



THE EMERGING REIT OPPORTUNITY IN INDIA

AN ALTERNATIVE WAY OF INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE



Book your FREE first meeting / call at www.ecftgroup.com

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Presented 2020-08-13 to CFA Society India, on-line



WE WILL COVER: REIT'S FROM THREE PERSPECTIVES

- 1. Investor retail or family office
- 2. Asset holder
- 3. Asset manager

BUT FIRST: WHAT IS A REIT & WHAT IS THE RELEVANCE IN INDIA & WHY ARE TWO "FERENGIS" TALKING ABOUT THIS?



ECFT GROUP



- Founded in 1991 in Sweden
- Today in India, Europe, USA, Asia Pacific
- India since 2003
- Strategy, structuring, & business development
- Investment banking advisory
- Larger cross-border situations



ECFT GROUP REPRESENTED IN TODAY'S MEETING BY:

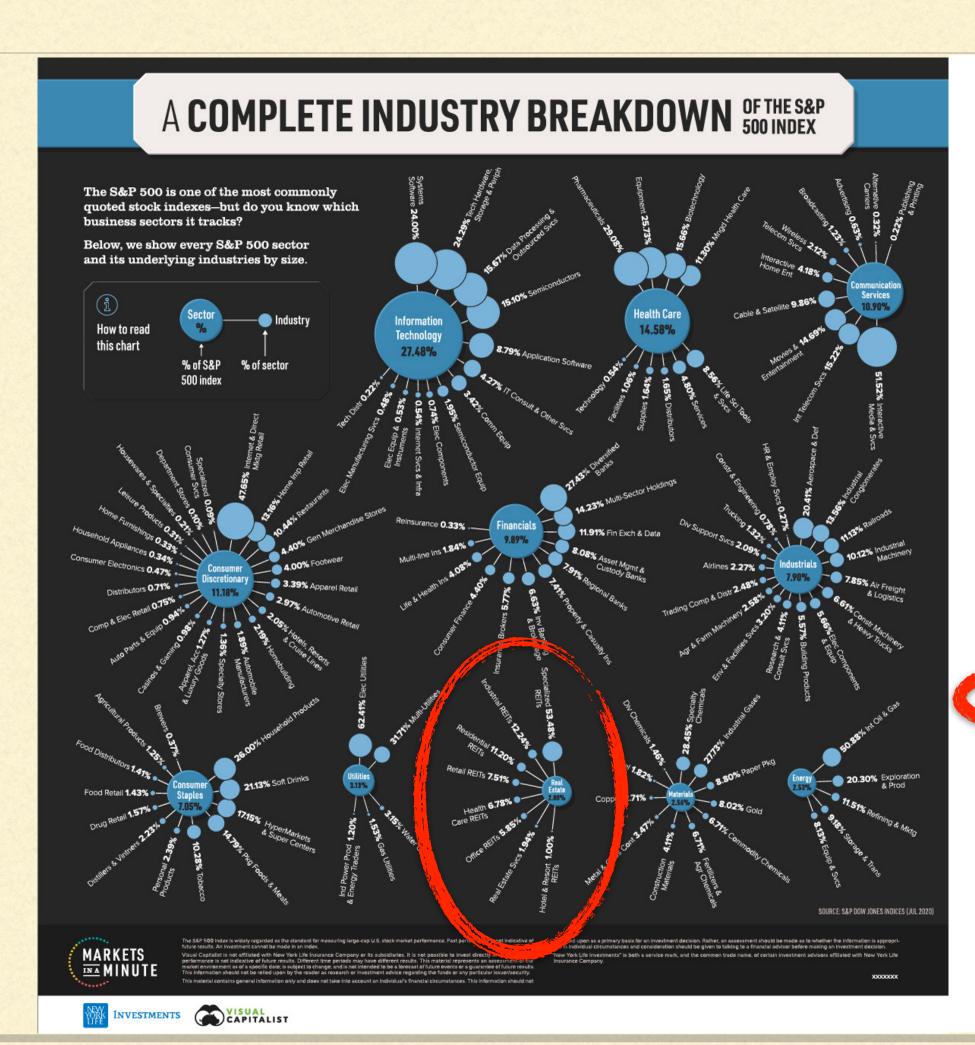


- Lars R.K. Talwar Norberg, Founder
- 30+ years in real estate investments
- 17 years in India + the years Europe and US
- INR 22 Lac Cr in completed transactions
- First REIT related engagement in year 2000

- Max Qwarnström, PE & Real Assets Investor
- 7+ years in real estate investments in Europe,
 and emerging markets



REAL ESTATE: A SMALLER SECTOR IN S&P 500



A Sector View

At a high level, the S&P 500 tracks broad segments of the economy known as sectors. Here's how the percentage allocation in the index breaks down:

Sector	Percent of S&P 500 Index
Information Technology	27.48%
Health Care	14.58%
Consumer Discretionary	11.18%
Communication Services	10.90%
Financials	9.89%
Industrials	7.90%
Consumer Staples	7.05%
Utilitie	3.13%
Real Estate	2.80%
Materian	- 2.56%
Energy	2.53%

Data as of July 31, 2020.

Information technology, which makes up almost **28**% of the index, has <u>outperformed</u> other sectors by a wide margin so far in 2020. At the other end of the spectrum, real estate, materials, and energy each make up less than **3**% of the index.



REAL ESTATE INVESTING

Real estate investing is an increasingly favoured method of wealth-building, and there are multiple ways today to invest private real estate. In India traditionally alongside with gold.

Investors who don't want the responsibility of managing tenants, toilets and termites themselves choose either private equity funds or real estate investment trusts (REITs).

High net worth individuals holdings in PRIVATE real estate hits record highs. A Tiger 21 reported by Bloomberg of high-net-worth investors showed they had an average of 33% of their portfolios in private real estate investments.



