92.5% | 567 | N | 32.0% |
| Middleburg Heights, OH | 1980 | 1980 | 93,200 | 91.7% | 708 | Y | 4.9% |
| North Olmsted I, OH | 1979 | 1979 | 48,665 | 87.1% | 444 | Y | 10.5% |
| North Olmsted II, OH | 1988 | 1988 | 47,850 | 91.1% | 401 | Y | 23.8% |
| North Randall, OH | 1998 | 1998/02 | 80,297 | 92.4% | 809 | N | 91.5% |
| Reynoldsburg, OH | 2006 | 1979 | 67,245 | 93.8% | 667 | Y | 0.0% |
| Strongsville, OH | 2007 | 1978 | 43,683 | 91.9% | 404 | N | 100.0% |
| Warrensville Heights, OH | 1980 | 1980/82/98 | 90,281 | 86.6% | 716 | Y | 0.0% |
| Westlake, OH | 2005 | 2001 | 62,750 | 91.9% | 454 | Y | 8.6% |
| Conshohocken, PA | 2012 | 2003 | 81,255 | 86.8% | 730 | Y | 39.1% |
| Exton, PA | 2012 | 2006 | 57,750 | 86.7% | 542 | N | 96.1% |
| Langhorne, PA | 2012 | 2001 | 65,150 | 87.5% | 668 | Y | 58.8% |
| Levittown, PA | 2001 | 2000 | 76,130 | 91.0% | 652 | Y | 34.9% |
| Malvern, PA * | 2014 | 2014 | 18,848 | 93.1% | 229 | N | 98.7% |
| Montgomeryville, PA | 2012 | 2003 | 84,145 | 88.7% | 782 | Y | 50.8% |
| Norristown, PA | 2011 | 2005 | 61,556 | 95.0% | 608 | N | 99.8% |
| Philadelphia I, PA | 2001 | 1999 | 96,176 | 89.1% | 951 | N | 44.9% |
| Philadelphia II, PA | 2014 | 2005 | 68,279 | 88.2% | 861 | N | 58.3% |
| Exeter, RI | 2014 | 1968/90 | 41,275 | 90.2% | 412 | Y | 22.0% |
| Johnston, RI | 2014 | 2000 | 77,275 | 94.6% | 578 | N | 0.0% |
| Wakefield, RI | 2014 | 1956 | 45,745 | 88.6% | 387 | N | 39.1% |
| Woonsocket, RI | 2014 | 2004 | 72,700 | 93.1% | 594 | N | 11.4% |
| Antioch, TN | 2005 | 1985/98 | 75,985 | 88.0% | 635 | Y | 9.4% |
| Nashville I, TN | 2005 | 1984 | 107,790 | 88.7% | 736 | Y | 0.0% |
| Nashville II, TN | 2005 | 1986/00 | 83,416 | 92.2% | 631 | Y | 12.5% |
| Nashville III, TN | 2006 | 1985 | 101,525 | 82.5% | 600 | Y | 8.3% |

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| Store Location | Year Acquired / Developed (1) | Year Built | Rentable Square Feet | Occupancy (2) | Cubes | Manager Apartment (3) | % Climate Controlled (4) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Nashville IV, TN | 2006 | 1986/00 | 102,450 | 88.8% | 731 | Y | 10.1% |
| Nashville V, TN | 2015 | 1993 | 74,560 | 91.7% | 534 | N | 22.8% |
| Nashville VI, TN | 2015 | 1956/01 | 72,486 | 66.2% | 549 | Y | 37.6% |
| Allen, TX | 2012 | 2003 | 62,710 | 91.9% | 496 | Y | 57.6% |
| Austin I, TX | 2005 | 2001 | 59,645 | 91.2% | 538 | Y | 63.1% |
| Austin II, TX | 2006 | 2000/03 | 64,625 | 84.3% | 597 | Y | 45.4% |
| Austin III, TX | 2006 | 2004 | 70,560 | 87.3% | 572 | Y | 92.9% |
| Austin IV, TX | 2014 | 2004 | 65,358 | 90.4% | 626 | N | 18.8% |
| Austin V, TX | 2014 | 1999 | 67,850 | 90.6% | 614 | Y | 34.9% |
| Austin VI, TX | 2014 | 2004 | 62,770 | 93.2% | 753 | Y | 55.1% |
| Austin VII, TX | 2015 | 2003/08 | 71,023 | 89.6% | 637 | Y | 38.8% |
| Austin VIII, TX | 2016 | 2015 | 61,075 | 42.8% | 586 | Y | 98.8% |
| Bryan, TX | 2005 | 1994 | 60,400 | 65.8% | 495 | Y | 0.0% |
| Carrollton, TX | 2012 | 2002 | 77,420 | 87.7% | 544 | Y | 40.5% |
| Cedar Park, TX | 2016 | 2014 | 89,050 | 48.6% | 521 | N | 27.9% |
| College Station, TX | 2005 | 1993 | 26,550 | 85.5% | 346 | N | 0.0% |
| Cypress, TX | 2012 | 1998 | 58,181 | 90.2% | 445 | Y | 45.9% |
| Dallas I, TX | 2005 | 2000 | 58,582 | 90.9% | 532 | Y | 37.8% |
| Dallas II, TX | 2013 | 1996 | 79,023 | 88.3% | 601 | Y | 27.7% |
| Dallas III, TX | 2014 | 1964/76 | 83,229 | 93.1% | 889 | Y | 91.2% |
| Dallas IV, TX * | 2015 | 2015 | 114,550 | 56.9% | 1,225 | N | 93.4% |
| Dallas V, TX (5) | 2015 | 2013 | 54,473 | 93.5% | 598 | N | 99.6% |
| Denton, TX | 2006 | 1996 | 60,846 | 92.2% | 457 | Y | 3.3% |
| Fort Worth I, TX | 2005 | 2000 | 50,446 | 96.0% | 405 | Y | 38.6% |
| Fort Worth II, TX | 2006 | 2003 | 72,900 | 94.9% | 651 | Y | 68.3% |
| Fort Worth III, TX | 2015 | 2000 | 80,445 | 90.2% | 675 | N | 76.7% |
| Fort Worth IV, TX * | 2016 | 2016 | 77,654 | 23.8% | 927 | N | 94.7% |
| Frisco I, TX | 2005 | 1996 | 50,854 | 90.0% | 428 | Y | 25.6% |
| Frisco II, TX | 2005 | 1998/02 | 71,399 | 89.7% | 523 | Y | 28.4% |
| Frisco III, TX | 2006 | 2004 | 74,765 | 92.5% | 625 | Y | 92.5% |
| Frisco IV, TX | 2010 | 2007 | 76,000 | 89.4% | 514 | Y | 21.3% |
| Frisco V, TX | 2014 | 2002 | 74,415 | 92.0% | 554 | Y | 59.7% |
| Frisco VI, TX | 2014 | 2004 | 69,176 | 87.5% | 540 | Y | 54.4% |
| Garland I, TX | 2006 | 1991 | 70,100 | 89.9% | 681 | Y | 4.3% |
| Garland II, TX | 2006 | 2004 | 68,425 | 91.5% | 469 | Y | 53.9% |
| Grapevine, TX * | 2016 | 2016 | 77,294 | 26.7% | 829 | N | 100.0% |
| Houston III, TX | 2005 | 1984 | 61,590 | 93.1% | 467 | Y | 9.0% |
| Houston IV, TX | 2005 | 1987 | 43,750 | 87.1% | 380 | Y | 10.2% |
| Houston V, TX | 2006 | 1980/97 | 125,280 | 88.7% | 1,017 | Y | 60.9% |
| Houston VI, TX | 2011 | 2002 | 54,690 | 93.3% | 595 | Y | 98.7% |
| Houston VII, TX | 2012 | 2004 | 46,991 | 87.8% | 524 | N | 100.0% |
| Houston VIII, TX | 2012 | 1989 | 54,219 | 90.7% | 497 | N | 78.0% |
| Houston IX, TX | 2012 | 1992 | 51,208 | 81.9% | 434 | Y | 47.9% |
| Humble, TX | 2015 | 2009/13 | 70,702 | 82.9% | 557 | Y | 42.2% |
| Katy, TX | 2013 | 2009 | 71,308 | 90.1% | 573 | Y | 88.5% |
| Keller, TX | 2006 | 2000 | 61,885 | 91.2% | 489 | Y | 23.0% |
| Lewisville I, TX | 2006 | 1996 | 67,340 | 91.9% | 429 | Y | 21.6% |
| Lewisville II, TX | 2013 | 2003 | 127,659 | 89.4% | 1,186 | Y | 30.6% |
| Lewisville III, TX | 2016 | 2002/04 | 101,872 | 93.0% | 639 | Y | 39.5% |
| Little Elm I, TX | 2016 | 2003 | 60,065 | 91.4% | 502 | Y | 47.6% |

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| Store Location | Year Acquired / Developed (1) | Year Built | Rentable Square Feet | Occupancy (2) | Cubes | Manager Apartment (3) | % Climate Controlled (4) |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Little Elm II, TX | 2016 | 2007/14 | 96,896 | 86.3% | 636 | Y | 37.8% |
| Mansfield I, TX | 2006 | 2003 | 63,025 | 92.3% | 483 | Y | 43.1% |
| Mansfield II, TX | 2012 | 2002 | 58,025 | 87.8% | 483 | Y | 68.0% |
| Mansfield III, TX | 2016 | 2002/14 | 70,995 | 80.8% | 514 | Y | 38.2% |
| McKinney I, TX | 2005 | 1996 | 47,020 | 89.6% | 356 | Y | 12.0% |
| McKinney II, TX | 2006 | 1996 | 70,050 | 92.8% | 538 | Y | 47.4% |
| McKinney III, TX | 2014 | 2014 | 53,148 | 86.8% | 393 | Y | 37.7% |
| North Richland Hills, TX | 2005 | 2002 | 57,200 | 84.9% | 433 | Y | 60.5% |
| Pearland, TX | 2012 | 1985 | 72,050 | 87.1% | 471 | Y | 45.5% |
| Richmond, TX | 2013 | 1998 | 102,278 | 93.5% | 539 | Y | 29.9% |
| Roanoke, TX | 2005 | 1996/01 | 59,860 | 94.6% | 449 | Y | 30.6% |
| San Antonio I, TX | 2005 | 2005 | 73,509 | 90.9% | 572 | Y | 89.4% |
| San Antonio II, TX | 2006 | 2005 | 73,230 | 88.6% | 668 | N | 91.5% |
| San Antonio III, TX | 2007 | 2006 | 71,775 | 88.4% | 573 | N | 92.9% |
| San Antonio IV, TX | 2016 | 1998 | 61,500 | 94.4% | 514 | Y | 39.0% |
| Spring, TX | 2006 | 1980/86 | 72,751 | 88.5% | 534 | Y | 26.7% |
| Murray I, UT | 2005 | 1976 | 60,280 | 94.2% | 632 | Y | 0.0% |
| Murray II, UT | 2005 | 1978 | 71,621 | 96.8% | 378 | Y | 5.3% |
| Salt Lake City I, UT | 2005 | 1976 | 56,446 | 95.8% | 753 | Y | 0.0% |
| Salt Lake City II, UT | 2005 | 1978 | 51,676 | 93.3% | 498 | Y | 0.0% |
| Alexandria, VA | 2012 | 2000 | 114,100 | 92.1% | 1,151 | Y | 97.2% |
| Arlington, VA * | 2015 | 2015 | 96,144 | 66.3% | 1,149 | N | 96.9% |
| Burke Lake, VA | 2011 | 2003 | 91,667 | 91.4% | 908 | Y | 81.6% |
| Fairfax, VA | 2012 | 1999 | 73,265 | 90.7% | 676 | N | 88.3% |
| Fredericksburg I, VA | 2005 | 2001/04 | 69,475 | 89.9% | 610 | N | 22.1% |
| Fredericksburg II, VA | 2005 | 1998/01 | 61,057 | 88.9% | 563 | N | 87.1% |
| Leesburg, VA | 2011 | 2001/04 | 85,503 | 85.7% | 890 | Y | 83.9% |
| Manassas, VA | 2010 | 1998 | 72,745 | 88.9% | 638 | Y | 64.7% |
| McLearen, VA | 2010 | 2002 | 68,960 | 88.7% | 729 | Y | 90.8% |
| Vienna, VA | 2012 | 2000 | 55,064 | 95.9% | 559 | Y | 97.1% |
| Total/Weighted Average (475 stores) | | | 32,858,399 | 89.7% | 324,499 | | |

* Denotes stores developed by us or acquired at development completion.

Denotes stores that contain commercial rentable square footage. All of this commercial space, which was developed in conjunction with the self-storage cubes, is located within or adjacent to our self-storage properties and is managed by our store managers. As of December 31, 2016, properties in our owned portfolio included an aggregate of approximately 237,000 rentable square feet of commercial space.

(1) Represents the year acquired for those stores we acquired from a third party or the year of completion for those stores we developed.

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- (2) Represents occupied square feet as of December 31, 2016 divided by total rentable square feet.
- (3) Indicates whether a store has an on-site apartment where a manager resides.
- (4) Represents the percentage of rentable square feet in climate-controlled cubes.
- (5) We do not own the land at these properties. We lease the land pursuant to ground leases that expire between 2052 and 2064, subject to renewal options.
- (6) We have ground leases for certain small parcels of land adjacent to these properties that expire between 2018 and 2019.

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We have grown by adding stores to our portfolio through acquisitions and development. The tables set forth below show the average occupancy, annual rent per occupied square foot, average occupied square feet, and total revenues for our stores owned as of December 31, 2016, and for each of the previous three years, grouped by the year during which we first owned or operated the store.

Stores by Year Acquired - Average Occupancy

| Year Acquired (1) | # of Stores | Rentable Square Feet | Average Occupancy | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| 2013 and earlier | 358 | 24,235,264 | 92.7% | 92.2% | 90.7% |
| 2014 | 55 | 3,967,203 | 92.0% | 88.8% | 85.6% |
| 2015 | 32 | 2,268,396 | 82.8% | 77.2% | |
| 2016 | 30 | 2,387,536 | 67.8% | | |
| All Stores Owned as of December 31, 2016 | 475 | 32,858,399 | 90.7% | 91.3% | 90.4% |

Stores by Year Acquired - Annual Rent Per Occupied Square Foot (2)

| Year Acquired (1) | # of Stores | Rent per Square Foot | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| 2013 and earlier | 358 | \$ 16.32 | \$ 15.42 | \$ 14.62 |
| 2014 | 55 | 16.08 | 14.93 | 14.61 |
| 2015 | 32 | 14.94 | 14.84 | |
| 2016 | 30 | 15.24 | | |
| All Stores Owned as of December 31, 2016 | 475 | \$ 16.14 | \$ 15.34 | \$ 14.62 |

Stores by Year Acquired - Average Occupied Square Feet (3)

| Year Acquired (1) | # of Stores | Average Occupied Square Feet | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| 2013 and earlier | 358 | 22,449,843 | 22,314,883 | 21,902,608 |
| 2014 | 55 | 3,649,767 | 3,506,012 | 3,269,341 |
| 2015 | 32 | 1,873,761 | 1,694,756 | |
| 2016 | 30 | 1,692,377 | | |
| All Stores Owned as of December 31, 2016 | 475 | 29,665,748 | 27,515,651 | 25,171,949 |

Stores by Year Acquired - Total Revenues (dollars in thousands)

| Year Acquired (1) | # of Stores | Total Revenues | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------|------|
| | | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|
| 2013 and earlier | 358 | \$ | 388,756 | \$ | 365,039 | \$ | 339,894 |
| 2014 | 55 | | 62,404 | | 55,542 | | 21,611 |
| 2015 | 32 | | 29,660 | | 9,636 | | |
| 2016 | 30 | | 16,005 | | | | |
| All Stores Owned as of December 31, 2016 | 475 | \$ | 496,825 | \$ | 430,217 | \$ | 361,505 |

(1) Represents the year acquired for those stores we acquired from a third party or the year placed in service for those stores we developed.

(2) Determined by dividing the aggregate rental revenue for each twelve-month period by the average of the month-end occupied square feet for the period. Rental revenue includes the impact of promotional discounts, which reduce rental income over the promotional period, of \$17.4 million, \$16.2 million, and \$15.7 million for the periods ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(3) Represents the average of the aggregate month-end occupied square feet for the twelve-month period for each group of stores.

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Unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures

As of December 31, 2016, we held ownership interests ranging from 10% to 50% in three unconsolidated real estate ventures for an aggregate investment balance of \$98.7 million. We formed interests in these real estate ventures with unaffiliated third parties to acquire, own, and operate self-storage properties in select markets. As of December 31, 2016, these three unconsolidated real estate ventures owned 116 self-storage properties that contain an aggregate of approximately 6.8 million net rentable square feet. The self-storage properties owned by the real estate ventures are managed by us and are located in Texas (34), South Carolina (22), Michigan (17), Massachusetts (13), Tennessee (10), Georgia (5), North Carolina (5), Connecticut (3), Florida (3), Rhode Island (2), and Vermont (2). Each of the ventures has debt and other obligations that we do not consolidate in our financial statements.

We account for our investments in these real estate ventures using the equity method. See note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for further disclosure regarding the assets, liabilities, and operating results of our unconsolidated real estate ventures.

Capital Expenditures

We have a capital improvement program that includes office upgrades, adding climate control to selected cubes, construction of parking areas, and other store upgrades. For 2017, we anticipate spending approximately \$5.0 million to \$10.0 million associated with these capital expenditures. For 2017, we also anticipate spending approximately \$15.0 million to \$20.0 million on recurring capital expenditures and approximately \$50.0 million to \$65.0 million on the development of new self-storage properties.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in claims from time to time, which arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, we have made adequate provisions for potential liabilities, if any, arising from any such matters. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable, and the costs and other effects of pending or future litigation, governmental investigations, legal and administrative cases and proceedings (whether civil or criminal), settlements, judgments and investigations, claims, and changes in any such matters, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

On July 13, 2015, a putative class action was filed against the Company in the Federal District Court of New Jersey seeking to obtain declaratory, injunctive and monetary relief for a class of New Jersey consumers based upon alleged violations by the Company of the New Jersey Truth in Customer Contract, Warranty and Notice Act and the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act. The Company brought a motion to partially dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim, which motion was granted in part and denied in part. The plaintiff has moved to file an amended complaint to re-allege the action dismissed by the Court, which motion is presently pending decision. We intend to vigorously defend the action, and the possibility of any adverse outcome cannot be determined at this time.

ITEM 4. MINING SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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

The following table provides information about repurchases of the Parent Company's common and preferred shares during the three months ended December 31, 2016:

| | 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 (1) |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| October 1 - October 31 | | \$ | N/A | 3,000,000 |
| November 1 - November 30 | 113(2) | \$ 25.14 | N/A | 3,000,000 |
| | 3,100,000(3) | \$ 25.00 | 3,100,000 | |
| December 1 - December 31 | 164(2) | \$ 25.45 | N/A | 3,000,000 |
| Total | 3,100,277 | \$ 25.00 | N/A | 3,000,000 |

(1) On September 27, 2007, the Parent Company announced that the Board of Trustees approved a share repurchase program for up to 3.0 million of the Parent Company's outstanding common shares. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of the Board of Trustees, the program will expire when the number of authorized shares has been repurchased. The Parent Company has made no repurchases under this program to date.

(2) Represents common shares withheld by the Parent Company upon the vesting of restricted shares to cover employee tax obligations.

(3) Represents 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares redeemed by the Parent Company on November 2, 2016. On September 2, 2016, the Parent Company announced its intention to call for redemption all of its 3,100,000 issued and outstanding 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, which redemption was completed on November 2, 2016.

Market Information for and Holders of Record of Common Shares

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As of December 31, 2016, there were approximately 87 registered record holders of the Parent Company's common shares and 10 holders (other than the Parent Company) of the Operating Partnership's common units. These figures do not include common shares held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of shareholders. There is no established trading market for units of the Operating Partnership. The following table shows the high and low closing prices per common share, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, and the cash dividends declared with respect to such shares:

| | High | | Low | | Cash Dividends Declared per Share |
|----------------|----------|----|-------|----|---|
| 2015 | | | | | |
| First quarter | \$ 25.43 | \$ | 22.31 | \$ | 0.16 |
| Second quarter | \$ 24.62 | \$ | 22.74 | \$ | 0.16 |
| Third quarter | \$ 27.21 | \$ | 23.81 | \$ | 0.16 |
| Fourth quarter | \$ 31.42 | \$ | 26.99 | \$ | 0.21 |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| First quarter | \$ 33.30 | \$ | 27.70 | \$ | 0.21 |
| Second quarter | \$ 33.28 | \$ | 29.18 | \$ | 0.21 |
| Third quarter | \$ 32.07 | \$ | 26.43 | \$ | 0.21 |
| Fourth quarter | \$ 26.96 | \$ | 23.88 | \$ | 0.27 |

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For each quarter in 2015 and 2016, the Operating Partnership paid a cash distribution per unit in an amount equal to the dividend paid on a common share for each such quarter.

Since our initial quarter as a publicly-traded REIT, we have made regular quarterly distributions to our shareholders. Distributions to shareholders are usually taxable as ordinary income, although a portion of the distribution may be designated as capital gain or may constitute a tax-free return of capital. Annually, we provide each of the Parent Company's common shareholders a statement detailing the tax characterization of dividends paid during the preceding year as ordinary income, capital gain, or return of capital. The characterization of the Parent Company's dividends for 2016 consisted of a 98.663% ordinary income distribution and a 1.337% capital gain distribution from earnings and profits.

Distributions to 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shareholders are usually taxable as ordinary income, although a portion of the distribution may be designated as capital gain or may constitute a tax-free return of capital. Annually, we provide each of the Parent Company's preferred shareholders a statement detailing preferred distributions paid during the preceding year and their characterization as ordinary income, capital gain, or return of capital. The characterization of our preferred distributions for 2016 consisted of a 7.683% ordinary income distribution, a 0.104% capital gain distribution from earnings and profits, and a 92.213% cash liquidating distribution.

We intend to continue to declare quarterly distributions. However, we cannot provide any assurance as to the amount or timing of future distributions. Under our Credit Facility, we are restricted from paying distributions on the Parent Company's common shares in excess of the greater of (i) 95% of our funds from operations, and (ii) such amount as may be necessary to maintain our REIT status.

To the extent that we make distributions in excess of our earnings and profits, as computed for federal income tax purposes, these distributions will represent a return of capital, rather than a dividend, for federal income tax purposes. Distributions that are treated as a return of capital for federal income tax purposes generally will not be taxable as a dividend to a U.S. shareholder, but will reduce the shareholder's basis in its shares (but not below zero) and therefore can result in the shareholder having a higher gain upon a subsequent sale of such shares. Return of capital distributions in excess of a shareholder's basis generally will be treated as gain from the sale of such shares for federal income tax purposes.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

None.

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Share Performance Graph

The SEC requires us to present a chart comparing the cumulative total shareholder return, assuming reinvestment of dividends, on our 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 yearly cumulative total shareholder return for our 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 Equity REIT Index as provided by NAREIT for the period beginning December 31, 2011 and ending December 31, 2016.

| Index | Period Ending | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 12/31/2011 | 12/31/2012 | 12/31/2013 | 12/31/2014 | 12/31/2015 | 12/31/2016 |
| CubeSmart | 100.00 | 141.81 | 159.55 | 227.42 | 323.91 | 292.04 |
| S&P 500 | 100.00 | 116.00 | 153.57 | 174.60 | 177.01 | 198.18 |
| Russell 2000 | 100.00 | 116.35 | 161.52 | 169.43 | 161.95 | 196.45 |
| NAREIT All Equity REIT Index | 100.00 | 119.70 | 123.12 | 157.63 | 162.08 | 176.07 |

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On September 27, 2007, the Parent Company announced that the Board approved a share repurchase program for up to 3.0 million of the Parent Company's outstanding common shares. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of the Board of Trustees, the program will expire when the number of authorized shares has been repurchased. The Parent Company has made no repurchases under this program to date and there were no other repurchases of the Parent Company's common shares during the year ended December 31, 2016.

ITEM 6. *SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA*

CUBESMART

The following table sets forth selected financial and operating data on a historical consolidated basis for the Parent Company. The selected historical financial data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2016 are derived from the Parent Company's consolidated financial statements, which financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the years in

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the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and the report thereon, are included herein. The selected data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, the related notes, and the independent registered public accounting firm's report, which refers to the Company's change in its method for reporting discontinued operations as of January 1, 2014. The other data presented below is not derived from the financial statements.

The following data should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto of the Parent Company and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Report.

| | For the year ended December 31, | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| (in thousands, except per share data) | | | | | |
| REVENUES | | | | | |
| Rental income | \$ 449,601 | \$ 392,476 | \$ 330,898 | \$ 281,250 | \$ 236,160 |
| Other property related income | 50,255 | 45,189 | 40,065 | 32,365 | 25,821 |
| Property management fee income | 10,183 | 6,856 | 6,000 | 4,780 | 4,341 |
| Total revenues | 510,039 | 444,521 | 376,963 | 318,395 | 266,322 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Property operating expenses | 165,847 | 153,172 | 132,701 | 118,222 | 103,488 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 161,865 | 151,789 | 126,813 | 112,313 | 109,830 |
| General and administrative | 32,823 | 28,371 | 28,422 | 29,563 | 26,131 |
| Acquisition related costs | 6,552 | 3,301 | 7,484 | 3,849 | 3,086 |
| Total operating expenses | 367,087 | 336,633 | 295,420 | 263,947 | 242,535 |
| OPERATING INCOME | 142,952 | 107,888 | 81,543 | 54,448 | 23,787 |
| OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME | | | | | |
| Interest: | | | | | |
| Interest expense on loans | (50,399) | (43,736) | (46,802) | (40,424) | (40,318) |
| Loan procurement amortization expense | (2,577) | (2,324) | (2,190) | (2,058) | (3,279) |
| Loan procurement amortization expense - early repayment of debt | | | | (414) | |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | (2,662) | (411) | (6,255) | (1,151) | (745) |
| Gain from remeasurement of investment in real estate venture | | | | | 7,023 |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | 17,567 | 475 | | |
| Other | 1,062 | (228) | (405) | 8 | 256 |
| Total other expense | (54,576) | (29,132) | (55,177) | (44,039) | (37,063) |
| INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,366 | 10,409 | (13,276) |
| DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | | | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations | | | 336 | 4,145 | 7,093 |
| Gain from disposition of discontinued operations | | | | 27,440 | 9,811 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | 336 | 31,585 | 16,904 |
| NET INCOME | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,702 | 41,994 | 3,628 |
| NET (INCOME) LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS | | | | | |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | | | | | |
| | (941) | (960) | (307) | (588) | 107 |
| Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | 470 | (84) | (16) | 42 | (1,918) |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY | 87,905 | 77,712 | 26,379 | 41,448 | 1,817 |
| Distribution to preferred shareholders | (5,045) | (6,008) | (6,008) | (6,008) | (6,008) |
| Preferred share redemption charge | (2,937) | | | | |
| | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 | \$ 20,371 | \$ 35,440 | \$ (4,191) |

**NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO
THE COMPANY'S COMMON
SHAREHOLDERS**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|
| Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.43 | \$ | 0.13 | \$ | 0.03 | \$ | (0.17) |
| Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 0.01 | \$ | 0.23 | \$ | 0.14 |
| Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.43 | \$ | 0.14 | \$ | 0.26 | \$ | (0.03) |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.13 | \$ | 0.03 | \$ | (0.17) |
| Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 0.01 | \$ | 0.23 | \$ | 0.14 |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.14 | \$ | 0.26 | \$ | (0.03) |
| Weighted-average basic shares outstanding (1) | | 178,246 | | 168,640 | | 149,107 | | 135,191 | | 124,548 |
| Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding (1) | | 179,533 | | 170,191 | | 150,863 | | 137,742 | | 124,548 |

**AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE
COMPANY'S COMMON SHAREHOLDERS:**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|----------|
| Income (loss) from continuing operations | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,040 | \$ | 4,392 | \$ | (20,689) |
| Total discontinued operations | | | | | | 331 | | 31,048 | | 16,498 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,371 | \$ | 35,440 | \$ | (4,191) |

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| | At December 31, | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | |
| Balance Sheet Data (in thousands): | | | | | | |
| Storage properties, net | \$ 3,326,816 | \$ 2,872,983 | \$ 2,625,129 | \$ 2,155,170 | \$ 2,089,707 | |
| Total assets | 3,475,028 | 3,104,164 | 2,776,906 | 2,347,819 | 2,143,323 | |
| Unsecured senior notes, net | 1,039,076 | 741,904 | 493,957 | 493,283 | 247,614 | |
| Revolving credit facility | 43,300 | | 78,000 | 38,600 | 45,000 | |
| Unsecured term loans, net | 398,749 | 398,183 | 397,617 | 397,261 | 497,160 | |
| Mortgage loans and notes payable, net | 114,618 | 111,455 | 194,844 | 198,869 | 226,989 | |
| Total liabilities | 1,759,384 | 1,393,183 | 1,277,465 | 1,218,337 | 1,105,424 | |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | 54,407 | 66,128 | 49,823 | 36,275 | 47,990 | |
| Total CubeSmart shareholders' equity | 1,655,382 | 1,643,327 | 1,448,026 | 1,092,276 | 989,791 | |
| Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | 5,855 | 1,526 | 1,592 | 931 | 118 | |
| Total liabilities and equity | 3,475,028 | 3,104,164 | 2,776,906 | 2,347,819 | 2,143,323 | |
| Other Data: | | | | | | |
| Number of stores | 475 | 445 | 421 | 366 | 381 | |
| Total rentable square feet (in thousands) | 32,858 | 30,361 | 28,622 | 24,662 | 25,485 | |
| Occupancy percentage | 89.7% | 90.2% | 89.1% | 88.3% | 84.4% | |
| Cash dividends declared per common share (2) | \$ 0.90 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.55 | \$ 0.46 | \$ 0.35 | |

(1) OP units have been excluded from the earnings per share calculations as the related income or loss is presented in noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership.

(2) We announced full quarterly dividends of \$0.08 and \$0.484 per common and preferred shares, respectively, on February 21, 2012, May 30, 2012, and August 1, 2012; dividends of \$0.11 and \$0.484 per common and preferred shares, respectively, on December 10, 2012, February 21, 2013, May 29, 2013, and August 7, 2013; dividends of \$0.13 and \$0.484 per common and preferred shares, respectively, on December 19, 2013, February 25, 2014, May 28, 2014, and August 5, 2014; dividends of \$0.16 and \$0.484 per common and preferred shares, respectively, on December 16, 2014, February 24, 2015, May 27, 2015, and August 4, 2015; dividends of \$0.21 and \$0.484 per common and preferred shares, respectively, on December 10, 2015, February 16, 2016, June 1, 2016, and August 2, 2016; dividends of \$0.174 per preferred share on September 2, 2016; and dividends of \$0.27 per common share on December 15, 2016.

CUBESMART, L.P.

The following table sets forth selected financial and operating data on a historical consolidated basis for the Operating Partnership. The selected historical financial data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2016 are derived from the Operating Partnership's consolidated financial statements, which financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and the report thereon, are included herein. The selected data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, the related notes, and the independent registered public accounting firm's report, which refers to the Operating Partnership's change in its method for reporting discontinued operations as of January 1, 2014. The other data presented below is not derived from the financial statements.

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The following data should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto of the Operating Partnership and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Report.

| | 2016 | For the year ended December 31, | | | 2012 |
|--|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | |
| | | (in thousands, except per unit data) | | | |
| REVENUES | | | | | |
| Rental income | \$ 449,601 | \$ 392,476 | \$ 330,898 | \$ 281,250 | \$ 236,160 |
| Other property related income | 50,255 | 45,189 | 40,065 | 32,365 | 25,821 |
| Property management fee income | 10,183 | 6,856 | 6,000 | 4,780 | 4,341 |
| Total revenues | 510,039 | 444,521 | 376,963 | 318,395 | 266,322 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Property operating expenses | 165,847 | 153,172 | 132,701 | 118,222 | 103,488 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 161,865 | 151,789 | 126,813 | 112,313 | 109,830 |
| General and administrative | 32,823 | 28,371 | 28,422 | 29,563 | 26,131 |
| Acquisition related costs | 6,552 | 3,301 | 7,484 | 3,849 | 3,086 |
| Total operating expenses | 367,087 | 336,633 | 295,420 | 263,947 | 242,535 |
| OPERATING INCOME | 142,952 | 107,888 | 81,543 | 54,448 | 23,787 |
| OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME | | | | | |
| Interest: | | | | | |
| Interest expense on loans | (50,399) | (43,736) | (46,802) | (40,424) | (40,318) |
| Loan procurement amortization expense | (2,577) | (2,324) | (2,190) | (2,058) | (3,279) |
| Loan procurement amortization expense - early repayment of debt | | | | (414) | |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | (2,662) | (411) | (6,255) | (1,151) | (745) |
| Gain from remeasurement of investment in real estate venture | | | | | 7,023 |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | 17,567 | 475 | | |
| Other | 1,062 | (228) | (405) | 8 | 256 |
| Total other expense | (54,576) | (29,132) | (55,177) | (44,039) | (37,063) |
| INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,366 | 10,409 | (13,276) |
| DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | | | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations | | | 336 | 4,145 | 7,093 |
| Gain from disposition of discontinued operations | | | | 27,440 | 9,811 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | 336 | 31,585 | 16,904 |
| NET INCOME | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,702 | 41,994 | 3,628 |
| NET LOSS (INCOME) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS | | | | | |
| Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | 470 | (84) | (16) | 42 | (1,918) |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO CUBESMART L.P. | 88,846 | 78,672 | 26,686 | 42,036 | 1,710 |
| Operating Partnership interests of third parties | (941) | (960) | (307) | (588) | 107 |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OPERATING PARTNER | 87,905 | 77,712 | 26,379 | 41,448 | 1,817 |
| Distribution to preferred unitholders | (5,045) | (6,008) | (6,008) | (6,008) | (6,008) |
| Preferred unit redemption charge | (2,937) | | | | |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON UNITHOLDERS | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 | \$ 20,371 | \$ 35,440 | \$ (4,191) |
| Basic earnings (loss) per unit from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders | | | | | |
| | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.13 | \$ 0.03 | \$ (0.17) |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ 0.01 | \$ 0.23 | \$ 0.14 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|
| Basic earnings per unit from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basic earnings (loss) per unit attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.43 | \$ | 0.14 | \$ | 0.26 | \$ | (0.03) |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per unit from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per unit from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.13 | \$ | 0.03 | \$ | (0.17) |
| Diluted earnings per unit from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diluted earnings per unit from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 0.01 | \$ | 0.23 | \$ | 0.14 |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per unit attributable to common unitholders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per unit attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.14 | \$ | 0.26 | \$ | (0.03) |
| Weighted-average basic units outstanding (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weighted-average basic units outstanding (1) | | 178,246 | | 168,640 | | 149,107 | | 135,191 | | 124,548 |
| Weighted-average diluted units outstanding (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weighted-average diluted units outstanding (1) | | 179,533 | | 170,191 | | 150,863 | | 137,742 | | 124,548 |

AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON UNITHOLDERS:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|----------|
| Income (loss) from continuing operations | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,040 | \$ | 4,392 | \$ | (20,689) |
| Total discontinued operations | | | | | | 331 | | 31,048 | | 16,498 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,371 | \$ | 35,440 | \$ | (4,191) |

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| | 2016 | 2015 | At December 31, 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Balance Sheet Data (in thousands): | | | | | |
| Storage properties, net | \$ 3,326,816 | \$ 2,872,983 | \$ 2,625,129 | \$ 2,155,170 | \$ 2,089,707 |
| Total assets | 3,475,028 | 3,104,164 | 2,776,906 | 2,347,819 | 2,143,323 |
| Unsecured senior notes, net | 1,039,076 | 741,904 | 493,957 | 493,283 | 247,614 |
| Revolving credit facility | 43,300 | | 78,000 | 38,600 | 45,000 |
| Unsecured term loans, net | 398,749 | 398,183 | 397,617 | 397,261 | 497,160 |
| Mortgage loans and notes payable, net | 114,618 | 111,455 | 194,844 | 198,869 | 226,989 |
| Total liabilities | 1,759,384 | 1,393,183 | 1,277,465 | 1,218,337 | 1,105,424 |
| Operating Partnership interests of third parties | 54,407 | 66,128 | 49,823 | 36,275 | 47,990 |
| Total CubeSmart L.P. Capital | 1,655,382 | 1,643,327 | 1,448,026 | 1,092,276 | 989,791 |
| Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | 5,855 | 1,526 | 1,592 | 931 | 118 |
| Total liabilities and capital | 3,475,028 | 3,104,164 | 2,776,906 | 2,347,819 | 2,143,323 |
| Other Data: | | | | | |
| Number of stores | 475 | 445 | 421 | 366 | 381 |
| Total rentable square feet (in thousands) | 32,858 | 30,361 | 28,622 | 24,662 | 25,485 |
| Occupancy percentage | 89.7% | 90.2% | 89.1% | 88.3% | 84.4% |
| Cash dividends declared per common unit (2) | \$ 0.90 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.55 | \$ 0.46 | \$ 0.35 |

(1) OP units have been excluded from the earnings per unit calculations as the related income or loss is presented in Operating Partnership interest of third parties.

(2) We announced full quarterly dividends of \$0.08 and \$0.484 per common and preferred units, respectively, on February 21, 2012, May 30, 2012, and August 1, 2012; dividends of \$0.11 and \$0.484 per common and preferred units, respectively, on December 10, 2012, February 21, 2013, May 29, 2013, and August 7, 2013; dividends of \$0.13 and \$0.484 per common and preferred units, respectively, on December 19, 2013, February 25, 2014, May 28, 2014, and August 5, 2014; dividends of \$0.16 and \$0.484 per common and preferred units, respectively, on December 16, 2014, February 24, 2015, May 27, 2015, and August 4, 2015; dividends of \$0.21 and \$0.484 per common and preferred units, respectively, on December 10, 2015, February 16, 2016, June 1, 2016, and August 2, 2016; dividends of \$0.174 per preferred unit on September 2, 2016; and dividends of \$0.27 per common unit on December 15, 2016.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Report. Some of the statements we make in this section are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. For a complete discussion of forward-looking statements, see the section in this Report entitled "Forward-Looking Statements". Certain risk factors may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the following discussion. For a discussion of such risk factors, see the section in this Report entitled "Risk Factors".

Overview

We are an integrated self-storage real estate company, and as such we have in-house capabilities in the operation, design, development, leasing, management, and acquisition of self-storage properties. The Parent Company's operations are conducted solely through the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. The Parent Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we owned 475 and 445 self-storage properties, respectively, totaling approximately 32.9 million and 30.4 million rentable square feet, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, we owned stores in the District of Columbia and the following 23 states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia. In addition, as of December 31, 2016, we managed 316 stores for third parties (including 116 stores containing an aggregate of approximately 6.8 million rentable square feet as part of three separate unconsolidated real estate ventures), bringing the total number of stores we owned and/or managed to 791. As of December 31, 2016, we managed stores for third parties in the following 26 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia.

We derive revenues principally from rents received from customers who rent cubes at our self-storage properties under month-to-month leases. Therefore, our operating results depend materially on our ability to retain our existing customers and lease our available self-storage cubes to new customers while maintaining and, where possible, increasing our pricing levels. In addition, our operating results depend on the ability of our customers to make required rental payments to us. Our approach to the management and operation of our stores combines centralized marketing, revenue management, and other operational support with local operations teams that provide market-level oversight and control. We believe this approach allows us to respond quickly and effectively to changes in local market conditions, and to maximize revenues by managing rental rates and occupancy levels.

We typically experience seasonal fluctuations in the occupancy levels of our stores, which are generally slightly higher during the summer months due to increased moving activity.

Our results of operations may be sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions that impact consumer spending, including discretionary spending, as well as to increased bad debts due to recessionary pressures. Adverse economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income, such as employment levels, business conditions, interest rates, tax rates, fuel and energy costs, and other matters could reduce consumer spending or cause consumers to shift their spending to other products and services. A general reduction in the level of discretionary spending or shifts in consumer discretionary spending could adversely affect our growth and profitability.

We continue our focus on maximizing internal growth opportunities and selectively pursuing targeted acquisitions and developments of self-storage properties.

We have one reportable segment: we own, operate, develop, manage, and acquire self-storage properties.

Our self-storage properties are located in major metropolitan and suburban areas and have numerous customers per store. No single customer represents a significant concentration of our revenues. Our stores in Florida, New York, Texas, and California provided approximately 17%, 16%, 10%, and 8%, respectively, of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Summary of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Set forth below is a summary of the accounting policies and estimates that management believes are critical to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements included in this Report. Certain of the accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are particularly important for an understanding of the financial position and results of operations presented in the historical consolidated financial statements included in this Report. A summary of significant accounting policies is also provided in the notes to our consolidated financial statements (see note 2 to the consolidated financial statements). These policies require the application

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of judgment and assumptions by management and, as a result, are subject to a degree of uncertainty. Due to this uncertainty, actual results could differ materially from estimates calculated and utilized by management.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include all of the accounts of the Company, and its majority-owned and/or controlled subsidiaries. The portion of these entities not owned by the Company is presented as noncontrolling interests as of and during the periods presented. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

When the Company obtains an economic interest in an entity, the Company evaluates the entity to determine if the entity is deemed a variable interest entity (VIE), and if the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, in accordance with authoritative guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) on the consolidation of VIEs. When an entity is not deemed to be a VIE, the Company considers the provisions of additional FASB guidance to determine whether a general partner, or the general partners as a group, controls a limited partnership or similar entity when the limited partners have certain rights. The Company consolidates (i) entities that are VIEs and of which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary and (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which the Company controls and in which the limited partners do not have substantive participating rights, or the ability to dissolve the entity or remove the Company without cause.

Self-Storage Properties

The Company records self-storage properties at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on the buildings and equipment is recorded on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which range from five to 39 years. Expenditures for significant renovations or improvements that extend the useful life of assets are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

When stores are acquired, the purchase price is allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values. When a portfolio of stores is acquired, the purchase price is allocated to the individual stores based upon an income approach or a cash flow analysis using appropriate risk adjusted capitalization rates, which take into account the relative size, age, and location of the individual store along with current and projected occupancy and rental rate levels or appraised values, if available. Allocations to the individual assets and liabilities are based upon comparable market sales information for land, buildings and improvements, and estimates of depreciated replacement cost of equipment.

In allocating the purchase price for an acquisition, the Company determines whether the acquisition includes intangible assets or liabilities. The Company allocates a portion of the purchase price to an intangible asset attributable to the value of in-place leases. This intangible asset is generally amortized to expense over the expected remaining term of the respective leases. Substantially all of the leases in place at acquired stores are at market rates, as the majority of the leases are month-to-month contracts. Accordingly, to date no portion of the purchase price has been allocated to above- or below-market lease intangibles. To date, no intangible asset has been recorded for the value of customer relationships, because the Company does not have any concentrations of significant customers and the average customer turnover is fairly frequent.

Long-lived assets classified as held for use are reviewed for impairment when events and circumstances such as declines in occupancy and operating results indicate that there may be an impairment. The carrying value of these long-lived assets is compared to the undiscounted future net operating cash flows, plus a terminal value, attributable to the assets to determine if the store's basis is recoverable. If a store's basis is not considered recoverable, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent the net carrying value of the asset exceeds the fair value. The impairment loss recognized equals the excess of net carrying value over the related fair value of the asset. There were no impairment losses recognized in accordance with these procedures during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

The Company considers long-lived assets to be held for sale upon satisfaction of the following criteria: (a) management commits to a plan to sell a store (or group of stores), (b) the store is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such stores, (c) an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell the store have been initiated, (d) the sale of the store is probable and transfer of the asset is expected to be completed within one year, (e) the store is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, and (f) actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Typically these criteria are all met when the relevant asset is under contract, significant non-refundable deposits have been made by the potential buyer, the assets are immediately available for transfer and there are no contingencies related to the sale that may prevent the

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transaction from closing. However, each potential transaction is evaluated based on its separate facts and circumstances. Stores classified as held for sale are reported at the lesser of carrying value or fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Revenue Recognition

Management has determined that all our leases with customers are operating leases. Rental income is recognized in accordance with the terms of the lease agreements or contracts, which generally are month to month.

The Company recognizes gains from disposition of stores only upon closing in accordance with the guidance on sales of real estate. Payments received from purchasers prior to closing are recorded as deposits. Profit on real estate sold is recognized using the full accrual method upon closing when the collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured and the Company is not obligated to perform significant activities after the sale. Profit may be deferred in whole or part until the sale meets the requirements of profit recognition on sales under this guidance.

Share-Based Payments

We apply the fair value method of accounting for contingently issued shares and share options issued under our equity incentive plans. The share compensation expense is recorded ratably over the vesting period relating to such contingently issued shares and options. The Company has elected to recognize compensation expense on a straight-line method over the requisite service period.

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests are the portion of equity (net assets) in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent. The ownership interests in the subsidiary that are held by owners other than the parent are noncontrolling interests. In accordance with authoritative guidance issued on noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements, such noncontrolling interests are reported on the consolidated balance sheets within equity/capital, separately from the Parent Company's equity/capital. The guidance also requires that noncontrolling interests are adjusted each period so that the carrying value equals the greater of its carrying value based on the accumulation of historical cost or its redemption value. On the consolidated statements of operations, revenues, expenses, and net income or loss from less-than-wholly-owned subsidiaries are reported at the consolidated amounts, including both the amounts attributable to the Parent Company and noncontrolling interests. Presentation of consolidated equity/capital activity is included for both quarterly and annual financial statements, including beginning balances, activity for the period and ending balances for shareholders' equity/capital, noncontrolling interests, and total equity/capital.

Investments in Unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures

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The Company accounts for its investments in unconsolidated real estate ventures under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are recorded initially at cost, as investments in real estate entities, and subsequently adjusted for equity in earnings (losses), cash contributions, less distributions and impairments. On a periodic basis, management also assesses whether there are any indicators that the carrying value of the Company's investments in unconsolidated real estate entities may be other than temporarily impaired. An investment is impaired only if the fair value of the investment, as estimated by management, is less than the carrying value of the investment and the decline is other than temporary. To the extent impairment that is other than temporary has occurred, the loss shall be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the investment over the fair value of the investment, as estimated by management. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including but not limited to, discounted cash flow models, quoted market values, and third party appraisals. There were no impairment losses related to the Company's investments in unconsolidated real estate ventures recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Income Taxes

The Parent Company elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code beginning with the period from October 21, 2004 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2004. In management's opinion, the requirements to maintain these elections are being met. Accordingly, no provision for federal income taxes has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements other than for operations conducted through our taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of distributions to shareholders, differ from net income reported for financial reporting purposes due to differences in cost basis, the estimated useful lives used to compute depreciation, and the allocation of net income and loss for financial versus tax reporting purposes.