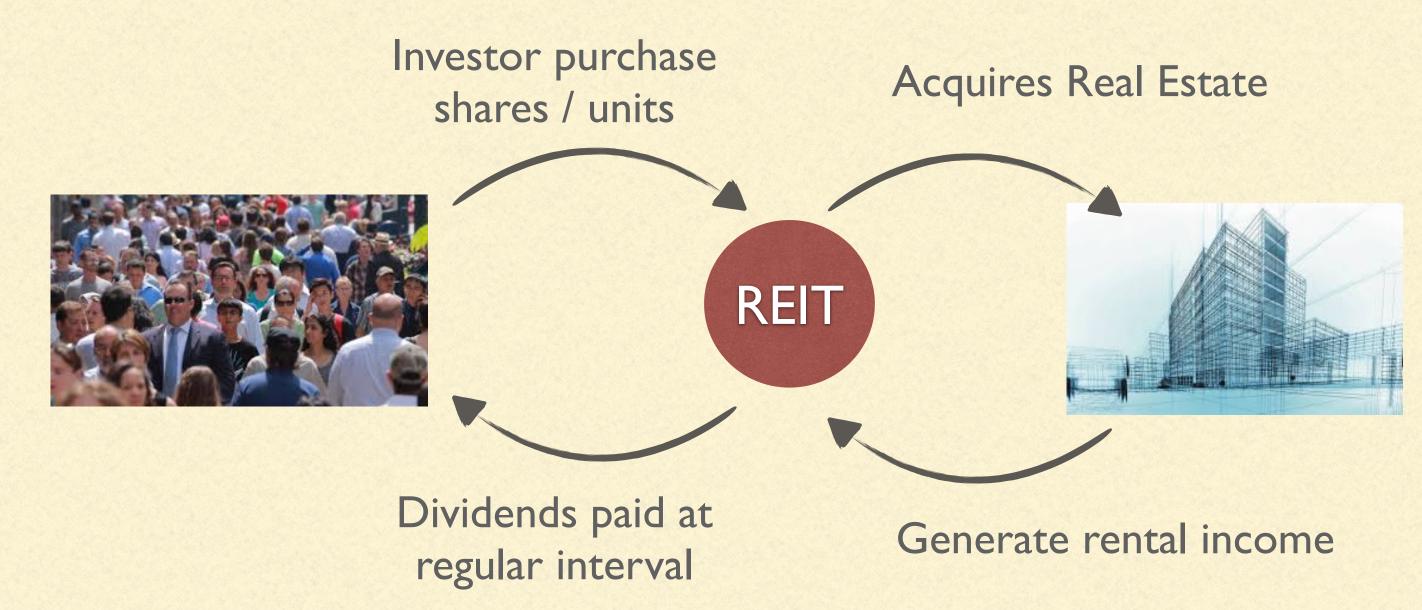


Real Estate Investment Options

- l. Home
- 2. Direct
- 3. RE Mutual Fund
- 4. PE RE Fund
- 5. REIT

WHAT IS A REIT?





A REIT, or real estate investment trust, is a company that owns, operates or finances income-producing real estate.











Modeled after mutual funds, REITs historically have provided investors of all types regular income streams, diversification and long-term capital appreciation.



PEREAL ESTATE FUND VS. REIT

Often, Private Equity Firms and REITs are confused for offering the same type of investment opportunities due to both deriving cash flow from rental income and operating better in environments with lower interest rates, but they are in fact distinctly different, both legally and operationally. They also employ contrasting investment strategies:

A Private Equity Real Estate Fund has a similar mandate as a REIT, which is to pool investor money and invest it in real estate assets.

However, they're not publicly traded and they're only available to "accredited" or high net worth investors. Because they aren't regulated the same way as publicly-traded REITs, private equity firms have wide latitude to invest in a variety of real estate asset classes, which may or may not include income-producing real estate properties. In addition, the legal structure may differ significantly from a REIT and they're not required to pay out a high percentage of their income in dividends. Instead, the majority of private equity returns are derived from profitable investment exits in the form of capital gains and carried interest.

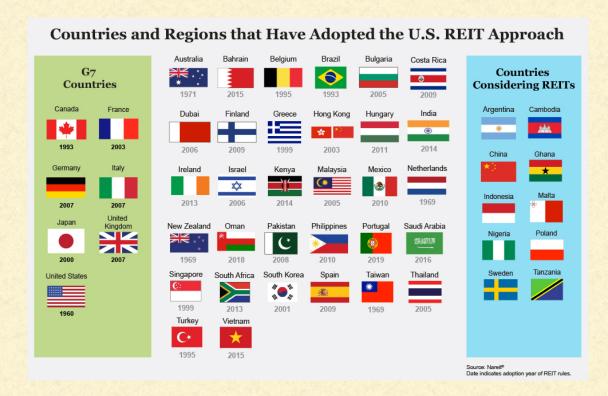
REIT is a company that owns, operates, or finances incomeproducing real estate. Because REITs are companies, investors can purchase shares in them, **providing exposure to the income and profits** produced by the underlying real estate assets. For a company to qualify as a REIT, they **must**:

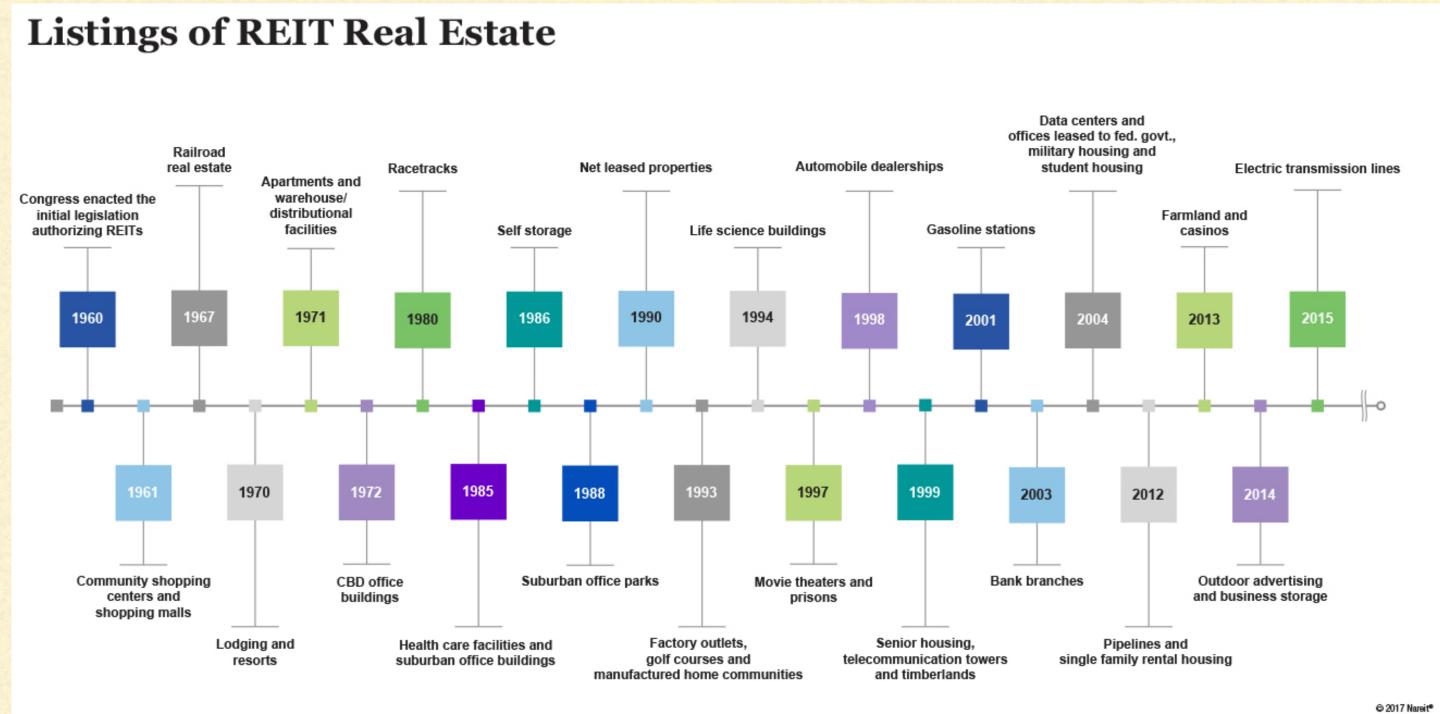
- Invest at least 75% of total assets in real estate
- Derive at least 75% of gross income from rents on real property, interest on mortgages financing real property or from sales of real estate
- Pay at least 90% of taxable income in the form of shareholder dividends annually
- Be an entity that is taxable as a corporation
- Be managed by a board of directors or trustees
- Have a minimum of 100 shareholders
- Have no more than 50% of shares held by five or fewer individuals



THE HISTORY OF REITS







- 1960 in USA to give all investors, especially small investors, access to income-producing real estate.
- Investors Dividends AUM in listed
 REITs in US 2018



- Since 1960, the U.S. REIT approach has flourished and served as the model for more than 35 countries around the world.
- In India REIT's and Infrastructure Investment Trusts became SEBI regulated in 2014

WELL DEFINED PRODUCTS = THE DIFFERENT REIT SECTORS











Most REITs focus on a particular property type, but some hold multiple types of properties in their portfolios.

REITs own and manage real estate and rent space in those properties to tenants.

- Office
- Industrial
- Retail
- Lodging
- Residential
- Timberland
- Health Care

- Self-Storage
- Infrastructure
- Data Center
- Diversified
- Speciality; theatres, hostels, casinos, farmland, advertising

NEXT UP:

Distributed Green
Energy and Grid
Balancing (Storage)



TODAY, SPECIALIZED REIT'S DOMINATE

Real Estate Sector S&P500	Industry	% of Sector
Percent of S&P500: 2.80 %	Health Care REITs	6.78%
	Hotel & Resort REITs	1.00%
	Industrial REITs	12.24%
	Office REITs	5.85%
	Real Estate Services	1.94%
	Residential REITs	11.20%
	Retail REITs	7.51%
	Specialized REITs	53.48%



THETYPES OF REITS



Most REITs are traded on major stock exchanges, but there are also public non-listed and private REITs. The two main types of REITs are equity REITs and mortgage REITs commonly known as mREITs.

- Equity REITs a company that owns or operates incomeproducing real estate.
- Mortgage REITs mREITs provide financing for income-producing real estate by purchasing or originating mortgages and mortgagebacked securities and earning income from the interest on these investments.
- Public Non-listed REITs PNLRs are registered with the SEC / SEBI but do not trade on national stock exchanges.
- Private REITs Private REITs are offerings that are exempt from SEC registration and whose shares do not trade on national stock exchanges.



WHY INVEST IN REIT'S?



CHOICE OF STRATEGY & PORTFOLIO DETERMINE INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE



Additional Income Strategies

Luckily, there are many lesser-known asset classes that investors can consider.