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The Parent Company is subject to a 4% federal excise tax if sufficient taxable income is not distributed within prescribed time limits. The excise tax equals 4% of the annual amount, if any, by which the sum of (a) 85% of the Parent Company's ordinary income, (b) 95% of the Parent Company's net capital gains, and (c) 100% of prior year taxable income exceeds cash distributions and certain taxes paid by the Parent Company.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which changes the definition of a business to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. A framework is provided to evaluate when an input and a substantive process are present. The new guidance also narrows the definition of outputs, which are defined as the results of inputs and substantive processes that provide goods or services to customers, other revenue, or investment income. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, however early adoption is permitted. We are in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash, which requires the statement of cash flows to explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The new guidance also requires entities to reconcile such total to amounts on the balance sheet and disclose the nature of the restrictions. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, however early adoption is permitted. The standard requires the use of the retrospective transition method. We are in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The eight items that the ASU provides classification guidance on include (1) debt prepayment and extinguishment costs, (2) settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments, (3) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, (4) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, (5) proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including bank-owned life insurance policies, (6) distributions received from equity method investments, (7) beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and (8) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, however early adoption is permitted. The standard requires the use of the retrospective transition method. We are in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which is intended to simplify various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. The new guidance allows for entities to make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest or account for forfeitures when they occur. In addition, the guidance allows employers to withhold shares to satisfy minimum statutory tax withholding requirements up to the employees' maximum individual tax rate without causing the award to be classified as a liability. The guidance also stipulates that cash paid by an employer to a taxing authority when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective on January 1, 2017, however early adoption is permitted. We do not expect this new guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e. lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either financing or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a

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straight line basis over the term of the lease, respectively. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. The standard is effective on January 1, 2019, however early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2016-02 on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments, which amends the current business combination guidance to require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined, as opposed to having to revise prior period information. The standard also requires additional disclosure about the impact on current-period income statement line items of adjustments that would have been recognized in prior periods if prior period information had been revised. The new standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated

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financial position or results of operations as all measurement-period adjustments recorded during 2016 relate to business combinations that took place in the current year and do not impact the prior period. Refer to note 4 for details regarding the measurement-period adjustments made during the year ended December 31, 2016.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, an update to the accounting standard relating to the presentation of debt issuance costs. Under the new guidance, debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability will be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability. In the event that there is not an associated debt liability recorded in the consolidated financial statements, the debt issuance costs will continue to be recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as an asset until the debt liability is recorded. The new standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations as the update only related to changes in financial statement presentation as discussed in note 7 and in the Reclassifications section of the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, Consolidation Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, which amends the current consolidation guidance affecting both the variable interest entity (VIE) and voting interest entity (VOE) consolidation models. The standard does not add or remove any of the characteristics in determining if an entity is a VIE or VOE, but rather enhances the way the Company assesses some of these characteristics. The new standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations as none of its existing consolidation conclusions were changed.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP when it becomes effective. The new standard will be effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2018, however early application beginning on January 1, 2017 is permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company has not yet selected a transition method. We are currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2014-09 on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Results of Operations

The following discussion of our results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto. Historical results set forth in the consolidated statements of operations reflect only the existing stores and should not be taken as indicative of future operations. We consider our same-store portfolio to consist of only those stores owned and operated on a stabilized basis at the beginning and at the end of the applicable years presented. We consider a store to be stabilized once it has achieved an occupancy rate that we believe, based on our assessment of market-specific data, is representative of similar self-storage assets in the applicable market for a full year measured as of the most recent January 1 and has not been significantly damaged by natural disaster or undergone significant renovation. We believe that same-store results are useful to investors in evaluating our performance because they provide information relating to changes in store-level operating performance without taking into account the effects of acquisitions, developments or dispositions. As of December 31, 2016, we owned 407 same-store properties and 68 non-same-store properties. All of the non-same-store properties were 2015 and 2016 acquisitions, dispositions, developed stores, or stores with a significant portion taken out of service. For analytical presentation, all percentages are calculated using the numbers presented in the financial statements contained in this Report.

The comparability of our results of operations is affected by the timing of acquisition and disposition activities during the periods reported. As of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we owned 475, 445 and 421 self-storage properties and related assets, respectively.

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The following table summarizes the change in number of owned stores from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2016:

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Balance - January 1 | 445 | 421 | 366 |
| Stores acquired | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Stores developed | 1 | | 2 |
| Balance - March 31 | 456 | 428 | 378 |
| Stores acquired | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Stores developed | 1 | 1 | |
| Balance - June 30 | 464 | 433 | 387 |
| Stores acquired | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| Balance - September 30 | 471 | 438 | 390 |
| Stores acquired | 4 | 13 | 31 |
| Stores developed | | 2 | |
| Stores sold | | (8) | |
| Balance - December 31 | 475 | 445 | 421 |

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2016 to the Year Ended December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands)

| | Same-Store Property Portfolio | | | | Non Same-Store Properties | | Other/ Eliminations | | Total Portfolio | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | Increase/ (Decrease) | % | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | Increase/ (Decrease) | % |
| REVENUES: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rental income | \$ 402,239 | \$ 375,149 | \$ 27,090 | 7.2% | \$ 47,362 | \$ 17,327 | \$ | \$ | \$ 449,601 | \$ 392,476 | \$ 57,125 | 14.6% |
| Other property related income | 42,172 | 40,194 | 1,978 | 4.9% | 5,091 | 2,039 | 2,992,956 | | 50,255 | 45,189 | 5,066 | 11.2% |
| Property management fee income | | | | 0.0% | | | 10,183,856 | | 10,183 | 6,856 | 3,327 | 48.5% |
| Total revenues | 444,411 | 415,343 | 29,068 | 7.0% | 52,453 | 19,366 | 3,175,812 | | 510,039 | 444,521 | 65,518 | 14.7% |
| OPERATING EXPENSES: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property operating expenses | 126,824 | 127,209 | (385) | (0.3)% | 20,478 | 8,210 | 8,543 | 7,753 | 165,847 | 153,172 | 12,675 | 8.3% |
| NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS): | 317,587 | 288,134 | 29,453 | 10.2% | 31,975 | 11,156 | (5,370) | (7,941) | 344,192 | 291,349 | 52,843 | 18.1% |
| Store count | 407 | 407 | | | 68 | 38 | | | 475 | 445 | | |
| Total square footage | 27,828 | 27,828 | | | 5,030 | 2,533 | | | 32,858 | 30,361 | | |
| Period End Occupancy (1) | 91.8% | 91.6% | | | 78.3% | 75.4% | | | 89.7% | 90.2% | | |
| Period Average Occupancy (2) | 92.9% | 92.1% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Realized annual rent per occupied sq. ft. (3) | \$ 15.56 | \$ 14.63 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | | | | | | | | | 161,865 | 151,789 | 10,076 | 6.6% |
| General and administrative | | | | | | | | | 32,823 | 28,371 | 4,452 | 15.7% |
| Acquisition related costs | | | | | | | | | 6,552 | 3,301 | 3,251 | 98.5% |
| Subtotal | | | | | | | | | 201,240 | 183,461 | 17,779 | 9.7% |
| OPERATING INCOME | | | | | | | | | 142,952 | 107,888 | 35,064 | 32.5% |

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| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| OTHER (EXPENSE) | | | | |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Interest: | | | | |
| Interest expense on loans | (50,399) | (43,736) | (6,663) | (15.2)% |
| Loan procurement amortization expense | (2,577) | (2,324) | (253) | (10.9)% |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | (2,662) | (411) | (2,251) | (547.7)% |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | 17,567 | (17,567) | (100.0)% |
| Other | 1,062 | (228) | 1,290 | 565.8% |
| Total other expense | (54,576) | (29,132) | (25,444) | (87.3)% |
| NET INCOME | 88,376 | 78,756 | 9,620 | 12.2% |
| NET (INCOME) LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS | | | | |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | (941) | (960) | 19 | 2.0% |
| Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | 470 | (84) | 554 | 659.5% |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY | \$ 87,905 | \$ 77,712 | \$ 10,193 | 13.1% |
| Distribution to preferred shareholders | (5,045) | (6,008) | 963 | 16.0% |
| Preferred share redemption charge | (2,937) | | (2,937) | (100.0)% |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY'S COMMON SHAREHOLDERS | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 | \$ 8,219 | 11.5% |

-
- (1) Represents occupancy as of December 31 of the respective year.
- (2) Represents the weighted average occupancy for the period.
- (3) Realized annual rent per occupied square foot is computed by dividing rental income by the weighted average occupied square feet for the period.

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Revenues

Rental income increased from \$392.5 million during 2015 to \$449.6 million during 2016, an increase of \$57.1 million, or 14.6%. The increase in same-store revenue was due primarily to an increase in average occupancy of 80 basis points and higher rental rates. Realized annual rent per square foot on our same-store portfolio increased 6.4% as a result of higher asking rates for new and existing customers during 2016 as compared to 2015. The remaining increase is primarily attributable to \$30.0 million of additional income from the stores acquired in 2015 and 2016 included in our non-same store portfolio.

Other property related income consists of late fees, administrative charges, customer insurance fees, sales of storage supplies and other ancillary revenues. Other property related income increased from \$45.2 million in 2015 to \$50.3 million in 2016, an increase of \$5.1 million, or 11.2%. This increase is primarily attributable to increased fee revenue and insurance fees of \$3.5 million on the stores acquired in 2015 and 2016 and a \$2.0 million increase in same-store property related income mainly attributable to increased insurance participation and higher average occupancy, offset by a decrease of \$0.4 million of additional income relating to the disposals of nine stores in 2015.

Property management fee income increased to \$10.2 million in 2016 from \$6.9 million during 2015, an increase of \$3.3 million, or 48.5%. This increase is attributable to an increase in management fees related to the third-party management business resulting from more stores under management and higher revenue at managed stores (316 stores as of December 31, 2016 compared to 227 stores as of December 31, 2015).

Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses increased from \$153.2 million in 2015 to \$165.8 million in 2016, an increase of \$12.7 million, or 8.3%, which is primarily attributable to \$12.3 million of increased expenses associated with newly acquired stores.

Depreciation and amortization increased from \$151.8 million in 2015 to \$161.9 million in 2016, an increase of \$10.1 million, or 6.6%. This increase is primarily attributable to depreciation and amortization expense related to the 2015 and 2016 acquisitions.

General and administrative expenses increased from \$28.4 million in 2015 to \$32.8 million in 2016, an increase of \$4.5 million, or 15.7%. The change is primarily attributable to \$4.1 million of increased payroll expenses resulting from additional employee headcount to support our growth.

Acquisition related costs increased from \$3.3 million during 2015 to \$6.6 million during 2016, an increase of \$3.3 million, or 98.5%. Acquisition-related costs are non-recurring and fluctuate based on periodic investment activity.

Other (expense) income

Interest expense on loans increased from \$43.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$50.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, an increase of \$6.7 million, or 15.2%. The increase is primarily attributable to a higher amount of outstanding debt during 2016 as compared to 2015. The average debt balance increased \$234.6 million to \$1.4 billion during 2016 as compared to \$1.2 billion during 2015 as the result of borrowings to fund a portion of the Company's acquisition activity.

Equity in losses of real estate ventures increased from \$0.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 to \$2.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, an increase of \$2.3 million, or 547.7%. The increase is mainly driven by our share of the losses attributable to HVP, a real estate venture in which we own a 10% interest. The loss incurred in 2016 was primarily the result of amortization expense associated with the in-place lease intangible that was recorded in connection with HVP's acquisition of 68 properties. The amortization expense did not exist in 2015 as the acquisitions took place during the fourth quarter of 2015 and throughout 2016.

Gains from sale of real estate, net were \$17.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 with no comparable amounts for the year ended December 31, 2016. These gains are determined on a transactional basis and, accordingly, are not comparable across reporting periods.

Other income (expense) increased \$1.3 million from 2015 to 2016 primarily due to acquisition fees earned in conjunction with HVP's acquisition of 68 self-storage properties.

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Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 to the Year Ended December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands)

| | Same-Store Property Portfolio | | | | Non Same-Store Properties | | Other/ Eliminations | | Total Portfolio | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | Increase/ (Decrease) | % Change | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | Increase/ (Decrease) | % Change |
| REVENUES: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rental income | \$ 324,314 | \$ 301,833 | \$ 22,481 | 7.4% | \$ 68,162 | \$ 29,065 | \$ | \$ | \$ 392,476 | \$ 330,898 | \$ 61,578 | 18.6% |
| Other property related income | 34,990 | 33,089 | 1,901 | 5.7% | 7,243 | 4,120 | 2,956 | 2,856 | 45,189 | 40,065 | 5,124 | 12.8% |
| Property management fee income | | | | 0.0% | | | 6,856 | 6,000 | 6,856 | 6,000 | 856 | 14.3% |
| Total revenues | 359,304 | 334,922 | 24,382 | 7.3% | 75,405 | 33,185 | 9,812 | 8,856 | 444,521 | 376,963 | 67,558 | 17.9% |
| OPERATING EXPENSES: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property operating expenses | 108,399 | 105,945 | 2,454 | 2.3% | 27,020 | 11,440 | 7,753 | 5,316 | 153,172 | 132,701 | 20,471 | 15.4% |
| NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS): | 250,905 | 228,977 | 21,928 | 9.6% | 48,385 | 21,745 | (7,941) | (6,460) | 291,349 | 244,262 | 47,087 | 19.3% |
| Store count | 353 | 353 | | | 92 | 60 | | | 445 | 413 | | |
| Total square footage | 23,808 | 23,808 | | | 6,553 | 4,313 | | | 30,361 | 28,121 | | |
| Period End Occupancy (1) | 91.7% | 90.1% | | | 84.9% | 84.1% | | | 90.2% | 89.1% | | |
| Period Average Occupancy (2) | 92.3% | 90.8% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Realized annual rent per occupied sq. ft. (3) | \$ 14.76 | \$ 13.96 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | | | | | | | | | 151,789 | 126,813 | 24,976 | 19.7% |
| General and administrative | | | | | | | | | 28,371 | 28,422 | (51) | (0.2)% |
| Acquisition related costs | | | | | | | | | 3,301 | 7,484 | (4,183) | (55.9)% |
| Subtotal | | | | | | | | | 183,461 | 162,719 | 20,742 | 12.7% |
| OPERATING INCOME | | | | | | | | | 107,888 | 81,543 | 26,345 | 32.3% |
| OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest expense on loans | | | | | | | | | (43,736) | (46,802) | 3,066 | 6.6% |
| Loan procurement amortization expense | | | | | | | | | (2,324) | (2,190) | (134) | (6.1)% |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | | | | | | | | | (411) | (6,255) | 5,844 | 93.4% |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | | | | | | | | 17,567 | 475 | 17,092 | 3,598.3% |
| Other | | | | | | | | | (228) | (405) | 177 | 43.7% |
| Total other expense | | | | | | | | | (29,132) | (55,177) | 26,045 | 47.2% |
| INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS | | | | | | | | | 78,756 | 26,366 | 52,390 | 198.7% |
| DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations | | | | | | | | | | 336 | (336) | (100.0)% |
| Total discontinued operations | | | | | | | | | | 336 | (336) | (100.0)% |
| NET INCOME | | | | | | | | | 78,756 | 26,702 | 52,054 | 194.9% |
| NET (INCOME) LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| INTERESTS | | | | |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | (960) | (307) | (653) | (212.7)% |
| Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | (84) | (16) | (68) | (425.0)% |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY | | | | |
| | \$ 77,712 | \$ 26,379 | \$ 51,333 | 194.6% |
| Distribution to preferred shareholders | (6,008) | (6,008) | | % |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY'S COMMON SHAREHOLDERS | | | | |
| | \$ 71,704 | \$ 20,371 | \$ 51,333 | 252.0% |

-
- (1) Represents occupancy as of December 31 of each respective year.
 - (2) Represents the weighted average occupancy for the period.
 - (3) Realized annual rent per occupied square foot is computed by dividing rental income by the weighted average occupied square feet for the period.

Revenues

Rental income increased from \$330.9 million in 2014 to \$392.5 million in 2015, an increase of \$61.6 million, or 18.6%. This increase is primarily attributable to \$40.3 million of additional income from the stores acquired in 2014 and 2015, offset by a decrease of \$1.2 million of additional income relating to the disposal of nine stores in 2015. Also, increases in net rental rates for new and existing customers, lower levels of promotional discounts, and an increase in average occupancy of 150 basis points on the same-store portfolio provided a \$22.5 million increase in rental income during 2015 as compared to 2014.

Other property related income consists of late fees, administrative charges, customer insurance fees, sales of storage supplies and other ancillary revenues. Other property related income increased from \$40.1 million in 2014 to \$45.2 million in 2015, an increase of \$5.1 million, or 12.8%. This increase is primarily attributable to increased fee revenue and insurance fees of \$3.2 million on the stores acquired in 2014 and 2015 and a \$1.9 million increase in same-store property related income mainly attributable to increased insurance participation and higher average occupancy.

Property management fee income increased to \$6.9 million in 2015 from \$6.0 million during 2014, an increase of \$0.9 million, or 14.3%. This increase is attributable to an increase in management fees related to the third-party management business resulting from more stores under management and higher revenue at managed stores (227 stores as of December 31, 2015, compared to 174 stores as of December 31, 2014).

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Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses increased from \$132.7 million in 2014 to \$153.2 million in 2015, an increase of \$20.5 million, or 15.4%. This increase is primarily attributable to \$15.6 million of increased expenses associated with newly acquired stores in 2015 and 2014. Additionally, property operating expenses on the same-store portfolio increased \$2.5 million primarily due to an increase of \$1.2 million in property taxes and \$1.0 million in payroll.

Depreciation and amortization increased from \$126.8 million in 2014 to \$151.8 million in 2015, an increase of \$25.0 million, or 19.7%. This increase is primarily attributable to depreciation and amortization expense related to the 2014 and 2015 acquisitions.

Acquisition related costs decreased from \$7.5 million during 2014 to \$3.3 million during 2015, a decrease of \$4.2 million, or 55.9%. Acquisition related costs are non-recurring and fluctuate based on periodic investment activity.

Other (expense) income

Interest expense decreased from \$46.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$43.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, a decrease of \$3.1 million, or 6.6%. The decrease is attributable to lower rates on the credit facility and term loan facility compared to 2014 as a result of our improved credit ratings and credit facility amendment. The weighted average effective interest rate of our outstanding debt decreased from 4.02% for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 3.88% for the year ended December 31, 2015 due to the previously discussed changes in the term loan facility and credit facility pricing and the repayment of \$84.9 million in secured loans with a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.75%, while the average debt balances for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were constant at \$1.2 billion.

Equity in losses of real estate ventures decreased from \$6.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$0.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, a decrease of \$5.9 million, or 93.4%. This expense is related to our share of the losses attributable to HHF (defined below), a partnership in which we own a 50% interest, and HVP (defined below), a new partnership in which we entered into in December 2015 and in which we own a 10% interest. The decrease is primarily attributable to HHF's increased net operating income levels in 2015 as compared to 2014 as well as a decrease in amortization expense related to intangible assets from 2014 to 2015.

Gains from sale of real estate, net were \$17.6 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These gains are determined on a transactional basis and, accordingly, are not comparable across reporting periods.

Discontinued Operations

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Income from discontinued operations was \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 with no comparable amount for the year ended December 31, 2015. The income during the 2014 period represents real estate tax refunds received as a result of appeals of previous tax assessments on six self-storage properties that we sold in prior years.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

NOI

We define net operating income, which we refer to as NOI, as total continuing revenues less continuing property operating expenses. NOI also can be calculated by adding back to net income (loss): interest expense on loans, loan procurement amortization expense, loan procurement amortization expense, early repayment of debt, acquisition related costs, equity in losses of real estate ventures, other expense, depreciation and amortization expense, general and administrative expense, and deducting from net income (loss): gains from sale of real estate, net, income from discontinued operations, gains from disposition of discontinued operations, other income, gains from remeasurement of investments in real estate ventures and interest income. NOI is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with GAAP.

We use NOI as a measure of operating performance at each of our stores, and for all of our stores in the aggregate. NOI should not be considered as a substitute for operating income, net income, cash flows provided by operating, investing and financing activities, or other income statement or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with GAAP.

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We believe NOI is useful to investors in evaluating our operating performance because:

- it is one of the primary measures used by our management and our store managers to evaluate the economic productivity of our stores, including our ability to lease our stores, increase pricing and occupancy, and control our property operating expenses;
- it is widely used in the real estate industry and the self-storage industry to measure the performance and value of real estate assets without regard to various items included in net income that do not relate to or are not indicative of operating performance, such as depreciation and amortization, which can vary depending upon accounting methods and the book value of assets; and
- we believe it helps our investors to meaningfully compare the results of our operating performance from period to period by removing the impact of our capital structure (primarily interest expense on our outstanding indebtedness) and depreciation of our basis in our assets from our operating results.

There are material limitations to using a measure such as NOI, including the difficulty associated with comparing results among more than one company and the inability to analyze certain significant items, including depreciation and interest expense, that directly affect our net income. We compensate for these limitations by considering the economic effect of the excluded expense items independently as well as in connection with our analysis of net income. NOI should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with GAAP, such as total revenues, operating income and net income.

FFO

Funds from operations (FFO) is a widely used performance measure for real estate companies and is provided here as a supplemental measure of operating performance. The April 2002 National Policy Bulletin of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, as amended, defines FFO as net income (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of real estate and related impairment charges, plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

Management uses FFO as a key performance indicator in evaluating the operations of our stores. Given the nature of our business as a real estate owner and operator, we consider FFO a key measure of our operating performance that is not specifically defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We believe that FFO is useful to management and investors as a starting point in measuring our operational performance because FFO excludes various items included in net income that do not relate to or are not indicative of our operating performance such as gains (or losses) from sales of real estate, gains from remeasurement of investments in real estate ventures, impairments of depreciable assets, and depreciation, which can make periodic and peer analyses of operating performance more difficult. Our computation of FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs or real estate companies.

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FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of our performance. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP and is not a measure of liquidity or an indicator of our ability to make cash distributions. We believe that to further understand our performance, FFO should be compared with our reported net income and considered in addition to cash flows computed in accordance with GAAP, as presented in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

FFO, as adjusted

FFO, as adjusted represents FFO as defined above, excluding the effects of acquisition related costs, gains or losses from early extinguishment of debt, and non-recurring items, which we believe are not indicative of the Company's operating results. We present FFO, as adjusted because we believe it is a helpful measure in understanding our results of operations insofar as we believe that the items noted above that are included in FFO, but excluded from FFO, as adjusted are not indicative of our ongoing operating results. We also believe that the analyst community considers our FFO, as adjusted (or similar measures using different terminology) when evaluating us. Because other REITs or real estate companies may not compute FFO, as adjusted in the same manner as we do, and may use different terminology, our computation of FFO, as adjusted may not be comparable to FFO, as adjusted reported by other REITs or real estate companies.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of net income to FFO and FFO, as adjusted, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| <i>Net income attributable to the Company's common shareholders</i> | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 |
| Add: | | |
| Real estate depreciation and amortization: | | |
| Real property | 159,495 | 150,030 |
| Company's share of unconsolidated real estate ventures | 11,016 | 7,323 |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | (17,567) |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | 941 | 960 |
| <i>FFO attributable to common shareholders and OP unitholders</i> | \$ 251,375 | \$ 212,450 |
| Add: | | |
| Acquisition related costs (1) | 6,932 | 3,508 |
| Preferred share redemption charge | 2,937 | |
| <i>FFO attributable to common shareholders and OP unitholders, as adjusted</i> | \$ 261,244 | \$ 215,958 |
| Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding | 179,533 | 170,191 |
| Weighted-average diluted units outstanding | 2,158 | 2,239 |
| Weighted-average diluted shares and units outstanding | 181,691 | 172,430 |

(1) Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 include \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, of acquisition related costs that are included in the Company's share of equity in losses of real estate ventures.

Cash Flows

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2016 to the Year Ended December 31, 2015

A comparison of cash flow related to operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

| Net cash provided by (used in): | Year Ended December 31, | | Change |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | |
| | (in thousands) | | |
| Operating activities | \$ 263,526 | \$ 215,705 | \$ 47,821 |
| Investing activities | \$ (544,471) | \$ (374,608) | \$ (169,863) |
| Financing activities | \$ 221,049 | \$ 218,871 | \$ 2,178 |

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Cash provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$263.5 million and \$215.7 million, respectively, an increase of \$47.8 million. Our increased cash flow from operating activities is primarily attributable to our 2015 and 2016 acquisitions and increased net operating income levels on the same-store portfolio in the 2016 period as compared to the 2015 period.

Cash used in investing activities was \$544.5 million in 2016 and \$374.6 million in 2015, an increase of \$169.9 million driven by an increase in cash used for acquisitions of self-storage properties. Cash used during 2016 relates to the acquisition of 28 stores for an aggregate purchase price of \$403.6 million, inclusive of \$6.5 million of assumed debt, while cash used in investing activities during 2015 relates to the acquisition of 29 stores for an aggregate purchase price of \$292.4 million, inclusive of \$2.7 million of assumed debt. The change is also driven by a \$62.4 million increase in cash used for development costs, resulting primarily from the acquisition of a development property by a consolidated joint venture in the second quarter of 2016 for \$67.2 million, inclusive of \$35.0 million of assumed debt.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$221.0 million in 2016 and \$218.9 million in 2015, an increase of \$2.2 million. From 2015 to 2016, proceeds from the issuance of unsecured senior notes increased \$49.2 million and net proceeds in revolving credit facility borrowings increased \$121.3 million. A \$47.6 million decrease in principal payments on mortgage loans, resulting primarily from the repayment of five secured loans during 2016 for \$34.9 million compared to four repayments during 2015 for \$82.6 million also contributed to the increase in net cash inflows provided by financing activities from 2015 to 2016. These increases were offset by a \$43.1

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million increase in cash distributions paid to common shareholders, preferred shareholders and noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership during 2016 compared to 2015, resulting primarily from the increase in the common dividend per share and number of shares outstanding. The increases were also offset by \$77.6 million paid to redeem our 7.75% Series A Preferred shares in November 2016 with no similar transaction in 2015 and a \$97.9 million decrease in proceeds from the issuance of common shares in 2016 as compared to 2015.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 to the Year Ended December 31, 2014

A comparison of cash flow related to operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

| Net cash provided by (used in): | Year Ended December 31, | | Change |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 (in thousands) | |
| Operating activities | \$ 215,705 | \$ 166,032 | \$ 49,673 |
| Investing activities | \$ (374,608) | \$ (522,699) | \$ 148,091 |
| Financing activities | \$ 218,871 | \$ 356,392 | \$ (137,521) |

Cash provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$215.7 million and \$166.0 million, respectively, an increase of \$49.7 million. Our increased cash flow from operating activities is primarily attributable to our 2014 and 2015 acquisitions and increased net operating income levels on the same-store portfolio in the 2015 period as compared to the 2014 period.

Cash used in investing activities was \$374.6 million in 2015 and \$522.7 million in 2014, a decrease of \$148.1 million driven by a decrease in cash used for acquisitions of self-storage properties. Cash used in 2015 relates to the acquisition of 29 stores for an aggregate purchase price of \$292.4 million, net of \$2.7 million of assumed debt, while cash used in investing activities in 2014 relates to the acquisition of 53 stores for an aggregate purchase price of \$568.2 million, net of \$27.5 million of assumed debt. This decrease in cash used for acquisitions is offset by an increase of \$57.7 million in cash used for development activities. Additionally, cash distributed from real estate ventures was \$6.5 million in 2015 compared to \$56.9 million in 2014.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$218.9 million in 2015 and \$356.4 million in 2014, a decrease of \$137.5 million. Proceeds from the issuance of common shares decreased \$181.9 million from \$416.0 million in 2014 to \$234.1 million in 2015, and net proceeds from the Revolver decreased \$117.4 million from net proceeds of \$39.4 million in 2014 to net repayments of \$78.0 million in 2015. Additionally, principal payments on our mortgage loans totaled \$84.9 million in 2015 compared to \$30.1 million in 2014. These decreases in cash provided by financing activities were offset by \$249.3 million in net proceeds received from our issuance of unsecured senior notes in 2015, with no similar transaction in 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Overview

Our cash flow from operations has historically been one of our primary sources of liquidity used to fund debt service, distributions and capital expenditures. We derive substantially all of our revenue from customers who lease space from us at our stores and fees earned from managing stores. Therefore, our ability to generate cash from operations is dependent on the rents that we are able to charge and collect from our customers. We believe that the properties in which we invest, self-storage properties, are less sensitive than other real estate product types to near-term economic downturns. However, prolonged economic downturns will adversely affect our cash flows from operations.

In order to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, the Parent Company is required to distribute at least 90% of REIT taxable income, excluding capital gains, to its shareholders on an annual basis or pay federal income tax. The nature of our business, coupled with the requirement that we distribute a substantial portion of our income on an annual basis, will cause us to have substantial liquidity needs over both the short term and the long term.

Our short-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay operating expenses associated with our stores, refinancing of certain mortgage indebtedness, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on debt, expected distributions to limited partners and shareholders, capital expenditures, and the development of new stores. These funding requirements will vary from year to year, in some cases significantly. In the 2017 fiscal year, we expect recurring capital expenditures to be approximately \$15.0 million to \$20.0 million, planned capital improvements and store upgrades to be approximately \$5.0 million to \$10.0 million and costs associated with the

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development of new stores to be approximately \$50.0 million to \$65.0 million. Our currently scheduled principal payments on debt, including borrowings outstanding on the Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility, are approximately \$8.6 million in 2017.

Our most restrictive financial covenants limit the amount of additional leverage we can add; however, we believe cash flows from operations, access to equity financing, including through our at-the-market equity program, and available borrowings under our Credit Facility provide adequate sources of liquidity to enable us to execute our current business plan and remain in compliance with our covenants.

Our liquidity needs beyond 2017 consist primarily of contractual obligations which include repayments of indebtedness at maturity, as well as potential discretionary expenditures such as (i) non-recurring capital expenditures; (ii) redevelopment of operating stores; (iii) acquisitions of additional stores; and (iv) development of new stores. We will have to satisfy the portion of our needs not covered by cash flow from operations through additional borrowings, including borrowings under our Credit Facility, sales of common or preferred shares of the Parent Company and common or preferred units of the Operating Partnership and/or cash generated through store dispositions and joint venture transactions.

We believe that, as a publicly traded REIT, we will have access to multiple sources of capital to fund our long-term liquidity requirements, including the incurrence of additional debt and the issuance of additional equity. However, we cannot provide any assurance that this will be the case. Our ability to incur additional debt will be dependent on a number of factors, including our degree of leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets and borrowing restrictions that may be imposed by lenders. In addition, dislocation in the United States debt markets may significantly reduce the availability and increase the cost of long-term debt capital, including conventional mortgage financing and commercial mortgage-backed securities financing. There can be no assurance that such capital will be readily available in the future. Our ability to access the equity capital markets will be dependent on a number of factors as well, including general market conditions for REITs and market perceptions about us.

As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$3.0 million in available cash and cash equivalents. In addition, we had approximately \$456.0 million of availability for borrowings under our Credit Facility.

Unsecured Senior Notes

Our unsecured senior notes are summarized as follows (collectively referred to as the Senior Notes):

| Unsecured Senior Notes | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 | Effective Interest Rate | Issuance Date | Maturity Date |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (in thousands) | | | | |
| \$250M 4.800% Guaranteed Notes due 2022 | \$ 250,000 | \$ 250,000 | 4.82% | Jun-12 | Jul-22 |
| \$250M 4.375% Guaranteed Notes due 2023 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 4.50% | Dec-13 | Dec-23 |
| \$250M 4.000% Guaranteed Notes due 2025 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 4.03% | Oct-15 | Nov-25 |
| \$300M 3.125% Guaranteed Notes due 2026 | 300,000 | | 3.18% | Aug-16 | Sep-26 |
| Principal balance outstanding | 1,050,000 | 750,000 | | | |
| Less: Discount on issuance of unsecured senior notes, net | (3,971) | (2,888) | | | |

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| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Less: Loan procurement costs, net | (6,953) | (5,208) |
| Total unsecured senior notes, net | \$ 1,039,076 | \$ 741,904 |

The indenture under which the Senior Notes were issued restricts the ability of the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries to incur debt unless the Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries comply with a leverage ratio not to exceed 60% and an interest coverage ratio of more than 1.5:1 after giving effect to the incurrence of the debt. The indenture also restricts the ability of the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries to incur secured debt unless the Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries comply with a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 40% after giving effect to the incurrence of the debt. The indenture also contains other financial and customary covenants, including a covenant not to own unencumbered assets with a value less than 150% of the unsecured indebtedness of the Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, the Operating Partnership was in compliance with all of the financial covenants under the Senior Notes.

Revolving Credit Facility and Unsecured Term Loans

On June 20, 2011, we entered into an unsecured term loan agreement (the Term Loan Facility) which consisted of a \$100.0 million term loan with a five-year maturity (Term Loan A) and a \$100.0 million term loan with a seven-year maturity (Term Loan B). On December 9, 2011, we entered into a credit facility (the Credit Facility) comprised of a \$100.0 million unsecured term loan maturing in

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December 2014 (Term Loan C); a \$200.0 million unsecured term loan maturing in March 2017 (Term Loan D); and a \$300.0 million unsecured revolving facility maturing in December 2015 (Revolver).

On June 18, 2013, we amended both the Term Loan Facility and Credit Facility. With respect to the Term Loan Facility, among other things, the amendment extended the maturity date to June 2018 and decreased the pricing of Term Loan A, while Term Loan B remained unchanged by the amendment. With respect to the Credit Facility, among other things, the amendment extended the maturity date to January 2019 and decreased the pricing of Term Loan D. On August 5, 2014, we further amended the Term Loan Facility to extend the maturity date to January 2020 and decrease the pricing of Term Loan B. On December 17, 2013, we repaid the \$100.0 million balance under Term Loan C that was scheduled to mature in December 2014.

Pricing on the Term Loan Facility depends on our unsecured debt credit ratings. At our current Baa2/BBB level, amounts drawn under Term Loan A are priced at 1.30% over LIBOR, while amounts drawn under Term Loan B are priced at 1.15% over LIBOR.

On April 22, 2015, we further amended the Credit Facility with respect to the Revolver. Among other things, the amendment increased the aggregate amount of the Revolver from \$300.0 million to \$500.0 million, decreased the facility fee from 0.20% to 0.15% and extended the maturity date from June 18, 2017 to April 22, 2020.

Pricing on the Credit Facility depends on our unsecured debt credit ratings. At our current Baa2/BBB level, amounts drawn under the Revolver are priced at 1.25% over LIBOR, inclusive of a facility fee of 0.15%, while amounts drawn under Term Loan D are priced at 1.30% over LIBOR.

We incurred costs of \$2.3 million in 2015 in connection with amending the Credit Facility and capitalized such costs as a component of loan procurement costs, net of amortization on the consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, in connection with the amendment, \$0.1 million of unamortized costs were written-off. All remaining unamortized costs, along with costs incurred in connection with the amendment, are amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the remaining term of the modified facilities.

As of December 31, 2016, \$200.0 million of unsecured term loan borrowings were outstanding under the Term Loan Facility, \$200.0 million of unsecured term loan borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facility and \$456.0 million was available for borrowing under the unsecured revolving portion of the Credit Facility. The available balance under the unsecured revolving portion of the Credit Facility is reduced by an outstanding letter of credit of \$0.7 million. In connection with a portion of the unsecured borrowings, we had interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2016 that fix 30-day LIBOR (see note 10). As of December 31, 2016, borrowings under the Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility, as amended and after giving effect to the interest rate swaps, had an effective weighted average interest rate of 2.67%.

The Term Loan Facility and the term loan under the Credit Facility were fully drawn as of December 31, 2016 and no further borrowings may be made under the term loans. Our ability to borrow under the revolving portion of the Credit Facility is subject to ongoing compliance with certain financial covenants which include:

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- Maximum total indebtedness to total asset value of 60.0% at any time;
- Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.50:1.00; and
- Minimum tangible net worth of \$821,211,200 plus 75% of net proceeds from equity issuances after June 30, 2010.

Further, under the Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility, we are restricted from paying distributions on the Parent Company's common shares in excess of the greater of (i) 95% of funds from operations, and (ii) such amount as may be necessary to maintain the Parent Company's REIT status.

As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with all of our financial covenants and anticipate being in compliance with all of our financial covenants through the terms of the Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility.

Issuance of Common Shares

Pursuant to a previous sales agreement, we had an at-the-market equity program that enabled us to sell common shares through a sales agent. On May 7, 2013, we terminated the previous sales agreement with our previous sales agent and entered into separate equity distribution agreements (the Equity Distribution Agreements) with a group of sales agents (collectively, the Sales Agents). The Equity Distribution Agreements replaced the previous sale agreement and were amended on May 5, 2014, October 2, 2014, and December

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30, 2015 to increase the number of common shares authorized for sale through at-the-market equity offerings. Pursuant to the Equity Distribution Agreements, as amended, we may sell, from time to time, up to 40.0 million common shares of beneficial interest through the Sales Agents.

During 2016, we sold a total of 4.4 million common shares under the Equity Distribution Agreements at an average sales price of \$31.25 per share, resulting in net proceeds of \$136.1 million after deducting offering costs. The proceeds from the sales conducted during the year ended December 31, 2016 were used to fund acquisitions of self-storage properties and for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2016, 5.8 million common shares remained available for issuance under the Equity Distribution Agreements.

During 2015, we sold a total of 9.0 million common shares under the Equity Distribution Agreements at an average sales price of \$26.35 per share, resulting in net proceeds of \$234.2 million after deducting offering costs. The proceeds from the sales conducted during the year ended December 31, 2015 were used to fund acquisitions of self-storage properties and for general corporate purposes.

Redemption of Preferred Shares

On November 2, 2016, we completed the redemption of all of our 3,100,000 outstanding shares of 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a cash redemption price of \$25.00 per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends. The redemption price of \$77.5 million was paid by the Company from available cash balances. In connection with the redemption, we recognized a charge of \$2.9 million related to excess redemption costs over the original net proceeds.

Other Material Changes in Financial Position

| | 2016 | December 31, | 2015 | Change |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | (in thousands) | | |
| <u>Selected Assets</u> | | | | |
| Storage properties, net | \$ 3,326,816 | | \$ 2,872,983 | \$ 453,833 |
| Restricted cash | \$ 7,893 | | \$ 24,600 | \$ (16,707) |
| <u>Selected Liabilities</u> | | | | |
| Unsecured senior notes, net | \$ 1,039,076 | | \$ 741,904 | \$ 297,172 |
| Revolving credit facility | \$ 43,300 | | | \$ 43,300 |

Storage properties, net of accumulated depreciation, increased \$453.8 million primarily as a result of the acquisition of 28 self-storage properties, fixed asset additions, and development costs incurred during the year. Restricted cash decreased \$16.7 million primarily as a result of a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the El Paso, TX assets in the prior year, which were held in escrow as of December 31, 2015, being used to fund acquisitions in 2016 under a tax free like kind exchange.

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The increase in Unsecured senior notes, net of \$297.2 million is a result of the issuance of our 3.125% senior notes due September 1, 2026 during the year.

Revolving credit facility increased \$43.3 million primarily as a result of the acquisition of 28 stores, fixed asset additions, and development costs incurred during the year.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our known contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

| | Payments Due by Period | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Total | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 and thereafter |
| Mortgage loans and notes payable (a) | \$ 111,586 | \$ 8,576 | \$ 2,490 | \$ 11,485 | \$ 12,616 | \$ 44,873 | \$ 31,546 |
| Revolving credit facility and unsecured term loans | 443,300 | | 100,000 | 200,000 | 143,300 | | |
| Unsecured senior notes | 1,050,000 | | | | | | 1,050,000 |
| Interest payments | 375,757 | 59,749 | 58,491 | 52,245 | 47,389 | 45,004 | 112,879 |
| Ground leases | 124,076 | 2,137 | 2,355 | 2,365 | 2,430 | 2,476 | 112,313 |
| Software and service contracts | 3,064 | 2,804 | 260 | | | | |
| Development commitments | 79,658 | 56,833 | 22,825 | | | | |
| | \$ 2,187,441 | \$ 130,099 | \$ 186,421 | \$ 266,095 | \$ 205,735 | \$ 92,353 | \$ 1,306,738 |

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

We expect to satisfy contractual obligations owed in 2017 through a combination of cash generated from operations and from draws on the revolving portion of our Credit Facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have off-balance sheet arrangements, financings, or other relationships with other unconsolidated entities (other than our co-investment partnerships) or other persons, also known as variable interest entities not previously discussed.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our future income, cash flows, and fair values relevant to financial instruments depend upon prevailing market interest rates.

Market Risk

Our investment policy relating to cash and cash equivalents is to preserve principal and liquidity while maximizing the return through investment of available funds.

Effect of Changes in Interest Rates on our Outstanding Debt

Our interest rate risk objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate fluctuations on earnings and cash flows and to lower our overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, we manage our exposure to fluctuations in market interest rates for a portion of our borrowings through the use of derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps or caps to mitigate our interest rate risk on a related financial instrument or to effectively lock the interest rate on a portion of our variable rate debt. The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of our financial instruments to selected changes in market interest rates. The range of changes chosen reflects our 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 interest rates chosen.

As of December 31, 2016 our consolidated debt consisted of \$1.5 billion of outstanding mortgages, unsecured senior notes, and unsecured term loans that are subject to fixed rates, including variable rate debt that is effectively fixed through our use of interest rate swaps. Borrowings under our revolving credit facility are subject to floating rates. Changes in market interest rates have different impacts on the fixed and variable rate

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portions of our debt portfolio. A change in market 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 market 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 interest rates increase by 100 basis points, the fair value of our outstanding fixed-rate mortgage debt, unsecured senior notes, and unsecured term loans would decrease by approximately \$78.8 million. If market interest rates decrease by 100 basis points, the fair value of our outstanding fixed-rate mortgage debt, unsecured senior notes, and unsecured term loans would increase by approximately \$87.4 million.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Financial statements required by this item appear with an Index to Financial Statements and Schedules, starting on page F-1 of this Report.

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

None.

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ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Controls and Procedures (Parent Company)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Report, the Parent Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act).

Based on that evaluation, the Parent Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that the Parent Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Parent Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Parent Company's management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during its most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting of the Parent Company is set forth on page F-2 of this Report, and is incorporated herein by reference. The effectiveness of the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included herein.

Controls and Procedures (Operating Partnership)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Report, the Operating Partnership carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Operating Partnership's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act).

Based on that evaluation, the Operating Partnership's chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures are designed at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Operating Partnership in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Operating Partnership's management, including the Operating Partnership's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting of the Operating Partnership is set forth on page F-3 of this Report, and is incorporated herein by reference. The effectiveness of the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included herein.

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. TRUSTEES, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We have adopted a Code of Ethics for all of our employees, officers and trustees, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, which is available on our website at www.cubesmart.com. We intend to disclose any amendment to, or a waiver from, a provision of our Code of Ethics on our website within four business days following the date of the amendment or waiver.

The remaining information required by this item regarding trustees, executive officers and corporate governance is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Parent Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Shareholders Meeting to be held in 2017 (the Proxy Statement) under the captions Proposal 1: Election of Trustees, Executive Officers, Meetings and Committees of the Board of Trustees, and Shareholder Proposals and Nominations for the 2017 Annual Meeting. The information required by this item regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Parent Company's Proxy Statement under the caption Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Parent Company's Proxy Statement under the captions Compensation Committee Report, Meetings and Committees of the Board of Trustees Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation, Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Executive Compensation, Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control, and Trustee Compensation.

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

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2016.

Number of securities remaining

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| Plan Category | Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a) | Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b) | available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column(a)) (c) |
|--|--|--|--|
| Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders | 1,939,690(1) | \$ 12.94(2) | 5,471,377 |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders | | | |
| Total | 1,939,690 | \$ 12.94 | 5,471,377 |

(1) Excludes 512,788 shares subject to outstanding restricted share unit awards.

(2) This number reflects the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options and has been calculated exclusive of outstanding restricted unit awards.

The information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management required by this item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Parent Company's Proxy Statement under the caption "Security Ownership of Management" and "Security Ownership of Beneficial Owners."

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND TRUSTEE INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Parent Company's Proxy Statement under the captions "Corporate Governance- Independence of Trustees," "Policies and Procedures Regarding Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions With Related Persons," and "Transactions With Related Persons."

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ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Parent Company's Proxy Statement under the captions "Audit Committee Matters - Fees Paid to Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" and "Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures."

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents filed as part of this report:

1. *Financial Statements.*

The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report.

2. *Financial Statement Schedules.*

The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report.

3. *Exhibits.*

The list of exhibits filed with this Report is set forth in response to Item 15(b). The required exhibit index has been filed with the exhibits.

(b) *Exhibits.* The following documents are filed as exhibits to this report:

3.1*

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- Articles of Amendment to the Declaration of Trust of CubeSmart, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 28, 2015.
- 3.2* Articles of Restatement of the Declaration of Trust of CubeSmart, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 28, 2015.
- 3.3* Articles Supplementary to Declaration of Trust of CubeSmart classifying and designating CubeSmart's 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to CubeSmart's Form 8-A, filed on October 31, 2011.
- 3.4* Articles of Amendment to the Declaration of Trust of CubeSmart, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 3, 2016.
- 3.5* Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of CubeSmart, effective September 14, 2011, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 16, 2011.
- 3.6* Certificate of Limited Partnership of U-Store-It, L.P., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to CubeSmart, L.P.'s Registration Statement on Form 10, filed on July 15, 2011.
- 3.7* Amendment No. 1 to Certificate of Limited Partnership of CubeSmart, L.P., dated September 14, 2011, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 16, 2011.
- 3.8* Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of U-Store-It, L.P. dated as of October 27, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 2, 2004.
- 3.9* Amendment No. 1 to Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of CubeSmart, L.P. dated as of September 14, 2011, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 16, 2011.
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- 3.10* Amendment No. 2 to Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of CubeSmart, L.P. dated as of November 2, 2011, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 2, 2011.
- 4.1* Form of Common Share Certificate, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11, filed on October 20, 2004, File No. 333-117848.
- 4.2* Form of Certificate for CubeSmart's 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to CubeSmart's Form 8-A, filed on October 31, 2011.
- 4.3* Indenture, dated as of September 16, 2011, among CubeSmart, L.P., CubeSmart and U.S. Bank National Association, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3, filed on September 16, 2011.
- 4.4* First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 26, 2012, among the Company, the Operating Partnership and U.S. Bank National Association, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 26, 2012.
- 4.5* Form of \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 4.80% senior note due July 15, 2022, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 26, 2012.
- 4.6* Form of CubeSmart Notation of Guarantee, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 26, 2012.
- 4.7* Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 17, 2013, among the Company, the Operating Partnership and U.S. Bank National Association, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 17, 2013.
- 4.8* \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 4.375% senior notes due December 15, 2023, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 17, 2013.
- 4.9* CubeSmart Guarantee, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 17, 2013.
- 4.10* Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 26, 2015, among CubeSmart, CubeSmart, L.P. and U.S. Bank National Association, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 26, 2015.
- 4.11* Form of \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 4.000% senior note due November 15, 2025, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 26, 2015.
- 4.12* Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 15, 2016, among CubeSmart, CubeSmart, L.P. and U.S. Bank National Association, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 15, 2016.
- 4.13* Form of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 3.125% senior notes due September 1, 2026, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 15, 2016.
- 4.14* Form of CubeSmart Guarantee, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 15, 2016.
- 10.1* Indemnification Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2004, by and among U-Store-It Trust, U-Store-It, L.P. and David J. LaRue (substantially identical agreements have been entered into with Dean Jernigan, Christopher P. Marr, Timothy M. Martin, Jeffrey P. Foster, William M. Diefenderfer III, Piero Bussani, John W. Fain, Marianne M. Keler, John F. Remondi, Jeffrey F. Rogatz, and Deborah R. Salzberg), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 2, 2004.

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- 10.2* Nonqualified Share Option Agreement, dated as of June 5, 2006, by and between U-Store-It Trust and Christopher P. Marr, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, filed on August 8, 2006.
- 10.3* Nonqualified Share Option Agreement, dated as of April 19, 2006, by and between U-Store-It Trust and Dean Jernigan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 24, 2006.
- 10.4* Form of Restricted Share Agreement for Non-Employee Trustees under the U-Store-It Trust 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.83 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on February 29, 2008.
- 10.5* Form of Nonqualified Share Option Agreement under the U-Store-It Trust 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, filed on May 10, 2007.
- 10.6* Form of Restricted Share Agreement under the U-Store-It Trust 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, filed on May 10, 2007.
- 10.7* Form of Nonqualified Share Option Agreement under the U-Store-It Trust 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 25, 2008.
- 10.8* Form of Restricted Share Agreement under the U-Store-It Trust 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 25, 2008.
- 10.9* U-Store-It Trust Trustees Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.78 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed on March 2, 2009.
- 10.10* U-Store-It Trust Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.79 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed on March 2, 2009.
- 10.11* U-Store-It Trust Deferred Trustees Plan, effective as of May 31, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 6, 2005.
- 10.12* Term Loan Agreement dated as of June 20, 2011 by and among U-Store-It, L.P., as Borrower, U-Store-It Trust, and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and PNC Capital Markets LLC, as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 23, 2011.
- 10.13* Credit Agreement dated as of December 9, 2011 by and among CubeSmart, L.P., CubeSmart, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as Revolver and Tranche A joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as Tranche B sole lead arranger and sole bookrunner, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 14, 2011.
- 10.14* Form of Restricted Share Agreement under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2013.
- 10.15* Form of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2013.
- 10.16* Form of 2012 Performance-Vested Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 31, 2012.