As they reallocate, investors should keep three investing objectives in mind:



New Ideas in Practice



While income opportunities are traditionally characterized by their yield potential, returns are also an important metric. Enhanced potential returns contribute to investors' income streams in two main ways:

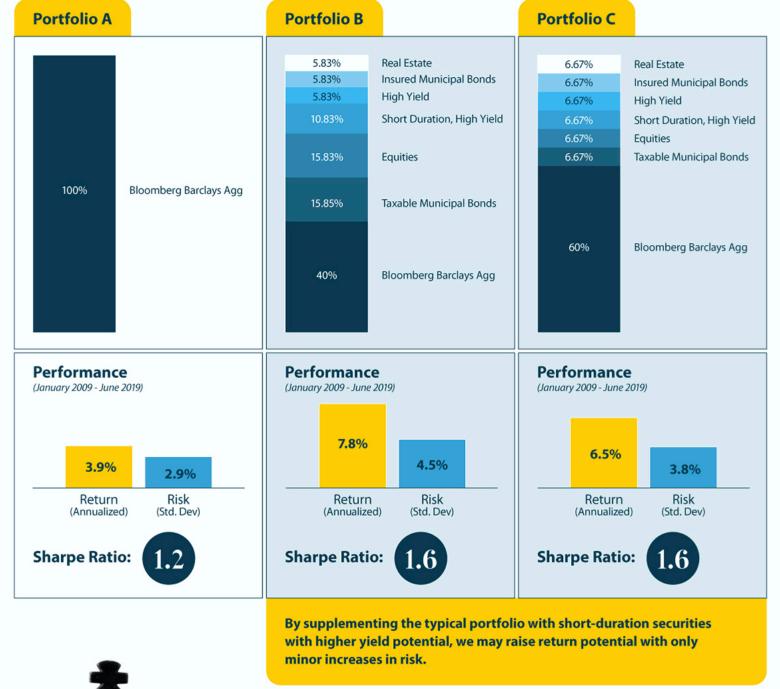


Distributions, such as dividends, can be paid out to the investor.



Principal appreciation (or depreciation) in pre-retirement years builds a larger (or potentially smaller) capital base to fund withdrawals.

Below are three model income portfolios that illustrate how additional income diversifiers may help enhance a portfolio's overall risk/return profile:³





Source: Morningstar as of 06/30/2019. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

MARKET RETURNS EXCLUSIVE OF DIVIDENDS



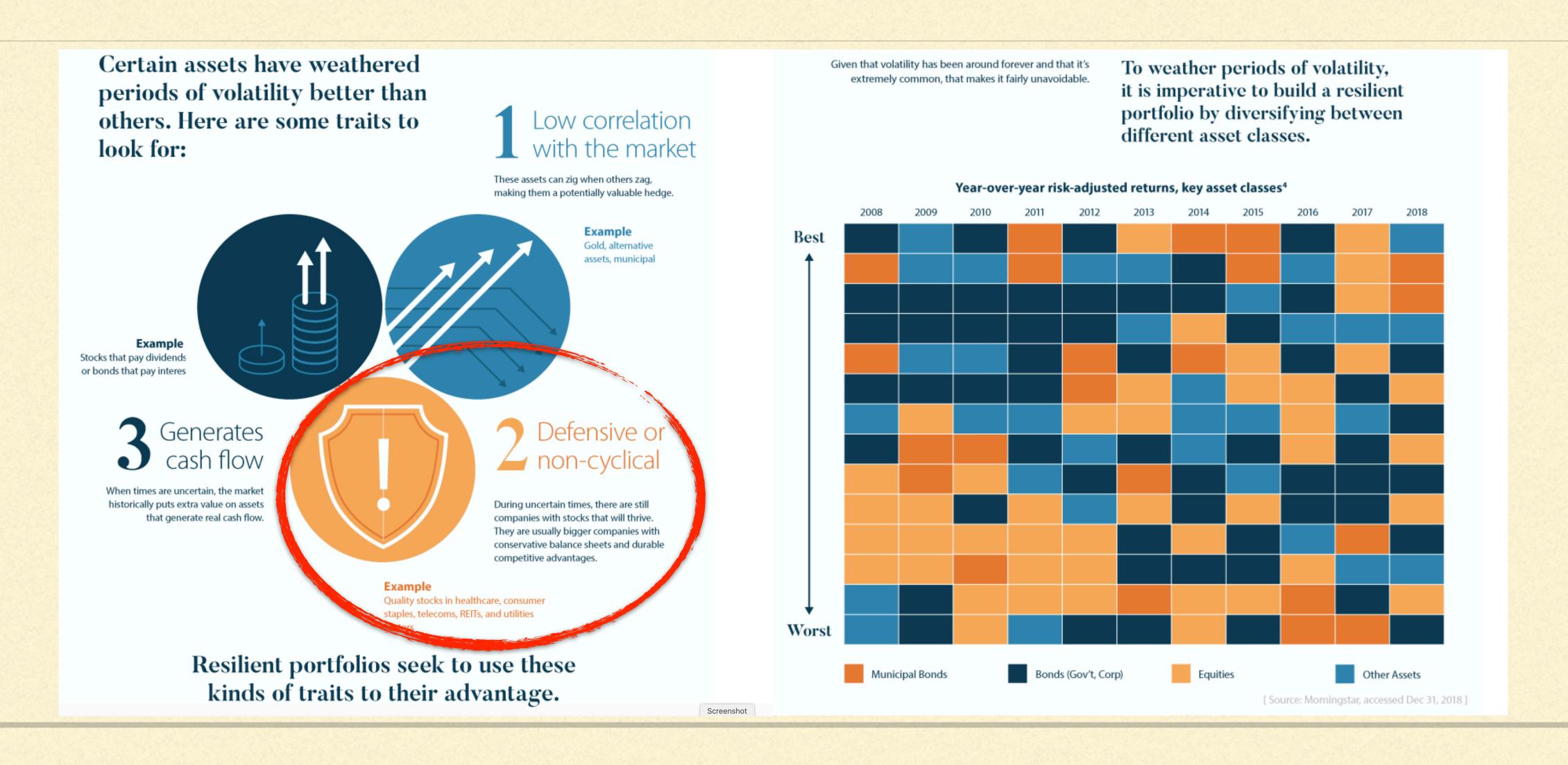
REIT'S GENERATES OTHER RETURNS AS WELL





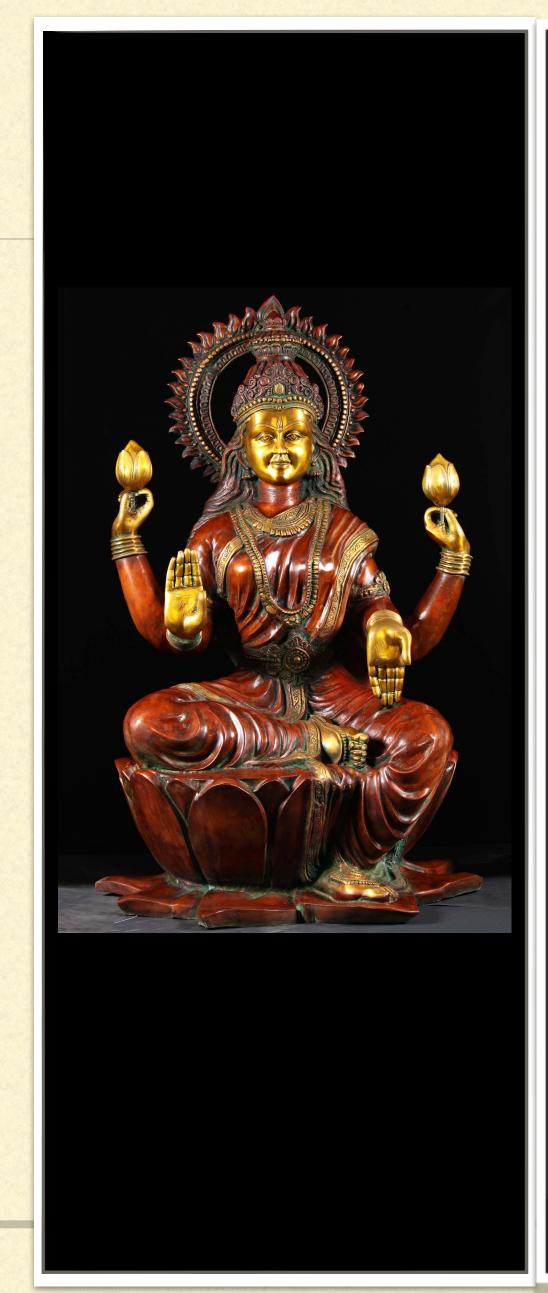
A REIT INVESTMENT ARE REGARDED AS DEFENSIVE

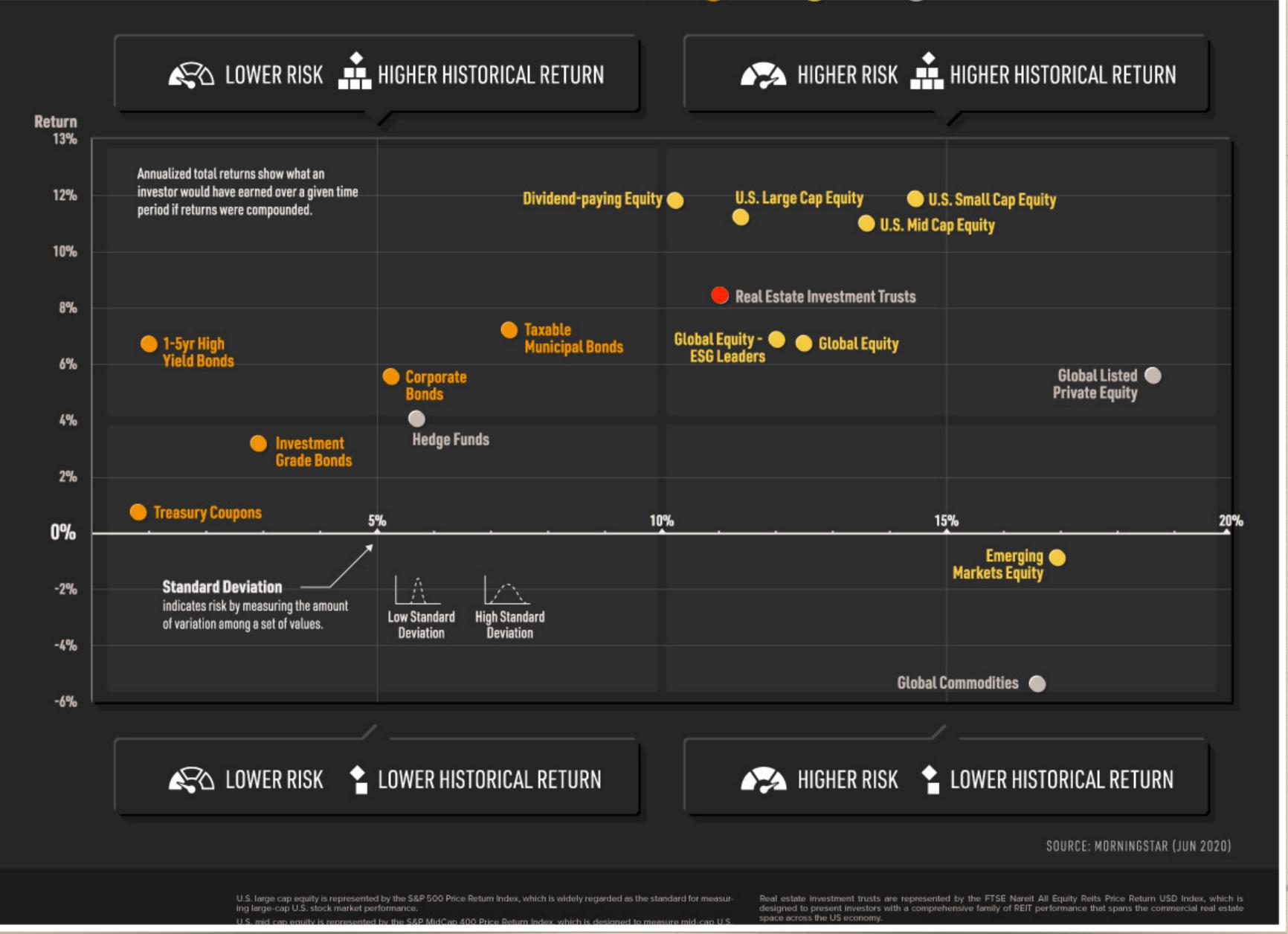
- BUT GENERATE CASHFLOW & CORRELATE WITH THE MARKET



WELL BALANCED RISK / RETURN









WHY INVEST IN REIT'S?...BECAUSE!