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- 10.17* First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2012, by and among CubeSmart, L.P., CubeSmart, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and each of the lenders party to the credit agreement dated December 9, 2011, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, filed on May 7, 2012.
- 10.18* Form of Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement (2-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2013.
- 10.19* Form of Performance-Vested Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2013.
- 10.20* Waiver of Ownership Limitation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, filed on May 6, 2013.
- 10.21* Form of Equity Distribution Agreement, dated May 7, 2013, by and among CubeSmart, L.P. and each of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, BMO Capital Markets Corp., Jefferies LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1. to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 7, 2013.
- 10.22* Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of June 18, 2013 by and among CubeSmart, L.P., CubeSmart, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and each of the lenders, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 18, 2013.
- 10.23* Second Amendment to Term Loan Agreement dated as of June 18, 2013 by and among CubeSmart, L.P., CubeSmart, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and each of the lenders, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 18, 2013.
- 10.24* Advisory Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013, filed on November 8, 2013.
- 10.25* Executive Employment Agreement, entered into as of January 24, 2014 and effective as of January 1, 2014, by and between CubeSmart and Christopher P. Marr, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 28, 2014.
- 10.26* Form of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2014.
- 10.27* Form of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.59 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2014.
- 10.28* Form of Performance Share Award Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.60 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2014.
- 10.29* Form of Performance Share Award Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2014.
- 10.30* Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.63 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2014.
- 10.31* Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.64 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2014.

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- 10.32* Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement (5-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.65 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 28, 2014.
- 10.33* Form of Amendment No. 1 to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated May 5, 2014, by and among CubeSmart, CubeSmart, L.P. and each of the Sales Agents (as defined therein), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1. to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 5, 2014.
- 10.34* Form of Amendment No. 2 to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated October 2, 2014, by and among CubeSmart, CubeSmart, L.P. and each of the Sales Agents (as defined therein), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1. to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 2, 2014.
- 10.35* Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of April 22, 2015, by and among CubeSmart, L.P., CubeSmart, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and each of the lenders party thereto, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 27, 2015.
- 10.36* Fourth Amendment to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of April 22, 2015, by and among CubeSmart, L.P., CubeSmart, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and each of the lenders party thereto, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 27, 2015.
- 10.37* Equity Distribution Agreement, dated December 30, 2015, by and among CubeSmart, CubeSmart, L.P. and Barclays Capital Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 30, 2015.
- 10.38* Form of Amendment No. 3 to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated December 30, 2015, by and among CubeSmart, CubeSmart, L.P. and each of the Initial Sales Agents (as defined therein), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 30, 2015.
- 10.39* Amended and Restated CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, effective June 1, 2016, incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement, filed on April 14, 2016.
- 10.40* First Amendment to Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2016, by and between CubeSmart and Christopher P. Marr, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 30, 2016.
- 10.41* CubeSmart Executive Severance Plan, effective January 1, 2017, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 4, 2016.
- 10.42 Form of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016.
- 10.43 Form of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016.
- 10.44 Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016.
- 10.45 Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016.
- 10.46 Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement (5-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016.
- 10.47 Form of Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016.
- 10.48 Form of Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016.

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| | |
|-------|--|
| 10.49 | Form of Performance-Vested Restricted Share Award Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016. |
| 10.50 | Form of Performance-Vested Restricted Share Award Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016. |
| 10.51 | Form of Performance-Vested Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016. |
| 10.52 | Form of Performance-Vested Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement (3-Year Vesting) under the CubeSmart 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective June 1, 2016. |
| 12.1 | Statement regarding Computation of Ratios of CubeSmart. |
| 12.2 | Statement regarding Computation of Ratios of CubeSmart, L.P. |
| 21.1 | List of Subsidiaries. |
| 23.1 | Consent of KPMG LLP relating to financial statements of CubeSmart. |
| 23.2 | Consent of KPMG LLP relating to financial statements of CubeSmart, L.P. |
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer of CubeSmart required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer of CubeSmart required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.3 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer of CubeSmart, L.P. required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.4 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer of CubeSmart, L.P. required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of CubeSmart 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 Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of CubeSmart, 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 Considerations. |
| 101 | The following CubeSmart and CubeSmart, L.P. financial information for the year ended December 31, 2016, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statement of Equity, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, detailed tagged and filed herewith. |

* Incorporated herein by reference as above indicated.

Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

We have opted not to provide a summary.

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SIGNATURES

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

CUBESMART

By: /s/ Timothy M. Martin
Timothy M. Martin
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 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/ William M. Diefenderfer III William M. Diefenderfer III | Chairman of the Board of Trustees | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ Christopher P. Marr Christopher P. Marr | Chief Executive Officer and Trustee (Principal Executive Officer) | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ Timothy M. Martin Timothy M. Martin | Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ Piero Bussani Piero Bussani | Trustee | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ John W. Fain John W. Fain | Trustee | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ Marianne M. Keler Marianne M. Keler | Trustee | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ John F. Remondi John F. Remondi | Trustee | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ Jeffrey F. Rogatz Jeffrey F. Rogatz | Trustee | February 17, 2017 |
| /s/ Deborah Ratner Salzberg Deborah Ratner Salzberg | Trustee | February 17, 2017 |

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON CUBESMART INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of CubeSmart (the REIT) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the REIT's management is required to assess the effectiveness of the REIT's internal control over financial reporting as of the end of each fiscal year, and report on the basis of that assessment whether the REIT's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The REIT'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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The REIT's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and the disposition of the assets of the REIT;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that the receipts and expenditures of the REIT are being made only in accordance with the authorization of the REIT's management and its Board of Trustees; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the REIT's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any system of internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of an internal control system may vary over time.

Under the supervision, and with the participation, of the REIT's management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, management conducted a review, evaluation, and assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In performing its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the REIT's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on the COSO framework.

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The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report that appears herein.

February 17, 2017

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON CUBESMART, L.P. INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of CubeSmart, L.P. (the Partnership) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Partnership's management is required to assess the effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of the end of each fiscal year, and report on the basis of that assessment whether the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The Partnership'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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Partnership's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and the disposition of the assets of the Partnership;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that the receipts and expenditures of the Partnership are being made only in accordance with the authorization of the Partnership's management and its Board of Trustees; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Partnership's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any system of internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of an internal control system may vary over time.

Under the supervision, and with the participation, of the Partnership's management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, management conducted a review, evaluation, and assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In performing its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on the COSO framework.

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The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report that appears herein.

February 17, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of

CubeSmart:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CubeSmart and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we have also audited financial statement Schedule III. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of CubeSmart's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CubeSmart and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method for reporting discontinued operations as of January 1, 2014.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), CubeSmart's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 17, 2017, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of CubeSmart's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 17, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Partners of

CubeSmart, L.P.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CubeSmart, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), capital, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we have also audited financial statement Schedule III. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of CubeSmart, L.P.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CubeSmart, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method for reporting discontinued operations as of January 1, 2014.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), CubeSmart, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 17, 2017, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of CubeSmart, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 17, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of

CubeSmart:

We have audited CubeSmart's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). CubeSmart's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on CubeSmart Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, CubeSmart maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of CubeSmart and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and our report

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dated February 17, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 17, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Partners of

CubeSmart, L.P.:

We have audited CubeSmart, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). CubeSmart, L.P.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on CubeSmart, L.P. Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, CubeSmart, L.P. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of CubeSmart, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), capital, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and our report

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dated February 17, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 17, 2017

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CUBESMART AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

| | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Storage properties | \$ 3,998,180 | \$ 3,467,032 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (671,364) | (594,049) |
| Storage properties, net (including VIE assets of \$208,048 and \$136,274, respectively) | 3,326,816 | 2,872,983 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,973 | 62,869 |
| Restricted cash | 7,893 | 24,600 |
| Loan procurement costs, net of amortization | 2,150 | 2,800 |
| Investment in real estate ventures, at equity | 98,682 | 97,281 |
| Other assets, net | 36,514 | 43,631 |
| Total assets | \$ 3,475,028 | \$ 3,104,164 |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | |
| Unsecured senior notes, net | \$ 1,039,076 | \$ 741,904 |
| Revolving credit facility | 43,300 | |
| Unsecured term loans, net | 398,749 | 398,183 |
| Mortgage loans and notes payable, net | 114,618 | 111,455 |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities | 93,764 | 85,034 |
| Distributions payable | 49,239 | 38,685 |
| Deferred revenue | 20,226 | 17,519 |
| Security deposits | 412 | 403 |
| Total liabilities | 1,759,384 | 1,393,183 |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | 54,407 | 66,128 |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Equity | | |
| 7.75% Series A Preferred shares \$.01 par value, 0 and 3,220,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, 0 and 3,100,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively | | 31 |
| Common shares \$.01 par value, 400,000,000 shares authorized, 180,083,111 and 174,667,870 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively | 1,801 | 1,747 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 2,314,014 | 2,231,181 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (1,850) | (4,978) |
| Accumulated deficit | (658,583) | (584,654) |
| Total CubeSmart shareholders' equity | 1,655,382 | 1,643,327 |
| Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | 5,855 | 1,526 |
| Total equity | 1,661,237 | 1,644,853 |
| Total liabilities and equity | \$ 3,475,028 | \$ 3,104,164 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CUBESMART AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands, except per share data)

| | For the year ended December 31, | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| REVENUES | | | |
| Rental income | \$ 449,601 | \$ 392,476 | \$ 330,898 |
| Other property related income | 50,255 | 45,189 | 40,065 |
| Property management fee income | 10,183 | 6,856 | 6,000 |
| Total revenues | 510,039 | 444,521 | 376,963 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | |
| Property operating expenses | 165,847 | 153,172 | 132,701 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 161,865 | 151,789 | 126,813 |
| General and administrative | 32,823 | 28,371 | 28,422 |
| Acquisition related costs | 6,552 | 3,301 | 7,484 |
| Total operating expenses | 367,087 | 336,633 | 295,420 |
| OPERATING INCOME | 142,952 | 107,888 | 81,543 |
| OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME | | | |
| Interest: | | | |
| Interest expense on loans | (50,399) | (43,736) | (46,802) |
| Loan procurement amortization expense | (2,577) | (2,324) | (2,190) |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | (2,662) | (411) | (6,255) |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | 17,567 | 475 |
| Other | 1,062 | (228) | (405) |
| Total other expense | (54,576) | (29,132) | (55,177) |
| INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,366 |
| DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations | | | 336 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | 336 |
| NET INCOME | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,702 |
| NET (INCOME) LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS | | | |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | (941) | (960) | (307) |
| Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | 470 | (84) | (16) |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY | 87,905 | 77,712 | 26,379 |
| Distribution to preferred shareholders | (5,045) | (6,008) | (6,008) |
| Preferred share redemption charge | (2,937) | | |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY S COMMON SHAREHOLDERS | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 | \$ 20,371 |
| Basic earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders | | | |
| | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.13 |
| Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ 0.01 |
| Basic earnings per share attributable to common shareholders | | | |
| | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.14 |
| Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders | | | |
| | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.42 | \$ 0.13 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|
| Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 0.01 |
| Diluted earnings per share attributable to common shareholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.14 |
| Weighted-average basic shares outstanding | | 178,246 | | 168,640 | | 149,107 |
| Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding | | 179,533 | | 170,191 | | 150,863 |

AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY'S COMMON SHAREHOLDERS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| Income from continuing operations | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,040 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | | | | 331 |
| Net income | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,371 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CUBESMART AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)****(in thousands)**

| | For the year ended December 31, | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| NET INCOME | \$ 88,376 | \$ 78,756 | \$ 26,702 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | | |
| Unrealized losses on interest rate swaps | (1,247) | (3,409) | (3,944) |
| Reclassification of realized losses on interest rate swaps | 4,412 | 6,263 | 6,408 |
| Unrealized loss on foreign currency translation | | (249) | (175) |
| Reclassification of realized loss on foreign currency translation | | 1,199 | |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | 3,165 | 3,804 | 2,289 |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | 91,541 | 82,560 | 28,991 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | (978) | (992) | (338) |
| Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | 470 | (75) | (19) |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY | \$ 91,033 | \$ 81,493 | \$ 28,634 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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CUBESMART AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(in thousands)

| | Common Shares | | Preferred Shares | | Additional | Accumulated | Other | Total | Noncontrolling | Total | Noncontrolling |
|--|---------------|----------|------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Paid-in Capital | (Loss) Income | Accumulated Deficit | Shareholders Equity | Interests in Subsidiaries | Equity | Interests in the Operating Partnership |
| Balance at December 31, 2013 | 139,328 | \$ 1,393 | 3,100 | \$ 31 | \$ 1,542,703 | \$ (11,014) | \$ (440,837) | \$ 1,092,276 | \$ 931 | \$ 1,093,207 | \$ 36,275 |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | | | | | | | | | 642 | 642 | |
| Issuance of common shares, net | 22,704 | 227 | | | 415,774 | | | 416,001 | | 416,001 | |
| Issuance of restricted shares | 482 | 5 | | | | | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Conversion from units to shares | 18 | | | | 308 | | | 308 | | 308 | (308) |
| Exercise of stock options | 1,425 | 14 | | | 13,788 | | | 13,802 | | 13,802 | |
| Amortization of restricted shares | | | | | 182 | | | 182 | | 182 | |
| Share compensation expense | | | | | 1,553 | | | 1,553 | | 1,553 | |
| Adjustment for noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | | | | | | | (14,761) | (14,761) | | (14,761) | 14,761 |
| Net income | | | | | | | 26,379 | 26,379 | 16 | 26,395 | 307 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net: | | | | | | 2,255 | | 2,255 | 3 | 2,258 | 31 |
| Preferred share distributions | | | | | | | (6,008) | (6,008) | | (6,008) | |
| Common share distributions | | | | | | | (83,966) | (83,966) | | (83,966) | (1,243) |
| Balance at December 31, 2014 | 163,957 | \$ 1,639 | 3,100 | \$ 31 | \$ 1,974,308 | \$ (8,759) | \$ (519,193) | \$ 1,448,026 | \$ 1,592 | \$ 1,449,618 | \$ 49,823 |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | | | | | | | | | 178 | 178 | |
| Distributions to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | | | | | | | | | (319) | (319) | |
| Issuance of common shares, net | 8,978 | 91 | | | 233,970 | | | 234,061 | | 234,061 | |
| Issuance of restricted shares | 161 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Issuance of OP Shares | | | | | | | | | | | 500 |
| Conversion from units to shares | 118 | 2 | | | 3,273 | | | 3,275 | | 3,275 | (3,275) |
| Exercise of stock options | 1,454 | 14 | | | 17,475 | | | 17,489 | | 17,489 | |
| Amortization of restricted shares | | | | | 1,166 | | | 1,166 | | 1,166 | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|---------|-------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Share compensation expense | | | | | | | 989 | | 989 | | 989 | |
| Adjustment for noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | | | | | | | | (19,619) | (19,619) | | (19,619) | 19,619 |
| Net income | | | | | | | 77,712 | 77,712 | 84 | 77,796 | 960 | |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net: | | | | | | | 3,781 | 3,781 | (9) | 3,772 | 32 | |
| Preferred share distributions | | | | | | | | (6,008) | (6,008) | | (6,008) | |
| Common share distributions | | | | | | | | (117,546) | (117,546) | | (117,546) | (1,531) |
| Balance at | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 31, 2015 | 174,668 | \$ 1,747 | 3,100 | \$ 31 | \$ 2,231,181 | \$ (4,978) | \$ (584,654) | \$ 1,643,327 | \$ 1,526 | \$ 1,644,853 | \$ 66,128 | |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | | | | | | | | | 4,799 | 4,799 | | |
| Issuance of common shares, net | 4,408 | 44 | | | 136,077 | | | 136,121 | | 136,121 | | |
| Issuance of restricted shares | 123 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Issuance of OP Shares | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,500 |
| Conversion from units to shares | 188 | 2 | | | 4,874 | | | 4,876 | | 4,876 | | (4,876) |
| Exercise of stock options | 696 | 7 | | | 13,276 | | | 13,283 | | 13,283 | | |
| Amortization of restricted shares | | | | | 1,952 | | | 1,952 | | 1,952 | | |
| Share compensation expense | | | | | 1,260 | | | 1,260 | | 1,260 | | |
| Adjustment for noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | | | | | | | | 7,388 | 7,388 | 7,388 | (7,388) | |
| Net income (loss) | | | | | | | | 87,905 | 87,905 | (470) | 87,435 | 941 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net: | | | | | | | | 3,128 | 3,128 | | 3,128 | 37 |
| Preferred share distributions | | | | | | | | (5,045) | (5,045) | | (5,045) | |
| Preferred share redemption | | | (3,100) | (31) | (74,606) | | | (2,937) | (77,574) | | (77,574) | |
| Common share distributions | | | | | | | | (161,240) | (161,240) | | (161,240) | (1,935) |
| Balance at | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 31, 2016 | 180,083 | \$ 1,801 | | \$ | \$ 2,314,014 | \$ (1,850) | \$ (658,583) | \$ 1,655,382 | \$ 5,855 | \$ 1,661,237 | \$ 54,407 | |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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CUBESMART AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

| | For the year ended December 31, | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Operating Activities | | | |
| Net income | \$ 88,376 | \$ 78,756 | \$ 26,702 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 164,442 | 154,113 | 129,003 |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | 2,662 | 411 | 6,255 |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | (17,567) | (475) |
| Equity compensation expense | 3,212 | 2,155 | 1,735 |
| Accretion of fair market value adjustment of debt | (1,138) | (1,429) | (1,685) |
| Changes in other operating accounts: | | | |
| Restricted cash | 591 | 743 | 411 |
| Other assets | (3,930) | (2,519) | 808 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 7,862 | (438) | 2,699 |
| Other liabilities | 1,449 | 1,480 | 579 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 263,526 | \$ 215,705 | \$ 166,032 |
| Investing Activities | | | |
| Acquisitions of storage properties | (366,666) | (275,726) | (547,515) |
| Additions and improvements to storage properties | (30,971) | (24,695) | (19,967) |
| Development costs | (143,713) | (81,315) | (23,566) |
| Investment in real estate ventures, at equity | (12,176) | (8,433) | (2,550) |
| Cash distributed from real estate ventures | 8,113 | 6,451 | 56,896 |
| Proceeds from sale of real estate, net | | 9,041 | 13,475 |
| Fundings of notes receivable | | (4,100) | |
| Proceeds from notes receivable | | 4,100 | |
| Change in restricted cash | 942 | 69 | 528 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | \$ (544,471) | \$ (374,608) | \$ (522,699) |
| Financing Activities | | | |
| Proceeds from: | | | |
| Unsecured senior notes | 298,512 | 249,338 | |
| Revolving credit facility | 958,200 | 731,320 | 712,500 |
| Principal payments on: | | | |
| Revolving credit facility | (914,900) | (809,320) | (673,100) |
| Mortgage loans and notes payable | (37,260) | (84,905) | (30,149) |
| Loan procurement costs | (2,467) | (4,433) | (274) |
| Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net | 136,122 | 234,062 | 416,006 |
| Redemption of preferred shares | (77,574) | | |
| Exercise of stock options | 13,283 | 17,489 | 13,802 |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | 4,799 | 178 | 642 |
| Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | | (319) | |
| Distributions paid to common shareholders | (149,280) | (107,093) | (75,849) |
| Distributions paid to preferred shareholders | (6,545) | (6,008) | (6,008) |
| Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests in Operating Partnership | (1,841) | (1,438) | (1,178) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | \$ 221,049 | \$ 218,871 | \$ 356,392 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents | (59,896) | 59,968 | (275) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 62,869 | 2,901 | 3,176 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----------|----|----------|----|--------|
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$ | 2,973 | \$ | 62,869 | \$ | 2,901 |
| Supplemental Cash Flow and Noncash Information | | | | | | |
| Cash paid for interest, net of interest capitalized | \$ | 53,085 | \$ | 46,216 | \$ | 50,024 |
| Supplemental disclosure of noncash activities: | | | | | | |
| Restricted cash - acquisition of storage properties | \$ | (22,019) | \$ | (14,353) | \$ | |
| Restricted cash - disposition of real estate | \$ | | \$ | 36,372 | \$ | |
| Accretion of liability | \$ | 31,426 | \$ | 16,929 | \$ | 8,977 |
| Derivative valuation adjustment | \$ | 3,165 | \$ | 2,854 | \$ | 2,464 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | \$ | | \$ | (249) | \$ | (175) |
| Discount on issuance of unsecured senior notes | \$ | 1,488 | \$ | 662 | \$ | |
| Mortgage loan assumptions | \$ | 41,513 | \$ | 2,695 | \$ | 27,467 |
| Preferred share redemption | \$ | 2,863 | \$ | | \$ | |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CUBESMART, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands)

| | December 31, | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| ASSETS | | |
| Storage properties | \$ 3,998,180 | \$ 3,467,032 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (671,364) | (594,049) |
| Storage properties, net (including VIE assets of \$208,048 and \$136,274, respectively) | 3,326,816 | 2,872,983 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,973 | 62,869 |
| Restricted cash | 7,893 | 24,600 |
| Loan procurement costs, net of amortization | 2,150 | 2,800 |
| Investment in real estate ventures, at equity | 98,682 | 97,281 |
| Other assets, net | 36,514 | 43,631 |
| Total assets | \$ 3,475,028 | \$ 3,104,164 |
| LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL | | |
| Unsecured senior notes, net | \$ 1,039,076 | \$ 741,904 |
| Revolving credit facility | 43,300 | |
| Unsecured term loans, net | 398,749 | 398,183 |
| Mortgage loans and notes payable, net | 114,618 | 111,455 |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities | 93,764 | 85,034 |
| Distributions payable | 49,239 | 38,685 |
| Deferred revenue | 20,226 | 17,519 |
| Security deposits | 412 | 403 |
| Total liabilities | 1,759,384 | 1,393,183 |
| Limited Partnership interests of third parties | 54,407 | 66,128 |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Capital | | |
| Operating Partner | 1,657,232 | 1,648,305 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (1,850) | (4,978) |
| Total CubeSmart, L.P. capital | 1,655,382 | 1,643,327 |
| Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | 5,855 | 1,526 |
| Total capital | 1,661,237 | 1,644,853 |
| Total liabilities and capital | \$ 3,475,028 | \$ 3,104,164 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CUBESMART, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands, except per common unit data)

| | For the year ended December 31, | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| REVENUES | | | |
| Rental income | \$ 449,601 | \$ 392,476 | \$ 330,898 |
| Other property related income | 50,255 | 45,189 | 40,065 |
| Property management fee income | 10,183 | 6,856 | 6,000 |
| Total revenues | 510,039 | 444,521 | 376,963 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | |
| Property operating expenses | 165,847 | 153,172 | 132,701 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 161,865 | 151,789 | 126,813 |
| General and administrative | 32,823 | 28,371 | 28,422 |
| Acquisition related costs | 6,552 | 3,301 | 7,484 |
| Total operating expenses | 367,087 | 336,633 | 295,420 |
| OPERATING INCOME | 142,952 | 107,888 | 81,543 |
| OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME | | | |
| Interest: | | | |
| Interest expense on loans | (50,399) | (43,736) | (46,802) |
| Loan procurement amortization expense | (2,577) | (2,324) | (2,190) |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | (2,662) | (411) | (6,255) |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | 17,567 | 475 |
| Other | 1,062 | (228) | (405) |
| Total other expense | (54,576) | (29,132) | (55,177) |
| INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,366 |
| DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations | | | 336 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | 336 |
| NET INCOME | 88,376 | 78,756 | 26,702 |
| NET LOSS (INCOME) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS | | | |
| Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | 470 | (84) | (16) |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO CUBESMART L.P. | 88,846 | 78,672 | 26,686 |
| Operating Partnership interests of third parties | (941) | (960) | (307) |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OPERATING PARTNER | 87,905 | 77,712 | 26,379 |
| Distribution to preferred unitholders | (5,045) | (6,008) | (6,008) |
| Preferred unit redemption charge | (2,937) | | |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON UNITHOLDERS | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 | \$ 20,371 |
| Basic earnings per unit from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders | | | |
| | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.13 |
| Basic earnings per unit from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ 0.01 |
| Basic earnings per unit attributable to common unitholders | | | |
| | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.14 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|
| Diluted earnings per unit attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.13 |
| Diluted earnings per unit from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 0.01 |
| Diluted earnings per unit attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.14 |
| Weighted-average basic units outstanding | | 178,246 | | 168,640 | | 149,107 |
| Weighted-average diluted units outstanding | | 179,533 | | 170,191 | | 150,863 |

AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON UNITHOLDERS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| Income from continuing operations | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,040 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | | | | 331 |
| Net income | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,371 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CUBESMART, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)****(in thousands)**

| | For the year ended December 31, | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| NET INCOME | \$ 88,376 | \$ 78,756 | \$ 26,702 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | | |
| Unrealized losses on interest rate swaps | (1,247) | (3,409) | (3,944) |
| Reclassification of realized losses on interest rate swaps | 4,412 | 6,263 | 6,408 |
| Unrealized loss on foreign currency translation | | (249) | (175) |
| Reclassification of realized loss on foreign currency translation | | 1,199 | |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | 3,165 | 3,804 | 2,289 |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | 91,541 | 82,560 | 28,991 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to Operating Partnership interests of third parties | (978) | (992) | (338) |
| Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | 470 | (75) | (19) |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OPERATING PARTNER | \$ 91,033 | \$ 81,493 | \$ 28,634 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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CUBESMART, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CAPITAL

(in thousands)

| | Number of Common OP Units Outstanding | Number of Preferred OP Units Outstanding | Operating Partner | Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income | Total CubeSmart L.P. Capital | Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries | Total Capital | Operating Partnership Interests of Third Parties |
|---|---|--|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| Balance at December 31, 2013 | 139,328 | \$ 3,100 | \$ 1,103,290 | \$ (11,014) | \$ 1,092,276 | \$ 931 | \$ 1,093,207 | \$ 36,275 |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | | | | | | 642 | 642 | |
| Issuance of common OP units, net | 22,704 | | 416,001 | | 416,001 | | 416,001 | |
| Issuance of restricted OP units | 482 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Conversion from OP units to shares | 18 | | 308 | | 308 | | 308 | (308) |
| Exercise of OP unit options | 1,425 | | 13,802 | | 13,802 | | 13,802 | |
| Amortization of restricted OP units | | | 182 | | 182 | | 182 | |
| OP unit compensation expense | | | 1,553 | | 1,553 | | 1,553 | |
| Adjustment for Operating Partnership interests of third parties | | | (14,761) | | (14,761) | | (14,761) | 14,761 |
| Net income | | | 26,379 | | 26,379 | 16 | 26,395 | 307 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net: | | | | 2,255 | 2,255 | 3 | 2,258 | 31 |
| Preferred OP unit distributions | | | (6,008) | | (6,008) | | (6,008) | |
| Common OP unit distributions | | | (83,966) | | (83,966) | | (83,966) | (1,243) |
| Balance at December 31, 2014 | 163,957 | \$ 3,100 | \$ 1,456,785 | \$ (8,759) | \$ 1,448,026 | \$ 1,592 | \$ 1,449,618 | \$ 49,823 |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | | | | | | 178 | 178 | |
| Distributions to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | | | | | | (319) | (319) | |
| Issuance of common OP units, net | 8,978 | | 234,061 | | 234,061 | | 234,061 | |
| Issuance of restricted OP units | 161 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Issuance of OP Shares | | | | | 0 | | | 500 |
| Conversion from OP units to shares | 118 | | 3,275 | | 3,275 | | 3,275 | (3,275) |
| Exercise of OP unit options | 1,454 | | 17,489 | | 17,489 | | 17,489 | |
| Amortization of restricted OP units | | | 1,166 | | 1,166 | | 1,166 | |
| OP unit compensation expense | | | 989 | | 989 | | 989 | |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------|
| Adjustment for Operating Partnership interests of third parties | | | (19,619) | | (19,619) | | (19,619) | 19,619 |
| Net income | | | 77,712 | | 77,712 | 84 | 77,796 | 960 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net: | | | | 3,781 | 3,781 | (9) | 3,772 | 32 |
| Preferred OP unit distributions | | | (6,008) | | (6,008) | | (6,008) | |
| Common OP unit distributions | | | (117,546) | | (117,546) | | (117,546) | (1,531) |
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | 174,668 \$ | 3,100 \$ | 1,648,305 \$ | (4,978) \$ | 1,643,327 \$ | 1,526 \$ | 1,644,853 \$ | 66,128 |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | | | | | | 4,799 | 4,799 | |
| Issuance of common OP units, net | 4,408 | | 136,121 | | 136,121 | | 136,121 | |
| Issuance of restricted OP units | 123 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Issuance of OP Shares | 188 | | 4,876 | | 4,876 | | 4,876 | 1,500 |
| Conversion from OP units to shares | | | | | | | | (4,876) |
| Exercise of OP unit options | 696 | | 13,283 | | 13,283 | | 13,283 | |
| Amortization of restricted OP units | | | 1,952 | | 1,952 | | 1,952 | |
| OP unit compensation expense | | | 1,260 | | 1,260 | | 1,260 | |
| Adjustment for Operating Partnership interests of third parties | | | 7,388 | | 7,388 | | 7,388 | (7,388) |
| Net income (loss) | | | 87,905 | | 87,905 | (470) | 87,435 | 941 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net: | | | | 3,128 | 3,128 | | 3,128 | 37 |
| Preferred OP unit distributions | | | (5,045) | | (5,045) | | (5,045) | |
| Preferred OP unit redemption | | (3,100) | (77,574) | | (77,574) | | (77,574) | |
| Common OP unit distributions | | | (161,240) | | (161,240) | | (161,240) | (1,935) |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | 180,083 \$ | \$ | 1,657,232 \$ | (1,850) \$ | 1,655,382 \$ | 5,855 \$ | 1,661,237 \$ | 54,407 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CUBESMART, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in thousands)

| | For the year ended December 31, | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Operating Activities | | | |
| Net income | \$ 88,376 | \$ 78,756 | \$ 26,702 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 164,442 | 154,113 | 129,003 |
| Equity in losses of real estate ventures | 2,662 | 411 | 6,255 |
| Gains from sale of real estate, net | | (17,567) | (475) |
| Equity compensation expense | 3,212 | 2,155 | 1,735 |
| Accretion of fair market value adjustment of debt | (1,138) | (1,429) | (1,685) |
| Changes in other operating accounts: | | | |
| Restricted cash | 591 | 743 | 411 |
| Other assets | (3,930) | (2,519) | 808 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 7,862 | (438) | 2,699 |
| Other liabilities | 1,449 | 1,480 | 579 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 263,526 | \$ 215,705 | \$ 166,032 |
| Investing Activities | | | |
| Acquisitions of storage properties | (366,666) | (275,726) | (547,515) |
| Additions and improvements to storage properties | (30,971) | (24,695) | (19,967) |
| Development costs | (143,713) | (81,315) | (23,566) |
| Investment in real estate ventures, at equity | (12,176) | (8,433) | (2,550) |
| Cash distributed from real estate ventures | 8,113 | 6,451 | 56,896 |
| Proceeds from sale of real estate, net | | 9,041 | 13,475 |
| Fundings of notes receivable | | (4,100) | |
| Proceeds from notes receivable | | 4,100 | |
| Change in restricted cash | 942 | 69 | 528 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | \$ (544,471) | \$ (374,608) | \$ (522,699) |
| Financing Activities | | | |
| Proceeds from: | | | |
| Unsecured senior notes | 298,512 | 249,338 | |
| Revolving credit facility | 958,200 | 731,320 | 712,500 |
| Principal payments on: | | | |
| Revolving credit facility | (914,900) | (809,320) | (673,100) |
| Mortgage loans and notes payable | (37,260) | (84,905) | (30,149) |
| Loan procurement costs | (2,467) | (4,433) | (274) |
| Proceeds from issuance of common OP units | 136,122 | 234,062 | 416,006 |
| Redemption of preferred units | (77,574) | | |
| Exercise of OP unit options | 13,283 | 17,489 | 13,802 |
| Contributions from noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | 4,799 | 178 | 642 |
| Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries | | (319) | |
| Distributions paid to common OP unitholders | (151,121) | (108,531) | (77,027) |
| Distributions paid to preferred OP unitholders | (6,545) | (6,008) | (6,008) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | \$ 221,049 | \$ 218,871 | \$ 356,392 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents | (59,896) | 59,968 | (275) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 62,869 | 2,901 | 3,176 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$ 2,973 | \$ 62,869 | \$ 2,901 |
| Supplemental Cash Flow and Noncash Information | | | |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----------|----|----------|----|--------|
| Cash paid for interest, net of interest capitalized | \$ | 53,085 | \$ | 46,216 | \$ | 50,024 |
| Supplemental disclosure of noncash activities: | | | | | | |
| Restricted cash - acquisition of storage properties | \$ | (22,019) | \$ | (14,353) | \$ | |
| Restricted cash - disposition of real estate | \$ | | \$ | 36,372 | \$ | |
| Accretion of liability | \$ | 31,426 | \$ | 16,929 | \$ | 8,977 |
| Derivative valuation adjustment | \$ | 3,165 | \$ | 2,854 | \$ | 2,464 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | \$ | | \$ | (249) | \$ | (175) |
| Discount on issuance of unsecured senior notes | \$ | 1,488 | \$ | 662 | \$ | |
| Mortgage loan assumptions | \$ | 41,513 | \$ | 2,695 | \$ | 27,467 |
| Preferred unit redemption | \$ | 2,863 | \$ | | \$ | |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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CUBESMART AND CUBESMART L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

CubeSmart (the Parent Company) operates as a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust (REIT) with its operations conducted solely through CubeSmart, L.P. and its subsidiaries. CubeSmart, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the Operating Partnership), operates through an umbrella partnership structure, with the Parent Company, a Maryland REIT, as its sole general partner. In the notes to the consolidated financial statements, we use the terms the Company, we, or our to refer to the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership together, unless the context indicates otherwise. As of December 31, 2016, the Company owned self-storage properties located in 23 states throughout the United States and in the District of Columbia which are presented under one reportable segment: the Company owns, operates, develops, manages, and acquires self-storage properties.

As of December 31, 2016, the Parent Company owned approximately 98.9% of the partnership interests (OP Units) of the Operating Partnership. The remaining OP Units, consisting exclusively of limited partner interests, are held by persons who contributed their interests in properties to us in exchange for OP Units. Under the partnership agreement, these persons have the right to tender their OP Units for redemption to the Operating Partnership at any time for cash equal to the fair value of an equivalent number of common shares of the Parent Company. In lieu of delivering cash, however, the Parent Company, as the Operating Partnership's general partner, may, at its option, choose to acquire any OP Units so tendered by issuing common shares in exchange for the tendered OP Units. If the Parent Company so chooses, its common shares will be exchanged for OP Units on a one-for-one basis. This one-for-one exchange ratio is subject to adjustment to prevent dilution. With each such exchange or redemption, the Parent Company's percentage ownership in the Operating Partnership will increase. In addition, whenever the Parent Company issues common or other classes of its shares, it contributes the net proceeds it receives from the issuance to the Operating Partnership and the Operating Partnership issues to the Parent Company an equal number of OP Units or other partnership interests having preferences and rights that mirror the preferences and rights of the shares issued. This structure is commonly referred to as an umbrella partnership REIT or UPREIT.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include all of the accounts of the Company, and its majority-owned and/or controlled subsidiaries. The portion of these entities not owned by the Company is presented as noncontrolling interests as of and during the periods consolidated. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

When the Company obtains an economic interest in an entity, the Company evaluates the entity to determine if the entity is deemed a variable interest entity (VIE), and if the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, in accordance with authoritative guidance issued on the consolidation of VIEs. When an entity is not deemed to be a VIE, the Company considers the provisions of

additional guidance to determine whether a general partner, or the general partners as a group, controls a limited partnership or similar entity when the limited partners have certain rights. The Company consolidates (i) entities that are VIEs and of which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, and (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which the Company controls and which the limited partners do not have the ability to dissolve or remove the Company without cause nor substantive participating rights.

The Company adopted Accounting Standard Update (ASU) No. 2015-02, Consolidation Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, as of January 1, 2016. The Company evaluated the application of this guidance and concluded that there were no changes to any previous conclusions with respect to consolidation accounting for any of its interests in less than wholly owned joint ventures. However, the Operating Partnership now meets the criteria as a VIE. The Parent Company's sole significant asset is its investment in the Operating Partnership. As a result, substantially all of the Parent Company's assets and liabilities represent those assets and liabilities of the Operating Partnership. All of the Parent Company's debt is an obligation of the Operating Partnership.

Noncontrolling Interests

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued authoritative guidance regarding noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements which was effective on January 1, 2009. The guidance states that noncontrolling interests are the portion of equity (net assets) in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent. The ownership interests in the subsidiary that are held by owners other than the parent are noncontrolling interests. Under the guidance, such noncontrolling interests are reported on the consolidated balance sheets within equity, separately from the Company's equity. On the consolidated statements of operations, revenues, expenses, and net income or loss from controlled or consolidated entities that are less than wholly owned are reported at the consolidated

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amounts, including both the amounts attributable to the Company and noncontrolling interests. Presentation of consolidated equity activity is included for both quarterly and annual financial statements, including beginning balances, activity for the period, and ending balances for shareholders' equity, noncontrolling interests and total equity.

However, per the FASB issued authoritative guidance on the classification and measurement of redeemable securities, securities that are redeemable for cash or other assets at the option of the holder, not solely within the control of the issuer, must be classified outside of permanent equity. This would result in certain outside ownership interests being included as redeemable noncontrolling interests outside of permanent equity in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company makes this determination based on terms in applicable agreements, specifically in relation to redemption provisions. Additionally, with respect to noncontrolling interests for which the Company has a choice to settle the contract by delivery of its own shares, the Company considered the FASB issued guidance on accounting for derivative financial instruments indexed to, and potentially settled in, a Company's own stock to evaluate whether the Company controls the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under share settlement of the contract. The guidance also requires that noncontrolling interests are adjusted each period so that the carrying value equals the greater of its carrying value based on the accumulation of historical cost or its redemption fair value.

The consolidated results of the Company include results attributable to units of the Operating Partnership that are not owned by the Company. These interests were issued in the form of OP units and were a component of the consideration the Company paid to acquire certain self-storage properties. Limited partners who acquired OP units have the right to require the Operating Partnership to redeem part or all of their OP units for, at the Company's option, an equivalent number of common shares of the Company or cash based upon the fair value of an equivalent number of common shares of the Company. However, the operating agreement contains certain circumstances that could result in a net cash settlement outside the control of the Company, as the Company does not have the ability to settle in unregistered shares. Accordingly, consistent with the guidance discussed above, the Company will continue to record these noncontrolling interests outside of permanent equity in the consolidated balance sheets. Net income or loss related to these noncontrolling interests is excluded from net income or loss in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company has adjusted the carrying value of its noncontrolling interests subject to redemption value to the extent applicable. Based on the Company's evaluation of the redemption value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests, the Operating Partnership reflected these interests at their redemption value as of December 31, 2016, as the estimated redemption value exceeded their carrying value. The Operating Partnership recorded a decrease to OP Units owned by third parties and a corresponding increase to capital of \$7.4 million as of December 31, 2016. Disclosure of such redemption provisions is provided in note 12.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Although we believe the assumptions and estimates we made are reasonable and appropriate, as discussed in the applicable sections throughout these consolidated financial statements, different assumptions and estimates could materially impact our reported results. The current economic environment has increased the degree of uncertainty inherent in these estimates and assumptions and changes in market conditions could impact our future operating results.

Self-Storage Properties

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Self-storage properties are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of self-storage properties reflects their purchase price or development cost. Costs incurred for the renovation of a store are capitalized to the Company's investment in that store. Acquisition costs and ordinary repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred; major replacements and betterments, which improve or extend the life of the asset, are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The costs to develop self-storage properties are capitalized to construction in progress while the project is under development.

Purchase Price Allocation

When stores are acquired, the purchase price is allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values. When a portfolio of stores is acquired, the purchase price is allocated to the individual stores based upon the fair value determined using an income approach or a cash flow analysis using appropriate risk adjusted capitalization rates, which take into account the relative size, age and location of the individual store along with current and projected occupancy and rental rate levels or appraised values, if available. Allocations to land, building and improvements, and equipment are recorded based upon their respective fair values as estimated by management.

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In allocating the purchase price for an acquisition, the Company determines whether the acquisition includes intangible assets or liabilities. The Company allocates a portion of the purchase price to an intangible asset attributed to the value of in-place leases. This intangible is generally amortized to expense over the expected remaining term of the respective leases. Substantially all of the leases in place at acquired stores are at market rates, as the majority of the leases are month-to-month contracts. Accordingly, to date, no portion of the purchase price has been allocated to above- or below-market lease intangibles. To date, no intangible asset has been recorded for the value of customer relationships, because the Company does not have any concentrations of significant customers and the average customer turnover is fairly frequent.

Depreciation and Amortization

The costs of self-storage properties and improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives ranging from five to 39 years.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate long-lived assets for impairment when events and circumstances such as declines in occupancy and operating results indicate that there may be an impairment. The carrying value of these long-lived assets is compared to the undiscounted future net operating cash flows, plus a terminal value, attributable to the assets to determine if the store's basis is recoverable. If a store's basis is not considered recoverable, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent the net carrying value of the asset exceeds the fair value. The impairment loss recognized equals the excess of net carrying value over the related fair value of the asset.

Long-Lived Assets Held for Sale

We consider long-lived assets to be held for sale upon satisfaction of the following criteria: (a) management commits to a plan to sell a store (or group of stores), (b) the store is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such stores, (c) an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell the store have been initiated, (d) the sale of the store is probable and transfer of the asset is expected to be completed within one year, (e) the store is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, and (f) actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Typically these criteria are all met when the relevant asset is under contract, significant non-refundable deposits have been made by the potential buyer, the assets are immediately available for transfer, and there are no contingencies related to the sale that may prevent the transaction from closing. However, each potential transaction is evaluated based on its separate facts and circumstances. Stores classified as held for sale are reported at the lesser of carrying value or fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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Cash and cash equivalents are highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Company may maintain cash equivalents in financial institutions in excess of insured limits, but believes this risk is mitigated by only investing in or through major financial institutions.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of purchase deposits and cash deposits required for debt service requirements, capital replacement, and expense reserves in connection with the requirements of our loan agreements.

Loan Procurement Costs

Loan procurement costs related to borrowings were \$24.7 million and \$20.7 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are reported net of accumulated amortization of \$9.7 million and \$7.3 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In accordance with ASU No. 2015-03, Loan procurement costs, net are presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability. If there is not an associated debt liability recorded on the consolidated balance sheets, the costs are recorded as an asset net of accumulated amortization. Loan procurement costs associated with the Company's revolving credit facility remain in Loan procurement costs, net of amortization on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The costs are amortized over the estimated life of the related debt using the effective interest method and are reported as Loan procurement amortization expense on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

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Other assets are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

| | 2016 | December 31, | 2015 |
|---|------|--------------|-----------|
| Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$8,109 and \$7,220 | \$ | 8,280 | \$ 12,814 |
| Accounts receivable | | 5,284 | 5,049 |
| Deposits on future acquisitions | | 5,106 | 12,106 |
| Prepaid real estate taxes | | 3,640 | 2,800 |
| Prepaid insurance | | 1,053 | 1,140 |
| Other | | 13,151 | 9,722 |
| Total other assets, net | \$ | 36,514 | \$ 43,631 |

Environmental Costs

Our practice is to conduct or obtain environmental assessments in connection with the acquisition or development of additional stores. Whenever the environmental assessment for one of our stores indicates that a store is impacted by soil or groundwater contamination from prior owners/operators or other sources, we will work with our environmental consultants and where appropriate, state governmental agencies, to ensure that the store is either cleaned up, that no cleanup is necessary because the low level of contamination poses no significant risk to public health or the environment, or that the responsibility for cleanup rests with a third party.

Revenue Recognition

Management has determined that all of our leases are operating leases. Rental income is recognized in accordance with the terms of the leases, which generally are month to month.

The Company recognizes gains from disposition of stores only upon closing in accordance with the guidance on sales of real estate. Payments received from purchasers prior to closing are recorded as deposits. Profit on real estate sold is recognized using the full accrual method upon closing when the collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured and the Company is not obligated to perform significant activities after the sale. Profit may be deferred in whole or part until the sale meets the requirements of profit recognition on sales under this guidance.

Advertising and Marketing Costs

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The Company incurs advertising and marketing costs primarily attributable to internet marketing campaigns and other media advertisements. The Company incurred \$9.4 million, \$8.6 million, and \$7.7 million in advertising and marketing expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which are included in property operating expenses on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Equity Offering Costs

Underwriting discounts and commissions, financial advisory fees and offering costs are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized \$1.6 million, \$2.5 million, and \$6.0 million of equity offering costs related to the issuance of common shares during the years, respectively.

Other Property Related Income

Other property related income consists of late fees, administrative charges, customer insurance fees, sales of storage supplies, and other ancillary revenues and is recognized in the period that it is earned.

Capitalized Interest

The Company capitalizes interest incurred that is directly associated with construction activities until the asset is placed into service. Interest is capitalized to the related assets using a weighted-average rate of the Company's outstanding debt. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company capitalized \$4.6 million, \$2.6 million, and \$1.3 million, respectively, of interest incurred that is directly associated with construction activities.

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Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company carries all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The Company determines the fair value of derivatives by observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether the derivative has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and, if so, the reason for holding it. The Company's use of derivative instruments has been limited to cash flow hedges of certain interest rate risks. The Company had interest rate swap agreements for notional principal amounts aggregating \$300 million and \$400 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, the fair value of which are included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities.

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code since the Company's commencement of operations in 2004. In management's opinion, the requirements to maintain these elections are being met. Accordingly, no provision for federal income taxes has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements other than for operations conducted through our taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of distributions to shareholders, differ from net income reported for financial reporting purposes due to differences in cost basis, the estimated useful lives used to compute depreciation, and the allocation of net income and loss for financial versus tax reporting purposes. The net tax basis in the Company's assets was \$3.2 billion and \$2.7 billion as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Distributions to shareholders are usually taxable as ordinary income, although a portion of the distribution may be designated as capital gain or may constitute a tax-free return of capital. Annually, the Company provides each of its shareholders a statement detailing the tax characterization of dividends paid during the preceding year as ordinary income, capital gain, or return of capital. The characterization of the Company's dividends for 2016 consisted of a 98.663% ordinary income distribution and a 1.337% capital gain distribution from earnings and profits.

Distributions to 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shareholders are usually taxable as ordinary income, although a portion of the distribution may be designated as capital gain or may constitute a tax-free return of capital. Annually, the Company provides each of its shareholders a statement detailing preferred distributions paid during the preceding year and their characterization as ordinary income, capital gain, or return of capital. The characterization of our preferred distributions for 2016 consisted of a 7.683% ordinary income distribution, a 0.104% capital gain distribution from earnings and profits, and a 92.213% cash liquidating distribution.

The Company is subject to a 4% federal excise tax if sufficient taxable income is not distributed within prescribed time limits. The excise tax equals 4% of the annual amount, if any, by which the sum of (a) 85% of the Company's ordinary income, (b) 95% of the Company's net capital gains, and (c) 100% of prior taxable income exceeds cash distributions and certain taxes paid by the Company. No excise tax was incurred in 2016, 2015, or 2014.

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Taxable REIT subsidiaries (TRS) are subject to federal and state income taxes. Our taxable REIT subsidiaries have a net deferred tax asset related to expenses which are deductible for tax purposes in future periods of \$1.3 million and \$1.7 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act (PATH Act) was enacted in December 2015, and included numerous law changes applicable to REITs. The provisions have various effective dates. We expect that the changes will not materially impact our operations, but will continue to monitor as regulatory guidance is issued.

Earnings per Share and Unit

Basic earnings per share and unit are calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares and restricted shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share and unit is calculated by further adjusting for the dilutive impact of share options, unvested restricted shares and contingently issuable shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method. Potentially dilutive securities calculated under the treasury stock method were 1,287,000; 1,551,000, and 1,756,000 in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

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Share-Based Payments

We apply the fair value method of accounting for contingently issued shares and share options issued under our incentive award plan. Accordingly, share compensation expense is recorded ratably over the vesting period relating to such contingently issued shares and options. The Company has recognized compensation expense on a straight-line method over the requisite service period, which is included in general and administrative expense on the Company's consolidated statement of operations.