Predictable - Returns Portfolio Correlation REITs are total return investments. They typically provide high dividends plus the potential for moderate, long-term capital appreciation. Long-term total returns of REIT stocks tend to be similar to those of value stocks and more than the returns of lower risk bonds.

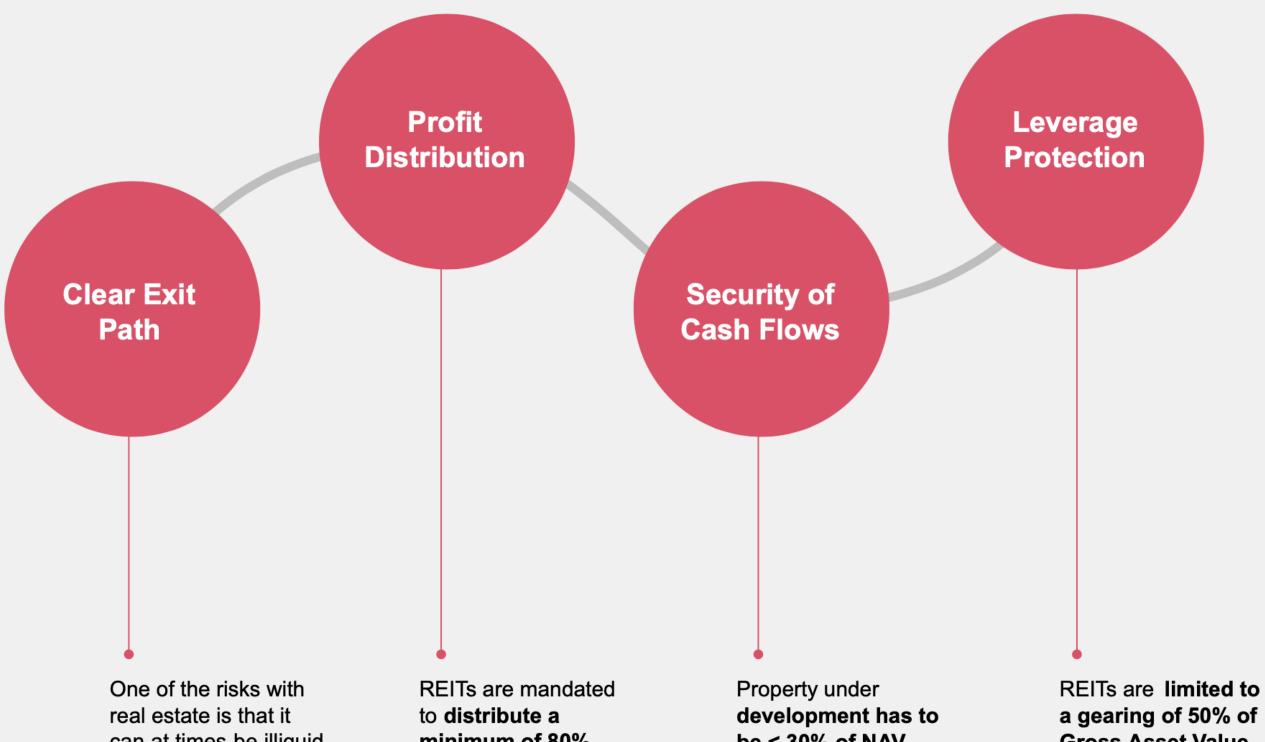
REITs historically offer investors:

- Competitive Long-Term Performance: REITs have provided long-term total returns similar to those of other stocks.
- Substantial, Stable Dividend Yields: REITs' dividend yields historically have produced a steady stream of income through a variety of market conditions.
- Liquidity: Shares of publicly listed REITs are readily traded on the major stock exchanges.
- **Transparency**: Independent directors, analysts and auditors, as well as the business and financial media monitor listed REITs' performances and outlook. This oversight provides investors with a measure of protection and more than one barometer of a REIT's financial condition.
- Portfolio Diversification: REITs offer access to the real estate market typically with low correlation with other stocks and bonds.

REITs historically have delivered competitive total returns, based on high, steady dividend income and long-term capital appreciation. Their comparatively low correlation with other assets also makes them an excellent portfolio diversifier that can help reduce overall portfolio risk and increase returns.







One of the risks with real estate is that it can at times be illiquid or hard to transact.

A REIT allows investors to exit and get their capital out of real estate almost instantly by selling their shares in the secondary market.

REITs are mandated to distribute a minimum of 80% of Net Income to investors thereby assuring a constant dividend stream.

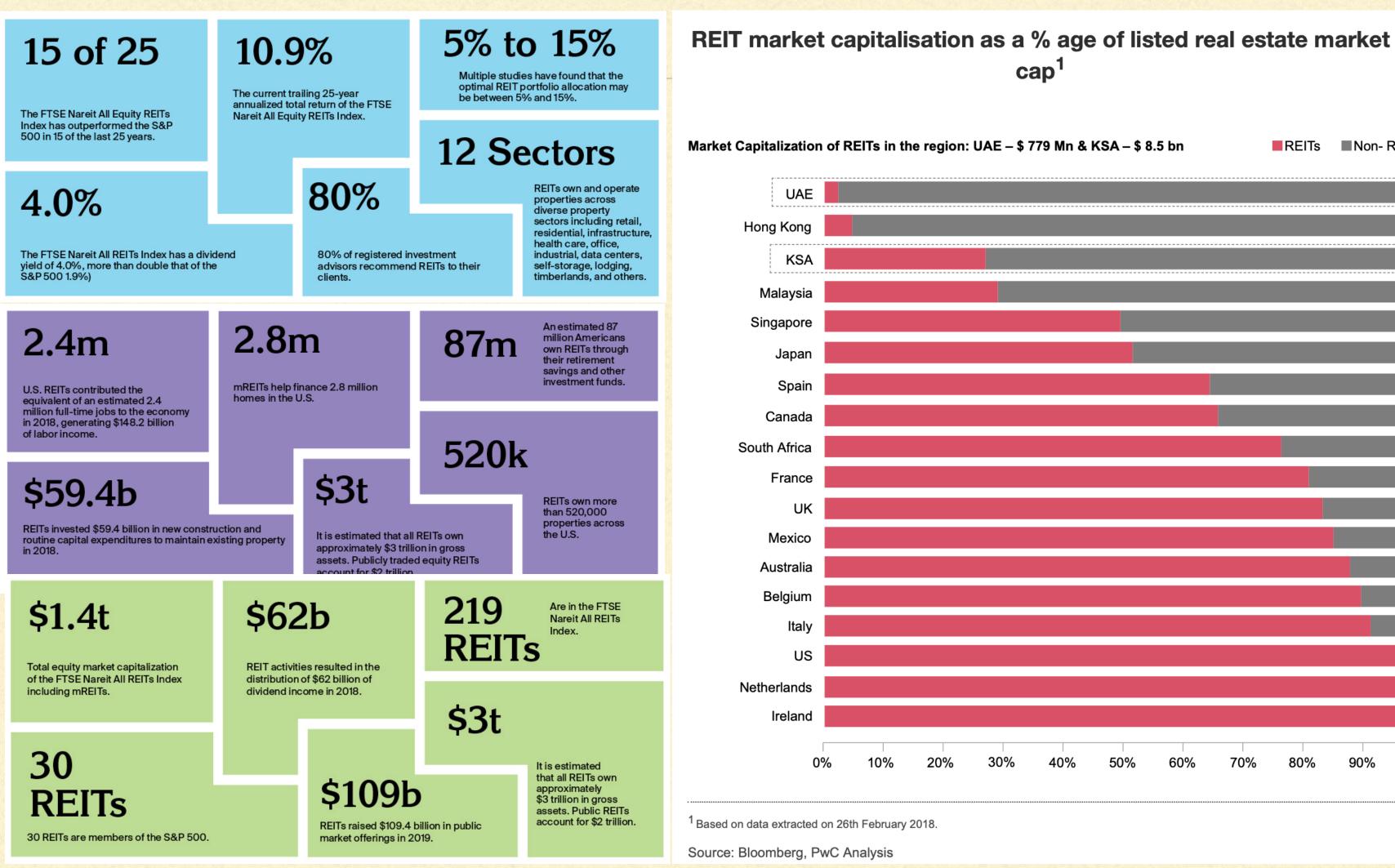
Property under
development has to
be < 30% of NAV.
therefore returns
cannot be significantly
skewed by project
development or
by off- plan sales
that are used by
private & public real
estate companies in
the region.

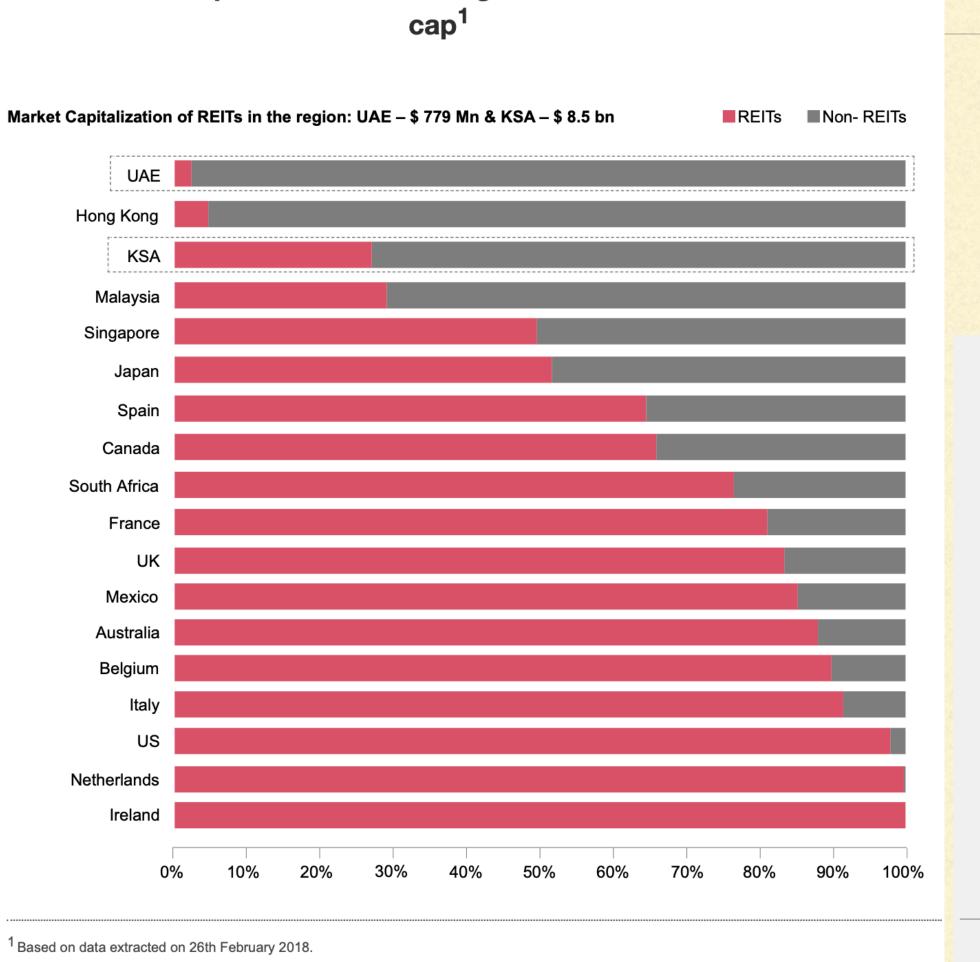
REITs are limited to a gearing of 50% of Gross Asset Value thereby preventing excess leverage and forcing REIT managers to focus on the property fundamentals in order to deliver returns to investors.