Foreign Currency

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated to U.S. Dollars using the period-end exchange rate for assets and liabilities and an average exchange rate for each period for revenues, expenses, and capital expenditures. The local currency is the functional currency for the Company's foreign subsidiaries. Translation adjustments for foreign subsidiaries are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity. The Company recognizes transaction gains and losses arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency in earnings as incurred. The Pound, which represents the functional currency used by USIFB, LLP (USIFB), our joint venture in England, was translated at October 2, 2015, the date that the venture's remaining asset was sold. The exchange rate was approximately 1.521600 U.S. Dollars per Pound on October 2, 2015 and approximately 1.558642 U.S. Dollars per Pound on December 31, 2014. The Pound was translated at an average exchange rate of 1.529755 for the period from January 1, 2015 to October 2, 2015. It was translated at an average exchange rate of 1.643106 and 1.588598 U.S. Dollars per Pound for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company recorded an unrealized loss on foreign currency translation of \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. In connection with the sale of the remaining asset, the Company recorded a realized loss on foreign currency exchange of \$1.2 million, which is included in Gains on sale of real estate in the Company's consolidated statement of operations.

Investments in Unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures

The Company accounts for its investments in unconsolidated real estate ventures under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are recorded initially at cost, as investments in real estate ventures, and subsequently adjusted for equity in earnings (losses), cash contributions, less distributions. On a periodic basis, management also assesses whether there are any indicators that the value of the Company's investments in unconsolidated real estate ventures may be other than temporarily impaired. An investment is impaired only if the fair value of the investment is less than the carrying value of the investment and the decline is other than temporary. To the extent impairment that is other than temporary has occurred, the loss shall be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the investment over the fair value of the investment, as estimated by management.

Reclassifications

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company adopted ASU No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which requires the Company to reclassify debt financing costs, which were previously included in loan procurement costs, net of amortization on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, and present them as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability. Net costs of \$10.7

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million have been reclassified in the December 31, 2015 consolidated balance sheets from the loan procurement costs line and netted against the related debt liability. See *Recent Accounting Pronouncements* below for revisions to the accounting guidance for debt issuance costs.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which changes the definition of a business to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. A framework is provided to evaluate when an input and a substantive process are present. The new guidance also narrows the definition of outputs, which are defined as the results of inputs and substantive processes that provide goods or services to customers, other revenue, or investment income. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, however early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

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In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash, which requires the statement of cash flows to explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The new guidance also requires entities to reconcile such total to amounts on the balance sheet and disclose the nature of the restrictions. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, however early adoption is permitted. The standard requires the use of the retrospective transition method. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The eight items that the ASU provides classification guidance on include (1) debt prepayment and extinguishment costs, (2) settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments, (3) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, (4) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, (5) proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including bank-owned life insurance policies, (6) distributions received from equity method investments, (7) beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and (8) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, however early adoption is permitted. The standard requires the use of the retrospective transition method. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which is intended to simplify various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. The new guidance allows for entities to make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest or account for forfeitures when they occur. In addition, the guidance allows employers to withhold shares to satisfy minimum statutory tax withholding requirements up to the employees' maximum individual tax rate without causing the award to be classified as a liability. The guidance also stipulates that cash paid by an employer to a taxing authority when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective on January 1, 2017, however early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect this new guidance to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e. lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either financing or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, respectively. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. The standard is effective on January 1, 2019, however early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2016-02 on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments, which amends the current business combination guidance to require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined, as opposed to having to revise prior period information. The standard also requires additional disclosure about the impact on current-period income statement line items of adjustments that would have been recognized in prior periods if prior period information had been revised. The new standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations as all measurement-period adjustments recorded during 2016 relate to business combinations that took place in the current year and do not have prior period impact. Refer to note 4 for details regarding the measurement-period adjustments made during the year ended December 31, 2016.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, an update to the accounting standard relating to the presentation of debt issuance costs. Under the new guidance, debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability will be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability. In the event that there is not an associated debt liability recorded in the consolidated financial statements, the debt issuance costs will continue to be recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as an asset until the debt liability is recorded. The new standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations as the update only related to changes in financial statement presentation as discussed in note 7 and in "Reclassifications" above.

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In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, Consolidation Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, which amends the current consolidation guidance affecting both the variable interest entity (VIE) and voting interest entity (VOE) consolidation models. The standard does not add or remove any of the characteristics in determining if an entity is a VIE or VOE, but rather enhances the way the Company assesses some of these characteristics. The new standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016. As discussed under Basis of Presentation above, the adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial position or results of operations as none of its existing consolidation conclusions were changed.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP when it becomes effective. The new standard will be effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2018, however early application beginning on January 1, 2017 is permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company has not yet selected a transition method. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of ASU No. 2014-09 on the Company s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company s stores are located in major metropolitan and rural areas and have numerous customers per store. No single customer represents a significant concentration of our revenues. The stores in Florida, New York, Texas, and California provided total revenues of approximately 17%, 16%, 10%, and 8%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and approximately 18%, 16%, 10%, and 8%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The stores in Florida, New York, Texas, and California provided total revenues of approximately 17%, 17%, 10%, and 8%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014.

3. STORAGE PROPERTIES

The book value of the Company s real estate assets is summarized as follows:

| | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Land | \$ 649,744 | \$ 588,503 |
| Buildings and improvements | 2,928,275 | 2,534,193 |
| Equipment | 217,867 | 243,442 |
| Construction in progress | 202,294 | 100,894 |
| Storage properties | 3,998,180 | 3,467,032 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (671,364) | (594,049) |
| Storage properties, net | \$ 3,326,816 | \$ 2,872,983 |

The following table summarizes the Company s acquisition and disposition activity for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

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| Asset/Portfolio | Market | Transaction Date | Number of Stores | Purchase / Sale Price (in thousands) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|
| <i>2016 Acquisitions:</i> | | | | |
| Metro DC Asset | Baltimore / DC | January 2016 | 1 | \$ 21,000 |
| Texas Assets | Texas Markets - Major | January 2016 | 2 | 24,800 |
| New York Asset | New York / Northern NJ | January 2016 | 1 | 48,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | January 2016 | 1 | 11,600 |
| Connecticut Asset | Connecticut | February 2016 | 1 | 19,000 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | March 2016 | 1 | 11,600 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | March 2016 | 3 | 47,925 |
| Colorado Asset | Denver | April 2016 | 1 | 11,350 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | April 2016 | 1 | 11,600 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | May 2016 | 1 | 10,100 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | May 2016 | 1 | 10,800 |
| Illinois Asset | Chicago | May 2016 | 1 | 12,350 |
| Illinois Asset | Chicago | May 2016 | 1 | 16,000 |
| Massachusetts Asset | Massachusetts | June 2016 | 1 | 14,300 |
| Nevada Assets | Las Vegas | July 2016 | 2 | 23,200 |
| Arizona Asset | Phoenix | August 2016 | 1 | 14,525 |
| Minnesota Asset | Minneapolis | August 2016 | 1 | 15,150 |
| Colorado Asset | Denver | August 2016 | 1 | 15,600 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | September 2016 | 1 | 6,100 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | September 2016 | 1 | 5,300 |
| Nevada Asset | Las Vegas | October 2016 | 1 | 13,250 |
| North Carolina Asset | Charlotte | November 2016 | 1 | 10,600 |
| Arizona Asset | Phoenix | November 2016 | 1 | 14,000 |
| Nevada Asset | Las Vegas | December 2016 | 1 | 14,900 |
| | | | 28 | \$ 403,550 |
| <i>2015 Acquisitions:</i> | | | | |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | February 2015 | 1 | \$ 7,295 |
| HSRE Assets | Chicago | March 2015 | 4 | 27,500 |
| Arizona Asset | Arizona / Las Vegas | March 2015 | 1 | 7,900 |
| Tennessee Asset | Tennessee | March 2015 | 1 | 6,575 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | April 2015 | 1 | 15,795 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | May 2015 | 1 | 7,300 |
| Arizona Asset | Arizona / Las Vegas | June 2015 | 1 | 10,100 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | June 2015 | 1 | 10,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | July 2015 | 1 | 14,200 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | July 2015 | 1 | 17,000 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | July 2015 | 1 | 19,200 |
| New York/New Jersey Assets | New York / Northern NJ | August 2015 | 2 | 24,823 |
| New Jersey Asset | New York / Northern NJ | December 2015 | 1 | 14,350 |
| PSI Assets | Various (see note 4) | December 2015 | 12 | 109,824 |
| | | | 29 | \$ 292,362 |
| <i>2015 Dispositions:</i> | | | | |
| Texas Assets | Texas Markets - Major | October 2015 | 7 | \$ 28,000 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | October 2015 | 1 | 9,800 |
| | | | 8 | \$ 37,800 |
| <i>2014 Acquisitions:</i> | | | | |
| Connecticut Asset | Connecticut | January 2014 | 1 | \$ 4,950 |
| Florida Asset | Miami / Ft. Lauderdale | January 2014 | 1 | 14,000 |

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| | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----|------------|
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | January 2014 | 2 | 14,450 |
| California Asset | Other West | January 2014 | 1 | 8,300 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | February 2014 | 1 | 15,800 |
| Maryland Asset | Baltimore / DC | February 2014 | 1 | 15,500 |
| Arizona Asset | Arizona / Las Vegas | March 2014 | 1 | 14,750 |
| Pennsylvania Asset | Philadelphia / Southern NJ | March 2014 | 1 | 7,350 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | March 2014 | 1 | 8,225 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | April 2014 | 1 | 6,450 |
| New York Assets | New York / Northern NJ | April 2014 | 2 | 55,000 |
| Florida Asset | Florida Markets - Other | April 2014 | 1 | 11,406 |
| Massachusetts Asset | Other Northeast | April 2014 | 1 | 11,100 |
| Indiana Asset | Other Midwest | May 2014 | 1 | 8,400 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | June 2014 | 3 | 35,000 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | July 2014 | 2 | 15,800 |
| Massachusetts Asset | Boston | September 2014 | 1 | 23,100 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | October 2014 | 1 | 7,700 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | October 2014 | 1 | 8,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | October 2014 | 1 | 7,750 |
| HSRE Assets | Various (see note 4) | November 2014 | 22 | 195,500 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | December 2014 | 1 | 18,650 |
| Florida Assets | Florida Markets - Other | December 2014 | 3 | 18,200 |
| New York Asset | New York / Northern NJ | December 2014 | 1 | 38,000 |
| Texas Asset | Texas Markets - Major | December 2014 | 1 | 4,345 |
| | | | 53 | \$ 568,226 |

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4. INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

2016 Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company acquired 28 stores, including three stores upon completion of construction and the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, located throughout the United States for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$403.6 million. In connection with these acquisitions, the Company allocated a portion of the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired based on fair value. Intangible assets consist of in-place leases, which aggregated \$18.8 million at the time of the acquisitions and prior to any amortization of such amounts. The estimated life of these in-place leases was 12 months, and the amortization expense that was recognized during 2016 was approximately \$10.5 million. In connection with one of the acquired stores, the Company assumed mortgage debt that was recorded at a fair value of \$6.5 million, which fair value includes an outstanding principal balance totaling \$6.3 million and a net premium of \$0.2 million to reflect the estimated fair value of the debt at the time of assumption.

During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company received additional information regarding the fair value of each of the assets acquired during the first three quarters of 2016. As a result, the Company has refined its purchase price allocation estimates resulting in an aggregate \$14.7 million reclassification from land to buildings and improvements.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company was under contract and had made aggregate deposits of \$1.8 million associated with four stores under construction for a total purchase price of \$61.1 million. In connection with one of the stores, the Company provided a \$4.1 million loan, which was repaid to the Company in full in December 2015, for the purpose of acquiring the premises on which the store will be built. The deposits are reflected in Other assets, net on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The purchase of these four stores is expected to occur by the fourth quarter of 2017 after the completion of construction and the issuance of a certificate of occupancy. These acquisitions are subject to due diligence and other customary closing conditions and no assurance can be provided that these acquisitions will be completed on the terms described, or at all.

Development

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had five contracts through joint ventures for the construction of five self-storage properties located in New York (see note 12). As part of the PSI Assets discussed below, the Company also acquired a self-storage property that is under construction in North Palm Beach, FL. Additionally, during the second quarter of 2016, the Company issued 61,224 OP Units, valued at approximately \$1.5 million, to pay the remaining consideration on its store that is under construction in Washington, D.C. and was previously owned by a joint venture. Construction for all projects is expected to be completed by the fourth quarter of 2018. As of December 31, 2016, development costs for these projects totaled \$181.0 million. Total construction costs for these projects is expected to be \$312.7 million. These costs are capitalized to construction in progress while the projects are under development and are reflected in Storage properties on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

The Company has completed the construction and opened for operation the following stores since January 1, 2014. The costs associated with the construction of these stores are capitalized to land, building, and improvements as well as equipment and are reflected in Storage properties on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

| Store Location | Number of Stores | Date Opened | CubeSmart Ownership Interest | Total Construction Costs (in thousands) |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|
| Bronx, NY (1) (2) | 1 | Q2 2016 | 100% | \$ 32,200 |
| Queens, NY (1) | 1 | Q1 2016 | 100% | 31,800 |
| Brooklyn, NY | 1 | Q4 2015 | 90% | 14,800 |
| Queens, NY | 1 | Q4 2015 | 90% | 17,400 |
| Arlington, VA | 1 | Q2 2015 | 90% | 17,100 |
| Bronx, NY (2) | 1 | Q1 2014 | 100% | 17,200 |
| Malvern, PA (3) | 1 | Q1 2014 | 100% | 25,100 |
| | 7 | | | \$ 155,600 |

(1) These stores were previously owned through two separate consolidated joint ventures, of which the Company owned a 51% interest in each. On April 5, 2016, the noncontrolling member in the venture that owned the Queens, NY store put its 49% interest in the venture to the Company for \$12.5 million. On August 12, 2016, the noncontrolling member in the venture that owned the Bronx, NY store put its 49% interest in the venture to the Company for \$17.0 million.

(2) These stores are subject to ground leases.

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(3) During the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company completed the construction of the portion of a mixed-use property comprised of office space and relocated its corporate headquarters. During the first quarter of 2014, construction was completed on the portion of the building comprised of rentable storage space and the store opened for operation.

2015 Acquisitions

On December 15, 2015, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding uncertificated shares of common stock of a privately held self-storage REIT (PSI) for \$115.8 million. As of the date of the acquisition, PSI owned real property consisting of 12 fully operational self-storage properties which were acquired for \$109.8 million, and one self-storage property that is under construction, which was acquired for \$6.0 million (the PSI Assets). The PSI Assets are located in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. In connection with this acquisition, the Company allocated a portion of the purchase price to the intangible value of in-place leases, which aggregated to \$6.7 million at the time of the acquisition and prior to any amortization of such amounts. The estimated life of these in-place leases was 12 months, and the amortization expense that was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$6.1 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

During 2014, the Operating Partnership entered into an Agreement for Purchase and Sale with certain limited liability companies controlled by HSRE REIT I and HSRE REIT II, both Maryland real estate investment trusts, to acquire (the HSRE Acquisition) 26 self-storage properties for an aggregate purchase price of \$223.0 million plus customary closing costs. During 2014, the Company closed on the first tranche of 22 stores comprising the HSRE Acquisition, for an aggregate purchase price of \$195.5 million. On March 18, 2015, the Company closed on the second tranche of the remaining four stores comprising the HSRE Acquisition, for an aggregate purchase price of \$27.5 million. The four stores purchased in the second tranche are located in Illinois. In connection with this acquisition, the Company allocated a portion of the purchase price to the intangible value of in-place leases, which aggregated to \$2.7 million at the time of the acquisition and prior to any amortization of such amounts. The estimated life of these in-place leases was 12 months, and the amortization expense that was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$0.7 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company acquired 13 additional self-storage properties, including one store upon completion of construction and the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, located throughout the United States for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$155.0 million. In connection with these acquisitions, the Company allocated a portion of the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired based on fair value. Intangible assets consist of in-place leases, which aggregated \$10.7 million at the time of the acquisitions and prior to any amortization of such amounts. The estimated life of these in-place leases was 12 months, and the amortization expense that was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$6.0 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. In connection with one of the acquired stores, the Company assumed mortgage debt that was recorded at a fair value of \$2.7 million, which fair value includes an outstanding principal balance totaling \$2.5 million and a net premium of \$0.2 million to reflect the estimated fair value of the debt at the time of assumption.

2015 Dispositions

On October 8, 2015, the Company sold seven stores in Texas and one store in Florida for an aggregate sales price of approximately \$37.8 million. In connection with these sales, the Company recorded gains that totaled \$14.4 million. The proceeds from these sales were held in escrow to fund future acquisitions under a tax free like kind exchange. The total net proceeds of \$36.4 million were subsequently applied to

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three separate acquisitions, of which one closed in December 2015 and two closed in January 2016.

On October 2, 2015, USIFB, a consolidated real estate joint venture in which the Company owned a 97% interest, sold its remaining asset in London, England, for an aggregate sales price of £6.5 million (approximately \$9.9 million). In connection with the sale, the Company recorded a gain of \$3.0 million net of a foreign currency translation loss of \$1.2 million.

2014 Acquisitions

On August 25, 2014, the Operating Partnership entered into an Agreement for Purchase and Sale with certain limited liability companies controlled by HSRE REIT I and HSRE REIT II, each Maryland real estate investment trusts, to acquire (the HSRE Acquisition) 26 self-storage properties for an aggregate purchase price of \$223.0 million plus customary closing costs. On November 3, 2014, the Company closed on the first tranche of 22 stores comprising the HSRE Acquisition, for an aggregate purchase price of \$195.5 million. The 22 stores purchased are located in California, Florida, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island. In connection with this acquisition, the Company allocated a portion of the purchase price to the intangible value of in-place leases, which aggregated \$14.5 million at the time of the acquisition and prior to any amortization of such amounts. The estimated life of these in-place leases was 12 months and the

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amortization expense that was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$12.1 million and \$2.4 million, respectively.

During 2014, the Company acquired an additional 31 self-storage properties located throughout the United States for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$372.7 million. In connection with these acquisitions, the Company allocated a portion of the purchase price to the intangible value of in-place leases, which aggregated \$23.8 million at the time of such acquisitions and prior to any amortization of such amounts. The estimated life of these in-place leases was 12 months, and the amortization expense that was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$10.4 million and \$13.4 million, respectively. In connection with four of the acquired stores, the Company assumed mortgage debt and recorded the debt at a fair value of \$27.5 million, which included an outstanding principal balance totaling \$26.0 million and a net premium of \$1.5 million to reflect the estimated fair value of the debt at the time of assumption.

2014 Disposition

On June 30, 2014, the Company sold one asset in London, England owned by USIFB, for an aggregate sales price of £4.1 million (approximately \$7.0 million). The Company received net proceeds of \$7.0 million, a portion of which were used to repay the loan the Company made to USIFB, and recorded a gain of \$0.5 million as a result of the transaction.

The following table summarizes the Company's results of operations of the 2016, 2015, and 2014 acquisitions from the respective acquisition dates in the year they were acquired, included in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014:

| | 2016 | Year ended December 31, 2015 (in thousands) | 2014 |
|---------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| Total revenue | \$ 15,270 | \$ 9,110 | \$ 21,156 |
| Net loss | (9,804) | (6,563) | (12,350) |

5. INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE VENTURES

CUBE HHF Northeast Venture LLC (HHFNE)

On December 15, 2016, the Company invested a 10% ownership interest in a newly-formed joint venture that acquired 13 self-storage properties located in Connecticut (3), Massachusetts (6), Rhode Island (2), and Vermont (2). HHFNE paid \$87.5 million for these stores, of which \$6.0 million was allocated to the value of the in-place lease intangible. The acquisition was funded primarily through an advance totaling \$44.5 million on the venture's loan facility. The remainder of the purchase price was contributed pro-rata by the Company and its unaffiliated joint venture partner. The Company's total contribution to HHFNE related to this portfolio acquisition was \$3.8 million. The loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.90% and

matures on December 15, 2019 with options to extend the maturity date through December 15, 2021, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and payment of the extension fees as stipulated in the loan agreement.

191 III CUBE LLC (HVP)

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company invested a 10% ownership interest in a newly-formed joint venture that agreed to acquire a property portfolio comprised of 37 self-storage properties located in Michigan (17), Tennessee (10), Massachusetts (7), and Florida (3). HVP paid \$242.5 million for these 37 stores, of which \$18.9 million was allocated to the value of the in-place lease intangible. HVP acquired 30 of the stores on December 8, 2015 for \$193.7 million, one of the stores on January 26, 2016 for \$5.7 million, five of the stores on April 21, 2016 for \$36.1 million, and one store on June 15, 2016 for \$7.0 million. In connection with six of the acquired stores, HVP assumed mortgage debt that was recorded at a fair value of \$25.3 million, which includes an outstanding principal balance totaling \$23.7 million and a net premium of \$1.6 million to reflect the estimated fair value of the debt at the time of assumption. The remainder of the purchase price was funded through advances totaling \$116.0 million on the venture's \$122.0 million loan facility and amounts contributed pro-rata by the Company and its unaffiliated joint venture partner. The Company's total contribution to HVP related to this portfolio acquisition was \$10.7 million. The loan facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum and matures on December 7, 2018 with options to extend the maturity date through December 7, 2020, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and payment of the extension fees as stipulated in the loan agreement.

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During the first quarter of 2016, HVP agreed to acquire a portfolio comprised of 31 self-storage properties located in South Carolina (22), Georgia (5), and North Carolina (4) that were previously managed by the Company. HVP paid \$115.5 million for these 31 stores, of which \$10.6 million was allocated to the value of the in-place lease intangible. HVP acquired 30 of the stores on March 30, 2016 for \$112.8 million and one of the stores on November 29, 2016 for \$2.7 million. In conjunction with the acquisitions, HVP refinanced its existing loan facility by entering into an increased amended and restated loan facility not to exceed \$185.5 million. The acquisitions were funded primarily through advances totaling \$63.5 million on the venture's amended and restated loan facility. The remainder of the purchase price was contributed pro-rata by the Company and its unaffiliated joint venture partner. The Company's total contribution to HVP related to this portfolio acquisition was \$5.4 million, bringing its total investment in HVP to \$16.1 million as of December 31, 2016. The amended and restated loan facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum. The initial maturity date was extended to March 30, 2019 with options to extend through March 30, 2021, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and payment of the extension fees as stipulated in the amended and restated loan agreement.

CUBE HHF Limited Partnership (HHF)

On December 10, 2013, the Company invested a 50% ownership interest in a newly-formed joint venture that acquired 35 self-storage properties located in Texas (34) and North Carolina (1). HHF paid \$315.7 million for these stores, of which \$12.1 million was allocated to the value of the in-place lease intangible. The Company and the unaffiliated joint venture partner, collectively the HHF Partners, each contributed cash equal to 50% of the capital required to fund the acquisition. On May 1, 2014, HHF obtained a \$100.0 million loan secured by the 34 self-storage properties located in Texas that are owned by the venture. There is no recourse to the Company, subject to customary exceptions to non-recourse provisions. The loan bears interest at 3.59% per annum and matures on April 30, 2021. This financing completed the planned capital structure of HHF and proceeds (net of closing costs) of \$99.2 million were distributed proportionately to the partners.

Based upon the facts and circumstances at formation of HHFNE, HVP, and HHF (the Ventures), the Company determined that the Ventures are not VIEs in accordance with the accounting standard for the consolidation of VIEs. As a result, the Company used the voting interest model under the accounting standard for consolidation in order to determine whether to consolidate the Ventures. Based upon each member's substantive participating rights over the activities of each entity as stipulated in the operating agreements, the Ventures are not consolidated by the Company and are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company's investments in the Ventures are included in Investment in real estate ventures, at equity on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and the Company's earnings from its investments in the Ventures are presented in Equity in losses of real estate ventures on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The amounts reflected in the following table are based on the historical financial information of the Ventures. The following is a summary of the financial position of the Ventures as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

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| | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Storage properties, net | \$ 667,975 | \$ 456,452 |
| Other assets | 17,003 | 17,536 |
| Total assets | \$ 684,978 | \$ 473,988 |
| Liabilities and equity | | |
| Other liabilities | \$ 6,516 | \$ 4,470 |
| Debt | 345,631 | 210,525 |
| Equity | | |
| CubeSmart | 98,682 | 97,281 |
| Joint venture partners | 234,149 | 161,712 |
| Total liabilities and equity | \$ 684,978 | \$ 473,988 |

The following is a summary of results of operations of the Ventures for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

| | 2016 | Year ended December 31, 2015 | 2014 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Total revenues | \$ 64,931 | \$ 31,249 | \$ 26,852 |
| Operating expenses | 29,900 | 15,042 | 11,754 |
| Interest expense, net | 9,432 | 3,846 | 2,522 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 53,701 | 16,214 | 25,086 |
| Net loss | (28,102) | (3,853) | (12,510) |
| Company's share of net loss | (2,662) | (411) | (6,255) |

The results of operations above include the periods from December 15, 2016 (date of acquisition) through December 31, 2016 for HHFNE and December 8, 2015 (date of acquisition) through December 31, 2016 for HVP.

6. UNSECURED SENIOR NOTES

The Company's unsecured senior notes are summarized as follows (collectively referred to as the Senior Notes):

| Unsecured Senior Notes | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 | Effective Interest Rate | Issuance Date | Maturity Date |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (in thousands) | | | | |
| \$250M 4.800% Guaranteed Notes due 2022 | \$ 250,000 | \$ 250,000 | 4.82% | Jun-12 | Jul-22 |
| \$250M 4.375% Guaranteed Notes due 2023 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 4.50% | Dec-13 | Dec-23 |
| \$250M 4.000% Guaranteed Notes due 2025 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 4.03% | Oct-15 | Nov-25 |
| \$300M 3.125% Guaranteed Notes due 2026 | 300,000 | | 3.18% | Aug-16 | Sep-26 |
| Principal balance outstanding | 1,050,000 | 750,000 | | | |
| Less: Discount on issuance of unsecured senior notes, net | (3,971) | (2,888) | | | |
| Less: Loan procurement costs, net | (6,953) | (5,208) | | | |

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| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------|----|---------|
| Total unsecured senior notes, net | \$ | 1,039,076 | \$ | 741,904 |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------|----|---------|

The indenture under which the Senior Notes were issued restricts the ability of the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries to incur debt unless the Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries comply with a leverage ratio not to exceed 60% and an interest coverage ratio of more than 1.5:1 after giving effect to the incurrence of the debt. The indenture also restricts the ability of the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries to incur secured debt unless the Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries comply with a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 40% after giving effect to the incurrence of the debt. The indenture also contains other financial and customary covenants, including a covenant not to own unencumbered assets with a value less than 150% of the unsecured indebtedness of the Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, the Operating Partnership was in compliance with all of the financial covenants under the Senior Notes.

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7. REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY AND UNSECURED TERM LOANS

On June 20, 2011, the Company entered into an unsecured term loan agreement (the Term Loan Facility) which consisted of a \$100.0 million term loan with a five-year maturity (Term Loan A) and a \$100.0 million term loan with a seven-year maturity (Term Loan B). On December 9, 2011, the Company entered into a credit facility (the Credit Facility) comprised of a \$100.0 million unsecured term loan maturing in December 2014 (Term Loan C); a \$200.0 million unsecured term loan maturing in March 2017 (Term Loan D); and a \$300.0 million unsecured revolving facility maturing in December 2015 (Revolver).

On June 18, 2013, the Company amended both the Term Loan Facility and Credit Facility. With respect to the Term Loan Facility, among other things, the amendment extended the maturity date to June 2018 and decreased the pricing of Term Loan A, while Term Loan B remained unchanged by the amendment. With respect to the Credit Facility, among other things, the amendment extended the maturity date to January 2019 and decreased the pricing of Term Loan D. On August 5, 2014, the Company further amended the Term Loan Facility to extend the maturity date to January 2020 and decrease the pricing of Term Loan B. On December 17, 2013, the Company repaid the \$100.0 million balance under Term Loan C that was scheduled to mature in December 2014.

Pricing on the Term Loan Facility depends on the Company's unsecured debt credit ratings. At the Company's current Baa2/BBB level, amounts drawn under Term Loan A are priced at 1.30% over LIBOR, while amounts drawn under Term Loan B are priced at 1.15% over LIBOR.

On April 22, 2015, the Company further amended the Credit Facility with respect to the Revolver. Among other things, the amendment increased the aggregate amount of the Revolver from \$300.0 million to \$500.0 million, decreased the facility fee from 0.20% to 0.15%, and extended the maturity date from June 18, 2017 to April 22, 2020.

Pricing on the Credit Facility depends on the Company's unsecured debt credit ratings. At the Company's current Baa2/BBB level, amounts drawn under the Revolver are priced at 1.25% over LIBOR, inclusive of a facility fee of 0.15%, while amounts drawn under Term Loan D are priced at 1.30% over LIBOR.

The Company incurred costs of \$2.3 million in 2015 in connection with amending the Credit Facility and capitalized such costs as a component of loan procurement costs, net of amortization on the consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, in connection with the amendment, \$0.1 million of unamortized costs were written-off. All remaining unamortized costs, along with costs incurred in connection with the amendment, are amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the remaining term of the modified facilities.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company adopted ASU 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which requires the Company to reclassify debt financing costs, which were previously included in loan procurement costs, net of amortization on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, and present them as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, unsecured term loans are presented net of unamortized loan procurement costs of \$1.3 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Deferred financing costs associated with the Revolver remain in loan procurement costs, net of amortization on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

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As of December 31, 2016, \$200.0 million of unsecured term loan borrowings were outstanding under the Term Loan Facility, \$200.0 million of unsecured term loan borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facility, and \$456.0 million was available for borrowing under the unsecured revolving portion of the Credit Facility. The available balance under the unsecured revolving portion of the Credit Facility is reduced by an outstanding letter of credit of \$0.7 million. In connection with a portion of the unsecured borrowings, the Company had interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2016 that fix 30-day LIBOR (see note 10). As of December 31, 2016, borrowings under the Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility, as amended and after giving effect to the interest rate swaps, had an effective weighted average interest rate of 2.67%.

The Term Loan Facility and the term loan under the Credit Facility were fully drawn as of December 31, 2016 and no further borrowings may be made under the term loans. Our ability to borrow under the revolving portion of the Credit Facility is subject to ongoing compliance with certain financial covenants which include:

- Maximum total indebtedness to total asset value of 60.0% at any time;
- Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.50:1.00; and
- Minimum tangible net worth of \$821,211,200 plus 75% of net proceeds from equity issuances after June 30, 2010.

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Further, under the Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility, the Company is restricted from paying distributions on the Parent Company's common shares in excess of the greater of (i) 95% of funds from operations, and (ii) such amount as may be necessary to maintain the Parent Company's REIT status.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all of its financial covenants and it anticipates being in compliance with all of its financial covenants through the terms of the Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility.

8. MORTGAGE LOANS AND NOTES PAYABLE

The Company's mortgage loans and notes payable are summarized as follows:

| Mortgage Loans and Notes Payable | Carrying Value as of: | | Effective Interest Rate | Maturity Date | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 | | | |
| | (in thousands) | | | | |
| YSI 59 | \$ | \$ | 9,012 | 4.82% | Mar-16 |
| YSI 60 | | | 3,546 | 5.04% | Aug-16 |
| YSI 51 | | | 6,984 | 5.15% | Sep-16 |
| YSI 64 | | | 7,781 | 3.54% | Oct-16 |
| YSI 62 | | | 7,835 | 3.54% | Dec-16 |
| YSI 67 | | 6,216 | | 2.55% | Mar-17 |
| YSI 33 | | 9,860 | 10,154 | 6.42% | Jul-19 |
| YSI 26 | | 8,423 | 8,606 | 4.56% | Nov-20 |
| YSI 57 | | 2,957 | 3,021 | 4.61% | Nov-20 |
| YSI 55 | | 22,952 | 23,369 | 4.85% | Jun-21 |
| YSI 24 | | 26,464 | 27,185 | 4.64% | Jun-21 |
| YSI 65 | | 2,457 | 2,500 | 3.85% | Jun-23 |
| YSI 66 | | 32,257 | | 3.51% | Jun-23 |
| Principal balance outstanding | | 111,586 | 109,993 | | |
| Plus: Unamortized fair value adjustment | | 3,742 | 2,219 | | |
| Less: Loan procurement costs, net | | (710) | (757) | | |
| Total mortgage loans and notes payable, net | \$ | 114,618 | \$ | 111,455 | |

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's mortgage loans payable were secured by certain of its self-storage properties with net book values of approximately \$233.1 million and \$195.4 million, respectively. The following table represents the future principal payment requirements on the outstanding mortgage loans and notes payable as of December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

| | | |
|---------------------|----|--------|
| 2017 | \$ | 8,576 |
| 2018 | | 2,490 |
| 2019 | | 11,485 |
| 2020 | | 12,616 |
| 2021 | | 44,873 |
| 2022 and thereafter | | 31,546 |

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| | | |
|---|----|---------|
| Total mortgage payments | | 111,586 |
| Plus: Unamortized fair value adjustment | | 3,742 |
| Less: Loan procurement costs, net | | (710) |
| Total mortgage loans and notes payable, net | \$ | 114,618 |

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The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the year ended December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

| | Unrealized losses on interest rate swaps |
|--|---|
| Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications | \$ (1,231) |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss | 4,359(a) |
| Net current-period other comprehensive income | 3,128 |
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | (4,978) |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | \$ (1,850) |

(a) See note 10 for additional information about the effects of the amounts reclassified.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's use of derivative instruments is limited to the utilization of interest rate swap agreements or other instruments to manage interest rate risk exposures and not for speculative purposes. The principal objective of such arrangements is to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with the Company's operating and financial structure, as well as to hedge specific transactions. The counterparties to these arrangements are major financial institutions with which the Company and its subsidiaries may also have other financial relationships. The Company is potentially exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by these counterparties. However, because of the high credit ratings of the counterparties, the Company does not anticipate that any of the counterparties will fail to meet these obligations as they come due. The Company does not hedge credit or property value market risks.

The Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements that qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges designed to reduce the impact of interest rate changes on its variable rate debt. Therefore, the interest rate swaps are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value, and the related gains or losses are deferred in shareholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive loss. These deferred gains and losses are amortized into interest expense during the period or periods in which the related interest payments affect earnings. However, to the extent that the interest rate swaps are not perfectly effective in offsetting the change in value of the interest payments being hedged, the ineffective portion of these contracts is recognized in earnings immediately.

The Company formally assesses, both at inception of a hedge and on an on-going basis, whether each derivative is highly-effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item. If management determines that a derivative is highly-effective as a hedge, then the Company accounts for the derivative using hedge accounting, pursuant to which gains or losses inherent in the derivative do not impact the Company's results of operations. If management determines that a derivative is not highly-effective as a hedge or if a derivative ceases to be a highly-effective hedge, the Company will discontinue hedge accounting prospectively and will reflect in its statement of operations realized and unrealized gains and losses in respect of the derivative.

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The following table summarizes the terms and fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (in thousands):

| Hedge Product | Hedge Type (a) | Notional Amount | | Strike | Effective Date | Maturity | Fair Value | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|----|---------|----|---------|
| | | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 | | | | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 | | | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | \$ | \$ | 40,000 | 1.8025% | 6/20/2011 | 6/20/2016 | \$ | \$ | (243) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | | | 40,000 | 1.8025% | 6/20/2011 | 6/20/2016 | | | (243) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | | | 20,000 | 1.8025% | 6/20/2011 | 6/20/2016 | | | (122) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | 75,000 | 75,000 | 1.3360% | 12/30/2011 | 3/31/2017 | | (103) | | (540) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | 50,000 | 50,000 | 1.3360% | 12/30/2011 | 3/31/2017 | | (69) | | (360) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | 50,000 | 50,000 | 1.3360% | 12/30/2011 | 3/31/2017 | | (69) | | (360) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | 25,000 | 25,000 | 1.3375% | 12/30/2011 | 3/31/2017 | | (34) | | (180) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | 40,000 | 40,000 | 2.4590% | 6/20/2011 | 6/20/2018 | | (797) | | (1,350) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | 40,000 | 40,000 | 2.4725% | 6/20/2011 | 6/20/2018 | | (804) | | (1,364) | | |
| Swap | Cash flow | 20,000 | 20,000 | 2.4750% | 6/20/2011 | 6/20/2018 | | (404) | | (683) | | |
| | | \$ | \$ | 300,000 | | | | \$ | \$ | (2,280) | \$ | (5,445) |

(a) Hedging unsecured variable rate debt by fixing 30-day LIBOR.

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The Company measures its derivative instruments at fair value and records them in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, all derivative instruments were included in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The effective portions of changes in the fair value of the derivatives are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate debt. The change in unrealized losses on interest rate swaps reflects a reclassification of \$4.4 million of unrealized losses from accumulated other comprehensive loss as an increase to interest expense during 2016. The Company estimates that \$1.8 million will be reclassified as an increase to interest expense in 2017.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company applies the methods of determining fair value, as described in authoritative guidance, to value its financial assets and liabilities. As defined in the guidance, fair value is based on the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In order to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements, the guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels, which are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.

Level 2: Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs are used when little or no market data is available. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

In determining fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs, to the extent possible, as well as considering counterparty credit risk in its assessment of fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value as of December 31, 2016 are classified in the table below in one of the three categories described above (dollars in thousands):

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---------|----------|---------|
| Interest rate swap derivative liabilities | \$ | \$ 2,280 | \$ |
| Total liabilities at fair value | \$ | \$ 2,280 | \$ |

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Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value as of December 31, 2015 are classified in the table below in one of the three categories described above (dollars in thousands):

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---------|----------|---------|
| Interest Rate Swap Derivative Liabilities | \$ | \$ 5,445 | \$ |
| Total liabilities at fair value | \$ | \$ 5,445 | \$ |

Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value were classified as Level 2 inputs. For financial liabilities that utilize Level 2 inputs, the Company utilizes both direct and indirect observable price quotes, including LIBOR yield curves, bank price quotes for forward starting swaps, NYMEX futures pricing, and common stock price quotes. Below is a summary of valuation techniques for Level 2 financial liabilities:

- Interest rate swap derivative assets and liabilities valued using LIBOR yield curves at the reporting date. Counterparties to these contracts are most often highly rated financial institutions, none of which experienced any significant downgrades in 2016 that would reduce the amount owed by the Company. Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with the Company's derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads, to evaluate the likelihood of default by

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the Company and the counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2016, the Company has assessed the significance of the effect of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their respective carrying values as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The aggregate carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's debt was \$1.6 billion and \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These estimates were based on a discounted cash flow analysis assuming market interest rates for comparable obligations as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Company estimates the fair value of its fixed rate debt and the credit spreads over variable market rates on its variable rate debt by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at estimated market rates or credit spreads consistent with the maturity of the debt obligation with similar credit policies, which is classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Rates and credit spreads take into consideration general market conditions and maturity.

12. NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

Interests in Consolidated Real Estate Joint Ventures

Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries represent the ownership interests of third parties in the Company's consolidated real estate ventures. The Company has determined that these ventures are variable interest entities, and that the Company is the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, the Company consolidates the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of the real estate ventures in the table below (dollars in thousands):

| Development Ventures | Number of Stores | Location | Date Opened / Estimated Opening | CubeSmart Ownership Interest | December 31, 2016 | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Total Assets | Total Liabilities |
| 2225 46th St, LLC (46th St) (1) | 1 | Queens, NY | Q4 2018 (est.) | 51% | \$ 15,328 | \$ 1,859 |
| CS SJM E 92nd Street, LLC (92nd St) | 1 | New York, NY | Q2 2018 (est.) | 90% | 452 | 315 |
| 2880 Exterior St, LLC (Exterior St) (1) | 1 | Bronx, NY | Q2 2018 (est.) | 51% | 35,010 | 14,875 |
| 3068 Cropsey Avenue, LLC (Cropsey Ave) (1) | 1 | Brooklyn, NY | Q4 2017 (est.) | 51% | 23,814 | 12,475 |
| 444 55th Street Holdings, LLC (55th St) (2) | 1 | New York, NY | Q3 2017 (est.) | 90% | 81,100 | 35,819 |
| CS SNL New York Ave, LLC (SNL I) (3) | 1 | Brooklyn, NY | Q4 2015 | 90% | 14,135 | 9,897 |
| 186 Jamaica Avenue, LLC (SNL II) (3) | 1 | Brooklyn, NY | Q4 2015 | 90% | 17,959 | 12,316 |
| Shirlington Rd, LLC (SRLLC) (3) | 1 | Arlington, VA | Q2 2015 | 90% | 16,303 | 12,886 |
| | 8 | | | | \$ 204,101 | \$ 100,442 |

(1) The noncontrolling members of 46th St, Exterior St, and Cropsey Ave have the option to put their ownership

interest in the ventures to the Company for \$14.2 million, \$37.8 million, and \$20.4 million, respectively, within the one-year period after construction of each store is substantially complete. Additionally, the Company has a one-year option to call the ownership interest of the noncontrolling members of 46th St, Exterior St, and Cropsey Ave for \$14.2 million, \$37.8 million, and \$20.4 million, respectively, beginning on the second anniversary of the respective store's construction being substantially complete. The Company is accreting the respective liabilities during the development periods and, as of December 31, 2016, has accrued \$1.8 million, \$14.7 million, and \$11.3 million related to 46th St, Exterior St, and Cropsey Ave, respectively.

(2) In connection with the acquired property, 55th St assumed mortgage debt that was recorded at a fair value of \$35.0 million, which fair value includes an outstanding principal balance totaling \$32.5 million and a net premium of \$2.5 million to reflect the estimated fair value of the debt at the time of assumption. The loan accrues interest at a fixed rate of 4.68%, matures on June 7, 2023, and is fully guaranteed by the Company.

(3) The Company has a related party commitment to these ventures to fund all or a portion of the construction costs. As of December 31, 2016, the Company has provided \$9.7 million of a total \$9.8 million loan commitment to SNL I, \$12.2 million of a total \$12.8 million loan commitment to SNL II, and \$12.8 million of a total \$14.6 million loan commitment to SRLLC, which are included in the total liability amounts within the table above. These loans and related interest were eliminated during consolidation.

USIFB was formed to own, operate, acquire, and develop self-storage properties in England. The Company owned a 97% interest in USIFB through a wholly-owned subsidiary, and USIFB commenced operations at two stores in London, England during 2008. The Company determined that USIFB is a variable interest entity, and that the Company is the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, the Company consolidates the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of USIFB. On December 31, 2013 the Company provided a \$6.8

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million (£4.1 million) loan secured by a mortgage on real estate assets of USIFB. On June 30, 2014, one of the assets was sold for net proceeds of \$7.0 million and the loan was repaid with proceeds from the sale. The loan and any related interest were eliminated during consolidation. On October 2, 2015, USIFB sold its remaining asset in London, England, for an aggregate sales price of £6.5 million (approximately \$9.9 million). In connection with the sale, the Company recorded a gain of \$3.0 million net of a foreign currency translation loss of \$1.2 million.

Operating Partnership Ownership

The Company follows guidance regarding the classification and measurement of redeemable securities. Under this guidance, securities that are redeemable for cash or other assets, at the option of the holder and not solely within the control of the issuer, must be classified outside of permanent equity/capital. This classification results in certain outside ownership interests being included as redeemable noncontrolling interests outside of permanent equity/capital in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company makes this determination based on terms in applicable agreements, specifically in relation to redemption provisions.

Additionally, with respect to redeemable ownership interests in the Operating Partnership held by third parties for which CubeSmart has a choice to settle the redemption by delivery of its own shares, the Operating Partnership considered the guidance regarding accounting for derivative financial instruments indexed to, and potentially settled in, a company's own shares, to evaluate whether CubeSmart controls the actions or events necessary to presume share settlement. The guidance also requires that noncontrolling interests classified outside of permanent capital be adjusted each period to the greater of the carrying value based on the accumulation of historical cost or the redemption value.

Approximately 1.1% and 1.2% of the outstanding OP Units as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, were not owned by CubeSmart, the sole general partner. The interests in the Operating Partnership represented by these OP Units were a component of the consideration that the Operating Partnership paid to acquire certain self-storage properties. The holders of the OP Units are limited partners in the Operating Partnership and have the right to require CubeSmart to redeem all or part of their OP Units for, at the general partner's option, an equivalent number of common shares of CubeSmart or cash based upon the fair value of an equivalent number of common shares of CubeSmart. However, the partnership agreement contains certain provisions that could result in a cash settlement outside the control of CubeSmart and the Operating Partnership, as CubeSmart does not have the ability to settle in unregistered shares. Accordingly, consistent with the guidance, the Operating Partnership records the OP Units owned by third parties outside of permanent capital in the consolidated balance sheets. Net income or loss related to the OP Units owned by third parties is excluded from net income or loss attributable to Operating Partner in the consolidated statements of operations.

On May 14, 2015, the Company closed on the acquisition of real property that will be developed into a self-storage property in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the closing, the Company issued 20,408 OP Units, valued at approximately \$0.5 million to pay a portion of the consideration. On April 16, 2016, upon completion of certain milestones, the Company issued 61,224 additional OP Units, valued at approximately \$1.5 million, to pay the remaining consideration. The store is expected to commence operations during the first quarter of 2017.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 2,032,394 and 2,159,650 OP Units, respectively, were held by third parties. The per unit cash redemption amount of the outstanding OP Units was calculated based upon the average of the closing prices of the common shares of CubeSmart on the New York Stock Exchange for the final 10 trading days of the year. Based on the Company's evaluation of the redemption value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests, the Company has reflected these interests at their redemption value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, as the estimated redemption value exceeded their carrying value. As of December 31, 2016, the Operating Partnership recorded a decrease to OP units owned by third parties and a corresponding increase to capital of \$7.4 million. As of December 31, 2015, the Operating Partnership recorded an increase to OP Units owned by third parties and a corresponding decrease to capital of \$19.6 million.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Affiliated Real Estate Investments

The Company provides management services to certain joint ventures and other related parties. Management agreements provide generally for management fees of between 5-6% of total revenues earned on a cash basis at the managed stores. Total management fees for unconsolidated joint ventures or other entities in which the Company held an ownership interest for the years ending December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$2.9 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

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The management agreements for certain joint ventures, other related parties and third-party stores provide for the reimbursement to the Company for certain expenses incurred to manage the stores. These amounts consist of amounts due for management fees, payroll and other store expenses. The amounts due to the Company were \$3.3 million and \$1.9 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Additionally, as discussed in note 12 the Company has outstanding mortgage loans receivable from consolidated joint ventures of \$34.7 million and \$29.6 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which are eliminated for consolidation purposes. The Company believes that all of these related-party receivables are fully collectible.

The HVP operating agreement provides for an acquisition fee payable from HVP to the Company in an amount equal to 0.5% of the purchase price upon closing of an acquisition by HVP or any of its subsidiaries. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized \$1.8 million in acquisition fees in conjunction with HVP's acquisition of 68 self storage properties, which are included in Other income on the consolidated statement of operations. The Company did not recognize any acquisition fees from HVP during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company currently owns seven operating self-storage properties and one self-storage property currently under development that are subject to ground leases, and two other operating self-storage properties that have portions of land that are subject to ground leases. The Company recorded ground rent expense of approximately \$2.7 million, \$2.4 million, and \$2.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Total future minimum rental payments under non-cancelable ground leases are as follows:

| | Ground Lease Amount (in thousands) |
|---------------------|---|
| 2017 | \$ 2,137 |
| 2018 | 2,355 |
| 2019 | 2,365 |
| 2020 | 2,430 |
| 2021 | 2,476 |
| 2022 and thereafter | 112,313 |
| | \$ 124,076 |

The Company has development agreements for the construction of seven new self-storage properties (see note 4), which will require payments of approximately \$79.7 million, due in installments upon completion of certain construction milestones, during 2017 and 2018.

On July 13, 2015, a putative class action was filed against the Company in the Federal District Court of New Jersey seeking to obtain declaratory, injunctive and monetary relief for a class of New Jersey consumers based upon alleged violations by the Company of the New Jersey Truth in Customer Contract, Warranty and Notice Act and the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act. The Company brought a motion to partially dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim, which motion was granted in part and denied in part. The plaintiff has moved to file an amended complaint to re-allege the action dismissed by the Court, which motion is presently pending decision. The Company intends to vigorously defend the action, and the possibility of any adverse outcome cannot be determined at this time.

The Company has been named as a defendant in lawsuits in the ordinary course of business. In most instances, these claims are covered by the Company's liability insurance coverage. Management believes that the ultimate settlement of the suits will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

15. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

On June 1, 2016 the Company's shareholders approved an amendment and restatement of the Company's 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, a share-based employee compensation plan originally approved by shareholders on May 8, 2007 and subsequently amended with shareholder approval on June 2, 2010 (as amended and restated, the 2007 Plan). The purpose of the 2007 Plan is to attract and retain highly qualified executive officers, Trustees and key employees and other persons and to motivate such officers, Trustees, key employees, and other persons to serve the Company and its affiliates to expend maximum effort to improve the business results and earnings of the Company, by providing to such persons an opportunity to acquire or increase a direct proprietary interest in the operations and future success of the Company. To this end, the 2007 Plan provides for the grant of share options, share appreciation rights, restricted shares, restricted share units, performance awards, which may be denominated in cash or shares, included restricted shares and restricted share units, and other share-based awards, including unrestricted common shares or awards denominated or payable in, or valued in whole or part by reference to, common shares. Any of these awards may, but need not, be made as performance incentives to reward attainment of

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annual or long-term performance goals. Share options granted under the 2007 Plan may be non-qualified share options or incentive share options.

Upon shareholder approval of the amendment and restatement of the 2007 Plan in June 2016, 4,500,000 additional common shares were made available for award under the 2007 Plan. As a result, these 4,500,000 additional shares, together with the 991,117 shares that remained available for future awards under the 2007 Plan at the time of the shareholder approval, plus any common shares that are restored to availability upon expiration or forfeiture of outstanding options or restricted share awards, would constitute the Aggregate Share Reserve. As of December 31, 2016: (i) 5,471,377 common shares remained available for future awards under the 2007 Plan; (ii) 498,228 unvested restricted share awards were outstanding under the 2007 Plan; and (iii) 1,934,255 common shares were subject to outstanding options under the 2007 Plan (with the outstanding options having a weighted average exercise price of \$12.93 per share and a weighted average term to maturity of 4.84 years).

Prior to the June 2016 amendments, the 2007 Plan used a Fungible Units methodology for computing the maximum number of common shares available for issuance under the 2007 Plan. The Fungible Units methodology assigned weighted values to different types of awards under the 2007 Plan without assigning specific numerical limits for different types of awards. As amended in June 2016, the 2007 Plan provides that any common shares made the subject of awards under the 2007 Plan will count against the Aggregate Share Reserve as one (1) unit. The Aggregate Share Reserve and the computation of the number of common shares available for issuance is subject to adjustment upon certain corporate transactions or events, including share splits, reverse share splits and recapitalizations. The number of shares counted against the Aggregate Share Reserve includes the full number of shares subject to the award, and is not reduced in the event shares are withheld to fund withholding tax obligations, or, in the case of options and share appreciation rights, where shares are applied to pay the exercise price. If an option or other award granted under the 2007 Plan expires, is forfeited or otherwise terminates, the common shares subject to any portion of the award that expires, is forfeited or that otherwise terminates, as the case may be, again becomes available for issuance under the 2007 Plan.

The 2007 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Trustees (the Compensation Committee), which is appointed by the Board of Trustees. The Compensation Committee interprets the 2007 Plan and, subject to its right to delegate authority to grant awards, determines the terms and provisions of option grants and share awards.

Subject to adjustment upon certain corporate transactions or events, a participant (other than a non-employee trustee) may not receive awards under the 2007 Plan in any one calendar year covering more than 1,000,000 shares. Subject to adjustment upon certain corporate transactions or events, a non-employee trustee may not receive awards under the 2007 Plan in any one calendar year covering more than 250,000 shares.

Under the 2007 Plan, the Compensation Committee determines the vesting schedule of each share award and option, subject to a one-year minimum vesting requirement, but with permitted acceleration of vesting in the event of a participant's death or disability, or in the event of a change in control or certain changes in our capital structure. Notwithstanding the foregoing one-year minimum vesting limitation, up to five percent of the shares subject to the Aggregate Share Reserve may be subject to awards that are not subject to such limitation. The exercise price for options is equivalent to the fair value of the underlying common shares at the grant date. The Compensation Committee also determines the term of each option, which shall not exceed 10 years from the grant date.

On October 19, 2004, the Company's sole shareholder approved a share-based employee compensation plan, the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2004 Plan). The 2004 Plan expired in October 2014. Prior to its expiration, a total of 3.0 million common shares were reserved for issuance under the 2004 Plan. Subsequent to its expiration, no new equity awards may be granted under the 2004 Plan, and to the extent that options expire unexercised or are terminated, surrendered or canceled, the options and share awards no longer become available for future grants under the 2004 Plan. As of December 31, 2016, there were approximately 20 thousand shares outstanding under the 2004 Plan.

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Share Options

The fair values for options granted in 2016, 2015, and 2014 were estimated at the time the options were granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model applying the following weighted average assumptions:

| Assumptions: | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.8% | 1.5% | 1.9% |
| Expected dividend yield | 2.7% | 2.6% | 3.2% |
| Volatility (a) | 33.00% | 33.00% | 37.98% |
| Weighted average expected life of the options (b) | 6.0 years | 6.0 years | 6.0 years |
| Weighted average grant date fair value of options granted per share | \$ 7.61 | \$ 6.23 | \$ 4.33 |

(a) Expected volatility is based upon the level of volatility historically experienced.

(b) Expected life is based upon our expectations of share option recipients' expected exercise and termination patterns.

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options. In addition, option-pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected share price volatility. Volatility for the 2016, 2015 and 2014 grants was based on the trading history of the Company's shares.

In 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company recognized compensation expense related to options issued to employees and executives of approximately \$1.3 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, which was recorded in general and administrative expense. Approximately 213,008 share options were issued during 2016 for which the fair value of the options at their respective grant dates was approximately \$1.6 million, which vest over three years. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had approximately \$1.6 million of unrecognized option compensation cost related to all grants that will be recorded over the next three years.

The table below summarizes the option activity under the 2004 Plan and the 2007 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

| | Number of Shares Under Option | Weighted Average Strike Price | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Balance at December 31, 2013 | 4,904,613 | \$ 10.99 | 4.66 |
| Options granted | 223,590 | 15.73 | 9.08 |
| Options canceled | (10,731) | 17.38 | |
| Options exercised | (1,425,171) | 9.69 | 3.21 |
| Balance at December 31, 2014 | 3,692,301 | \$ 11.76 | 4.16 |
| Options granted | 202,485 | 25.00 | 9.08 |
| Options canceled | (18,230) | 19.75 | |
| Options exercised | (1,454,612) | 11.31 | 2.38 |

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| | | | | |
|---|-----------|----|-------|------|
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | 2,421,944 | \$ | 13.07 | 4.08 |
| Options granted | 213,008 | | 30.32 | 9.07 |
| Options exercised | (695,262) | | 18.69 | 0.29 |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | 1,939,690 | \$ | 12.94 | 4.85 |
| Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2016 | 1,939,690 | \$ | 12.94 | 4.85 |
| Exercisable at December 31, 2016 | 1,520,731 | \$ | 9.35 | 3.87 |

As of December 31, 2016, the aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding, of options that vested or expected to vest and of options that were exercisable was approximately \$27.6 million. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised was approximately \$8.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Restricted Shares

The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for contingently issued shares. As such, each grant is recognized ratably over the related vesting period. Approximately 155,000 restricted shares and share units were issued during 2016 for which the fair value of the restricted shares and share units at their respective grant dates was approximately \$5.2 million, which vest over three to five years. During

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2015, approximately 115,000 restricted shares and share units were issued for which the fair value of the restricted shares and share units at their respective grant dates was approximately \$3.2 million. As of December 31, 2016 the Company had approximately \$4.7 million of remaining unrecognized restricted share and share unit compensation costs that will be recognized over the next five years. Restricted share awards are considered to be performance awards and are valued using the share price on the grant date. The compensation expense recognized related to these awards and remaining unrecognized compensation costs are included in the amounts disclosed above.

In 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized compensation expense related to restricted shares and share units issued to employees and Trustees of approximately \$3.6 million, \$2.7 million, and \$3.5 million, respectively; these amounts were recorded in general and administrative expense. The following table presents non-vested restricted share and share unit activity during 2016:

| | Number of Non- Vested Restricted Shares and Share Units |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Non-Vested at January 1, 2016 | 301,824 |
| Granted | 154,561 |
| Vested | (130,340) |
| Forfeited | (3,023) |
| Non-Vested at December 31, 2016 | 323,022 |

On January 22, 2016, 37,008 restricted share units were granted to certain executives. The restricted share units were granted in the form of deferred share units with a market condition, entitling the holders thereof to receive common shares at a future date. The deferred share units will be awarded based on the Company's total return to shareholders with respect to a specified peer group consisting of publicly traded REITs over a three-year period. The fair value of the restricted share units on the grant date was approximately \$1.6 million. The Company used a Monte Carlo simulation analysis to estimate the fair value of the awards. The restricted share units will cliff vest upon the third anniversary of the effective date, or December 31, 2018. The compensation expense recognized related to these awards and remaining unrecognized compensation costs are included in the amounts disclosed above.

On January 23, 2015, 35,614 restricted share units were granted to certain executives. The restricted share units were granted in the form of deferred share units with a market condition, entitling the holders thereof to receive common shares at a future date. The deferred share units will be awarded based on the Company's total return to shareholders with respect to a specified peer group consisting of publicly traded REITs over a three-year period. The fair value of the restricted share units on the grant date was approximately \$1.3 million. The Company used a Monte Carlo simulation analysis to estimate the fair value of the awards. The restricted share units will cliff vest upon the third anniversary of the effective date, or December 31, 2017. The compensation expense recognized related to these awards and remaining unrecognized compensation costs are included in the amounts disclosed above.

On January 24, 2014, 47,487 restricted share units were granted to certain executives. The restricted share units were granted in the form of deferred share units with a market condition, entitling the holders thereof to receive common shares at a future date. The deferred share units will be awarded based on the Company's total return to shareholders with respect to a specified peer group consisting of publicly traded REITs over a three-year period. The fair value of the restricted share units on the grant date was approximately \$0.9 million. The Company used a Monte Carlo simulation analysis to estimate the fair value of the awards. The restricted share units cliff vested on December 31, 2016. The compensation expense recognized related to these awards is included in the amounts disclosed above.

Table of Contents**16. EARNINGS PER SHARE AND UNIT AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND CAPITAL***Earnings per common share and shareholders equity*

The following is a summary of the elements used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per common share:

| | For the year ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts) | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 88,376 | \$ 78,756 | \$ 26,366 |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | (941) | (960) | (302) |
| Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | 470 | (84) | (16) |
| Distribution to preferred shares (1) | (5,045) | (6,008) | (6,008) |
| Preferred share redemption charge | (2,937) | | |
| Income from continuing operations attributable to the Company's common shareholders | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 | \$ 20,040 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | 336 |
| Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership | | | (5) |
| Total discontinued operations attributable to the Company's common shareholders | \$ | \$ | \$ 331 |
| Net income attributable to the Company's common shareholders | \$ 79,923 | \$ 71,704 | \$ 20,371 |
| Weighted-average shares outstanding | 178,246 | 168,640 | 149,107 |
| Share options and restricted share units | 1,287 | 1,551 | 1,756 |
| Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding (2) | 179,533 | 170,191 | 150,863 |
| Basic earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.13 |
| Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders | | | 0.01 |
| Basic earnings per share attributable to common shareholders | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.14 |
| Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.42 | \$ 0.13 |
| Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders | | | 0.01 |
| Diluted earnings per share attributable to common shareholders | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.42 | \$ 0.14 |

Table of Contents*Earnings per common unit and capital*

The following is a summary of the elements used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per common unit:

| | For the year ended December 31, | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | | 2014 | | |
| | (Dollars and units in thousands, except per unit amounts) | | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ | 88,376 | \$ | 78,756 | \$ | 26,366 |
| Operating Partnership interests of third parties | | (941) | | (960) | | (302) |
| Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries | | 470 | | (84) | | (16) |
| Distribution to preferred unitholders (1) | | (5,045) | | (6,008) | | (6,008) |
| Preferred unit redemption charge | | (2,937) | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,040 |
| Total discontinued operations | | | | | | 336 |
| Operating Partnership interests of third parties | | | | | | (5) |
| Total discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 331 |
| Net income attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 79,923 | \$ | 71,704 | \$ | 20,371 |
| Weighted-average units outstanding | | 178,246 | | 168,640 | | 149,107 |
| Unit options and restricted share units | | 1,287 | | 1,551 | | 1,756 |
| Weighted-average diluted units outstanding (2) | | 179,533 | | 170,191 | | 150,863 |
| Basic earnings per unit from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.43 | \$ | 0.13 |
| Basic earnings per unit from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | | | | | | 0.01 |
| Basic earnings per unit attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.43 | \$ | 0.14 |
| Diluted earnings per unit attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.13 |
| Diluted earnings per unit from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders | | | | | | 0.01 |
| Diluted earnings per unit attributable to common unitholders | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 | \$ | 0.14 |

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company declared cash dividends per preferred share/unit of \$1.626 prior to redemption of the preferred shares on November 2, 2016. For each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company declared cash dividends per preferred share/unit of \$1.938.

(2) For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company declared cash dividends per common share/unit of \$0.90, \$0.69, and \$0.55, respectively.

The OP units and common units have essentially the same economic characteristics as they share equally in the total net income or loss and distributions of the Operating Partnership. An Operating Partnership unit may be redeemed for cash, or at the Company's option, common units on a one-for-one basis. Outstanding noncontrolling interest units in the Operating Partnership were 2,032,394; 2,159,650 and 2,257,486 as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. There were 180,083,111; 174,667,870 and 163,956,675 common units outstanding as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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Common and Preferred Shares

On November 2, 2016, the Company redeemed all 3.1 million outstanding shares of 7.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (the Series A Preferred Shares) at a cash redemption price of \$25.00 per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends up to and including the date of redemption of \$0.17374 per share. The redemption price of \$77.5 million for the redemption of the Series A Preferred Shares was paid by the Company from available cash balances. In connection with the redemption, the Company recognized a charge of \$2.9 million related to excess redemption costs over the original net proceeds.

Pursuant to a previous sales agreement, the company had an at-the-market equity program that enabled it to sell common shares through a sales agent. On May 7, 2013, the Company terminated the previous sales agreement with its previous sales agent and entered into separate equity distribution agreements (the Equity Distribution Agreements) with a group of sales agents (collectively, the Sales Agents). The Equity Distribution Agreements replaced the previous sale agreement and were amended on May 5, 2014, October 2, 2014, and December 30, 2015 to increase the number of common shares authorized for sale through at-the-market equity offerings. Pursuant to the Equity Distribution Agreements, as amended, the Company may sell, from time to time, up to 40.0 million common shares of beneficial interest through the Sales Agents.

During 2016, the Company sold a total of 4.4 million common shares under the agreements at an average sales price of \$31.25 per share, resulting in net proceeds of \$136.1 million after deducting offering costs. The proceeds from the sales conducted during the year ended December 31, 2016 were used to fund acquisitions of storage properties and for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2016, 5.8 million common shares remained available for issuance under the Equity Distribution Agreements.

During 2015, the Company sold a total of 9.0 million common shares under the agreements at an average sales price of \$26.35 per share, resulting in net proceeds of \$234.2 million after deducting offering costs. The proceeds from the sales conducted during the year ended December 31, 2015 were used to fund acquisitions of storage properties and for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2015, 10.2 million common shares remained available for issuance under the Equity Distribution Agreements.

On October 20, 2014, the Parent Company completed its public offering of 7,475,000 common shares at a public offering price of \$19.33, inclusive of the full exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase 975,000 shares to cover over-allotments. The Company received approximately \$143.0 million in net proceeds from the offering after deducting the underwriting discount and other offering expenses. The proceeds combined with the proceeds raised from the program were used for general corporate purposes including funding a portion of the Company's investment activity.

During 2014, the Company sold a total of 15.2 million common shares under the previous sales agreement and the Equity Distribution Agreements at an average sales price of \$18.22 per share, resulting in net proceeds of \$273.0 million after deducting offering costs. The proceeds from the sales conducted during the year ended December 31, 2014 were used to fund acquisitions of storage properties and for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2014, 9.2 million common shares remained available for issuance under the Equity Distribution Agreements.

17. INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are established for temporary differences between financial reporting basis and tax basis of assets and liabilities at the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences reverse. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is provided if the Company believes that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. No valuation allowance was recorded as of December 31, 2016 or 2015. The Company had net deferred tax assets of \$1.3 million and \$1.7 million, which are included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Company recorded \$0.7 million in tax benefits associated with share based compensation during the year, which is included in additional paid-in capital on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company believes it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be realized.

18. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In April 2014, the FASB issued an update to the accounting standard for the reporting of discontinued operations. The update redefined discontinued operations, changing the criteria for determining which disposals can be presented as discontinued operations and modified related disclosure requirements. The Company elected to adopt this guidance in 2014. None of the Company's dispositions during 2014 or 2015 met the criteria for discontinued operations under the new guidance.

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| | | | | |
|---|----|---------|----|---------|
| Pro forma revenue | \$ | 520,341 | \$ | 428,234 |
| Pro forma net income from continuing operations | \$ | 120,248 | \$ | 90,559 |
| Earnings per common share from continuing operations: | | | | |
| Basic - as reported | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.43 |
| Diluted - as reported | \$ | 0.45 | \$ | 0.42 |
| Basic - as pro forma | \$ | 0.63 | \$ | 0.50 |
| Diluted - as pro forma | \$ | 0.62 | \$ | 0.49 |

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Table of Contents**20. SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)**

The following is a summary of quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands, except per share data):

| | Three months ended | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | March 31, 2016 | June 30, 2016 | September 30, 2016 | December 31, 2016 |
| Total revenues | \$ 118,871 | \$ 126,526 | \$ 132,096 | \$ 132,546 |
| Total operating expenses | 90,145 | 93,509 | 92,585 | 90,848 |
| Net income attributable to the Company | 15,750 | 20,424 | 24,884 | 26,847 |
| Basic earnings per share | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Diluted earnings per share | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.13 |

| | Three months ended | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | March 31, 2015 | June 30, 2015 | September 30, 2015 | December 31, 2015 |
| Total revenues | \$ 103,688 | \$ 109,871 | \$ 115,970 | \$ 114,992 |
| Total operating expenses | 83,009 | 84,163 | 86,265 | 83,196 |
| Net income attributable to the Company | 8,434 | 13,724 | 18,438 | 37,116 |
| Basic earnings per share | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.21 |
| Diluted earnings per share | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.20 |

The sum of quarterly earnings per share amounts do not necessarily equal the full year amounts. The above information was updated to reclassify amounts to discontinued operations (see note 18).

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CUBESMART

SCHEDULE III

REAL ESTATE AND RELATED DEPRECIATION

December 31, 2016

(Dollars in thousands)

| Description | Square Footage | Encumbrances | Initial Cost | | Costs Subsequent to Acquisition | Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016 | | | Accumulated Depreciation (B) | Year Acquired/Developed |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Land | Buildings & Improvements | | Land | Buildings & Improvements | Total | | |
| Chandler I, AZ | 47,680 | | 327 | 1,257 | 357 | 327 | 1,439 | 1,766 | 544 | 2005 |
| Chandler II, AZ | 82,889 | | 1,518 | 7,485 | 83 | 1,518 | 7,568 | 9,086 | 801 | 2013 |
| Gilbert I, AZ | 57,300 | | 951 | 4,688 | 30 | 951 | 4,718 | 5,669 | 576 | 2013 |
| Gilbert II, AZ | 91,505 | | 1,199 | 11,846 | | 1,199 | 11,846 | 13,045 | 29 | 2016 |
| Glendale, AZ | 56,807 | | 201 | 2,265 | 1,085 | 418 | 2,798 | 3,216 | 1,271 | 1998 |
| Green Valley, AZ | 25,050 | | 298 | 1,153 | 173 | 298 | 1,116 | 1,414 | 397 | 2005 |
| Mesa I, AZ | 52,575 | | 920 | 2,739 | 234 | 921 | 2,526 | 3,447 | 938 | 2006 |
| Mesa II, AZ | 45,511 | | 731 | 2,176 | 231 | 731 | 2,089 | 2,820 | 782 | 2006 |
| Mesa III, AZ | 59,629 | | 706 | 2,101 | 246 | 706 | 1,963 | 2,669 | 731 | 2006 |
| Peoria, AZ | 110,835 | | 1,436 | 7,082 | 213 | 1,436 | 7,295 | 8,731 | 352 | 2015 |
| Phoenix I, AZ | 100,875 | | 1,134 | 3,376 | 476 | 1,135 | 3,201 | 4,336 | 1,191 | 2006 |
| Phoenix II, AZ | 83,160 | | 756 | 2,251 | 1,578 | 847 | 3,130 | 3,977 | 1,075 | 2006/2011 |
| Phoenix III, AZ | 121,731 | | 2,115 | 10,429 | 124 | 2,115 | 10,553 | 12,668 | 953 | 2014 |
| Phoenix IV, AZ | 69,660 | | 930 | 12,277 | 21 | 930 | 12,298 | 13,228 | 112 | 2016 |
| Queen Creek, AZ | 94,462 | | 1,159 | 5,716 | 80 | 1,159 | 5,796 | 6,955 | 324 | 2015 |
| Scottsdale, AZ | 79,525 | | 443 | 4,879 | 1,753 | 883 | 5,516 | 6,399 | 2,482 | 1998 |
| Surprise, AZ | 72,575 | | 584 | 3,761 | 44 | 584 | 3,805 | 4,389 | 131 | 2015 |
| Tempe I, AZ | 53,890 | | 749 | 2,159 | 522 | 749 | 2,371 | 3,120 | 755 | 2005 |
| Tempe II, AZ | 68,409 | | 588 | 2,898 | 2,140 | 588 | 5,038 | 5,626 | 524 | 2013 |
| Tucson I, AZ | 59,800 | | 188 | 2,078 | 1,050 | 384 | 2,624 | 3,008 | 1,175 | 1998 |
| Tucson II, AZ | 43,950 | | 188 | 2,078 | 1,068 | 391 | 2,662 | 3,053 | 1,160 | 1998 |
| Tucson III, AZ | 49,832 | | 532 | 2,048 | 254 | 533 | 1,941 | 2,474 | 703 | 2005 |
| Tucson IV, AZ | 48,040 | | 674 | 2,595 | 317 | 675 | 2,492 | 3,167 | 896 | 2005 |
| Tucson V, AZ | 45,134 | | 515 | 1,980 | 350 | 515 | 1,974 | 2,489 | 714 | 2005 |
| Tucson VI, AZ | 40,814 | | 440 | 1,692 | 223 | 430 | 1,617 | 2,047 | 592 | 2005 |
| Tucson VII, AZ | 52,688 | | 670 | 2,576 | 314 | 670 | 2,476 | 3,146 | 907 | 2005 |
| Tucson VIII, AZ | 46,650 | | 589 | 2,265 | 333 | 589 | 2,247 | 2,836 | 803 | 2005 |
| Tucson IX, AZ | 67,496 | | 724 | 2,786 | 462 | 725 | 2,727 | 3,452 | 978 | 2005 |
| Tucson X, AZ | 46,350 | | 424 | 1,633 | 243 | 425 | 1,567 | 1,992 | 571 | 2005 |
| Tucson XI, AZ | 42,900 | | 439 | 1,689 | 413 | 439 | 1,811 | 2,250 | 697 | 2005 |
| Tucson XII, AZ | 42,275 | | 671 | 2,582 | 331 | 672 | 2,484 | 3,156 | 879 | 2005 |
| Tucson XIII, AZ | 45,800 | | 587 | 2,258 | 342 | 587 | 2,231 | 2,818 | 802 | 2005 |
| Tucson XIV, AZ | 48,995 | | 707 | 2,721 | 463 | 708 | 2,637 | 3,345 | 964 | 2005 |
| Benicia, CA | 74,770 | | 2,392 | 7,028 | 300 | 2,392 | 6,244 | 8,636 | 2,213 | 2005 |
| Citrus Heights, CA | 75,620 | | 1,633 | 4,793 | 231 | 1,634 | 4,250 | 5,884 | 1,576 | 2005 |
| Corona, CA | 94,975 | | 2,107 | 10,385 | 59 | 2,107 | 10,444 | 12,551 | 719 | 2014 |
| Diamond Bar, CA | 103,309 | | 2,522 | 7,404 | 234 | 2,524 | 6,546 | 9,070 | 2,423 | 2005 |
| Escondido, CA | 143,645 | | 3,040 | 11,804 | 201 | 3,040 | 9,646 | 12,686 | 2,832 | 2007 |
| Fallbrook, CA | 45,976 | | 133 | 1,492 | 1,801 | 432 | 2,784 | 3,216 | 1,234 | 1997 |
| Fremont, CA | 51,243 | | 1,158 | 5,711 | 161 | 1,158 | 5,872 | 7,030 | 548 | 2014 |
| Lancaster, CA | 60,450 | | 390 | 2,247 | 1,052 | 556 | 2,564 | 3,120 | 959 | 2001 |
| Long Beach, CA | 124,571 | | 3,138 | 14,368 | 855 | 3,138 | 13,287 | 16,425 | 4,541 | 2006 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| Murrieta, CA | 49,785 | 1,883 | 5,532 | 246 | 1,903 | 4,913 | 6,816 | 1,743 | 2005 |
| North Highlands, CA | 57,094 | 868 | 2,546 | 420 | 868 | 2,508 | 3,376 | 927 | 2005 |
| Ontario, CA | 93,590 | 1,705 | 8,401 | 307 | 1,705 | 8,708 | 10,413 | 606 | 2014 |
| Orangevale, CA | 50,542 | 1,423 | 4,175 | 305 | 1,423 | 3,807 | 5,230 | 1,414 | 2005 |
| Pleasanton, CA | 83,600 | 2,799 | 8,222 | 208 | 2,799 | 7,187 | 9,986 | 2,547 | 2005 |
| Rancho Cordova, CA | 53,978 | 1,094 | 3,212 | 321 | 1,095 | 2,991 | 4,086 | 1,094 | 2005 |
| Rialto I, CA | 57,391 | 899 | 4,118 | 209 | 899 | 3,755 | 4,654 | 1,310 | 2006 |
| Rialto II, CA | 99,783 | 277 | 3,098 | 1,751 | 672 | 4,057 | 4,729 | 1,914 | 1997 |
| Riverside I, CA | 67,020 | 1,351 | 6,183 | 573 | 1,351 | 5,924 | 7,275 | 2,023 | 2006 |
| Riverside II, CA | 85,176 | 1,170 | 5,359 | 369 | 1,170 | 4,937 | 6,107 | 1,733 | 2006 |
| Roseville, CA | 59,944 | 1,284 | 3,767 | 397 | 1,284 | 3,565 | 4,849 | 1,330 | 2005 |
| Sacramento I, CA | 50,664 | 1,152 | 3,380 | 317 | 1,152 | 3,138 | 4,290 | 1,156 | 2005 |
| Sacramento II, CA | 62,088 | 1,406 | 4,128 | 244 | 1,407 | 3,708 | 5,115 | 1,370 | 2005 |
| San Bernardino I, CA | 31,070 | 51 | 572 | 1,185 | 182 | 1,429 | 1,611 | 615 | 1997 |
| San Bernardino II, CA | 41,546 | 112 | 1,251 | 1,274 | 306 | 1,983 | 2,289 | 886 | 1997 |
| San Bernardino III, CA | 35,416 | 98 | 1,093 | 1,316 | 242 | 1,913 | 2,155 | 817 | 1997 |
| San Bernardino IV, CA | 83,277 | 1,872 | 5,391 | 212 | 1,872 | 4,887 | 6,759 | 1,728 | 2005 |
| San Bernardino V, CA | 56,745 | 783 | 3,583 | 509 | 783 | 3,566 | 4,349 | 1,263 | 2006 |
| San Bernardino VII, CA | 78,753 | 1,475 | 6,753 | 305 | 1,290 | 6,311 | 7,601 | 2,229 | 2006 |
| San Bernardino VIII, CA | 103,417 | 1,691 | 7,741 | 594 | 1,692 | 6,382 | 8,074 | 2,277 | 2006 |
| San Marcos, CA | 37,425 | 775 | 2,288 | 169 | 776 | 2,087 | 2,863 | 762 | 2005 |
| Santa Ana, CA | 63,916 | 1,223 | 5,600 | 370 | 1,223 | 5,191 | 6,414 | 1,806 | 2006 |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento, CA | 52,440 | 790 | 2,319 | 334 | 791 | 2,234 | 3,025 | 810 | 2005 |
| Spring Valley, CA | 55,035 | 1,178 | 5,394 | 760 | 1,178 | 5,410 | 6,588 | 1,876 | 2006 |
| Temecula I, CA | 81,340 | 660 | 4,735 | 997 | 899 | 5,167 | 6,066 | 2,156 | 1998 |
| Temecula II, CA | 84,543 | 3,080 | 5,839 | 561 | 3,080 | 5,471 | 8,551 | 1,547 | 2007 |
| Vista I, CA | 74,238 | 711 | 4,076 | 2,330 | 1,118 | 5,097 | 6,215 | 1,922 | 2001 |
| Vista II, CA | 147,763 | 4,629 | 13,599 | 167 | 4,629 | 11,706 | 16,335 | 4,204 | 2005 |
| Walnut, CA | 50,708 | 1,578 | 4,635 | 319 | 1,595 | 4,216 | 5,811 | 1,496 | 2005 |
| West Sacramento, CA | 40,015 | (A) | 3,590 | 212 | 1,222 | 3,235 | 4,457 | 1,165 | 2005 |
| Westminster, CA | 68,393 | 1,740 | 5,142 | 375 | 1,743 | 4,630 | 6,373 | 1,719 | 2005 |
| Aurora, CO | 75,867 | 1,343 | 2,986 | 474 | 1,343 | 2,919 | 4,262 | 1,004 | 2005 |
| Centennial, CO | 62,400 | 1,281 | 8,958 | 45 | 1,281 | 9,003 | 10,284 | 190 | 2016 |
| Colorado Springs I, CO | 47,975 | 771 | 1,717 | 372 | 771 | 1,746 | 2,517 | 618 | 2005 |
| Colorado Springs II, CO | 62,400 | 657 | 2,674 | 251 | 656 | 2,417 | 3,073 | 847 | 2006 |
| Denver I, CO | 59,200 | 673 | 2,741 | 223 | 646 | 2,486 | 3,132 | 921 | 2006 |
| Denver II, CO | 74,460 | 1,430 | 7,053 | 109 | 1,430 | 7,162 | 8,592 | 979 | 2012 |
| Denver III, CO | 76,125 | 1,828 | 12,109 | 15 | 1,828 | 12,124 | 13,952 | 123 | 2016 |
| Federal Heights, CO | 54,770 | 878 | 1,953 | 271 | 879 | 1,828 | 2,707 | 642 | 2005 |
| Golden, CO | 87,800 | 1,683 | 3,744 | 517 | 1,684 | 3,589 | 5,273 | 1,241 | 2005 |
| Littleton, CO | 53,490 | 1,268 | 2,820 | 360 | 1,268 | 2,672 | 3,940 | 891 | 2005 |
| Northglenn, CO | 43,102 | 862 | 1,917 | 386 | 662 | 2,089 | 2,751 | 667 | 2005 |
| Bloomfield, CT | 48,700 | 78 | 880 | 2,397 | 360 | 2,700 | 3,060 | 1,131 | 1997 |

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| Description | Square Footage | Encumbrances | Initial Cost | | Costs Subsequent to Acquisition | Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016 | | | Accumulated Depreciation (B) | Year Acquired/Developed |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Buildings & Improvements | Land | | Buildings & Improvements | Land | Total | | |
| Branford, CT | 50,629 | | 217 | 2,433 | 1,415 | 504 | 3,135 | 3,639 | 1,475 | 1995 |
| Bristol, CT | 47,725 | | 1,819 | 3,161 | 88 | 1,819 | 2,785 | 4,604 | 1,113 | 2005 |
| East Windsor, CT | 46,066 | | 744 | 1,294 | 499 | 744 | 1,523 | 2,267 | 616 | 2005 |
| Enfield, CT | 52,875 | | 424 | 2,424 | 456 | 473 | 2,111 | 2,584 | 837 | 2001 |
| Gales Ferry, CT | 54,905 | | 240 | 2,697 | 1,508 | 489 | 3,522 | 4,011 | 1,781 | 1995 |
| Manchester I, CT | 46,925 | | 540 | 3,096 | 415 | 563 | 2,738 | 3,301 | 1,170 | 2002 |
| Manchester II, CT | 52,725 | | 996 | 1,730 | 321 | 996 | 1,744 | 2,740 | 672 | 2005 |
| Manchester III, CT | 60,113 | | 671 | 3,308 | 154 | 671 | 3,462 | 4,133 | 329 | 2014 |
| Milford, CT | 44,885 | | 87 | 1,050 | 1,184 | 274 | 1,740 | 2,014 | 792 | 1996 |
| Monroe, CT | 58,500 | | 2,004 | 3,483 | 642 | 2,004 | 3,441 | 5,445 | 1,425 | 2005 |
| Mystic, CT | 50,825 | | 136 | 1,645 | 2,021 | 410 | 2,923 | 3,333 | 1,320 | 1996 |
| Newington I, CT | 42,620 | | 1,059 | 1,840 | 216 | 1,059 | 1,762 | 2,821 | 697 | 2005 |
| Newington II, CT | 36,140 | | 911 | 1,584 | 265 | 911 | 1,575 | 2,486 | 624 | 2005 |
| Norwalk I, CT | 30,328 | | 646 | 3,187 | 54 | 646 | 3,241 | 3,887 | 463 | 2012 |
| Norwalk II, CT | 78,175 | | 1,171 | 15,422 | 82 | 1,171 | 15,504 | 16,675 | 355 | 2016 |
| Old Saybrook I, CT | 87,000 | | 3,092 | 5,374 | 656 | 3,092 | 5,177 | 8,269 | 2,051 | 2005 |
| Old Saybrook II, CT | 26,425 | | 1,135 | 1,973 | 251 | 1,135 | 1,896 | 3,031 | 779 | 2005 |
| Shelton, CT | 78,405 | | 1,613 | 9,032 | 205 | 1,613 | 8,153 | 9,766 | 1,348 | 2011 |
| South Windsor, CT | 72,075 | | 90 | 1,127 | 1,398 | 272 | 2,133 | 2,405 | 936 | 1996 |
| Stamford, CT | 28,907 | | 1,941 | 3,374 | 120 | 1,941 | 2,954 | 4,895 | 1,168 | 2005 |
| Wilton, CT | 84,515 | | 2,409 | 12,261 | 374 | 2,421 | 12,696 | 15,117 | 1,935 | 2012 |
| Washington I, DC | 63,085 | (A) | 871 | 12,759 | 496 | 894 | 10,533 | 11,427 | 2,981 | 2008 |
| Washington II, DC | 82,787 | | 3,152 | 13,612 | 179 | 3,154 | 12,016 | 15,170 | 1,915 | 2011 |
| Washington III, DC | 78,430 | | 4,469 | 15,438 | 48 | 4,469 | 15,486 | 19,955 | 446 | 2016 |
| Boca Raton, FL | 37,968 | | 529 | 3,054 | 1,590 | 813 | 3,541 | 4,354 | 1,364 | 2001 |
| Boynton Beach I, FL | 61,725 | | 667 | 3,796 | 1,920 | 958 | 4,393 | 5,351 | 1,672 | 2001 |
| Boynton Beach II, FL | 61,514 | | 1,030 | 2,968 | 404 | 1,030 | 2,935 | 3,965 | 1,044 | 2005 |
| Boynton Beach III, FL | 67,393 | | 1,225 | 6,037 | 245 | 1,225 | 6,282 | 7,507 | 507 | 2014 |
| Boynton Beach IV, FL | 76,362 | | 1,455 | 7,171 | 49 | 1,455 | 7,220 | 8,675 | 345 | 2015 |
| Bradenton I, FL | 68,298 | | 1,180 | 3,324 | 240 | 1,180 | 3,043 | 4,223 | 1,119 | 2004 |
| Bradenton II, FL | 87,958 | | 1,931 | 5,561 | 1,104 | 1,931 | 5,570 | 7,501 | 2,027 | 2004 |
| Cape Coral I, FL | 76,857 | | 472 | 2,769 | 2,570 | 830 | 4,036 | 4,866 | 1,861 | 2000 |
| Cape Coral II, FL | 67,955 | | 1,093 | 5,387 | 76 | 1,093 | 5,463 | 6,556 | 366 | 2014 |
| Coconut Creek I, FL | 78,846 | | 1,189 | 5,863 | 167 | 1,189 | 6,030 | 7,219 | 830 | 2012 |
| Coconut Creek II, FL | 90,147 | | 1,937 | 9,549 | 170 | 1,937 | 9,719 | 11,656 | 908 | 2014 |
| Dania Beach, FL | 180,588 | | 3,584 | 10,324 | 1,365 | 3,584 | 10,151 | 13,735 | 3,742 | 2004 |
| Dania, FL | 58,165 | | 205 | 2,068 | 1,516 | 481 | 2,886 | 3,367 | 1,337 | 1996 |
| Davie, FL | 80,985 | | 1,268 | 7,183 | 1,219 | 1,373 | 6,131 | 7,504 | 2,214 | 2001 |
| Deerfield Beach, FL | 57,230 | | 946 | 2,999 | 2,144 | 1,311 | 4,634 | 5,945 | 1,980 | 1998 |
| Delray Beach I, FL | 67,833 | | 798 | 4,539 | 818 | 883 | 4,077 | 4,960 | 1,596 | 2001 |
| Delray Beach II, FL | 75,710 | | 957 | 4,718 | 213 | 957 | 4,931 | 5,888 | 572 | 2013 |
| | 94,395 | | 2,086 | 10,286 | 151 | 2,086 | 10,437 | 12,523 | 834 | 2014 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Delray Beach III, FL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ft. Lauderdale I, FL | 70,043 | 937 | 3,646 | 2,485 | 1,384 | 5,456 | 6,840 | 2,338 | 1999 | |
| Ft. Lauderdale II, FL | 49,577 | 862 | 4,250 | 87 | 862 | 4,337 | 5,199 | 418 | 2013 | |
| Ft. Myers I, FL | 67,534 | 303 | 3,329 | 913 | 328 | 3,243 | 3,571 | 1,396 | 1999 | |
| Ft. Myers II, FL | 83,375 | 1,030 | 5,080 | 132 | 1,030 | 5,212 | 6,242 | 419 | 2014 | |
| Ft. Myers III, FL | 81,554 | 1,148 | 5,658 | 153 | 1,148 | 5,811 | 6,959 | 466 | 2014 | |
| Jacksonville I, FL | 79,705 | 1,862 | 5,362 | 148 | 1,862 | 4,827 | 6,689 | 1,592 | 2005 | |
| Jacksonville II, FL | 64,970 | 950 | 7,004 | 164 | 950 | 5,620 | 6,570 | 1,639 | 2007 | |
| Jacksonville III, FL | 66,010 | 860 | 7,409 | 1,007 | 1,670 | 6,014 | 7,684 | 1,771 | 2007 | |
| Jacksonville IV, FL | 77,525 | 870 | 8,049 | 1,050 | 1,651 | 7,024 | 8,675 | 2,067 | 2007 | |
| Jacksonville V, FL | 82,483 | 1,220 | 8,210 | 359 | 1,220 | 6,833 | 8,053 | 2,007 | 2007 | |
| Jacksonville VI, FL | 67,275 | 755 | 3,725 | 109 | 755 | 3,834 | 4,589 | 256 | 2014 | |
| Kendall, FL | 75,495 | (A) | 2,350 | 8,106 | 271 | 2,350 | 6,604 | 8,954 | 1,936 | 2007 |
| Lake Worth I, FL | 159,799 | 183 | 6,597 | 7,456 | 354 | 11,361 | 11,715 | 5,118 | 1998 | |
| Lake Worth II, FL | 86,924 | 1,552 | 7,654 | 148 | 1,552 | 7,802 | 9,354 | 667 | 2014 | |
| Lake Worth III, FL | 94,015 | 957 | 4,716 | 212 | 957 | 4,928 | 5,885 | 255 | 2015 | |
| Lakeland, FL | 49,079 | 81 | 896 | 1,233 | 256 | 1,544 | 1,800 | 682 | 1994 | |
| Leisure City, FL | 56,075 | 409 | 2,018 | 156 | 409 | 2,174 | 2,583 | 309 | 2012 | |
| Lutz I, FL | 66,795 | 901 | 2,478 | 251 | 901 | 2,344 | 3,245 | 851 | 2004 | |
| Lutz II, FL | 69,232 | 992 | 2,868 | 376 | 992 | 2,749 | 3,741 | 984 | 2004 | |
| Margate I, FL | 53,660 | 161 | 1,763 | 2,155 | 399 | 3,243 | 3,642 | 1,485 | 1996 | |
| Margate II, FL | 65,380 | 132 | 1,473 | 1,829 | 383 | 2,687 | 3,070 | 1,206 | 1996 | |
| Merritt Island, FL | 50,261 | 716 | 2,983 | 648 | 796 | 2,893 | 3,689 | 1,125 | 2002 | |
| Miami I, FL | 46,500 | 179 | 1,999 | 1,835 | 484 | 2,839 | 3,323 | 1,287 | 1996 | |
| Miami II, FL | 66,960 | 253 | 2,544 | 1,594 | 561 | 3,309 | 3,870 | 1,545 | 1996 | |
| Miami III, FL | 151,620 | 4,577 | 13,185 | 862 | 4,577 | 12,223 | 16,800 | 4,144 | 2005 | |
| Miami IV, FL | 76,695 | 1,852 | 10,494 | 924 | 1,963 | 9,858 | 11,821 | 1,806 | 2011 | |
| Miramar, FL | 80,130 | 1,206 | 5,944 | 77 | 1,206 | 6,021 | 7,227 | 687 | 2013 | |
| Naples I, FL | 48,100 | 90 | 1,010 | 2,598 | 270 | 3,067 | 3,337 | 1,373 | 1996 | |
| Naples II, FL | 65,850 | 148 | 1,652 | 4,405 | 558 | 5,363 | 5,921 | 2,454 | 1997 | |
| Naples III, FL | 80,021 | 139 | 1,561 | 4,193 | 598 | 4,134 | 4,732 | 1,906 | 1997 | |
| Naples IV, FL | 40,650 | 262 | 2,980 | 609 | 407 | 2,996 | 3,403 | 1,390 | 1998 | |
| New Smyrna Beach, FL | 81,454 | 1,261 | 6,215 | 104 | 1,261 | 6,319 | 7,580 | 439 | 2014 | |
| Ocoee, FL | 76,150 | 1,286 | 3,705 | 191 | 1,286 | 3,379 | 4,665 | 1,173 | 2005 | |
| Orange City, FL | 59,580 | 1,191 | 3,209 | 222 | 1,191 | 2,944 | 4,135 | 1,081 | 2004 | |
| Orlando II, FL | 63,184 | 1,589 | 4,576 | 179 | 1,589 | 4,116 | 5,705 | 1,437 | 2005 | |
| Orlando III, FL | 101,530 | 1,209 | 7,768 | 701 | 1,209 | 7,081 | 8,290 | 2,175 | 2006 | |
| Orlando IV, FL | 76,581 | 633 | 3,587 | 163 | 633 | 3,247 | 3,880 | 626 | 2010 | |
| Orlando V, FL | 75,295 | 950 | 4,685 | 113 | 950 | 4,798 | 5,748 | 643 | 2012 | |
| Orlando VI, FL | 67,275 | 640 | 3,154 | 139 | 640 | 3,293 | 3,933 | 222 | 2014 | |
| Oviedo, FL | 49,276 | 440 | 2,824 | 586 | 440 | 2,739 | 3,179 | 868 | 2006 | |
| Palm Coast I, FL | 47,400 | 555 | 2,735 | 106 | 555 | 2,841 | 3,396 | 269 | 2014 | |
| Palm Coast II, FL | 122,490 | 1,511 | 7,450 | 336 | 1,511 | 7,786 | 9,297 | 738 | 2014 | |
| Palm Harbor, FL | 82,685 | 2,457 | 16,178 | 84 | 2,457 | 16,262 | 18,719 | 332 | 2016 | |
| Pembroke Pines, FL | 67,321 | 337 | 3,772 | 2,796 | 953 | 5,425 | 6,378 | 2,470 | 1997 | |
| Royal Palm Beach II, FL | 81,274 | 1,640 | 8,607 | 292 | 1,640 | 7,238 | 8,878 | 2,121 | 2007 | |
| Sanford I, FL | 61,810 | 453 | 2,911 | 189 | 453 | 2,534 | 2,987 | 770 | 2006 | |
| Sanford II, FL | 69,755 | 1,003 | 4,944 | 140 | 1,003 | 5,084 | 6,087 | 353 | 2014 | |
| Sarasota, FL | 71,142 | 333 | 3,656 | 1,368 | 529 | 3,827 | 4,356 | 1,640 | 1999 | |
| St. Augustine, FL | 59,725 | 135 | 1,515 | 3,407 | 383 | 4,319 | 4,702 | 1,995 | 1996 | |
| St. Petersburg, FL | 66,050 | 2,721 | 10,173 | 251 | 2,721 | 10,424 | 13,145 | 208 | 2016 | |
| Stuart, FL | 86,756 | 324 | 3,625 | 3,166 | 685 | 5,808 | 6,493 | 2,591 | 1997 | |
| SW Ranches, FL | 64,990 | 1,390 | 7,598 | 269 | 1,390 | 6,005 | 7,395 | 1,741 | 2007 | |
| Tampa I, FL | 83,913 | 2,670 | 6,249 | 251 | 2,670 | 5,147 | 7,817 | 1,488 | 2007 | |
| Tampa II, FL | 74,790 | 2,291 | 10,262 | 104 | 2,291 | 10,366 | 12,657 | 209 | 2016 | |
| West Palm Beach I, FL | 66,906 | 719 | 3,420 | 1,660 | 835 | 3,841 | 4,676 | 1,499 | 2001 | |

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|--------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| West Palm Beach II, FL | 94,353 | 2,129 | 8,671 | 429 | 2,129 | 7,795 | 9,924 | 2,874 | 2004 |
| West Palm Beach III, FL | 77,440 | 804 | 3,962 | 68 | 804 | 4,030 | 4,834 | 524 | 2012 |
| West Palm Beach IV, FL | 102,892 | 1,499 | 7,392 | 314 | 1,499 | 7,706 | 9,205 | 624 | 2014 |
| Winter Park, FL | 54,356 | 866 | 4,268 | 87 | 866 | 4,355 | 5,221 | 302 | 2014 |
| Alpharetta, GA | 90,501 | 806 | 4,720 | 1,029 | 967 | 4,004 | 4,971 | 1,513 | 2001 |
| Atlanta, GA | 66,625 | 822 | 4,053 | 55 | 822 | 4,108 | 4,930 | 572 | 2012 |

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| Description | Square Footage | Encumbrances | Initial Cost | | Costs | | Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016 | | | Accumulated Depreciation (B) | Year Acquired/Developed |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Buildings & Improvements | Land | Subsequent to Acquisition | Buildings & Improvements | Land | Total | | | |
| Austell, GA | 83,655 | | 1,635 | 4,711 | 311 | 1,643 | 4,366 | 6,009 | 1,342 | 2006 | |
| Decatur, GA | 145,440 | | 616 | 6,776 | 356 | 616 | 6,175 | 6,791 | 2,960 | 1998 | |
| Duluth, GA | 70,885 | | 373 | 2,044 | 184 | 373 | 1,904 | 2,277 | 336 | 2011 | |
| Lawrenceville, GA | 73,740 | | 546 | 2,903 | 390 | 546 | 2,876 | 3,422 | 513 | 2011 | |
| Lithia Springs, GA | 66,750 | | 748 | 5,552 | 81 | 748 | 5,633 | 6,381 | 194 | 2015 | |
| Norcross I, GA | 85,420 | | 514 | 2,930 | 916 | 632 | 2,938 | 3,570 | 1,086 | 2001 | |
| Norcross II, GA | 52,595 | | 366 | 2,025 | 193 | 366 | 1,933 | 2,299 | 345 | 2011 | |
| Norcross III, GA | 46,955 | | 938 | 4,625 | 61 | 938 | 4,686 | 5,624 | 724 | 2012 | |
| Norcross IV, GA | 57,505 | | 576 | 2,839 | 80 | 576 | 2,919 | 3,495 | 405 | 2012 | |
| Peachtree City I, GA | 49,875 | | 435 | 2,532 | 759 | 529 | 2,512 | 3,041 | 917 | 2001 | |
| Peachtree City II, GA | 59,950 | | 398 | 1,963 | 116 | 398 | 2,079 | 2,477 | 278 | 2012 | |
| Smyrna, GA | 57,015 | | 750 | 4,271 | 279 | 750 | 3,448 | 4,198 | 1,333 | 2001 | |
| Snellville, GA | 79,950 | | 1,660 | 4,781 | 340 | 1,660 | 4,458 | 6,118 | 1,332 | 2007 | |
| Suwanee I, GA | 85,125 | | 1,737 | 5,010 | 296 | 1,737 | 4,606 | 6,343 | 1,387 | 2007 | |
| Suwanee II, GA | 79,590 | | 800 | 6,942 | 75 | 622 | 5,813 | 6,435 | 1,708 | 2007 | |
| Villa Rica, GA | 65,365 | | 757 | 5,616 | 113 | 757 | 5,729 | 6,486 | 196 | 2015 | |
| Addison, IL | 31,575 | | 428 | 3,531 | 466 | 428 | 3,496 | 3,924 | 1,250 | 2004 | |
| Aurora, IL | 73,985 | | 644 | 3,652 | 200 | 644 | 3,332 | 3,976 | 1,205 | 2004 | |
| Bartlett, IL | 51,395 | | 931 | 2,493 | 293 | 931 | 2,404 | 3,335 | 884 | 2004 | |
| Bellwood, IL | 86,350 | | 1,012 | 5,768 | 909 | 1,012 | 4,942 | 5,954 | 1,856 | 2001 | |
| Blue Island, IL | 55,125 | | 633 | 3,120 | 44 | 633 | 3,164 | 3,797 | 177 | 2015 | |
| Bolingbrook, IL | 80,915 | | 1,675 | 8,254 | 168 | 1,675 | 8,422 | 10,097 | 583 | 2014 | |
| Chicago I, IL | 95,745 | | 2,667 | 13,118 | 877 | 2,667 | 13,995 | 16,662 | 969 | 2014 | |
| Chicago II, IL | 78,585 | | 833 | 4,035 | 69 | 833 | 4,104 | 4,937 | 283 | 2014 | |
| Chicago III, IL | 84,990 | | 2,427 | 11,962 | 778 | 2,427 | 12,740 | 15,167 | 890 | 2014 | |
| Chicago IV, IL | 60,495 | | 1,296 | 6,385 | 26 | 1,296 | 6,411 | 7,707 | 357 | 2015 | |
| Chicago V, IL | 51,775 | | 1,044 | 5,144 | 38 | 1,044 | 5,182 | 6,226 | 289 | 2015 | |
| Chicago VI, IL | 71,785 | | 1,596 | 9,535 | 27 | 1,596 | 9,562 | 11,158 | 192 | 2016 | |
| Countryside, IL | 99,856 | | 2,607 | 12,684 | 141 | 2,607 | 12,825 | 15,432 | 885 | 2014 | |
| Des Plaines, IL | 69,600 | | 1,564 | 4,327 | 733 | 1,564 | 4,420 | 5,984 | 1,546 | 2004 | |
| Downers Grove, IL | 71,625 | | 1,498 | 13,153 | 11 | 1,498 | 13,164 | 14,662 | 271 | 2016 | |
| Elk Grove Village, IL | 64,079 | | 1,446 | 3,535 | 293 | 1,446 | 3,298 | 4,744 | 1,241 | 2004 | |
| Evanston, IL | 57,850 | | 1,103 | 5,440 | 195 | 1,103 | 5,635 | 6,738 | 658 | 2013 | |
| Glenview, IL | 100,085 | | 3,740 | 10,367 | 571 | 3,740 | 9,472 | 13,212 | 3,419 | 2004 | |
| Gurnee, IL | 80,300 | | 1,521 | 5,440 | 301 | 1,521 | 4,977 | 6,498 | 1,844 | 2004 | |
| Hanover, IL | 41,190 | | 1,126 | 2,197 | 269 | 1,126 | 2,127 | 3,253 | 788 | 2004 | |
| Harvey, IL | 60,090 | | 869 | 3,635 | 241 | 869 | 3,334 | 4,203 | 1,212 | 2004 | |
| Joliet, IL | 72,865 | | 547 | 4,704 | 246 | 547 | 4,291 | 4,838 | 1,567 | 2004 | |
| Kildeer, IL | 36,585 | | 2,102 | 2,187 | 226 | 1,997 | 2,211 | 4,208 | 796 | 2004 | |
| Lombard, IL | 57,691 | | 1,305 | 3,938 | 828 | 1,305 | 4,161 | 5,466 | 1,534 | 2004 | |
| Maywood, IL | 60,225 | | 749 | 3,689 | 15 | 749 | 3,704 | 4,453 | 206 | 2015 | |
| Mount Prospect, IL | 65,000 | | 1,701 | 3,114 | 599 | 1,701 | 3,261 | 4,962 | 1,131 | 2004 | |
| Mundelein, IL | 44,700 | | 1,498 | 2,782 | 358 | 1,498 | 2,725 | 4,223 | 958 | 2004 | |
| North Chicago, IL | 53,400 | | 1,073 | 3,006 | 422 | 1,073 | 2,943 | 4,016 | 1,081 | 2004 | |
| Plainfield I, IL | 53,900 | | 1,770 | 1,715 | 335 | 1,740 | 1,757 | 3,497 | 606 | 2004 | |
| Plainfield II, IL | 51,900 | | 694 | 2,000 | 239 | 694 | 1,906 | 2,600 | 638 | 2005 | |
| Schaumburg, IL | 31,160 | | 538 | 645 | 212 | 538 | 720 | 1,258 | 260 | 2004 | |
| Streamwood, IL | 64,305 | | 1,447 | 1,662 | 396 | 1,447 | 1,747 | 3,194 | 637 | 2004 | |
| Warrenville, IL | 48,796 | | 1,066 | 3,072 | 414 | 1,066 | 3,054 | 4,120 | 1,005 | 2005 | |
| Waukegan, IL | 79,500 | | 1,198 | 4,363 | 594 | 1,198 | 4,304 | 5,502 | 1,520 | 2004 | |
| West Chicago, IL | 48,175 | | 1,071 | 2,249 | 431 | 1,071 | 2,322 | 3,393 | 824 | 2004 | |
| Westmont, IL | 53,300 | | 1,155 | 3,873 | 291 | 1,155 | 3,623 | 4,778 | 1,289 | 2004 | |
| Wheeling I, IL | 54,210 | | 857 | 3,213 | 441 | 857 | 3,182 | 4,039 | 1,146 | 2004 | |
| Wheeling II, IL | 67,825 | | 793 | 3,816 | 475 | 793 | 3,739 | 4,532 | 1,383 | 2004 | |
| Woodridge, IL | 50,232 | | 943 | 3,397 | 213 | 943 | 3,135 | 4,078 | 1,145 | 2004 | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|
| Schererville, IN | 67,604 | 1,134 | 5,589 | 42 | 1,134 | 5,631 | 6,765 | 464 | 2014 | |
| Boston I, MA | 33,286 | 538 | 3,048 | 256 | 538 | 2,880 | 3,418 | 550 | 2010 | |
| Boston II, MA | 60,470 | 1,516 | 8,628 | 392 | 1,516 | 7,180 | 8,696 | 3,006 | 2002 | |
| Boston III, MA | 108,205 | 3,211 | 15,829 | 182 | 3,211 | 16,011 | 19,222 | 1,151 | 2014 | |
| Brockton, MA | 65,910 | 577 | 4,394 | 13 | 577 | 4,407 | 4,984 | 152 | 2015 | |
| Haverhill, MA | 61,169 | 669 | 6,610 | 35 | 669 | 6,645 | 7,314 | 231 | 2015 | |
| Lawrence, MA | 34,672 | 585 | 4,737 | 39 | 585 | 4,776 | 5,361 | 165 | 2015 | |
| Leominster, MA | 54,023 | 90 | 1,519 | 2,469 | 338 | 3,348 | 3,686 | 1,463 | 1998 | |
| Medford, MA | 58,745 | 1,330 | 7,165 | 131 | 1,330 | 5,805 | 7,135 | 1,611 | 2007 | |
| Stoneham, MA | 61,000 | 1,558 | 7,679 | 74 | 1,558 | 7,753 | 9,311 | 892 | 2013 | |
| Tewksbury, MA | 62,402 | 1,537 | 7,579 | 71 | 1,537 | 7,650 | 9,187 | 653 | 2014 | |
| Walpole, MA | 74,890 | 6,216 | 634 | 13,069 | 267 | 634 | 13,336 | 13,970 | 215 | 2016 |
| Baltimore, MD | 93,750 | 1,050 | 5,997 | 1,382 | 1,173 | 5,251 | 6,424 | 1,972 | 2001 | |
| Beltsville, MD | 63,687 | 1,277 | 6,295 | 52 | 1,268 | 6,356 | 7,624 | 731 | 2013 | |
| California, MD | 77,840 | 1,486 | 4,280 | 279 | 1,486 | 3,968 | 5,454 | 1,427 | 2004 | |
| Capitol Heights, MD | 79,675 | 2,704 | 13,332 | 41 | 2,704 | 13,373 | 16,077 | 601 | 2015 | |
| Clinton, MD | 84,225 | 2,182 | 10,757 | 103 | 2,182 | 10,860 | 13,042 | 1,066 | 2013 | |
| District Heights, MD | 78,190 | 1,527 | 8,313 | 534 | 1,527 | 7,722 | 9,249 | 1,321 | 2011 | |
| Elkridge, MD | 63,475 | 1,155 | 5,695 | 232 | 1,155 | 5,927 | 7,082 | 591 | 2013 | |
| Gaithersburg I, MD | 87,045 | 3,124 | 9,000 | 427 | 3,124 | 8,165 | 11,289 | 2,957 | 2005 | |
| Gaithersburg II, MD | 74,100 | 2,383 | 11,750 | 66 | 2,383 | 11,816 | 14,199 | 533 | 2015 | |
| Hyattsville, MD | 52,765 | 1,113 | 5,485 | 65 | 1,113 | 5,550 | 6,663 | 638 | 2013 | |
| Laurel, MD | 162,896 | 1,409 | 8,035 | 3,668 | 1,928 | 8,866 | 10,794 | 3,409 | 2001 | |
| Temple Hills I, MD | 97,275 | 1,541 | 8,788 | 2,466 | 1,800 | 8,801 | 10,601 | 3,363 | 2001 | |
| Temple Hills II, MD | 84,225 | 2,229 | 10,988 | 50 | 2,229 | 11,038 | 13,267 | 1,024 | 2014 | |
| Timonium, MD | 66,717 | 2,269 | 11,184 | 181 | 2,269 | 11,365 | 13,634 | 1,057 | 2014 | |
| Upper Marlboro, MD | 62,290 | 1,309 | 6,455 | 83 | 1,309 | 6,538 | 7,847 | 754 | 2013 | |
| Bloomington, MN | 100,978 | 1,598 | 12,298 | 95 | 1,598 | 12,393 | 13,991 | 113 | 2016 | |
| Belmont, NC | 81,850 | 385 | 2,196 | 911 | 451 | 2,293 | 2,744 | 864 | 2001 | |
| Burlington I, NC | 109,300 | 498 | 2,837 | 842 | 498 | 2,878 | 3,376 | 1,130 | 2001 | |
| Burlington II, NC | 42,165 | 320 | 1,829 | 389 | 340 | 1,677 | 2,017 | 655 | 2001 | |
| Cary, NC | 112,402 | 543 | 3,097 | 780 | 543 | 3,198 | 3,741 | 1,257 | 2001 | |
| Charlotte I, NC | 69,000 | 782 | 4,429 | 1,494 | 1,068 | 4,729 | 5,797 | 1,847 | 2002 | |
| Charlotte II, NC | 53,666 | 821 | 8,764 | 1 | 821 | 8,765 | 9,586 | 40 | 2016 | |
| Cornelius, NC | 59,270 | 2,424 | 4,991 | 4 | 2,424 | 4,995 | 7,419 | 173 | 2015 | |
| Pineville, NC | 77,847 | 2,490 | 9,169 | 125 | 2,490 | 9,294 | 11,784 | 319 | 2015 | |
| Raleigh, NC | 48,675 | 209 | 2,398 | 384 | 296 | 2,307 | 2,603 | 1,036 | 1998 | |
| Bordentown, NJ | 50,550 | 457 | 2,255 | 50 | 457 | 2,305 | 2,762 | 320 | 2012 | |
| Brick, NJ | 51,720 | 234 | 2,762 | 1,453 | 485 | 3,390 | 3,875 | 1,641 | 1996 | |
| Cherry Hill I, NJ | 51,500 | 222 | 1,260 | 157 | 222 | 1,235 | 1,457 | 253 | 2010 | |
| Cherry Hill II, NJ | 65,500 | 471 | 2,323 | 105 | 471 | 2,428 | 2,899 | 331 | 2012 | |
| Clifton, NJ | 105,550 | 4,346 | 12,520 | 293 | 4,340 | 11,133 | 15,473 | 3,835 | 2005 | |
| Cranford, NJ | 91,280 | 290 | 3,493 | 2,492 | 779 | 4,800 | 5,579 | 2,213 | 1996 | |
| East Hanover, NJ | 107,679 | 504 | 5,763 | 4,037 | 1,315 | 7,875 | 9,190 | 3,739 | 1996 | |
| Egg Harbor I, NJ | 36,025 | 104 | 510 | 63 | 104 | 562 | 666 | 106 | 2010 | |
| Egg Harbor II, NJ | 70,400 | 284 | 1,608 | 245 | 284 | 1,633 | 1,917 | 336 | 2010 | |
| Elizabeth, NJ | 38,830 | 751 | 2,164 | 544 | 751 | 2,385 | 3,136 | 827 | 2005 | |
| Fairview, NJ | 27,876 | 246 | 2,759 | 580 | 246 | 2,740 | 2,986 | 1,256 | 1997 | |
| Freehold, NJ | 81,420 | 1,086 | 5,355 | 193 | 1,086 | 5,548 | 6,634 | 760 | 2012 | |

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| Description | Square Footage | Encumbrances | Initial Cost | | | Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016 | | | Accumulated Depreciation (B) | Year Acquired/Developed |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Buildings & Improvements | Land | Costs Subsequent to Acquisition | Buildings & Improvements | Land | Total | | |
| Hamilton, NJ | 70,550 | | 1,885 | 5,430 | 363 | 1,893 | 5,025 | 6,918 | 1,557 | 2006 |
| Hoboken, NJ | 34,180 | | 1,370 | 3,947 | 770 | 1,370 | 4,083 | 5,453 | 1,476 | 2005 |
| Linden, NJ | 100,425 | | 517 | 6,008 | 2343 | 1,043 | 6,827 | 7,870 | 3,121 | 1996 |
| Lumberton, NJ | 96,025 | | 987 | 4,864 | 136 | 987 | 5,000 | 5,987 | 701 | 2012 |
| Morris Township, NJ | 72,226 | | 500 | 5,602 | 2,849 | 1,072 | 6,815 | 7,887 | 3,083 | 1997 |
| Parsippany, NJ | 84,355 | | 475 | 5,322 | 5,648 | 844 | 9,646 | 10,490 | 2,817 | 1997 |
| Rahway, NJ | 83,121 | | 1,486 | 7,326 | 127 | 1,486 | 7,453 | 8,939 | 859 | 2013 |
| Randolph, NJ | 52,565 | | 855 | 4,872 | 1,344 | 1,108 | 4,877 | 5,985 | 2,036 | 2002 |
| Ridgefield, NJ | 67,803 | | 1,810 | 8,925 | 262 | 1,810 | 9,187 | 10,997 | 393 | 2015 |
| Roseland, NJ | 53,569 | | 1,844 | 9,759 | 118 | 1,844 | 9,877 | 11,721 | 343 | 2015 |
| Sewell, NJ | 57,826 | | 484 | 2,766 | 1,411 | 706 | 3,114 | 3,820 | 1,186 | 2001 |
| Somerset, NJ | 57,385 | | 1,243 | 6,129 | 165 | 1,243 | 6,294 | 7,537 | 849 | 2012 |
| Whippany, NJ | 92,070 | | 2,153 | 10,615 | 127 | 2,153 | 10,742 | 12,895 | 1,233 | 2013 |
| Albuquerque I, NM | 65,927 | | 1,039 | 3,395 | 280 | 1,039 | 3,091 | 4,130 | 1,178 | 2005 |
| Albuquerque II, NM | 58,798 | | 1,163 | 3,801 | 263 | 1,163 | 3,441 | 4,604 | 1,312 | 2005 |
| Albuquerque III, NM | 57,536 | | 664 | 2,171 | 360 | 664 | 2,140 | 2,804 | 807 | 2005 |
| Henderson, NV | 75,150 | | 1,246 | 6,143 | 93 | 1,246 | 6,236 | 7,482 | 431 | 2014 |
| Las Vegas I, NV | 48,532 | | 1,851 | 2,986 | 537 | 1,851 | 3,112 | 4,963 | 1,224 | 2006 |
| Las Vegas II, NV | 48,850 | | 3,354 | 5,411 | 373 | 3,355 | 5,203 | 8,558 | 2,058 | 2006 |
| Las Vegas III, NV | 74,200 | | 1,171 | 10,034 | 58 | 1,171 | 10,092 | 11,263 | 115 | 2016 |
| Las Vegas IV, NV | 71,217 | | 1,116 | 8,575 | 10 | 1,116 | 8,585 | 9,701 | 103 | 2016 |
| Las Vegas V, NV | 107,226 | | 1,460 | 9,560 | 24 | 1,460 | 9,584 | 11,044 | 65 | 2016 |
| Las Vegas VI, NV | 94,482 | | 1,386 | 12,299 | 1 | 1,386 | 12,300 | 13,686 | 27 | 2016 |
| Baldwin, NY | 61,380 | | 1,559 | 7,685 | 589 | 1,559 | 8,274 | 9,833 | 338 | 2015 |
| Bronx I, NY | 69,183 | | 2,014 | 11,411 | 988 | 2,014 | 10,807 | 12,821 | 2,164 | 2010 |
| Bronx II, NY | 99,046 | | | 28,289 | 1,685 | | 29,439 | 29,439 | 4,665 | 2011 |
| Bronx III, NY | 105,940 | | 6,459 | 36,180 | 162 | 6,460 | 31,995 | 38,455 | 5,239 | 2011 |
| Bronx IV, NY | 75,030 | | | 22,074 | 116 | | 19,535 | 19,535 | 3,211 | 2011 |
| Bronx V, NY | 54,733 | | | 17,556 | 184 | | 15,628 | 15,628 | 2,572 | 2011 |
| Bronx VI, NY | 45,970 | | | 16,803 | 356 | | 15,127 | 15,127 | 2,466 | 2011 |
| Bronx VII, NY | 78,625 | 8,423 | | 22,512 | 173 | | 22,794 | 22,794 | 3,496 | 2012 |
| Bronx VIII, NY | 30,550 | 2,957 | 1,245 | 6,137 | 157 | 1,251 | 6,324 | 7,575 | 974 | 2012 |
| Bronx IX, NY | 148,040 | 22,952 | 7,967 | 39,279 | 1,245 | 7,967 | 40,524 | 48,491 | 6,041 | 2012 |
| Bronx X, NY | 159,855 | 26,464 | 9,090 | 44,816 | 417 | 9,090 | 45,233 | 54,323 | 6,382 | 2012 |
| Bronx XI, NY | 46,457 | | | 17,130 | 203 | | 17,333 | 17,333 | 1,269 | 2014 |
| Bronx XII, NY | 90,300 | | | 31,603 | | | 31,602 | 31,602 | 517 | 2016 |
| Brooklyn I, NY | 57,510 | | 1,795 | 10,172 | 308 | 1,795 | 9,064 | 10,859 | 1,800 | 2010 |
| Brooklyn II, NY | 60,920 | | 1,601 | 9,073 | 485 | 1,601 | 8,260 | 9,861 | 1,666 | 2010 |
| Brooklyn III, NY | 41,625 | | 2,772 | 13,570 | 137 | 2,772 | 13,790 | 16,562 | 2,269 | 2011 |
| Brooklyn IV, NY | 37,467 | | 2,283 | 11,184 | 159 | 2,284 | 11,406 | 13,690 | 1,883 | 2011 |
| Brooklyn V, NY | 47,020 | | 2,374 | 11,636 | 92 | 2,374 | 11,782 | 14,156 | 1,930 | 2011 |
| Brooklyn VI, NY | 75,640 | | 4,210 | 20,638 | 87 | 4,211 | 20,832 | 25,043 | 3,411 | 2011 |
| Brooklyn VII, NY | 72,725 | | 5,604 | 27,452 | 158 | 5,604 | 27,774 | 33,378 | 4,558 | 2011 |
| Brooklyn VIII, NY | 61,555 | | 4,982 | 24,561 | 81 | 4,982 | 24,642 | 29,624 | 2,094 | 2014 |
| Brooklyn IX, NY | 46,980 | | 2,966 | 14,620 | 64 | 2,966 | 14,684 | 17,650 | 1,249 | 2014 |
| Brooklyn X, NY | 56,000 | | 3,739 | 7,703 | 2,805 | 4,885 | 9,362 | 14,247 | 280 | 2015 |
| Brooklyn XI, NY | 109,846 | | 10,093 | 35,385 | 21 | 10,093 | 35,406 | 45,499 | 1,031 | 2016 |
| Holbrook, NY | 60,397 | | 2,029 | 10,737 | 50 | 2,029 | 10,787 | 12,816 | 372 | 2015 |
| Jamaica I, NY | 88,385 | | 2,043 | 11,658 | 2,256 | 2,043 | 11,192 | 13,235 | 4,059 | 2001 |
| Jamaica II, NY | 92,805 | | 5,391 | 26,413 | 328 | 5,391 | 26,884 | 32,275 | 4,391 | 2011 |
| Long Island City, NY | 88,825 | | 5,700 | 28,101 | 33 | 5,700 | 28,134 | 33,834 | 1,864 | 2014 |
| New Rochelle I, NY | 43,587 | | 1,673 | 4,827 | 1,168 | 1,673 | 5,347 | 7,020 | 1,674 | 2005 |
| New Rochelle II, NY | 63,220 | | 3,167 | 2,713 | 412 | 3,762 | 18,958 | 22,720 | 2,898 | 2012 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| North Babylon, NY | 78,341 | 225 | 2,514 | 4,178 | 568 | 5,544 | 6,112 | 2,455 | 1998 |
| Patchogue, NY | 47,649 | 1,141 | 5,624 | 42 | 1,141 | 5,666 | 6,807 | 392 | 2014 |
| Queens I, NY | 74,238 | 5,158 | 12,339 | 752 | 5,158 | 13,091 | 18,249 | 454 | 2015 |
| Queens II, NY | 91,100 | 6,208 | 25,815 | 1 | 6,208 | 25,816 | 32,024 | 755 | 2016 |
| Riverhead, NY | 38,340 | 1,068 | 1,149 | 201 | 1,068 | 1,105 | 2,173 | 475 | 2005 |
| Southold, NY | 59,645 | 2,079 | 2,238 | 302 | 2,079 | 2,136 | 4,215 | 869 | 2005 |
| Staten Island, NY | 96,573 | 1,919 | 9,463 | 316 | 1,919 | 9,779 | 11,698 | 1,090 | 2013 |
| Tuckahoe, NY | 50,878 | 2,363 | 17,411 | 262 | 2,363 | 11,902 | 14,265 | 1,935 | 2011 |
| West Hempstead, NY | 83,995 | 2,237 | 11,030 | 135 | 2,237 | 11,165 | 13,402 | 1,526 | 2012 |
| White Plains, NY | 85,864 | 3,295 | 18,049 | 992 | 3,295 | 16,549 | 19,844 | 2,983 | 2011 |
| Woodhaven, NY | 50,665 | 2,015 | 11,219 | 74 | 2,015 | 9,995 | 12,010 | 1,640 | 2011 |
| Wyckoff, NY | 60,290 | 1,961 | 11,113 | 307 | 1,961 | 9,938 | 11,899 | 1,894 | 2010 |
| Yorktown, NY | 78,815 | 2,382 | 11,720 | 175 | 2,382 | 11,909 | 14,291 | 1,957 | 2011 |
| Cleveland I, OH | 46,000 | 525 | 2,592 | 265 | 524 | 2,508 | 3,032 | 920 | 2005 |
| Cleveland II, OH | 58,325 | 290 | 1,427 | 221 | 289 | 1,397 | 1,686 | 525 | 2005 |
| Columbus I, OH | 71,905 | 1,234 | 3,151 | 134 | 1,239 | 2,809 | 4,048 | 981 | 2006 |
| Columbus II, OH | 36,409 | 769 | 3,788 | 121 | 769 | 3,909 | 4,678 | 274 | 2014 |
| Columbus III, OH | 51,200 | 326 | 1,607 | 104 | 326 | 1,711 | 2,037 | 119 | 2014 |
| Columbus IV, OH | 60,950 | 443 | 2,182 | 86 | 443 | 2,268 | 2,711 | 158 | 2014 |
| Columbus V, OH | 74,925 | 838 | 4,128 | 79 | 838 | 4,207 | 5,045 | 291 | 2014 |
| Columbus VI, OH | 63,725 | 701 | 3,454 | 81 | 701 | 3,535 | 4,236 | 244 | 2014 |
| Grove City, OH | 89,290 | 1,756 | 4,485 | 277 | 1,761 | 4,144 | 5,905 | 1,407 | 2006 |
| Hilliard, OH | 89,290 | 1,361 | 3,476 | 255 | 1,366 | 3,243 | 4,609 | 1,117 | 2006 |
| Lakewood, OH | 39,332 | 405 | 854 | 617 | 405 | 1,315 | 1,720 | 949 | 1989 |
| Lewis Center, OH | 77,774 | 1,056 | 5,206 | 129 | 1,056 | 5,335 | 6,391 | 368 | 2014 |
| Middleburg Heights, OH | 93,200 | 63 | 704 | 2,275 | 332 | 2,353 | 2,685 | 1,017 | 1980 |
| North Olmsted I, OH | 48,665 | 63 | 704 | 1,517 | 214 | 1,734 | 1,948 | 757 | 1979 |
| North Olmsted II, OH | 47,850 | 290 | 1,129 | 1,219 | 469 | 2,023 | 2,492 | 1,550 | 1988 |
| North Randall, OH | 80,297 | 515 | 2,323 | 3,213 | 898 | 4,288 | 5,186 | 1,892 | 1998 |
| Reynoldsburg, OH | 67,245 | 1,290 | 3,295 | 295 | 1,295 | 3,135 | 4,430 | 1,098 | 2006 |
| Strongsville, OH | 43,683 | 570 | 3,486 | 406 | 570 | 3,059 | 3,629 | 910 | 2007 |
| Warrensville Heights, OH | 90,281 | 525 | 766 | 3,218 | 935 | 3,386 | 4,321 | 1,394 | 1980 |
| Westlake, OH | 62,750 | 509 | 2,508 | 224 | 508 | 2,344 | 2,852 | 904 | 2005 |
| Conshohocken, PA | 81,255 | 1,726 | 8,508 | 162 | 1,726 | 8,670 | 10,396 | 1,192 | 2012 |
| Exton, PA | 57,750 | 541 | 2,668 | 117 | 519 | 2,807 | 3,326 | 379 | 2012 |
| Langhorne, PA | 65,150 | 1,019 | 5,023 | 289 | 1,019 | 5,312 | 6,331 | 715 | 2012 |
| Levittown, PA | 76,130 | 926 | 5,296 | 1,258 | 926 | 4,853 | 5,779 | 1,833 | 2001 |
| Malvern, PA | 18,848 | 2,959 | 18,198 | 1,600 | 2,959 | 19,797 | 22,756 | 1,634 | 2013 |
| Montgomeryville, PA | 84,145 | 975 | 4,809 | 210 | 975 | 5,019 | 5,994 | 699 | 2012 |
| Norristown, PA | 61,556 | 662 | 3,142 | 773 | 638 | 4,045 | 4,683 | 694 | 2011 |
| Philadelphia I, PA | 96,176 | 1,461 | 8,334 | 1,830 | 1,461 | 6,820 | 8,281 | 2,618 | 2001 |
| Philadelphia II, PA | 68,279 | 1,012 | 4,990 | 160 | 1,012 | 5,150 | 6,162 | 463 | 2014 |
| Exeter, RI | 41,275 | 547 | 2,697 | 106 | 547 | 2,803 | 3,350 | 195 | 2014 |
| Johnston, RI | 77,275 | 1,061 | 5,229 | 75 | 1,061 | 5,304 | 6,365 | 368 | 2014 |
| Wakefield, RI | 45,745 | 823 | 4,058 | 35 | 823 | 4,093 | 4,916 | 281 | 2014 |
| Woonsocket, RI | 72,700 | 1,049 | 5,172 | 114 | 1,049 | 5,286 | 6,335 | 367 | 2014 |
| Antioch, TN | 75,985 | 588 | 4,906 | 347 | 588 | 4,486 | 5,074 | 1,580 | 2005 |
| Nashville I, TN | 107,790 | 405 | 3,379 | 755 | 405 | 3,545 | 3,950 | 1,210 | 2005 |
| Nashville II, TN | 83,416 | 593 | 4,950 | 210 | 593 | 4,466 | 5,059 | 1,608 | 2005 |
| Nashville III, TN | 101,525 | 416 | 3,469 | 265 | 416 | 3,401 | 3,817 | 1,202 | 2006 |
| Nashville IV, TN | 102,450 | 992 | 8,274 | 374 | 992 | 7,406 | 8,398 | 2,610 | 2006 |

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|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Buildings & Improvements | Land | | Buildings & Improvements | Land | Total | | |
| Nashville V, TN | 74,560 | 2,457 | 895 | 4,311 | 104 | 895 | 4,415 | 5,310 | 238 | 2015 |
| Nashville VI, TN | 72,486 | | 2,749 | 8,443 | 85 | 2,749 | 8,528 | 11,277 | 293 | 2015 |
| Allen, TX | 62,710 | | 714 | 3,519 | 98 | 714 | 3,617 | 4,331 | 511 | 2012 |
| Austin I, TX | 59,645 | | 2,239 | 2,038 | 255 | 2,239 | 1,944 | 4,183 | 668 | 2005 |
| Austin II, TX | 64,625 | (A) | 734 | 3,894 | 355 | 738 | 3,687 | 4,425 | 1,199 | 2006 |
| Austin III, TX | 70,560 | | 1,030 | 5,468 | 265 | 1,035 | 5,074 | 6,109 | 1,623 | 2006 |
| Austin IV, TX | 65,358 | | 862 | 4,250 | 197 | 862 | 4,447 | 5,309 | 397 | 2014 |
| Austin V, TX | 67,850 | | 1,050 | 5,175 | 208 | 1,050 | 5,383 | 6,433 | 389 | 2014 |
| Austin VI, TX | 62,770 | | 1,150 | 5,669 | 160 | 1,150 | 5,829 | 6,979 | 406 | 2014 |
| Austin VII, TX | 71,023 | | 1,429 | 6,263 | 79 | 1,429 | 6,342 | 7,771 | 218 | 2015 |
| Austin VIII, TX | 61,075 | | 2,935 | 7,007 | 42 | 2,935 | 7,049 | 9,984 | 170 | 2016 |
| Bryan, TX | 60,400 | | 1,394 | 1,268 | 359 | 1,396 | 1,390 | 2,786 | 448 | 2005 |
| Carrollton, TX | 77,420 | | 661 | 3,261 | 124 | 661 | 3,385 | 4,046 | 431 | 2012 |
| Cedar Park, TX | 89,050 | | 3,350 | 7,950 | 27 | 3,350 | 7,977 | 11,327 | 206 | 2016 |
| College Station, TX | 26,550 | | 812 | 740 | 196 | 813 | 749 | 1,562 | 247 | 2005 |
| Cypress, TX | 58,181 | | 360 | 1,773 | 140 | 360 | 1,913 | 2,273 | 273 | 2012 |
| Dallas I, TX | 58,582 | | 2,475 | 2,253 | 401 | 2,475 | 2,207 | 4,682 | 780 | 2005 |
| Dallas II, TX | 79,023 | | 940 | 4,635 | 199 | 940 | 4,834 | 5,774 | 481 | 2013 |
| Dallas III, TX | 83,229 | | 2,608 | 12,857 | 179 | 2,608 | 13,036 | 15,644 | 859 | 2014 |
| Dallas IV, TX | 114,550 | | 2,369 | 11,850 | 57 | 2,369 | 11,907 | 14,276 | 674 | 2015 |
| Dallas V, TX | 54,473 | | | 11,604 | 81 | | 11,685 | 11,685 | 527 | 2015 |
| Denton, TX | 60,846 | | 553 | 2,936 | 224 | 569 | 2,665 | 3,234 | 838 | 2006 |
| Fort Worth I, TX | 50,446 | | 1,253 | 1,141 | 262 | 1,253 | 1,167 | 2,420 | 398 | 2005 |
| Fort Worth II, TX | 72,900 | | 868 | 4,607 | 362 | 874 | 4,301 | 5,175 | 1,407 | 2006 |
| Fort Worth III, TX | 80,445 | | 1,000 | 4,928 | 66 | 1,000 | 4,994 | 5,994 | 291 | 2015 |
| Fort Worth IV, TX | 77,654 | | 1,274 | 7,693 | 26 | 1,274 | 7,719 | 8,993 | 168 | 2016 |
| Frisco I, TX | 50,854 | | 1,093 | 3,148 | 178 | 1,093 | 2,868 | 3,961 | 987 | 2005 |
| Frisco II, TX | 71,399 | | 1,564 | 4,507 | 163 | 1,564 | 4,056 | 5,620 | 1,405 | 2005 |
| Frisco III, TX | 74,765 | | 1,147 | 6,088 | 549 | 1,154 | 5,831 | 6,985 | 1,857 | 2006 |
| Frisco IV, TX | 76,000 | | 719 | 4,072 | 266 | 719 | 3,780 | 4,499 | 760 | 2010 |
| Frisco V, TX | 74,415 | | 1,159 | 5,714 | 116 | 1,159 | 5,830 | 6,989 | 514 | 2014 |
| Frisco VI, TX | 69,176 | | 1,064 | 5,247 | 114 | 1,064 | 5,361 | 6,425 | 375 | 2014 |
| Garland I, TX | 70,100 | | 751 | 3,984 | 532 | 767 | 3,925 | 4,692 | 1,269 | 2006 |
| Garland II, TX | 68,425 | | 862 | 4,578 | 250 | 862 | 4,231 | 5,093 | 1,310 | 2006 |
| Grapevine, TX | 77,294 | | 1,211 | 8,559 | 109 | 1,211 | 8,668 | 9,879 | 183 | 2016 |
| Houston III, TX | 61,590 | | 575 | 524 | 337 | 576 | 749 | 1,325 | 281 | 2005 |
| Houston IV, TX | 43,750 | | 960 | 875 | 557 | 961 | 1,231 | 2,192 | 377 | 2005 |
| Houston V, TX | 125,280 | | 1,153 | 6,122 | 1,042 | 991 | 6,439 | 7,430 | 1,923 | 2006 |
| Houston VI, TX | 54,690 | | 575 | 524 | 5,733 | 983 | 4,936 | 5,919 | 881 | 2011 |
| Houston VII, TX | 46,991 | | 681 | 3,355 | 140 | 681 | 3,495 | 4,176 | 549 | 2012 |
| Houston VIII, TX | 54,219 | | 1,294 | 6,377 | 307 | 1,294 | 6,684 | 7,978 | 943 | 2012 |
| Houston IX, TX | 51,208 | | 296 | 1,459 | 107 | 296 | 1,566 | 1,862 | 225 | 2012 |
| Humble, TX | 70,702 | | 706 | 5,727 | 62 | 706 | 5,789 | 6,495 | 200 | 2015 |
| Katy, TX | 71,308 | | 1,329 | 6,552 | 72 | 1,329 | 6,624 | 7,953 | 647 | 2013 |
| Keller, TX | 61,885 | | 890 | 4,727 | 240 | 890 | 4,351 | 5,241 | 1,418 | 2006 |
| Lewisville I, TX | 67,340 | | 476 | 2,525 | 379 | 492 | 2,468 | 2,960 | 780 | 2006 |
| Lewisville II, TX | 127,659 | | 1,464 | 7,217 | 291 | 1,464 | 7,508 | 8,972 | 799 | 2013 |

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|---------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|
| Lewisville III, TX | 101,872 | 1,307 | 15,025 | 126 | 1,307 | 15,151 | 16,458 | 409 | 2016 |
| Little Elm I, TX | 60,065 | 892 | 5,529 | 85 | 892 | 5,614 | 6,506 | 157 | 2016 |
| Little Elm II, TX | 96,896 | 1,219 | 9,864 | 57 | 1,219 | 9,921 | 11,140 | 257 | 2016 |
| Mansfield I, TX | 63,025 | 837 | 4,443 | 258 | 843 | 4,121 | 4,964 | 1,344 | 2006 |
| Mansfield II, TX | 58,025 | 662 | 3,261 | 139 | 662 | 3,400 | 4,062 | 495 | 2012 |
| Mansfield III, TX | 70,995 | 947 | 4,703 | 154 | 947 | 4,857 | 5,804 | 47 | 2016 |
| McKinney I, TX | 47,020 | 1,632 | 1,486 | 193 | 1,634 | 1,439 | 3,073 | 497 | 2005 |
| McKinney II, TX | 70,050 | 855 | 5,076 | 184 | 857 | 4,635 | 5,492 | 1,531 | 2006 |
| McKinney III, TX | 53,148 | 652 | 3,213 | 61 | 652 | 3,274 | 3,926 | 209 | 2014 |
| North Richland Hills, TX | 57,200 | 2,252 | 2,049 | 234 | 2,252 | 1,905 | 4,157 | 648 | 2005 |
| Pearland, TX | 72,050 | 450 | 2,216 | 198 | 450 | 2,414 | 2,864 | 338 | 2012 |
| Richmond, TX | 102,278 | 1,437 | 7,083 | 175 | 1,437 | 7,258 | 8,695 | 721 | 2013 |
| Roanoke, TX | 59,860 | 1,337 | 1,217 | 166 | 1,337 | 1,157 | 2,494 | 394 | 2005 |
| San Antonio I, TX | 73,509 | 2,895 | 2,635 | 352 | 2,895 | 2,456 | 5,351 | 839 | 2005 |
| San Antonio II, TX | 73,230 | 1,047 | 5,558 | 197 | 1,052 | 5,062 | 6,114 | 1,566 | 2006 |
| San Antonio III, TX | 71,775 | 996 | 5,286 | 277 | 996 | 4,841 | 5,837 | 1,468 | 2007 |
| San Antonio IV, TX | 61,500 | 829 | 3,891 | 71 | 829 | 3,962 | 4,791 | 36 | 2016 |
| Spring, TX | 72,751 | 580 | 3,081 | 259 | 580 | 2,849 | 3,429 | 929 | 2006 |
| Murray I, UT | 60,280 | 3,847 | 1,017 | 482 | 3,848 | 1,283 | 5,131 | 487 | 2005 |
| Murray II, UT | 71,621 | 2,147 | 567 | 521 | 2,147 | 917 | 3,064 | 324 | 2005 |
| Salt Lake City I, UT | 56,446 | 2,695 | 712 | 519 | 2,696 | 1,045 | 3,741 | 378 | 2005 |
| Salt Lake City II, UT | 51,676 | 2,074 | 548 | 402 | 1,937 | 785 | 2,722 | 298 | 2005 |
| Alexandria, VA | 114,100 | 2,812 | 13,865 | 224 | 2,812 | 14,089 | 16,901 | 2,008 | 2012 |
| Arlington, VA | 96,144 | 6,836 | 9,843 | 95 | 6,836 | 9,938 | 16,774 | 609 | 2015 |
| Burke Lake, VA | 91,667 | 2,093 | 10,940 | 1,155 | 2,093 | 10,499 | 12,592 | 1,971 | 2011 |
| Fairfax, VA | 73,265 | 2,276 | 11,220 | 289 | 2,276 | 11,509 | 13,785 | 1,569 | 2012 |
| Fredericksburg I, VA | 69,475 | 1,680 | 4,840 | 316 | 1,680 | 4,483 | 6,163 | 1,460 | 2005 |
| Fredericksburg II, VA | 61,057 | 1,757 | 5,062 | 348 | 1,758 | 4,718 | 6,476 | 1,557 | 2005 |
| Leesburg, VA | 85,503 | 1,746 | 9,894 | 168 | 1,746 | 8,774 | 10,520 | 1,414 | 2011 |
| Manassas, VA | 72,745 | 860 | 4,872 | 188 | 860 | 4,396 | 5,256 | 860 | 2010 |
| McLearen, VA | 68,960 | 1,482 | 8,400 | 176 | 1,482 | 7,421 | 8,903 | 1,420 | 2010 |
| Vienna, VA | 55,064 | 2,300 | 11,340 | 132 | 2,300 | 11,472 | 13,772 | 1,571 | 2012 |
| Divisional Offices | | | | 404 | | 404 | 404 | 68 | |
| | 32,858,399 | 628,399 | 2,895,211 | 264,975 | 649,744 | 2,928,275 | 3,578,019 | 558,191 | |

(A) This store is part of the YSI 33 Loan portfolio, with a balance of \$9,860 as of December 31, 2016.

(B) Depreciation on the buildings and improvements is recorded on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which range from five to 39 years.

Activity in storage properties during 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in thousands):

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Storage properties* | | |

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| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| Balance at beginning of year | \$ | 3,467,032 | \$ | 3,117,198 |
| Acquisitions & improvements | | 490,980 | | 344,775 |
| Fully depreciated assets | | (61,232) | | (13,493) |
| Dispositions and other | | | | (33,921) |
| Construction in progress | | 101,400 | | 52,473 |
| Balance at end of year | \$ | 3,998,180 | \$ | 3,467,032 |
| Accumulated depreciation* | | | | |
| Balance at beginning of year | \$ | 594,049 | \$ | 492,069 |
| Depreciation expense | | 138,547 | | 122,076 |
| Fully depreciated assets | | (61,232) | | (13,493) |
| Dispositions and other | | | | (6,603) |
| Balance at end of year | \$ | 671,364 | \$ | 594,049 |
| Storage properties, net | \$ | 3,326,816 | \$ | 2,872,983 |

* These amounts include equipment that is housed at the Company's stores which is excluded from Schedule III above.

CubeSmart

Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

(dollars in thousands)

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Earnings before fixed charges: | | | | | |
| Add: | | | | | |
| (Loss) income from continuing operations | \$ (13,276) | \$ 10,409 | \$ 26,366 | \$ 78,756 | \$ 88,376 |
| Fixed charges - per below | 44,329 | 44,109 | 50,470 | 48,760 | 57,689 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Capitalized interest | (185) | (851) | (1,328) | (2,550) | (4,563) |
| Earnings before fixed charges | 30,868 | 53,667 | 75,508 | 124,966 | 141,502 |
| Fixed charges: | | | | | |
| Interest expense (including amortization of premiums and discounts related to indebtedness) * | 43,994 | 43,108 | 48,992 | 46,060 | 52,976 |
| Capitalized interest | 185 | 851 | 1,328 | 2,550 | 4,563 |
| Estimate of interest within rental expense | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Total Fixed Charges | 44,329 | 44,109 | 50,470 | 48,760 | 57,689 |
| Income allocated to preferred shareholders | 6,008 | 6,008 | 6,008 | 6,008 | 5,045 |
| Total combined fixed charges and preferred distributions | 50,337 | 50,117 | 56,478 | 54,768 | 62,734 |
| Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (a) | 0.61 | 1.07 | 1.34 | 2.28 | 2.26 |

* Includes amounts reported in discontinued operations

(a) In fiscal 2012, earnings were insufficient to cover combined fixed charges and preferred distributions. The Company must generate additional earnings of \$19.5 million to achieve a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1:1 in fiscal 2012.

CubeSmart L.P.

Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

(dollars in thousands)

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Earnings before fixed charges: | | | | | |
| Add: | | | | | |
| (Loss) income from continuing operations | \$ (13,276) | \$ 10,409 | \$ 26,366 | \$ 78,756 | \$ 88,376 |
| Fixed charges - per below | 44,329 | 44,109 | 50,470 | 48,760 | 57,689 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Capitalized interest | (185) | (851) | (1,328) | (2,550) | (4,563) |
| Earnings before fixed charges | 30,868 | 53,667 | 75,508 | 124,966 | 141,502 |
| Fixed charges: | | | | | |
| Interest expense (including amortization of premiums and discounts related to indebtedness) * | 43,994 | 43,108 | 48,992 | 46,060 | 52,976 |
| Capitalized interest | 185 | 851 | 1,328 | 2,550 | 4,563 |
| Estimate of interest within rental expense | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Total Fixed Charges | 44,329 | 44,109 | 50,470 | 48,760 | 57,689 |
| Income allocated to preferred shareholders | 6,008 | 6,008 | 6,008 | 6,008 | 5,045 |
| Total combined fixed charges and preferred distributions | 50,337 | 50,117 | 56,478 | 54,768 | 62,734 |
| Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (a) | 0.61 | 1.07 | 1.34 | 2.28 | 2.26 |

* Includes amounts reported in discontinued operations

(a) In fiscal 2012, earnings were insufficient to cover combined fixed charges and preferred distributions. The Company must generate additional earnings of \$19.5 million to achieve a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1:1 in fiscal 2012.

| Subsidiary | Jurisdiction of Organization |
|--|------------------------------|
| 186 Jamaica Ave TRS, LLC | Delaware |
| 186 JAMAICA AVE, LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE 2 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE BORDEAUX SUB, LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE CHATTANOOGA SUB, LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE FL SUB LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE GA SUB LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE GOODLETTSVILLE I SUB, G.P. | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE GOODLETTSVILLE II SUB, G.P. | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE GRANDVILLE SUB, LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE KNOXVILLE I SUB, G.P. | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE KNOXVILLE II SUB, G.P. | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE KNOXVILLE III SUB, G.P. | Delaware |
| 191 III Cube LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE MA SUB LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE MI SUB LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE MURFREESBORO SUB, LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE NC SUB LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE NEW BEDFORD SUB, LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE OLD HICKORY SUB, LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SC SUB LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 1 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 2 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 3 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 4 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 5 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 6 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 7 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE SUB HOLDINGS 8 LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE TN SUB LLC | Delaware |
| 191 III CUBE TRINITY SUB, LLC | Delaware |
| 2225 46TH ST, LLC | Delaware |
| 2301 TILLOTSON AVE, LLC | Delaware |
| 251 JAMAICA AVE, LLC | Delaware |
| 2880 Exterior St, LLC | Delaware |
| 3068 CROPSEY AVENUE, LLC | Delaware |
| 444 55TH STREET HOLDINGS TRS, LLC | Delaware |
| 444 55TH STREET HOLDINGS, LLC | Delaware |
| 444 55TH STREET VENTURE, LLC | Delaware |
| 444 55TH STREET, LLC | Delaware |
| 5 Old Lancaster Associates, LLC | Pennsylvania |
| CONSHOHOCKEN GP II, LLC | Delaware |
| CS FLORIDA AVENUE, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SDP EVERETT BORROWER, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SDP Everett, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SDP WALTHAM BORROWER, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SDP WALTHAM, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SJM E 92ND STREET OWNER, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SJM E 92ND STREET, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SNL New York Ave TRS, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SNL NEW YORK AVE, LLC | Delaware |
| CS SNL OPERATING COMPANY, LLC | Delaware |
| CS VENTURE I, LLC | Delaware |

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| Subsidiary | Jurisdiction of Organization |
|--|------------------------------|
| CS WALPOLE, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF Limited Partnership | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF NORTHEAST CT, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF NORTHEAST MA, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF NORTHEAST RI, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF NORTHEAST SUB HOLDINGS LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF NORTHEAST TRS, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF NORTHEAST VENTURE LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF NORTHEAST VT, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE HHF TRS, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE III TN ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE III TRS 2 LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE III TRS LLC | Delaware |
| CUBE VENTURE GP, LLC | Delaware |
| CubeSmart | Maryland |
| CubeSmart Asset Management, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART BARTOW, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART BOSTON ROAD, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART CLINTON, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART CYPRESS, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART EAST 135TH, LLC | Delaware |
| CubeSmart Management, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART SOUTHERN BLVD, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART SWISS AVE, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART TEMPLE HILLS, LLC | Delaware |
| CUBESMART TIMONIUM BORROWER, LLC | Delaware |
| CubeSmart Timonium, LLC | Delaware |
| CubeSmart TRS, Inc. | Ohio |
| CubeSmart, L.P. | Delaware |
| EAST COAST GP, LLC | Delaware |
| EAST COAST STORAGE PARTNERS, L.P. | Delaware |
| FREEHOLD MT, LLC | Delaware |
| LANGHORNE GP II, LLC | Delaware |
| Lantana Property Owner s Association, Inc. | Florida |
| MONTGOMERYVILLE GP II, LLC | Delaware |
| Old Lancaster Venture, L.P. | Pennsylvania |
| PSI Atlantic Austin TX, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Brockton MA, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Cornelius NC, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Haverhill MA, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Holbrook NY, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Humble TX, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Lawrence MA, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Lithia Springs GA, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Nashville TN, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic NPB FL, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Pineville NC, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic REIT, Inc. | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Surprise AZ, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic TRS, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Villa Rica GA, LLC | Delaware |
| PSI Atlantic Villa Rica Parcel Owner, LLC | Delaware |
| R STREET STORAGE ASSOCIATES, LLC | Maryland |
| SHIRLINGTON RD II, LLC | Delaware |

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| Subsidiary | Jurisdiction of Organization |
|---|------------------------------|
| SHIRLINGTON RD TRS, LLC | Delaware |
| SHIRLINGTON RD, LLC | Delaware |
| SOMERSET MT, LLC | Delaware |
| STORAGE PARTNERS OF CONSHOHOCKEN, L.P. | Delaware |
| Storage Partners of Freehold II, LLC | Delaware |
| Storage Partners of Langhorne II, LP | Delaware |
| STORAGE PARTNERS OF MONTGOMERYVILLE, L.P. | Delaware |
| STORAGE PARTNERS OF SOMERSET, LLC | Delaware |
| UNITED-HSRE I, L.P. | Delaware |
| U-Store-It Development LLC | Delaware |
| U-Store-It Trust Luxembourg S.ar.l. | Luxembourg |
| Wider Reach, LLC | Delaware |
| YSI HART TRS, INC | Delaware |
| YSI I LLC | Delaware |
| YSI II LLC | Delaware |
| YSI X GP LLC | Delaware |
| YSI X LP | Delaware |
| YSI X LP LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XV LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XX GP LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XX LP | Delaware |
| YSI XX LP LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XXX LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XXXI, LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XXXIII, LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XXXIIIA, LLC | Delaware |
| YSI XXXVII, LLC | Delaware |

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of

CubeSmart:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-194661) on Form S-3 of CubeSmart and CubeSmart, L.P. and (Nos. 333-211787, 333-167623, 333-143126, 333-143125, 333-143124 and 333-119987) on Form S-8 of CubeSmart of our reports dated February 17, 2017, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of CubeSmart and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and the related financial statement schedule, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, which reports appear in the accompanying Form 10-K of CubeSmart and CubeSmart, L.P. Our report dated February 17, 2017, contains an explanatory paragraph that states that the Company changed its method for reporting discontinued operations as of January 1, 2014.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 17, 2017

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Partners of

CubeSmart, L.P.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-194661-01) on Form S-3 of CubeSmart and CubeSmart, L.P. and (Nos. 333-211787, 333-167623, 333-143126, 333-143125, 333-143124 and 333-119987) on Form S-8 of CubeSmart of our reports dated February 17, 2017, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of CubeSmart, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), capital, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and the related financial statement schedule, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, which reports appear in the accompanying Form 10-K of CubeSmart and CubeSmart, L.P. Our report dated February 17, 2017, contains an explanatory paragraph that states that the Company changed its method for reporting discontinued operations as of January 1, 2014.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 17, 2017

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Christopher P. Marr, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of CubeSmart;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

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5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Trustees (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Christopher P. Marr
Christopher P. Marr
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER

PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Timothy M. Martin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of CubeSmart;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

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5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Trustees (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Timothy M. Martin
Timothy M. Martin
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Christopher P. Marr, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of CubeSmart L.P.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

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5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Trustees (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Christopher P. Marr
Christopher P. Marr
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER

PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Timothy M. Martin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of CubeSmart L.P.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

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5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Trustees (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Timothy M. Martin
Timothy M. Martin
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of

the

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The undersigned, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of CubeSmart (the Company), each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(a) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the Report) filed on the date hereof with the Securities and Exchange Commission fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(b) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Christopher P. Marr
Christopher P. Marr
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

/s/ Timothy M. Martin
Timothy M. Martin
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of

the

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The undersigned, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of CubeSmart L.P. (the Company), each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(a) The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the Report) filed on the date hereof with the Securities and Exchange Commission fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(b) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Christopher P. Marr
Christopher P. Marr
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

/s/ Timothy M. Martin
Timothy M. Martin
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 17, 2017

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of common shares and preferred shares of CubeSmart and debt securities of CubeSmart, L.P. (the Operating Partnership), and the qualification and taxation of CubeSmart as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code).

This discussion is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations and does not provide a detailed discussion of any state, local or foreign tax considerations. The discussion does not address all aspects of taxation that may be relevant to particular investors in light of their personal investment or tax circumstances, or to certain types of investors that are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, such as insurance companies, regulated investment companies, REITs, tax-exempt organizations (except to the limited extent discussed below under Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders), financial institutions or broker-dealers, non-U.S. individuals and foreign corporations (except to the limited extent discussed below under Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders), an entity treated as a U.S. corporation on account of the inversion rules, and other persons subject to special tax rules. This summary deals only with investors who hold common shares or preferred shares of CubeSmart or debt securities of the Operating Partnership as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This discussion is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, tax advice.

The information in this summary is based on the Code, current, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, the legislative history of the Code, current administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS), including its practices and policies as endorsed in private letter rulings, which are not binding on the IRS, and existing court decisions. Future legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations and court decisions could change current law or adversely affect existing interpretations of current law. Any change could apply retroactively. We have not obtained any rulings from the IRS concerning the tax treatment of the matters discussed in this summary. Therefore, it is possible that the IRS could challenge the statements in this summary, which do not bind the IRS or the courts, and that a court could agree with the IRS.

We urge you to consult your own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences to you of ownership of common shares or preferred shares of CubeSmart and debt securities of the Operating Partnership, and of CubeSmart's election to be taxed as a REIT. Specifically, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the federal, state, local, foreign, and other tax consequences of such ownership and election, and regarding potential changes in applicable tax laws.

Taxation of CubeSmart***Qualification of CubeSmart as a REIT***

CubeSmart elected to be taxed as a REIT under the U.S. federal income tax laws beginning with its short taxable year ended December 31, 2004. CubeSmart believes that, beginning with such short taxable year, it has been organized and has operated in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code and intends to continue to operate in such a manner. However, there can be no assurance that CubeSmart has qualified or will remain qualified as a REIT.

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CubeSmart's continued qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon its ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, certain qualification tests set forth in the U.S. federal income tax laws. Those qualification tests involve the percentage of income that CubeSmart earns from specified sources, the percentage of its assets that falls within specified categories, the diversity of its share ownership, and the percentage of its earnings that CubeSmart distributes. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of CubeSmart's operations for any particular taxable year will satisfy such requirements. For a discussion of the tax consequences of its failure to qualify as a REIT, see [Requirements for Qualification](#) [Failure to Qualify](#) below.

Pursuant to CubeSmart's declaration of trust, CubeSmart's board of trustees has the authority to make any tax elections on its behalf that, in its sole judgment, are in CubeSmart's best interest. This authority includes the ability to revoke or otherwise terminate CubeSmart's status as a REIT. CubeSmart's board of trustees has the authority

under its declaration of trust to make these elections without the necessity of obtaining the approval of CubeSmart's shareholders. In addition, CubeSmart's board of trustees has the authority to waive any restrictions and limitations contained in its declaration of trust that are intended to preserve CubeSmart's status as a REIT during any period in which its board of trustees has determined not to pursue or preserve CubeSmart's status as a REIT.

Taxation of CubeSmart as a REIT

The sections of the Code relating to qualification and operation as a REIT, and the U.S. federal income taxation of a REIT, are highly technical and complex. The following discussion sets forth only the material aspects of those sections. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions and the related rules and regulations.

If CubeSmart qualifies as a REIT, it generally will not be subject to federal income tax on the taxable income that it distributes to its shareholders. The benefit of that tax treatment is that it avoids the double taxation, or taxation at both the corporate and shareholder levels, that generally results from owning shares in a corporation. However, CubeSmart will be subject to federal tax in the following circumstances:

- CubeSmart is subject to the corporate federal income tax on any taxable income, including net capital gain that it does not distribute to shareholders during, or within a specified time period after, the calendar year in which the income is earned.
- CubeSmart may be subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax on any items of tax preference, including any deductions of net operating losses.
- CubeSmart is subject to tax, at the highest corporate rate, on net income from the sale or other disposition of property acquired through foreclosure (foreclosure property) that it holds primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, and other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property.
- CubeSmart is subject to a 100% tax on net income from sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, that it holds primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.
- If CubeSmart fails to satisfy one or both of the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, as described below under Requirements for Qualification Gross Income Tests, but nonetheless continues to qualify as a REIT because it meets other requirements, CubeSmart will be subject to a 100% tax on: the greater of the amount by which it fails the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test multiplied, in either case, by a fraction intended to reflect its profitability.

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- If CubeSmart fails to distribute during a calendar year at least the sum of: (1) 85% of its REIT ordinary income for the year, (2) 95% of its REIT capital gain net income for the year, and (3) any undistributed taxable income required to be distributed from earlier periods, then CubeSmart will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the amount it actually distributed.

- If CubeSmart fails any of the asset tests, as described below under Requirements for Qualification Asset Tests, other than certain de minimis failures, but its failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, and it nonetheless maintains its REIT qualification because of specified cure provisions, CubeSmart will pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or 35% of the net income from the nonqualifying assets during the period in which it failed to satisfy the asset tests.

The amount of gain on which CubeSmart will pay tax generally is the lesser of the amount of gain that it recognizes at the time of the sale or disposition, and the amount of gain that it would have recognized if it had sold the asset at the time CubeSmart acquired it.

- If CubeSmart fails to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification, other than the gross income tests and the asset tests, and such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, it will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure.
- CubeSmart may elect to retain its net long-term capital gain and pay income tax on such gain.
- CubeSmart will be subject to a 100% excise tax on transactions with a taxable REIT subsidiary that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis.
- If CubeSmart acquires any asset from a C corporation (a corporation that generally is subject to full corporate-level tax) in a transaction in which the adjusted basis of the assets in CubeSmart's hands is determined by reference to the adjusted tax basis of the asset in the hands of the C corporation, CubeSmart will pay tax at the highest regular corporate rate then applicable if it recognizes gain on the sale or disposition of the asset during the 5-year period after it acquires the asset, unless the C corporation elects to treat the assets as if they were sold for their fair market value at the time of CubeSmart's acquisition.
- CubeSmart may be required to pay monetary penalties to the IRS in certain circumstances, including if it fails to meet record-keeping requirements intended to monitor its compliance with rules relating to the composition of a REIT's shareholders, as described below in Requirements for Qualification - Recordkeeping Requirements.
- The earnings of CubeSmart's lower-tier entities that are subchapter C corporations, including taxable REIT subsidiaries, are subject to federal corporate income tax.

In addition, we may be subject to a variety of taxes, including payroll taxes and state, local and foreign income, property and other taxes on our assets and operations. We could also be subject to tax in situations and on transactions not presently contemplated.

Requirements for Qualification

To qualify as a REIT, CubeSmart must elect to be treated as a REIT, and CubeSmart must meet various (a) organizational requirements, (b) gross income tests, (c) asset tests, and (d) annual distribution requirements.

Organizational Requirements. A REIT is a corporation, trust or association that meets each of the following requirements:

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- 1) It is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
- 2) Its beneficial ownership is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
- 3) It would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 860 of the Code;
- 4) It is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to special provisions of the U.S. federal income tax laws;
- 5) At least 100 persons are beneficial owners of its shares or ownership certificates (determined without reference to any rules of attribution);
- 6) Not more than 50% in value of its outstanding shares or ownership certificates is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals, which the U.S. federal income tax laws define to include certain entities, during the last half of any taxable year;
- 7) It elects to be a REIT, or has made such election for a previous taxable year which has not been revoked or terminated, and satisfies all relevant filing and other administrative requirements established by the IRS that must be met to elect and maintain REIT status;

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8) It uses a calendar year for U.S. federal income tax purposes and complies with the recordkeeping requirements of the U.S. federal income tax laws; and

9) It meets certain other qualifications, tests described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets and the distribution of its income.

CubeSmart must meet requirements 1 through 4, 8 and 9 during its entire taxable year and must meet requirement 5 during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. CubeSmart's declaration of trust provides for restrictions regarding the ownership and transfer of its shares of beneficial interest that are intended to assist CubeSmart in continuing to satisfy requirements 5 and 6. However, these restrictions may not ensure that CubeSmart will, in all cases, be able to satisfy these requirements. The provisions of the declaration of trust restricting the ownership and transfer of its shares of beneficial interest are described in *Description of Our Shares* Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer.

For purposes of determining share ownership under requirement 6, an individual generally includes a supplemental unemployment compensation benefits plan, a private foundation, or a portion of a trust permanently set aside or used exclusively for charitable purposes. An individual, however, generally does not include a trust that is a qualified employee pension or profit sharing trust under the U.S. federal income tax laws, and beneficiaries of such a trust will be treated as holding CubeSmart's shares in proportion to their actuarial interests in the trust for purposes of requirement 6. CubeSmart believes it has issued sufficient shares of beneficial interest with enough diversity of ownership to satisfy requirements 5 and 6 set forth above.

To monitor compliance with the share ownership requirements, CubeSmart is required to maintain records regarding the actual ownership of its shares. To do so, CubeSmart must demand written statements each year from the record holders of certain percentages of its shares in which the record holders are to disclose the actual owners of the shares (the persons required to include in gross income the dividends paid by us). A list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with this demand must be maintained as part of CubeSmart's records. Failure by CubeSmart to comply with these record-keeping requirements could subject CubeSmart to monetary penalties. If CubeSmart satisfies these requirements and has no reason to know that condition (6) is not satisfied, CubeSmart will be deemed to have satisfied such condition. A shareholder that fails or refuses to comply with the demand is required by Treasury Regulations to submit a statement with its tax return disclosing the actual ownership of the shares and other information.

Qualified REIT Subsidiaries. A corporation that is a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a corporation separate from its parent REIT. A qualified REIT subsidiary is a corporation, all of the capital stock of which is owned by the REIT and that has not elected to be a taxable REIT subsidiary. All assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of a qualified REIT subsidiary are treated as assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of the REIT. Thus, in applying the requirements described herein, any qualified REIT subsidiary that CubeSmart owns will be ignored, and all assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of such subsidiary will be treated as its assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit.

Partnership Subsidiaries. An unincorporated domestic entity, such as a partnership or limited liability company that has a single owner, generally is not treated as an entity separate from its parent for U.S. federal income tax purposes. An unincorporated domestic entity with two or more owners is generally treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership, the REIT is treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership and as earning its allocable share of the gross income of the partnership for

purposes of the applicable REIT qualification tests. Thus, CubeSmart's proportionate share of the assets, liabilities and items of income of the Operating Partnership and any other partnership, joint venture, or limited liability company that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes in which CubeSmart acquires an interest, directly or indirectly (Partnership Subsidiary), is treated as CubeSmart's assets and gross income for purposes of applying the various REIT qualification requirements.

Taxable REIT Subsidiaries. A REIT is permitted to own up to 100% of the stock of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax, and state and local income tax where applicable, as a regular C corporation. The subsidiary and the REIT must jointly elect to treat the subsidiary as a taxable REIT subsidiary. In addition, if a taxable REIT subsidiary owns, directly or indirectly, securities representing 35% or more of the vote or value of a subsidiary corporation, that subsidiary will also be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. Several provisions regarding the arrangements between a REIT and its taxable REIT

subsidiaries ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to an appropriate level of U.S. federal income taxation. For example, the taxable REIT subsidiary rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a taxable REIT subsidiary to its parent REIT. Further, the rules impose a 100% excise tax on transactions between a taxable REIT subsidiary and its parent REIT or the REIT's tenants that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis, and, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, on income imputed to a taxable REIT subsidiary, for services rendered to or on behalf of CubeSmart, the Operating Partnership, any qualified REIT subsidiary, or a Partnership Subsidiary. CubeSmart may engage in activities indirectly through a taxable REIT subsidiary that would jeopardize its REIT status if CubeSmart engaged in the activities directly. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary of CubeSmart may provide services to unrelated parties which might produce income that does not qualify under the gross income tests described below. A taxable REIT subsidiary may also engage in other activities that, if conducted by CubeSmart directly, could result in the receipt of non-qualified income or the ownership of non-qualified assets or the imposition of the 100% tax on income from prohibited transactions. See description below under Prohibited Transactions.

Gross Income Tests. CubeSmart must satisfy two gross income tests annually to maintain its qualification as a REIT. First, at least 75% of its gross income for each taxable year must consist of defined types of income that CubeSmart derives, directly or indirectly, from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property or qualified temporary investment income. Qualifying income for purposes of that 75% gross income test generally includes:

- rents from real property;
- interest on debt secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property (including certain types of mortgage-backed securities);
- for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, interest on mortgage loans secured by both real and personal property if the fair market value of such personal property does not exceed 15% of the total fair market value of all property securing the loans;
- dividends or other distributions on, and gain from the sale of, shares in other REITs (excluding dividends from its taxable REIT subsidiaries);
- gain from the sale of real estate assets, except effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, for gain from a nonqualified publicly offered REIT debt instrument (as defined below);
- income and gain derived from foreclosure property; and
- income derived from the temporary investment of new capital that is attributable to the issuance of CubeSmart's shares of beneficial interest or a public offering of its debt with a maturity date of at least five years and

that CubeSmart receives during the one-year period beginning on the date on which it receives such new capital.

Second, in general, at least 95% of CubeSmart's gross income for each taxable year must consist of income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, other types of interest and dividends (including dividends from its taxable REIT subsidiaries), gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, or any combination of these.

Gross income from the sale of property that CubeSmart holds primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business is excluded from both the numerator and the denominator in both income tests. See *Prohibited Transactions*. In addition, certain gains from hedging transactions and certain foreign currency gains will be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator for purposes of one or both of the income tests. See *Hedging Transactions*, and *Foreign Currency Gain*.

Rents from Real Property. Rent that CubeSmart receives from its real property will qualify as rents from real property, which is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests, only if the following conditions are met:

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First, the rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. Participating rent, however, will qualify as rents from real property if it is based on percentages of receipts or sales and the percentages are fixed at the time the leases are entered into, are not renegotiated during the term of the leases in a manner that has the effect of basing percentage rent on income or profits, and conform with normal business practice.

Second, CubeSmart must not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the stock of any corporate tenant or the assets or net profits of any tenant, referred to as a related party tenant, other than a taxable REIT subsidiary. The constructive ownership rules generally provide that, if 10% or more in value of its shares is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for any person, CubeSmart is considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for such person. CubeSmart does not own any stock or any assets or net profits of any tenant directly. However, because the constructive ownership rules are broad and it is not possible to monitor continually direct and indirect transfers of its shares, no absolute assurance can be given that such transfers or other events of which CubeSmart has no knowledge will not cause CubeSmart to own constructively 10% or more of a tenant (or a subtenant, in which case only rent attributable to the subtenant is disqualified) other than a taxable REIT subsidiary at some future date.

Under an exception to the related-party tenant rule described in the preceding paragraph, rent that CubeSmart receives from a taxable REIT subsidiary will qualify as rents from real property as long as (1) at least 90% of the leased space in the property is leased to persons other than taxable REIT subsidiaries and related-party tenants, and (2) the amount paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary to rent space at the property is substantially comparable to rents paid by other tenants of the property for comparable space. The substantially comparable requirement must be satisfied when the lease is entered into, when it is extended, and when the lease is modified, if the modification increases the rent paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary. If the requirement that at least 90% of the leased space in the related property is rented to unrelated tenants is met when a lease is entered into, extended, or modified, such requirement will continue to be met as long as there is no increase in the space leased to any taxable REIT subsidiary or related party tenant. Any increased rent attributable to a modification of a lease with a taxable REIT subsidiary in which CubeSmart owns directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting power or value of the stock (a controlled taxable REIT subsidiary) will not be treated as rents from real property.

Third, the rent attributable to the personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property must not be greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease. The rent attributable to personal property under a lease is the amount that bears the same ratio to total rent under the lease for the taxable year as the average of the fair market values of the leased personal property at the beginning and at the end of the taxable year bears to the average of the aggregate fair market values of both the real and personal property covered by the lease at the beginning and at the end of such taxable year (the personal property ratio). With respect to each of its leases, CubeSmart believes that the personal property ratio generally is less than 15%. Where that is not, or may in the future not be, the case, CubeSmart believes that any income attributable to personal property will not jeopardize its ability to qualify as a REIT. There can be no assurance, however, that the IRS would not challenge CubeSmart's calculation of a personal property ratio, or that a court would not uphold such assertion. If such a challenge were successfully asserted, CubeSmart could fail to satisfy the 75% or 95% gross income test and thus lose its REIT status.

Fourth, CubeSmart cannot furnish or render non-customary services to the tenants of its properties, or manage or operate its properties, other than through an independent contractor who is adequately compensated and from whom CubeSmart does not derive or receive any income. However, CubeSmart need not provide services through an independent contractor, but instead may provide services directly to its tenants, if the services are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not considered to be provided for the tenants' convenience. In addition, CubeSmart may provide a minimal amount of non-customary services to the tenants of a property, other than through an independent contractor, as long as its income from the services does not exceed 1% of its income from the related property.

Finally, CubeSmart may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries, which may provide non-customary services to CubeSmart's tenants without tainting CubeSmart's rents from the related properties. CubeSmart has not performed, and does not intend to perform, any services other than customary ones for its tenants, other than services provided through independent contractors or taxable REIT subsidiaries.

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Tenants may be required to pay, in addition to base rent, reimbursements for certain amounts CubeSmart is obligated to pay to third parties (such as a lessee's proportionate share of a property's operational or capital expenses), penalties for nonpayment or late payment of rent or additions to rent. These and other similar

payments should qualify as rents from real property. To the extent they do not, they should be treated as interest that qualifies for the 95% gross income test.

If a portion of the rent CubeSmart receives from a property does not qualify as rents from real property because the rent attributable to personal property exceeds 15% of the total rent for a taxable year, the portion of the rent attributable to personal property will not be qualifying income for purposes of either the 75% or 95% gross income test. Thus, if rent attributable to personal property, plus any other income that is nonqualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, during a taxable year exceeds 5% of its gross income during the year, CubeSmart would lose its REIT status, unless CubeSmart qualified for certain statutory relief provisions. By contrast, in the following circumstances, none of the rent from a lease of property would qualify as rents from real property: (1) the rent is considered based on the income or profits of the tenant; (2) the lessee is a related party tenant or fails to qualify for the exception to the related-party tenant rule for qualifying taxable REIT subsidiaries; or (3) CubeSmart furnishes non-customary services to the tenants of the property, or manages or operates the property, other than through a qualifying independent contractor or a taxable REIT subsidiary. In any of these circumstances, CubeSmart could lose its REIT status, unless CubeSmart qualified for certain statutory relief provisions, because it would be unable to satisfy either the 75% or 95% gross income test.

Interest. The term interest generally does not include any amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, if the determination of the amount depends in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term interest solely because it is based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Furthermore, to the extent that interest from a loan that is based on the profit or net cash proceeds from the sale of the property securing the loan constitutes a shared appreciation provision, income attributable to such participation feature will be treated as gain from the sale of the secured property.

Prohibited Transactions. A REIT will incur a 100% tax on the net income derived from any sale or other disposition of property, other than foreclosure property, that the REIT holds primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Whether a REIT holds an asset primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business depends, however, on the facts and circumstances in effect from time to time, including those related to a particular asset. A safe harbor to the characterization of the sale of property by a REIT as a prohibited transaction and the 100% prohibited transaction tax is available if the following requirements are met:

- the REIT has held the property for not less than four years;
- the aggregate expenditures made by the REIT, or any partner of the REIT, during the four-year period preceding the date of the sale that are includable in the basis of the property do not exceed 30% of the selling price of the property;
- either (1) during the year in question, the REIT did not make more than seven sales of property other than foreclosure property or sales to which Section 1033 of the Code applied, (2) the aggregate adjusted bases of all such properties sold by the REIT during the year did not exceed 10% of the aggregate bases of all of the assets of the REIT at the beginning of the year, (3) the aggregate fair market value of all such properties sold by the REIT during the year

did not exceed 10% of the aggregate fair market value of all of the assets of the REIT at the beginning of the year, (4) (i) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, the aggregate adjusted bases of all such properties sold by the REIT during the year did not exceed 20% of the aggregate bases of all of the assets of the REIT at the beginning of the year and (ii) the average annual percentage of such properties sold by the REIT compared to all the REIT's assets (measured by adjusted tax bases) in the current and two prior years did not exceed 10%, or (5) (i) the aggregate fair market value of all such properties sold by the REIT during the year did not exceed 20% of the aggregate fair market value of all assets of the REIT at the beginning of the year and (ii) the average annual percentage of such properties sold by the REIT compared to all the REIT's assets (measured by fair market value) in the current and two prior years did not exceed 10%;

- in the case of property not acquired through foreclosure or lease termination, the REIT has held the property for at least four years for the production of rental income; and
- if the REIT has made more than seven sales of non-foreclosure property during the taxable year, substantially all of the marketing and development expenditures with respect to the property were

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made through an independent contractor (or, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, a taxable REIT subsidiary) from whom the REIT derives no income.

CubeSmart intends to hold properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation, to engage in the business of acquiring, developing, owning and operating properties, and to make occasional sales of properties as are consistent with its investment objective. CubeSmart cannot assure you, however, that it can comply with the safe-harbor provisions that would prevent the imposition of the 100% tax or that it will avoid owning property that may be characterized as property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. The 100% tax does not apply to gains from the sale of property that is held through a taxable REIT subsidiary or other taxable corporation, although such income will be subject to tax in the hands of that corporation at regular corporate tax rates. CubeSmart may, therefore, form or acquire a taxable REIT subsidiary to hold and dispose of those properties it concludes may not fall within the safe-harbor provisions.

Foreclosure Property. CubeSmart will be subject to tax at the maximum corporate rate on any net income from foreclosure property, other than income that otherwise would be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Foreclosure property is any real property, including interests in real property, and any personal property incident to such real property:

- that is acquired by a REIT as the result of the REIT having bid on such property at foreclosure, or having otherwise reduced such property to ownership or possession by agreement or process of law, after there was a default or default was imminent on a lease of such property or on indebtedness that such property secured;
- for which the related loan or leased property was acquired by the REIT at a time when the default was not imminent or anticipated; and
- for which the REIT makes a proper election to treat the property as foreclosure property.

A REIT will not be considered to have foreclosed on a property where the REIT takes control of the property as a mortgagee-in-possession and cannot receive any profit or sustain any loss except as a creditor of the mortgagor. Property generally ceases to be foreclosure property at the end of the third taxable year following the taxable year in which the REIT acquired the property (or longer if an extension is granted by the Secretary of the Treasury). This period (as extended, if applicable) terminates, and foreclosure property ceases to be foreclosure property on the first day:

- on which a lease is entered into for the property that, by its terms, will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test, or any amount is received or accrued, directly or indirectly, pursuant to a lease entered into on or after such day that will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test;

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- on which any construction takes place on the property, other than completion of a building or, any other improvement, where more than 10% of the construction was completed before default became imminent; or
- which is more than 90 days after the day on which the REIT acquired the property and the property is used in a trade or business which is conducted by the REIT, other than through an independent contractor from whom the REIT itself does not derive or receive any income.

Any gain from the sale of property for which a foreclosure property election has been made will not be subject to the 100% tax on gains from prohibited transactions described above, even if the property is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Income and gain from foreclosure property are qualifying income for the 75% and 95% gross income tests.

Hedging Transactions. From time to time, CubeSmart enters into hedging transactions with respect to its assets or liabilities. CubeSmart's hedging activities may include entering into interest rate swaps, caps, and floors, options to purchase such items, and futures and forward contracts. Income and gain from hedging transactions will be excluded from gross income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests. A hedging transaction means either (1) any transaction entered into in the normal course of its trade or business primarily to manage the risk of interest

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rate, price changes, or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made, or ordinary obligations incurred or to be incurred, to acquire or carry real estate assets or (2) any transaction entered into primarily to manage the risk of currency fluctuations with respect to any item of income or gain that would be qualifying income under the 75% or 95% gross income test (or any property which generates such income or gain). CubeSmart will be required to clearly identify any such hedging transaction before the close of the day on which it was acquired, originated, or entered into and to satisfy other identification requirements. No assurance can be given that its hedging activities will not give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of either or both of the gross income tests, and will not adversely affect CubeSmart's ability to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, if CubeSmart has entered into a hedging transaction described in (1) or (2), and a portion of the hedged indebtedness or property is extinguished or disposed of and, in connection with such extinguishment or disposition, CubeSmart enters into a new clearly identified hedging transaction (a New Hedge), income from the applicable hedge and income from the New Hedge (including gain from the disposition of such New Hedge) will not be treated as gross income for purposes of the 95% and 75% gross income tests.

Foreign Currency Gain. Certain foreign currency gains will be excluded from gross income for purposes of one or both of the gross income tests. Real estate foreign exchange gain will be excluded from gross income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Real estate foreign exchange gain generally includes foreign currency gain attributable to any item of income or gain that is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, foreign currency gain attributable to the acquisition or ownership of (or becoming or being the obligor under) obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property and certain foreign currency gain attributable to certain qualified business units of a REIT. Passive foreign exchange gain will be excluded from gross income for purposes of the 95% gross income test. Passive foreign exchange gain generally includes real estate foreign exchange gain as described above, and also includes foreign currency gain attributable to any item of income or gain that is qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test and foreign currency gain attributable to the acquisition or ownership of (or becoming or being the obligor under) debt obligations. Because passive foreign exchange gain includes real estate foreign exchange gain, real estate foreign exchange gain is excluded from gross income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income test. These exclusions for real estate foreign exchange gain and passive foreign exchange gain do not apply to foreign currency gain derived from dealing, or engaging in substantial and regular trading, in securities. Such gain is treated as nonqualifying income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests.

Failure to Satisfy Gross Income Tests. If CubeSmart fails to satisfy one or both of the gross income tests for any taxable year, CubeSmart nevertheless may qualify as a REIT for that year if it qualifies for relief under certain provisions of the U.S. federal income tax laws. Those relief provisions will be available if:

- CubeSmart's failure to meet those tests is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect; and
- following such failure for any taxable year, a schedule of the sources of its income is filed with the IRS in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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CubeSmart cannot predict, however, whether any failure to meet these tests will qualify for the relief provisions. As discussed above in Taxation of CubeSmart as a REIT, even if the relief provisions apply, CubeSmart would incur a 100% tax on the gross income attributable to the greater of (1) the amount by which it fails the 75% gross income test, or (2) the excess of 95% of its gross income over the amount of gross income qualifying under the 95% gross income test, multiplied, in either case, by a fraction intended to reflect its profitability.

Asset Tests. To maintain its qualification as a REIT, CubeSmart also must satisfy the following asset tests at the end of each quarter of each taxable year.

First, at least 75% of the value of CubeSmart's total assets must consist of:

- cash or cash items, including certain receivables;
- government securities;
- interests in real property, including leaseholds and options to acquire real property and leaseholds;

- effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015: (i) personal property leased in connection with real property to the extent that the rents from personal property are treated as rent from real property for purposes of the 75% income test, and (ii) debt instruments issued by publicly offered REITs;
- interests in mortgages on real property (including certain mortgage-backed securities) and, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, interests in mortgage loans secured by both real and personal property if the fair market value of such personal property does not exceed 15% of the total fair market value of all property securing the loans;
- stock in other REITs; and
- investments in stock or debt instruments during the one year period following its receipt of new capital that CubeSmart raises through equity offerings or public offerings of debt with at least a five year term.

Second, of CubeSmart's investments not included in the 75% asset class, the value of its interest in any one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of its total assets, or the 5% asset test.

Third, of CubeSmart's investments not included in the 75% asset class, CubeSmart may not own more than 10% of the voting power or value of any one issuer's outstanding securities, or the 10% vote test and 10% value test, respectively.

Fourth, not more than 25% (20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) of the value of CubeSmart's assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Fifth, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, not more than 25% of the value of CubeSmart's total assets may be represented by nonqualified publicly offered REIT debt instruments. Nonqualified publicly offered REIT debt instruments are debt instruments issued by publicly offered REITs that are not secured by a mortgage on real property.

For purposes of the 5% asset test, the 10% vote test and 10% value test, the term securities does not include stock in another REIT, equity or debt securities of a qualified REIT subsidiary or taxable REIT subsidiary, mortgage loans that constitute real estate assets, or equity interests in a partnership. The term securities, however, generally includes debt securities issued by a partnership or another REIT, except that for purposes of the 10% value test, the term securities does not include:

- Any straight debt security, which is defined as a written unconditional promise to pay on demand or on a specified date a sum certain in money if (i) the debt is not convertible, directly or indirectly, into stock, and (ii) the

interest rate and interest payment dates are not contingent on profits, the borrower's discretion, or similar factors.

Straight debt securities do not include any securities issued by a partnership or a corporation in which CubeSmart or any controlled taxable REIT subsidiary hold non- straight debt securities that have an aggregate value of more than 1% of the issuer's outstanding securities. However, straight debt securities include debt subject to the following contingencies: (1) a contingency relating to the time of payment of interest or principal, as long as either (i) there is no change to the effective yield of the debt obligation, other than a change to the annual yield that does not exceed the greater of 0.25% or 5% of the annual yield, or (ii) neither the aggregate issue price nor the aggregate face amount of the issuer's debt obligations held by CubeSmart exceeds \$1 million and no more than 12 months of unaccrued interest on the debt obligations can be required to be prepaid; and (2) a contingency relating to the time or amount of payment upon a default or prepayment of a debt obligation, as long as the contingency is consistent with customary commercial practice.

- Any loan to an individual or an estate.
- Any section 467 rental agreement, other than an agreement with a related party tenant.
- Any obligation to pay rents from real property.

- Certain securities issued by governmental entities.
- Any security issued by a REIT.
- Any debt instrument issued by an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes in which CubeSmart is a partner to the extent of CubeSmart's proportionate interest in the debt and equity securities of the partnership.
- Any debt instrument issued by an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes not described in the preceding bullet points if at least 75% of the partnership's gross income, excluding income from prohibited transactions, is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test described above in Requirements for Qualification - Gross Income Tests.

For purposes of the 10% value test, its proportionate share of the assets of a partnership is its proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership, without regard to the securities described in the last two bullet points above.

Failure to Satisfy Asset Tests. CubeSmart will monitor the status of its assets for purposes of the various asset tests and will manage its portfolio in order to comply at all times with such tests. If CubeSmart fails to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter, it would not lose its REIT status if:

- CubeSmart satisfied the asset tests at the end of the preceding calendar quarter; and
- the discrepancy between the value of its assets and the asset test requirements arose from changes in the market values of its assets and was not wholly or partly caused by the acquisition of one or more non-qualifying assets.

If the failure to satisfy the asset tests results from an acquisition of securities or other property during a quarter, the failure can be cured by disposition of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. CubeSmart intends to maintain adequate records of the value of its assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests, and to take such other action within 30 days after the close of any quarter as may be required to cure any noncompliance. However, there can be no assurance that such other action will always be successful. If CubeSmart fails to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests within such time period, its status as a REIT would be lost.

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In the event that, at the end of any calendar quarter, CubeSmart violates the 5% asset test, the 10% vote test or the 10% value test described above, CubeSmart will not lose its REIT status if (i) the failure is de minimis (up to the lesser of 1% of its assets or \$10 million) and (ii) CubeSmart disposes of assets or otherwise complies with the asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies such failure. In the event the failure to meet the asset test is more than de minimis, CubeSmart will not lose its REIT status if (i) the failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, (ii) CubeSmart files a description of each asset causing the failure with the IRS, (iii) CubeSmart disposes of assets or otherwise complies with the asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter in which CubeSmart identifies the failure, and (iv) CubeSmart pays a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or 35% of the net income from the nonqualifying assets during the period in which it failed to satisfy the asset tests.

Annual Distribution Requirements. Each taxable year, CubeSmart must distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends and deemed distributions of retained capital gain, to its shareholders in an aggregate amount not less than the sum of

- 90% of its REIT taxable income, computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and its net capital gain or loss, and
- 90% of its after-tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property, minus
- the sum of certain items of non-cash income.

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Generally, CubeSmart must pay such distributions in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if either (a) CubeSmart declares the distribution before it timely files its U.S. federal income tax return for the year and pays the distribution on or before the first regular dividend payment date after such declaration or (b) CubeSmart declares the distribution in October, November, or December of the taxable year, payable to shareholders of record on a specified day in any such month, and CubeSmart actually pays the dividend before the end of January of the following year. In both instances, these distributions relate to its prior taxable year for purposes of the 90% distribution requirement.

In order for distributions to be counted towards CubeSmart's distribution requirement, and to provide a tax deduction to CubeSmart, for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2014, they must not be preferential dividends. A dividend is not a preferential dividend if it is *pro rata* among all outstanding shares within a particular class, and is in accordance with the preferences among the different classes of shares as set forth in CubeSmart's organizational documents. For all subsequent taxable years, so long as CubeSmart continues to be a publicly offered REIT, the preferential dividend rule will not apply.

To the extent that CubeSmart distributes at least 90%, but less than 100%, of its net taxable income, CubeSmart will be subject to tax at ordinary corporate tax rates on the retained portion. In addition, CubeSmart may elect to retain, rather than distribute, its net long-term capital gains and pay tax on such gains. In this case, CubeSmart would elect to have its shareholders include their proportionate share of such undistributed long-term capital gains in their income and receive a corresponding credit for their proportionate share of the tax paid by us. CubeSmart's shareholders would then increase their adjusted basis in their CubeSmart shares by the difference between the amount included in their long-term capital gains and the tax deemed paid with respect to their shares.

If CubeSmart fails to distribute during a calendar year, or by the end of January of the following calendar year in the case of distributions with declaration and record dates falling in the last three months of the calendar year, at least the sum of:

- 85% of its REIT ordinary income for the year,
- 95% of its REIT capital gain income for the year, and
- any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, CubeSmart will incur a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts CubeSmart actually distributed. In calculating the required distribution for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, the amount that CubeSmart is treated as having distributed is not reduced by any amounts not allowable in computing its taxable income for the taxable year and which were not allowable in computing its taxable income for any prior years. If CubeSmart so elects, it will be treated as having distributed any such retained amount for purposes of the 4% nondeductible excise tax described above.

It is possible that, from time to time, CubeSmart may experience timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses and the inclusion of that income and deduction of such expenses in arriving at its REIT taxable income. For example, because CubeSmart may deduct capital losses only to the extent of its capital gains, its REIT taxable income may exceed its economic income. Further, it is possible that, from time to time, CubeSmart may be allocated a share of net capital gain from a partnership in which CubeSmart owns an interest attributable to the sale of depreciated property that exceeds its allocable share of cash attributable to that sale. Although several types of non-cash income are excluded in determining the annual distribution requirement, CubeSmart will incur corporate income tax and the

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4% nondeductible excise tax with respect to those non-cash income items if CubeSmart does not distribute those items on a current basis. As a result of the foregoing, CubeSmart may have less cash than is necessary to distribute all of its taxable income and thereby avoid corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax imposed on certain undistributed income. In such a situation, CubeSmart may issue additional common or preferred shares, CubeSmart may borrow or may cause the Operating Partnership to arrange for short-term or possibly long-term borrowing to permit the payment of required distributions, or CubeSmart may pay dividends in the form of taxable in-kind distributions of property, including potentially, its shares.

Under certain circumstances, CubeSmart may be able to correct a failure to meet the distribution requirement for a year by paying deficiency dividends to its shareholders in a later year. CubeSmart may include such deficiency dividends in its deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Although CubeSmart may be able to avoid

income tax on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends, CubeSmart will be required to pay interest to the IRS based upon the amount of any deduction it takes for deficiency dividends.

Failure to Qualify

If CubeSmart were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year and no relief provision applied, CubeSmart would have the following consequences: CubeSmart would be subject to U.S. federal income tax and any applicable alternative minimum tax at regular corporate rates applicable to regular C corporations on its taxable income, determined without reduction for amounts distributed to shareholders. CubeSmart would not be required to make any distributions to shareholders. Unless CubeSmart qualified for relief under specific statutory provisions, it would not be permitted to elect taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which CubeSmart ceased to qualify as a REIT.

If CubeSmart fails to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification, other than the gross income tests and the asset tests, CubeSmart could avoid disqualification if its failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect and CubeSmart pays a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. In addition, there are relief provisions for a failure of the gross income tests and asset tests, as described in *Requirements for Qualification - Gross Income Tests* and *Requirements for Qualification - Asset Tests*. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances CubeSmart would be entitled to such statutory relief.

State and Local Taxes

We may be subject to taxation by various states and localities, including those in which we transact business or own property. The state and local tax treatment in such jurisdictions may differ from the U.S. federal income tax treatment described above.

Tax Aspects of Investments in the Operating Partnership and Subsidiary Partnerships

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to CubeSmart's direct or indirect investment in its Operating Partnership and any subsidiary partnerships or limited liability companies we form or acquire that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each individually referred to as a *Partnership* and, collectively, as *Partnerships*. The following discussion does not address state or local tax laws or any federal tax laws other than income tax laws.

Classification as Partnerships. CubeSmart is required to include in its income its distributive share of each *Partnership*'s income and to deduct its distributive share of each *Partnership*'s losses but only if such *Partnership* is classified for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a partnership (or an entity that is disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes if the entity has only one owner or member), rather than as a corporation or an association taxable as a corporation.

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An organization with at least two owners or members will be classified as a partnership, rather than as a corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes if it:

- is treated as a partnership under the Treasury regulations relating to entity classification (the check-the-box regulations); and
- is not a publicly traded partnership.

Under the check-the-box regulations, an unincorporated domestic entity with at least two owners or members may elect to be classified either as an association taxable as a corporation or as a partnership. If such an entity does not make an election, it generally will be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We intend that each Partnership will be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (or else a disregarded entity where there are not at least two separate beneficial owners).

A publicly traded partnership is a partnership whose interests are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market (or a substantial equivalent). A publicly traded partnership is generally treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but will not be so treated if, for each taxable year

beginning after December 31, 1987 in which it was classified as a publicly traded partnership, at least 90% of the partnership's gross income consisted of specified passive income, including real property rents (which includes rents that would be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, with certain modifications that make it easier for the rents to qualify for the 90% passive income exception), gains from the sale or other disposition of real property, interest, and dividends (the 90% passive income exception).

Treasury regulations provide limited safe harbors from treatment as a publicly traded partnership. Pursuant to one of those safe harbors (the private placement exclusion), interests in a partnership will not be treated as readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof if (1) all interests in the partnership were issued in a transaction or transactions that were not required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and (2) the partnership does not have more than 100 partners at any time during the partnership's taxable year. For the determination of the number of partners in a partnership, a person owning an interest in a partnership, grantor trust, or S corporation that owns an interest in the partnership is treated as a partner in the partnership only if (1) substantially all of the value of the owner's interest in the entity is attributable to the entity's direct or indirect interest in the partnership and (2) a principal purpose of the use of the entity is to permit the partnership to satisfy the 100-partner limitation. CubeSmart believes that each Partnership should qualify for the private placement exclusion.

We have not requested, and do not intend to request, a ruling from the IRS that the Partnerships will be classified as partnerships (or disregarded entities, if the entity has only one owner or member) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If for any reason a Partnership were taxable as a corporation, rather than as a partnership, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, CubeSmart may not be able to qualify as a REIT, unless it qualifies for certain relief provisions. See Requirements for Qualification Gross Income Tests and Requirements for Qualification Asset Tests. In addition, any change in a Partnership's status for tax purposes might be treated as a taxable event, in which case CubeSmart might incur tax liability without any related cash distribution. See Requirements for Qualification Annual Distribution Requirements. Further, items of income and deduction of such Partnership would not pass through to its partners, and its partners would be treated as shareholders for tax purposes. Consequently, such Partnership would be required to pay income tax at corporate rates on its net income, and distributions to its partners would constitute dividends that would not be deductible in computing such Partnership's taxable income.

Partners, Not the Partnerships, Subject to Tax. A partnership is not a taxable entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, except that, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, a partnership is liable for paying tax assessed pursuant to an audit adjustment unless the partnership elects to pass-through such audit adjustments to its partners. CubeSmart will therefore take into account its allocable share of each Partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits for each taxable year of the Partnership ending with or within CubeSmart's taxable year, even if CubeSmart receives no distribution from the Partnership for that year or a distribution less than CubeSmart's share of taxable income. Similarly, even if CubeSmart receives a distribution, CubeSmart may not be taxed on such distribution if the distribution does not exceed its adjusted tax basis in its interest in the distributing Partnership.

Partnership Allocations. Although a partnership agreement generally will determine the allocation of income and losses among partners, allocations will be disregarded for tax purposes if they do not comply with the provisions of the U.S. federal income tax laws governing partnership allocations. If an allocation is not recognized for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the item subject to the allocation will be reallocated in accordance with the partners' interests in the partnership, which will be determined by taking into account all of the facts and circumstances relating to the economic arrangement of the partners with respect to such item.

Tax Allocations With Respect to Contributed Properties. Income, gain, loss, and deduction attributable to (a) appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership or (b) property

revalued on the books of a partnership must be allocated in a manner such that each of a contributing partner or the partners at the time of a book revaluation, as applicable, are charged with, or benefits from, respectively, the unrealized gain or unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of such unrealized gain or unrealized loss, referred to as built-in gain or built-in loss, is generally equal to the difference between the fair market value of the contributed or revalued property at the time of contribution or revaluation and the adjusted tax basis of such property at that time, referred to as a book-tax difference. Such allocations are solely for U.S. federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners. The U.S. Treasury Department has issued regulations requiring partnerships to use a reasonable method for allocating items with respect to which there is a book-tax difference and outlining several reasonable allocation methods. Unless we, as general partner, select a different method, the Operating Partnership will

use the traditional method for allocating items with respect to which there is a book-tax difference. Depending upon the method chosen, (1) CubeSmart's tax depreciation deductions attributable to those properties may be lower than they would have been if the partnership had acquired those properties for cash and (2) in the event of a sale of such properties, CubeSmart could be allocated gain in excess of its corresponding economic or book gain. These allocations may cause CubeSmart to recognize taxable income in excess of cash proceeds received by us, which might adversely affect CubeSmart's ability to comply with the REIT distribution requirements or result in CubeSmart's shareholders recognizing additional dividend income without an increase in distributions.

Depreciation. Some assets in our Partnerships include appreciated property contributed by its partners. Assets contributed to a Partnership in a tax-free transaction generally retain the same depreciation method and recovery period as they had in the hands of the partner who contributed them to the partnership. Accordingly, the Partnership's depreciation deductions for such contributed real property are based on the historic tax depreciation schedules for the properties prior to their contribution to the Operating Partnership.

Basis in Partnership Interest. CubeSmart's adjusted tax basis in any partnership interest it owns generally will be:

- the amount of cash and the basis of any other property it contributes to the partnership;
- increased by its allocable share of the partnership's income (including tax-exempt income) and its allocable share of indebtedness of the partnership; and
- reduced, but not below zero, by its allocable share of the partnership's loss (excluding any non-deductible items), the amount of cash and the basis of property distributed to CubeSmart, and constructive distributions resulting from a reduction in its share of indebtedness of the partnership.

Loss allocated to CubeSmart in excess of its basis in a partnership interest will not be taken into account until CubeSmart again has basis sufficient to absorb the loss. A reduction of CubeSmart's share of partnership indebtedness will be treated as a constructive cash distribution to CubeSmart, and will reduce its adjusted tax basis in the partnership. Distributions, including constructive distributions, in excess of the basis of CubeSmart's partnership interest will constitute taxable income to CubeSmart. Such distributions and constructive distributions normally will be characterized as long-term capital gain.

Sale of a Partnership's Property. Generally, any gain realized by a Partnership on the sale of property that is a capital asset held for more than one year will be long-term capital gain, except for any portion of the gain treated as depreciation or cost recovery recapture. Any gain or loss recognized by a Partnership on the disposition of contributed or revalued properties will be allocated first to the partners who contributed the properties or who were partners at the time of revaluation, to the extent of their built-in gain or loss on those properties for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The partners' built-in gain or loss on contributed or revalued properties is the difference between the partners' proportionate share of the book value of those properties and the partners' tax basis allocable to those properties at the time of the

contribution or revaluation. Any remaining gain or loss recognized by the Partnership on the disposition of contributed or revalued properties, and any gain or loss recognized by the Partnership on the disposition of other properties, will be allocated among the partners in accordance with their percentage interests in the Partnership.

CubeSmart's share of any Partnership gain from the sale of inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the Partnership's trade or business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction subject to a 100% tax. Income from a prohibited transaction may have an adverse effect on CubeSmart's ability to satisfy the gross income tests for REIT status. See Requirements for Qualification - Gross Income Tests. CubeSmart does not presently intend to acquire or hold, or to allow any Partnership to acquire or hold, any property that is likely to be treated as inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of CubeSmart's, or the Partnership's, trade or business.

Taxation of Shareholders

Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders

The term U.S. shareholder means a holder of CubeSmart common shares or preferred shares that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation (including an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any of its states or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- any trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership, entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds CubeSmart common shares or preferred shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding CubeSmart common shares or preferred shares, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the consequences of the ownership and disposition of CubeSmart common shares or preferred shares by the partnership.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders on Distributions. As long as CubeSmart qualifies as a REIT, a taxable U.S. shareholder will be required to take into account as ordinary income distributions made out of CubeSmart's current or accumulated earnings and profits that CubeSmart does not designate as capital gain dividends or retained long-term capital gain. A U.S. shareholder will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations. Dividends paid to a U.S. shareholder generally will not qualify for the preferential tax rate for qualified dividend income (currently, a 20% maximum rate). Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends paid by domestic C corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations to most noncorporate U.S. shareholders. Because a REIT is not generally subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its REIT taxable income distributed to its shareholders, CubeSmart's dividends generally will not be eligible for the preferential tax rate on qualified dividend income. As a result, CubeSmart's ordinary REIT dividends will be taxed at the higher rate applicable to ordinary income. Currently, the highest marginal individual income tax rate on ordinary income is 39.6%. However, the preferential tax rate for qualified dividend income will apply to CubeSmart's ordinary REIT dividends, if any, that are (i) attributable to dividends received by CubeSmart from non-REIT corporations, such as our taxable REIT subsidiaries, and

(ii) attributable to income upon which CubeSmart has paid corporate income tax (e.g., to the extent that CubeSmart distributes less than 100% of CubeSmart's taxable income). In general, to qualify for the preferential tax rate on qualified dividend income, a U.S. shareholder must hold CubeSmart common shares or preferred shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the common shares or preferred shares become ex-dividend.

With respect to common shares, CubeSmart may distribute taxable dividends that are payable partly in cash and partly in CubeSmart common shares. Taxable U.S. shareholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividends as ordinary income to the extent of CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Any distribution CubeSmart declares in October, November, or December of any year that is payable to a U.S. shareholder of record on a specified date in any of those months will be treated as paid by CubeSmart and received by the U.S. shareholder on December 31 of the year, provided CubeSmart actually pays the distribution during January of the following calendar year.

Distributions to a U.S. shareholder which CubeSmart designates as capital gain dividends will generally be treated as long-term capital gain, without regard to the period for which the U.S. shareholder has held its common shares or preferred shares. In general, U.S. shareholders will be taxable on long term capital gains at a maximum rate of 20%, except that the portion of such gain that is attributable to depreciation recapture will be taxable at

the maximum rate of 25%. A corporate U.S. shareholder, however, may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

Effective for distributions paid or treated as being paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015, the aggregate amount of dividends that CubeSmart may designate as capital gain dividends or qualified dividend income with respect to any taxable year may not exceed the dividends paid by CubeSmart with respect to such taxable year, including dividends that are paid in the following taxable year and treated as having been paid with respect to such taxable year by being (1) declared before CubeSmart timely files its tax return for such taxable year and (2) paid with or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration.

CubeSmart may elect to retain and pay income tax on the net long-term capital gain that CubeSmart receives in a taxable year. In that case, a U.S. shareholder would be taxed on its proportionate share of CubeSmart's undistributed long-term capital gain. The U.S. shareholder would receive a credit or refund for its proportionate share of the tax CubeSmart paid. The U.S. shareholder would increase the basis in its common shares or preferred shares by the amount of its proportionate share of CubeSmart's undistributed long-term capital gain, minus its share of the tax CubeSmart paid.

A U.S. shareholder will not incur tax on a distribution in excess of CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits if the distribution does not exceed the adjusted basis of the U.S. shareholder's common shares or preferred shares. Instead, the distribution will reduce the adjusted basis of the shares, and any amount in excess of both CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits and the adjusted basis will be treated as capital gain, long-term capital gain if the shares have been held for more than one year, provided the shares are a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. shareholder.

Shareholders may not include in their individual income tax returns any of CubeSmart's net operating losses or capital losses. Instead, these losses are generally carried over by CubeSmart for potential offset against CubeSmart's future income. Taxable distributions from CubeSmart and gain from the disposition of common shares or preferred shares will not be treated as passive activity income; and, therefore, shareholders generally will not be able to apply any passive activity losses, such as losses from certain types of limited partnerships in which the shareholder is a limited partner, against such income. In addition, taxable distributions from CubeSmart and gain from the disposition of common shares or preferred shares generally will be treated as investment income for purposes of the investment interest limitations. CubeSmart will notify shareholders after the close of its taxable year as to the portions of the distributions attributable to that year that constitute ordinary income, return of capital, and capital gain.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders on the Disposition of Common and Preferred Shares

In general, a U.S. shareholder who is not a dealer in securities must treat any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of CubeSmart's common or preferred shares as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. shareholder has held the shares for more than one year, and otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss. In general, a U.S. shareholder will realize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the sum of the fair market value of any property and the amount of cash received in such disposition and the U.S. shareholder's adjusted tax basis. A U.S. shareholder's adjusted tax basis generally will equal the U.S. shareholder's acquisition cost, increased by the excess of net capital gains deemed distributed to the U.S. shareholder less tax deemed paid by it and reduced by any returns of capital. However, a U.S. shareholder must treat any loss upon a sale or exchange of common or preferred shares held by such shareholder for six months or less as a long-term capital loss to the extent of capital gain dividends and any actual or deemed distributions from CubeSmart that such U.S. shareholder treats as long-term capital gain. All or a portion of any loss that a U.S. shareholder realizes upon a taxable disposition of common or preferred shares may be disallowed if the U.S. shareholder purchases other common shares or preferred shares within 30 days before or after the disposition.

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If a U.S. shareholder recognizes a loss upon a subsequent disposition of CubeSmart shares in an amount that exceeds a prescribed threshold, it is possible that the provisions of Treasury regulations involving reportable transactions could apply, with a resulting requirement to separately disclose the loss generating transactions to the IRS. While these regulations are directed towards tax shelters, they are written broadly, and apply to transactions that would not typically be considered tax shelters. Significant penalties apply for failure to comply with these requirements. You should consult your tax advisor concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to the receipt or disposition of CubeSmart shares, or transactions that might be undertaken directly or indirectly by us.

Moreover, you should be aware that CubeSmart and other participants in transactions involving CubeSmart (including our advisors) might be subject to disclosure or other requirements pursuant to these regulations.

The tax-rate differential between capital gain and ordinary income for non-corporate taxpayers may be significant. A taxpayer generally must hold a capital asset for more than one year for gain or loss derived from its sale or exchange to be treated as long-term capital gain or loss. The highest marginal individual income tax rate is currently 39.6%. The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gain applicable to U.S. shareholders taxed at individual rates is 20%. The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gain from the sale or exchange of section 1250 property (i.e., generally, depreciable real property) is 25% to the extent the gain would have been treated as ordinary income if the property were section 1245 property (i.e., generally, depreciable personal property). CubeSmart generally may designate whether a distribution CubeSmart designates as capital gain dividends (and any retained capital gain that CubeSmart is deemed to distribute) is taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a 20% or 25% rate. The characterization of income as capital gain or ordinary income may affect the deductibility of capital losses. A non-corporate taxpayer may deduct capital losses not offset by capital gains against its ordinary income only up to a maximum of \$3,000 annually. A non-corporate taxpayer may carry unused capital losses forward indefinitely. A corporate taxpayer must pay tax on its net capital gain at corporate ordinary-income rates. A corporate taxpayer may deduct capital losses only to the extent of capital gains, with unused losses carried back three years and forward five years.

Redemption of Preferred Shares

Whenever we redeem any preferred shares, the treatment accorded to any redemption by us for cash (as distinguished from a sale, exchange or other disposition) of our preferred shares to a U.S. shareholder of such preferred shares can only be determined on the basis of the particular facts as to each holder at the time of redemption. In general, a U.S. shareholder of our preferred shares will recognize capital gain or loss measured by the difference between the amount received by the holder of such shares upon the redemption and such holder's adjusted tax basis in the preferred shares redeemed (provided the preferred shares are held as a capital asset) if such redemption (i) results in a complete termination of the holder's interest in all classes of our shares under Section 302(b)(3) of the Code, or (ii) is not essentially equivalent to a dividend with respect to the holder of the preferred shares under Section 302(b)(1) of the Code. In applying these tests, there must be taken into account not only the preferred shares being redeemed, but also such holder's ownership of other classes and series of our shares and any options (including stock purchase rights) to acquire any of the foregoing. The U.S. shareholder of our preferred shares also must take into account any such securities (including options) which are considered to be owned by such holder by reason of the constructive ownership rules set forth in Sections 318 and 302(c) of the Code.

If the U.S. shareholder of preferred shares owns (actually or constructively) none of our voting shares, or owns an insubstantial amount of our voting shares, based upon current law, it is probable that the redemption of preferred shares from such a holder would be considered to be not essentially equivalent to a dividend. However, whether a distribution is not essentially equivalent to a dividend depends on all of the facts and circumstances, and a U.S. shareholder of our preferred shares intending to rely on any of the tests in this or the preceding paragraph at the time of redemption should consult its tax advisor to determine their application to its particular situation. If the redemption does not meet any of the tests under Section 302 of the Code, then the redemption proceeds received from our preferred shares will be treated as a distribution on our shares as described under *Taxation of U.S. Shareholders* *Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders* *Taxation of U.S. Shareholders on Distributions*. If the redemption of a holder's preferred shares is taxed as a dividend, the adjusted basis of such holder's redeemed preferred shares will be transferred to any other shares held by the holder.

If the holder owns no other shares, under certain circumstances, such basis may be transferred to a related person, or it may be lost entirely.

With respect to a redemption of our preferred shares that is treated as a distribution with respect to our shares, which is not otherwise taxable as a dividend, the IRS has proposed Treasury regulations that would require any basis reduction associated with such a redemption to be applied on

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a share-by-share basis which could result in taxable gain with respect to some shares, even though the holder's aggregate basis for the shares would be sufficient to absorb the entire amount of the redemption distribution (in excess of any amount of such distribution treated as a dividend). Additionally, these proposed Treasury regulations would not permit the transfer of basis in the redeemed shares of the preferred shares to the remaining shares held (directly or indirectly) by the redeemed holder. Instead, the unrecovered basis in our preferred shares would be treated as a deferred loss to be recognized when certain conditions are satisfied. These proposed Treasury regulations would be effective for transactions that occur after the date the regulations are

published as final Treasury regulations. There can, however, be no assurance as to whether, when, and in what particular form such proposed Treasury regulations will ultimately be finalized.

Conversion of Our Preferred Shares into Common Shares.

Except as provided below, a U.S. shareholder generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the conversion of our preferred shares into our common shares. Except as provided below, a U.S. shareholder's basis and holding period in the common shares received upon conversion generally will be the same as those of the converted preferred shares (but the basis will be reduced by the portion of adjusted tax basis allocated to any fractional common share exchanged for cash). Any common shares received in a conversion that is attributable to accumulated and unpaid dividends on the converted preferred shares will be treated as a distribution on our shares as described above in *Taxation of U.S. Shareholders*, *Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders*, *Taxation of U.S. Shareholders on Distributions*. Cash received upon conversion in lieu of a fractional common share generally will be treated as a payment in a taxable exchange for such fractional common share, and gain or loss will be recognized on the receipt of cash in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the adjusted tax basis allocable to the fractional common share deemed exchanged. This gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. shareholder has held the preferred shares for more than one year. See *Taxation of U.S. Shareholders*, *Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders*, *Taxation of U.S. Shareholders on the Disposition of Common and Preferred Shares*. U.S. shareholders should consult with their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of any transaction by which such holder exchanges common shares received on a conversion of preferred shares for cash or other property.

Medicare Tax on Investment Income

Certain U.S. shareholders and U.S. Holders (as defined below) who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds may be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income which includes, among other things, dividends on shares, interest on debentures and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of shares or debentures, subject to certain exceptions. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of our common shares, preferred shares or debentures.

Information Reporting Requirements and Backup Withholding.

CubeSmart will report to its shareholders and to the IRS the amount of distributions CubeSmart pays during each calendar year and the amount of tax it withholds, if any. A shareholder may be subject to backup withholding at a rate of up to 28% with respect to distributions unless the holder:

- is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact; or
- provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding, and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

A shareholder who does not provide CubeSmart with its correct taxpayer identification number also may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. In addition, CubeSmart may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions to any shareholders who fail to certify their non-foreign status to CubeSmart. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against the shareholder's income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts and annuities, generally are exempt from U.S. federal income taxation. However, they are subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income. While many investments in real estate generate unrelated business taxable income, the IRS has issued a ruling that dividend distributions from a REIT to an exempt employee pension trust do not constitute unrelated business taxable income so long as the exempt employee pension trust does not otherwise use the shares of the REIT in an unrelated trade or business of the pension trust. Based on that ruling, amounts CubeSmart distributes to tax-exempt shareholders generally should not constitute unrelated business taxable income. However, if a

tax-exempt shareholder were to finance its acquisition of common shares or preferred shares with debt, a portion of the income it received from CubeSmart would constitute unrelated business taxable income pursuant to the debt-financed property rules. Furthermore, social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans that are exempt from taxation under special provisions of the U.S. federal income tax laws are subject to different unrelated business taxable income rules, which generally will require them to characterize distributions they receive from CubeSmart as unrelated business taxable income.

In certain circumstances, a qualified employee pension or profit-sharing trust that owns more than 10% of CubeSmart's shares of beneficial interest (by value) must treat a percentage of the dividends it receives from CubeSmart as unrelated business taxable income. Such percentage is equal to the gross income CubeSmart derives from an unrelated trade or business, determined as if CubeSmart were a pension trust, divided by its total gross income for the year in which it pays the dividends. This rule applies to a pension trust holding more than 10% of CubeSmart shares only if:

- the percentage of CubeSmart's dividends which the tax-exempt trust must treat as unrelated business taxable income is at least 5%;
- CubeSmart is a pension-held REIT, that is, CubeSmart qualifies as a REIT by reason of the modification of the rule requiring that no more than 50% of CubeSmart's shares of beneficial interest be owned by five or fewer individuals that allows the beneficiaries of the pension trust to be treated as holding CubeSmart's shares in proportion to their actuarial interests in the pension trust; and
- either: (i) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of CubeSmart's shares of beneficial interest; or (ii) one or more pension trusts each individually holding more than 10% of the value of CubeSmart's shares of beneficial interest collectively owns more than 50% of the value of CubeSmart's shares of beneficial interest.

Certain restrictions on ownership and transfer of CubeSmart's shares should generally prevent a tax-exempt entity from owning more than 10% of the value of its shares, or CubeSmart from becoming a pension-held REIT.

Tax-exempt U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of CubeSmart shares.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

The term non-U.S. shareholder means a holder of CubeSmart common shares or preferred shares that is not a U.S. shareholder or a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes). The rules governing U.S. federal income taxation of non-U.S. shareholders are complex. This section is only a summary of such rules. We urge non-U.S. shareholders to consult their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state, local and foreign income tax laws on ownership of common shares or preferred shares, including any reporting requirements.

Taxation of Distributions. A non-U.S. shareholder that receives a distribution which is not attributable to gain from CubeSmart's sale or exchange of a United States real property interest (USRPI) (discussed below) and that CubeSmart does not designate a capital gain dividend or retained capital gain will recognize ordinary income to the extent that CubeSmart pays such distribution out of CubeSmart's current or accumulated earnings and profits.

A withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross amount of the distribution ordinarily will apply unless an applicable tax treaty reduces or eliminates the tax. However, a non-U.S. shareholder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates on any distribution treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business, in the same manner as U.S. shareholders are taxed on distributions. A corporate non-U.S. shareholder may, in addition, be subject to the 30% branch profits tax with respect to that distribution. CubeSmart plans to withhold U.S. income tax at the rate of 30% on the gross amount of any distribution paid to a non-U.S. shareholder unless either:

- a lower treaty rate applies and the non-U.S. shareholder files a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or other applicable form) evidencing eligibility for that reduced rate with us; or

- the non-U.S. shareholder files an IRS Form W-8ECI (or other applicable form) with CubeSmart claiming that the distribution is effectively connected income.

A non-U.S. shareholder will not incur tax on a distribution in excess of CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits if the excess portion of such distribution does not exceed the adjusted basis of its common shares or preferred shares. Instead, the excess portion of the distribution will reduce the adjusted basis of such shares. A non-U.S. shareholder will be subject to tax on a distribution that exceeds both CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits and the adjusted basis of its shares, if the non-U.S. shareholder otherwise would be subject to tax on gain from the sale or disposition of common shares or preferred shares, as described below. Because CubeSmart generally cannot determine at the time CubeSmart makes a distribution whether the distribution will exceed CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits, CubeSmart normally will withhold tax on the entire amount of any distribution at the same rate as CubeSmart would withhold on a dividend. However, a non-U.S. shareholder may obtain a refund of amounts CubeSmart withholds if CubeSmart later determines that a distribution in fact exceeded CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

CubeSmart may be required to withhold 15% (increased from 10% effective February 17, 2016) of any distribution that exceeds CubeSmart's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Consequently, although CubeSmart intends to withhold at a rate of 30% on the entire amount of any distribution, to the extent CubeSmart does not do so, CubeSmart may withhold at a rate of 15% on any portion of a distribution not subject to withholding at a rate of 30%.

For any year in which CubeSmart qualifies as a REIT, except as discussed below with respect to 10% or less holders of regularly traded classes of shares, a non-U.S. shareholder will incur tax on distributions attributable to gain from CubeSmart's sale or exchange of a USRPI under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980, or FIRPTA. A USRPI includes certain interests in real property and shares in United States corporations at least 50% of whose assets consist of interests in real property. Under FIRPTA, a non-U.S. shareholder is taxed on distributions attributable to gain from sales of USRPIs as if the gain were effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. business of the non-U.S. shareholder. A non-U.S. shareholder would be taxed on such a distribution at the normal capital gain rates applicable to U.S. shareholders, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of a nonresident alien individual. A non-U.S. corporate shareholder not entitled to treaty relief or exemption also may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax on such a distribution. CubeSmart must withhold 35% of any distribution that CubeSmart could designate as a capital gain dividend. A non-U.S. shareholder may receive a credit against its tax liability for the amount CubeSmart withholds.

Effective December 18, 2015, our shares will not be treated as a USRPI when held, directly or indirectly, by a qualified shareholder and, therefore, FIRPTA will not apply to such shares. However, certain investors in a qualified shareholder that owns more than 10% of our shares (directly or indirectly) that are not themselves qualified shareholders may be subject to FIRPTA withholding. A qualified shareholder is a foreign entity that (1)(i) is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program and the principal class of interests of which is listed and regularly traded on one or more recognized stock exchanges (as defined in such comprehensive income tax treaty), or (ii) is a foreign partnership that is created or organized under foreign law as a limited partnership in a jurisdiction that has an agreement for the exchange of information with respect to taxes with the United States and has a class of limited partnership units which is regularly traded on the New York Stock Exchange or Nasdaq Stock Market and the value of such class of limited partnership units is greater than 50% of the value of all of the partnership units of the foreign partnership, (2) is a qualified collective investment vehicle, and (3) maintains records on the identity of each person who, at any time during the foreign person's taxable year, holds directly 5% or more of the class of interests described in (1)(i) or (ii). A qualified collective investment vehicle is a foreign person that (x) under the comprehensive income tax treaty described in (1)(i) or (ii) would be eligible for a reduced rate of withholding with respect to dividends paid by a REIT even if such person owned more than 10% of the REIT, (y) is a publicly traded partnership that is a withholding foreign partnership, and would be treated as a United States real property holding corporation if it were a United States corporation, or (z) which is designated as a qualified collective investment vehicle by the Secretary of the Treasury and is either (1) fiscally transparent or (2) required to include dividends in its gross income, but is entitled to a deduction for distributions to its equity investors. Additionally, effective December 18, 2015, qualified foreign pension funds will not be subject to FIRPTA withholding. The rules concerning qualified shareholders and qualified foreign pension funds are complex and investors who believe they may be qualified shareholders or qualified foreign pension funds should consult with their own tax advisors to find out if these rules are applicable to them.

However, distributions attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by CubeSmart of USRPIs are treated as ordinary dividends (not subject to the 35% withholding tax under FIRPTA) if the distribution is made to a non-U.S. shareholder with respect to any class of shares which is regularly traded on an established securities market located in the United States and if the non-U.S. shareholder did not own more than 5% of such class of shares at any time during the taxable year. Such distributions will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax (subject to reduction under applicable treaty) but a non-U.S. shareholder will not be required to report the distribution on a U.S. tax return. In addition, the branch profits tax will not apply to such distributions.

Taxation of Disposition of Shares. A non-U.S. shareholder generally will not incur tax under FIRPTA with respect to gain on a sale of common shares or preferred shares as long as CubeSmart is a domestically-controlled REIT, which means that at all times non-U.S. persons hold, directly or indirectly, less than 50% in value of all outstanding CubeSmart shares.

CubeSmart cannot assure you that this test will be met. Further, even if CubeSmart is a domestically controlled REIT, pursuant to wash sale rules under FIRPTA, a non-U.S. shareholder may incur tax under FIRPTA. The wash sale rule applies to the extent such non-U.S. shareholder disposes of CubeSmart shares during the 30-day period preceding a dividend payment, and such non-U.S. shareholder (or a person related to such non-U.S. shareholder) acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire CubeSmart common shares or preferred shares within 61 days of the 1st day of the 30 day period described above, and any portion of such dividend payment would, but for the disposition, be treated as a USRPI capital gain to such non-U.S. shareholder, then such non-U.S. shareholder shall be treated as having USRPI capital gain in an amount that, but for the disposition, would have been treated as USRPI capital gain.

In addition, a non-U.S. shareholder that owns, actually or constructively, 10% or less of the outstanding common shares or preferred shares at all times during a specified testing period will not incur tax under FIRPTA on gain from a sale of such common shares or preferred shares if such shares are regularly traded on an established securities market. Because CubeSmart's common shares and preferred shares are regularly traded on an established securities market, CubeSmart expects that a non-U.S. shareholder generally will not incur tax under FIRPTA on gain from a sale of common shares or preferred shares unless it owns or has owned more than 10% of such common shares or preferred shares at any time during the five year period to such sale. Any gain subject to tax under FIRPTA will be treated in the same manner as it would be in the hands of U.S. shareholders, subject to alternative minimum tax, but under a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals, and the purchaser of the shares could be required to withhold 10% of the purchase price and remit such amount to the IRS.

A non-U.S. shareholder generally will incur tax on gain not subject to FIRPTA if:

- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of the non-U.S. shareholder's U.S. trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. shareholder will be subject to the same treatment as U.S. shareholders with respect to the gain; or
- the non-U.S. shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a tax home in the United States, in which case the non-U.S. shareholder will incur a 30% tax on capital gains.

Redemptions of Our Preferred Shares. Whenever we redeem any preferred shares, the treatment accorded to any redemption by us for cash (as distinguished from a sale, exchange or other disposition) of our preferred shares to a non-U.S. shareholder of such preferred shares can only be determined on the basis of the particular facts as to each holder at the time of redemption. In general, a non-U.S. shareholder of our preferred shares will recognize capital gain or loss measured by the difference between the amount received by the holder of such shares upon the redemption and such holder's adjusted tax basis in the preferred shares redeemed (provided the preferred shares are held as a capital asset) if such redemption (i) results in a complete termination of the holder's interest in all classes of our shares under Section 302(b)(3) of the Code, or (ii) is not essentially equivalent to a dividend with respect to the holder of the preferred shares under Section 302(b)(1) of the Code. In applying these tests, there must be taken into account not only the preferred shares being redeemed, but also such holder's ownership of other classes and series of our shares and any options (including stock purchase rights) to acquire any of the foregoing. The non-U.S. shareholder of our preferred shares also must take into account any such securities (including options) which are considered to be owned by such holder by reason of the constructive ownership rules set forth in Sections 318 and 302(c) of the Code.

If the non-U.S. shareholder of preferred shares owns (actually or constructively) none of our voting shares, or owns an insubstantial amount of our voting shares, based upon current law, it is probable that the redemption of preferred shares from such a holder would be considered to be not essentially equivalent to a dividend. However, whether a distribution is not essentially equivalent to a dividend depends on all of the facts and circumstances, and a non-U.S. shareholder of our preferred shares intending to rely on any of the tests in this or the preceding paragraph at the time of redemption should consult its tax advisor to determine their application to its particular situation. If the redemption does not meet any of the tests under Section 302 of the Code, then the redemption proceeds received from our preferred shares will be treated as a distribution on our shares as described under *Taxation of Shareholders* *Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders* *Taxation of Distributions*.

If the redemption of a holder's preferred shares is taxed as a dividend, the adjusted basis of such holder's redeemed preferred shares will be transferred to any other shares held by the holder. If the holder owns no other shares, under certain circumstances, such basis may be transferred to a related person, or it may be lost entirely.

With respect to a redemption of our preferred shares that is treated as a distribution with respect to our shares, which is not otherwise taxable as a dividend, the IRS has proposed Treasury regulations that would require any basis reduction associated with such a redemption to be applied on a share-by-share basis which could result in taxable gain with respect to some shares, even though the holder's aggregate basis for the shares would be sufficient to absorb the entire amount of the redemption distribution (in excess of any amount of such distribution treated as a dividend). Additionally, these proposed Treasury regulations would not permit the transfer of basis in the redeemed shares of the preferred shares to the remaining shares held (directly or indirectly) by the redeemed holder. Instead, the unrecovered basis in our preferred shares would be treated as a deferred loss to be recognized when certain conditions are satisfied. These proposed Treasury regulations would be effective for transactions that occur after the date the regulations are published as final Treasury regulations. There can, however, be no assurance as to whether, when, and in what particular form such proposed Treasury regulations will ultimately be finalized.

Conversion of Our Preferred Shares into Common Shares. Except as provided below, a non-U.S. shareholder generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the conversion of our preferred shares into our common shares, provided our preferred shares do not constitute a USRPI. Even if our preferred shares do constitute a USRPI, provided our common shares also constitute a USRPI, a non-U.S. shareholder generally will not recognize gain or loss upon a conversion of our preferred shares into our common shares provided certain reporting requirements are satisfied. Except as provided below, a non-U.S. shareholder's basis and holding period in the common shares received upon conversion will be the same as those of the converted preferred shares (but the basis will be reduced by the portion of adjusted tax basis allocated to any fractional common share exchanged for cash). Any common shares received in a conversion that are attributable to accumulated and unpaid dividends on the converted preferred shares will be treated as a distribution on our shares as described under *Taxation of Shareholders* *Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders* *Taxation of Distributions*. Cash received upon conversion in lieu of a fractional common share generally will be treated as a payment in a taxable exchange for such fractional common share as described under *Taxation of Shareholders* *Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders* *Taxation of Disposition of Shares*. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult with their tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of any transaction by which such holder exchanges common shares received on a conversion of preferred shares for cash or other property.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Applicable to non-U.S. Shareholders

CubeSmart must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. shareholder the amount of dividends paid to such holder and the tax withheld with respect to such dividends, regardless of whether withholding was required. Copies of the information returns reporting such dividends and withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the non-U.S. shareholder resides under the provisions of an

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applicable income tax treaty.

Payments of dividends or of proceeds from the disposition of shares made to a non-U.S. shareholder may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless such holder establishes an exemption, for example, by properly certifying its non-United States status on a properly completed IRS Form W-8 BEN or W-8BEN-E or another appropriate version of IRS Form W-8. Notwithstanding the foregoing, backup withholding may apply if either CubeSmart or its paying agent has actual knowledge, or reason to know, that a non-U.S. shareholder is a United States person.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against the shareholder's income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Additional Withholding Requirements under FATCA

Under Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (such Sections commonly referred to as FATCA), payments of dividends to a non-U.S. shareholder will be subject to 30% withholding tax if the non-U.S. shareholder fails to provide the withholding agent with documentation sufficient to show that it is compliant with the FATCA or otherwise exempt from withholding under FATCA. Generally, such documentation is provided on an executed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E, as applicable. If a dividend payment is both subject to withholding under FATCA and subject to withholding tax discussed above, the withholding under FATCA may be credited against, and therefore reduce, such other withholding tax. Starting in 2019, the gross proceeds from certain capital gain dividends or the disposition of our common stock may also be subject to FATCA withholding absent proof of FATCA compliance prior to January 1, 2019. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of this legislation in light of their individual circumstances.

Legislative or Other Actions Affecting REITs

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. No assurance can be given as to whether, when, or in what form, the U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to CubeSmart and its shareholders may be enacted. Changes to the federal tax laws and interpretations of U.S. federal tax laws could adversely affect an investment in CubeSmart shares.

Taxation of Holders of Debt Securities

This section describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning the debt securities that the Operating Partnership may offer. This summary is for general information only and is not tax advice. The tax consequences of owning any particular issue of debt securities will be discussed in the applicable prospectus.

As used herein, a U.S. Holder means a beneficial owner of debt securities of the Operating Partnership, who is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States,
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, or any of its states, or the District of Columbia,

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- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or
- any trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership holds debt securities, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding debt securities of the Operating Partnership, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the consequences of the ownership and disposition of debt securities by the partnership.

Taxation of Taxable U.S. Holders

Interest. The stated interest on debt securities generally will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time that it is paid or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. Holder's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Original Issue Discount. If you own debt securities issued with original issue discount (**OID**), you will be subject to special tax accounting rules, as described in greater detail below. In that case, you should be aware that you generally must include OID in gross income in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income. However, you generally will not be required to include separately in income cash payments received on the debt securities, even if denominated as interest, to the extent those payments do not constitute qualified stated interest, as defined below. If we determine that a particular debt security will be an OID debt security, we will disclose that determination in the prospectus relating to those debt securities.

A debt security with an issue price that is less than the stated redemption price at maturity (the sum of all payments to be made on the debt security other than qualified stated interest) generally will be issued with OID if that difference is at least 0.25% of the stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity. The issue price of each debt security in a particular offering will be the first price at which a substantial amount of that particular offering is sold to the public. The term qualified stated interest means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or in property, other than debt instruments of the issuer, and the interest to be paid meets all of the following conditions:

- it is payable at least once per year;
- it is payable over the entire term of the debt security; and
- it is payable at a single fixed rate or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices.

If we determine that particular debt securities of a series will bear interest that is not qualified stated interest, we will disclose that determination in the prospectus relating to those debt securities.

If you own a debt security issued with *de minimis* OID, which is discount that is not OID because it is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity, you generally must include the *de minimis* OID in income at the time principal payments on the debt securities are made in proportion to the amount paid. Any amount of *de minimis* OID that you have included in income will be treated as capital gain.

Certain of the debt securities may contain provisions permitting them to be redeemed prior to their stated maturity at our option and/or at your option. OID debt securities containing those features may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed herein. If you are considering the purchase of OID debt securities with those features, you should carefully examine the applicable prospectus and should consult your own tax advisor with respect to those features since the tax consequences to you with respect to OID will depend, in part, on the particular terms and features of the debt securities.

If you own OID debt securities with a maturity upon issuance of more than one year you generally must include OID in income in advance of the receipt of some or all of the related cash payments using the constant yield method described in the following paragraphs. This method takes

into account the compounding of interest.

The amount of OID that you must include in income if you are the initial United States holder of an OID debt security is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to the debt security for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year in which you held that debt security (accrued OID). The daily portion is determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. The accrual period for an OID debt security may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the debt security, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on the first day or the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to any accrual period is an amount equal to the excess, if any, of:

- the debt security's adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period multiplied by its yield to maturity, determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period, over
- the aggregate of all qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period.

OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity, other than a payment of qualified stated interest, and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. Special rules will apply for calculating OID for an initial short accrual period. The adjusted issue price of a debt security at the beginning of any accrual period is equal to its issue price increased by the accrued OID for each prior accrual period, determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below, and reduced by any payments made on the debt security (other than qualified stated interest) on or before the first day of the accrual period. Under these rules, you will generally have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods. We are required to provide information returns stating the amount of OID accrued on debt securities held of record by persons other than corporations and other exempt holders.

Floating rate debt securities are subject to special OID rules. In the case of an OID debt security that is a floating rate debt security, both the yield to maturity and qualified stated interest will be determined solely for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID as though the debt security will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the debt security on its date of issue or, in the case of certain floating rate debt securities, the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is reasonably expected for the debt security. Additional rules may apply if either:

- the interest on a floating rate debt security is based on more than one interest index; or
- the principal amount of the debt security is indexed in any manner.

This discussion does not address the tax rules applicable to debt securities with an indexed principal amount. If you are considering the purchase of floating rate OID debt securities or securities with indexed principal amounts, you should carefully examine the prospectus relating to those debt securities, and should consult your own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of holding and disposing of those debt securities.

You may elect to treat all interest on any debt securities as OID and calculate the amount includible in gross income under the constant yield method described above. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount, *de minimis* market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium. You must make this election for the taxable year in which you acquired the debt security, and you may not revoke the election without the consent of the IRS. You should consult with your own tax advisor about this election.

Market Discount. If you purchase debt securities, other than OID debt securities, after original issuance for an amount that is less than their stated redemption price at maturity, or, in the case of OID debt securities, their adjusted issue price, the amount of the difference will be treated as market discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless that difference is less than a specified *de minimis* amount. Under the market discount rules, you will be required to treat any principal payment on, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, the debt securities as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that you have not previously included in income and are treated as having accrued on the debt securities at the time of their payment or disposition. In addition, you may be required to defer, until the maturity of the debt securities or their earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of all or a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness attributable to the debt securities. You may elect, on a debt security-by-debt security basis, to deduct the deferred interest expense in a tax year prior to the year of disposition. You should consult your own tax advisor before making this election.

Any market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the debt securities, unless you elect to accrue on a constant interest method. You may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues, on either a ratable or constant interest method, in which case the rule described above regarding deferral of interest deductions will not apply. Your election to include market discount in income currently, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired by you on or after the first taxable year to which your election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. You should consult your own tax advisor before making this election.

Acquisition Premium and Amortizable Bond Premium. If you purchase OID debt securities for an amount that is greater than their adjusted issue price but equal to or less than the sum of all amounts payable on the debt securities after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest, you will be considered to have purchased those debt securities at an acquisition premium. Under the acquisition premium rules, the amount of OID that you must include in gross income with respect to those debt securities for any taxable year will be reduced by the portion of the acquisition premium properly allocable to that year.

If you purchase debt securities (including OID debt securities) for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on those debt securities after the purchase date other than qualified stated interest, you will be considered to have purchased those debt securities at a premium and, if they are OID debt securities, you will not be required to include any OID in income. You generally may elect to amortize the premium over the remaining term of those debt securities on a constant yield method as an offset to interest when includible in income under your regular accounting method.

In the case of debt securities that provide for alternative payment schedules, bond premium is calculated by assuming that (a) you will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that maximizes your yield, and (b) we will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that minimizes your yield. If you do not elect to amortize bond premium, that premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss you would otherwise recognize on disposition of the debt security. Your election to amortize premium on a constant yield method will also apply to all debt obligations held or subsequently acquired by you on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. You may not revoke the election without the consent of the IRS. You should consult your own tax advisor before making this election.

Sale, Exchange and Retirement of Debt Securities. A U.S. Holder of debt securities will recognize gain or loss upon the sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of such debt securities in an amount equal to the difference between:

- the amount of cash and the fair market value of other property received in exchange for such debt securities, other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid stated interest, which will be subject to tax as ordinary income to the extent not previously included in income; and
- the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such debt securities.

A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a debt security generally will equal the cost of the debt security to such holder (A) increased by the amount of OID or accrued market discount (if any) previously included in income by such holder and (B) decreased by the amount of (1) any payments other than qualified stated interest payments and (2) any amortizable bond premium taken by the holder.

Any gain or loss recognized will generally be capital gain or loss, and such capital gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the debt security has been held by the U.S. Holder for more than one year. Long-term capital gain for non-corporate taxpayers is subject to reduced rates of U.S. federal income taxation (currently, a 20% maximum federal rate). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

If a U.S. Holder recognizes a loss upon a subsequent disposition of debt securities in an amount that exceeds a prescribed threshold, it is possible that the provisions of Treasury regulations involving reportable transactions could apply, with a resulting requirement to separately disclose the loss generating transactions to the IRS. While these regulations are directed towards tax shelters, they are written broadly, and apply to transactions that would not typically be considered tax shelters. Significant penalties apply for failure to comply with these requirements. You should consult your tax advisor concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to the receipt or disposition of debt securities, or transactions that might be undertaken directly or indirectly by us. Moreover, you should be aware that we and other participants in transactions involving us (including our advisors) might be subject to disclosure or other requirements pursuant to these regulations.

Medicare Tax on Investment Income

Certain U.S. Shareholders and U.S. Holders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds may be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income which includes, among other things, dividends on shares, interest on debentures and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of shares or debentures, subject to certain exceptions. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of our common shares, preferred shares or debentures.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Holders of Debt Securities

Assuming the debt security is debt for tax purposes, interest income accrued on the debt security should not constitute unrelated business taxable income to a tax-exempt holder. As a result, a tax-exempt holder

generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the interest income accruing on debt securities of the Operating Partnership. Similarly, any gain recognized by the tax-exempt holder in connection with a sale of the debt security generally should not be unrelated business taxable income. However, if a tax-exempt holder were to finance its acquisition of the debt security with debt, a portion of the interest income and gain attributable to the debt security would constitute unrelated business taxable income pursuant to the debt-financed property rules. Tax-exempt holders should consult their own counsel to determine the potential tax consequences of an investment in debt securities of the Operating Partnership.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders of Debt Securities

The term non-U.S. Holder means a holder of debt securities of the Operating Partnership that is not a U.S. Holder or a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes). The rules governing U.S. federal income taxation of non-U.S. Holders are complex. This section is only a summary of such rules. We urge non-U.S. Holders to consult their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state, local and foreign income tax laws on ownership of debt securities, including any reporting requirements.

Interest. Interest (including OID) paid to a non-U.S. Holder of debt securities will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax under the portfolio interest exemption, provided that:

- interest paid on debt securities is not effectively connected with a non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States;
- the non-U.S. Holder does not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the capital or profits interest in the Operating Partnership;
- the non-U.S. Holder is not
 - a controlled foreign corporation with respect to which the Operating Partnership is a related person within the meaning of Section 864(d) of the Code; or
 - a bank that receives such interest on an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business; and
- the beneficial owner of debt securities provides a certification, which is generally made on an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E or other applicable form or a suitable substitute form and signed under penalties of perjury, that it is not a United States person.

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A payment of interest (including OID) to a non-U.S. Holder that does not qualify for the portfolio interest exemption and that is not effectively connected to a United States trade or business will be subject to United States federal withholding tax at a rate of 30%, unless a United States income tax treaty applies to reduce or eliminate withholding.

A non-U.S. Holder will generally be subject to tax in the same manner as a U.S. Holder with respect to payments of interest (including OID) if such payments are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business by the non-U.S. Holder in the United States and, if an applicable tax treaty provides, such gain is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. Holder. In some circumstances, such effectively connected income received by a non-U.S. Holder which is a corporation may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% base rate or, if applicable, a lower treaty rate.

To claim the benefit of a lower treaty rate or to claim exemption from withholding because the income is effectively connected with a United States trade or business, the non-U.S. Holder must provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E or IRS Form W-8ECI or other applicable form, or a suitable substitute form, as applicable, prior to the payment of interest. Such certificate must contain, among other information, the name and address of the non-U.S. Holder.

Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding applicable income tax treaties, which may provide different rules.

Sale or Retirement of Debt Securities. A non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on gain realized on the sale, exchange or redemption of debt securities unless:

- the non-U.S. Holder is a non-resident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange or redemption, and certain other conditions are met; or
- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business of the non-U.S. Holder in the United States and, if an applicable tax treaty so provides, such gain is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by such holder.

Except to the extent that an applicable tax treaty provides otherwise, a non-U.S. Holder will generally be subject to tax in the same manner as a U.S. Holder with respect to gain realized on the sale, exchange or redemption of debt securities if such gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business by the non-U.S. Holder in the United States and, if an applicable tax treaty provides, such gain is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. Holder. In certain circumstances, a non-U.S. Holder that is a corporation will be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or, if applicable, a lower treaty rate on such income.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax. Your estate will not be subject to U.S. federal estate tax on the debt securities beneficially owned by you at the time of your death, provided that any payment to you on the debt securities, including OID, would be eligible for exemption from the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax under the portfolio interest exemption described above, without regard to the certification requirement.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Applicable to Holders of Debt Securities

U.S. Holders

Certain U.S. Holders may be subject to information reporting requirements on payments of principal and interest (including OID) on debt securities and payments of the proceeds of the sale, exchange, or redemption of debt securities, and backup withholding, currently imposed at a rate of 28%, may apply to such payment if the U.S. Holder:

- fails to furnish an accurate taxpayer identification number, or TIN, to the payor in the manner required;
- is notified by the IRS that it has failed to properly report payments of interest or dividends; or

- under certain circumstances, fails to certify, under penalties of perjury, that it has furnished a correct TIN and that it has not been notified by the IRS that it is subject to backup withholding.

Non-U.S. Holders

A non-U.S. Holder is generally not subject to backup withholding with respect to payments of interest (including OID) on debt securities if it certifies as to its status as a non-U.S. Holder under penalties of perjury or if it otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that neither we nor our paying agent has actual knowledge or reason to know that the non-U.S. Holder is a United States person or that the conditions of any other exemptions are not, in fact, satisfied. Information reporting requirements, however, will apply to payments of interest (including OID) to non-U.S. Holders where such interest is subject to withholding or exempt from United States withholding tax pursuant to a tax treaty. Copies of these information returns may also be made available under the provisions of a specific treaty or agreement to the tax authorities of the country in which the non-U.S. Holder resides.

The payment of the proceeds from the disposition of debt securities to or through the United States office of any broker, United States or foreign, will be subject to information reporting and possible backup withholding unless the owner certifies as to its non-United States status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that the broker does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the non-U.S. Holder is a United States person or that the conditions of any other exemption are not, in fact, satisfied.

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The payment of the proceeds from the disposition of debt securities to or through a non-United States office of a non-United States broker that is not a United States related person generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. For this purpose, a United States related person is:

- a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income from all sources for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the payment, or for such part of the period that the broker has been in existence, is derived from activities that are effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business; or
- a foreign partnership that at any time during the partnership's taxable year is either engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States or of which 50% or more of its income or capital interests are held by United States persons.

In the case of the payment of proceeds from the disposition of debt securities to or through a non-United States office of a broker that is either a United States person or a United States related person, the payment may be subject to information reporting unless the broker has documentary evidence in its files that the owner is a non-U.S. Holder and the broker has no knowledge or reason to know to the contrary. Backup withholding will not apply to payments made through foreign offices of a broker that is a United States person or a United States related person, absent actual knowledge that the payee is a United States person.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a Holder will be allowed as a refund or a credit against such Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the requisite procedures are followed.

Holders of debt securities are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining such an exemption, if applicable.

FATCA Withholding

Payments of interest to a non-U.S. holder will be subject to a 30% withholding tax if the non-U.S. holder fails to provide the withholding agent with documentation sufficient to show that it is compliant with FATCA. Generally such documentation is provided on an executed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E, as applicable. If interest is subject to the 30% tax under FATCA, it will not be subject to the 30% tax described above under Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders and Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders of Debt Securities. Effective on January 1, 2019, payments of the gross proceeds may also be subject to FATCA withholding absent proof of FATCA compliance. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this legislation on their investment in common shares or preferred shares of CubeSmart or debt securities of the Operating Partnership.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

William M. Diefenderfer III
Chairman of the Board
Partner, Diefenderfer, Hoover,
Boyle & Wood

Christopher P. Marr
President and Chief Executive Officer

Piero Bussani
Managing Director & Chief Legal Officer
Digital Bridge Holdings, LLC

John W. Fain
Senior Vice President,
Sales & Marketing (retired)
UPS Freight

Marianne M. Keler
Partner, Keler & Kershow, PLLC

John F. Remondi
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Navient

Jeffrey F. Rogatz
Managing Director,
Robert W. Baird & Co.

Deborah Ratner Salzberg
President,
Forest City Washington, Inc.

CORPORATE OFFICERS

Christopher P. Marr
President and Chief Executive Officer

Timothy M. Martin

Chief Financial Officer

Jeffrey P. Foster
Senior Vice President and
Chief Legal Officer and Secretary

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Transfer Agent
American Stock Transfer & Trust
Co., LLC Operations Center

6201 15th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11219
877.237.6885

Stock Listing
CubeSmart trades on the New York
Stock Exchange under the symbol
CUBE

Annual Meeting
The annual meeting of shareholders
will be held at
5 Old Lancaster Road
Malvern, PA 19355
on May 31, 2017 at 8:00 A.M. ET

Corporate Headquarters
5 Old Lancaster Road
Malvern, PA 19355

Investor Relations
5 Old Lancaster Road
Malvern, PA 19355
610.535.5700

Form 10-K
The Annual Report on Form
10-K filed with the Securities
and Exchange Commission is
available to shareholders
without charge upon written
request to:

Investor Relations

5 Old Lancaster Road
Malvern, PA 19355
610.535.5700

Internet
Financial statements and other
information are available
electronically on CubeSmart's
web site at www.cubesmart.com

CubeSmart submitted to the New York Stock Exchange the certification of the Chief Executive Officer certifying that he is not aware of any violation of the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance listing standards in effect at the time of the submission of such certificate.

In addition, the Company has filed, as exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 31.3 and 31.4 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, the certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively, required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 regarding the quality of CubeSmart and CubeSmart L.P.'s public disclosure.

Forward-looking Statements

This Annual Report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements are based on assumptions and expectations that may not be realized and are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which cannot be predicted with accuracy and some of which might not even be anticipated. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, future events and actual results, performance, transactions or achievements, financial and otherwise, may

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differ materially from the results, performance, transactions or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Risk, uncertainties and other factors that might cause such differences, some of which could be material, include but are not limited to: national and local economic, business, real estate and other market conditions; the competitive environment in which the Company operates, including the Company's ability to maintain or raise occupancy and rental rates; the execution of the Company's business plan; the availability of external sources of capital; financing risks, including the risk of over-leverage and the corresponding risk of default on the Company's mortgage and other debt and potential inability to refinance existing indebtedness; increases in interest rates and operating costs; counterparty non-performance related to the use of derivative financial instruments; the Company's ability to maintain its status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; acquisition and development risks; increases in taxes, fees, and assessments from state and local jurisdictions; risks of investing through joint ventures; changes in real estate and zoning laws or regulations; risks related to natural disasters; potential environmental and other liabilities; other factors affecting the real estate industry generally or the self-storage industry in particular; and other risks identified in this Annual Report and, from time to time, in other reports that the Company files with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in other documents that the Company publicly disseminates. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as may be required by securities laws.

5 Old Lancaster Road

Malvern, PA 19355

www.cubesmart.com