Note: Above regulations are based on NASDAQ Dubai

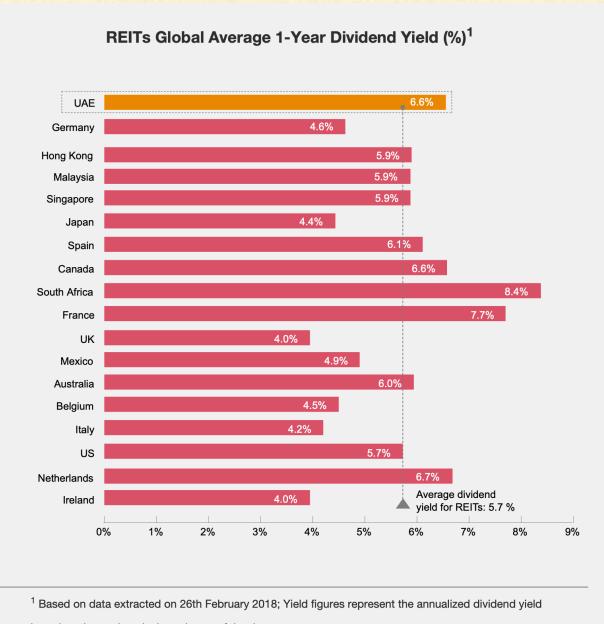


INVESTORS WHERE & HOW DO I INVEST IN REIT'S





Pick your cherry, pretty much as when buying shares on the stock market of your choice, but the dividends is in the focus.



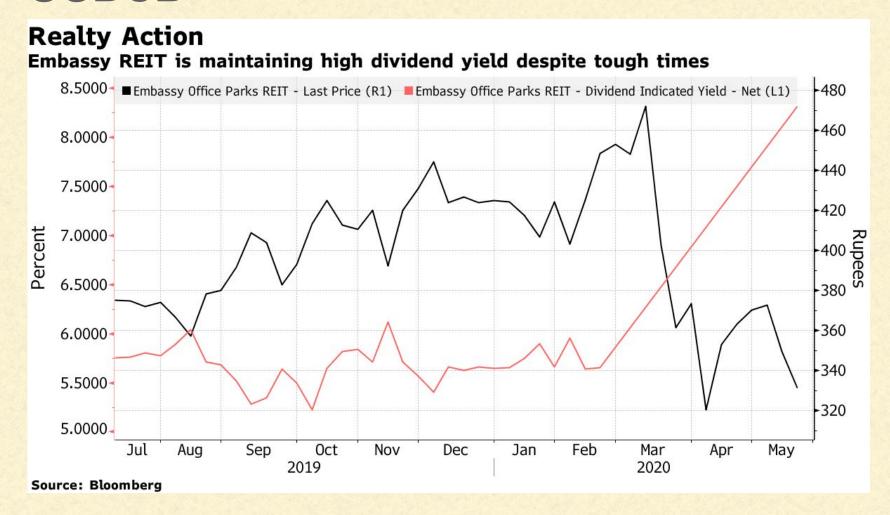
based on the market closing price as of the day. Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P, PwC Analysis

REIT's status in India Today



BLACKSTONE TAKING THE LEAD

• EMBASSY OFFICE PARKS REIT IPO IN MARCH 2019, APPROX. USD690M AND A MARKET CAP OF USD3B

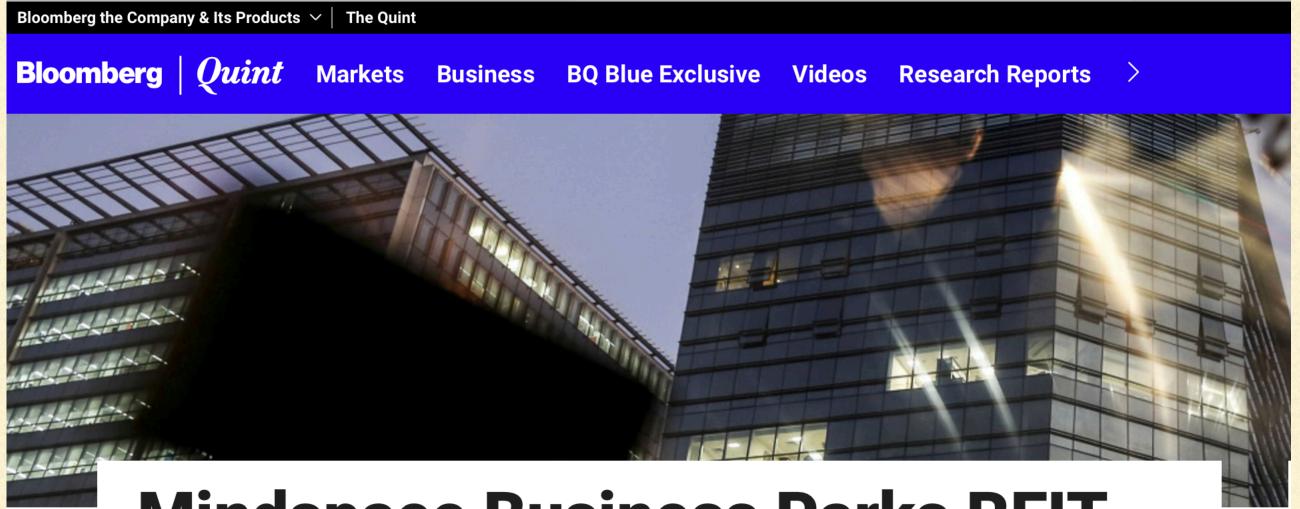


• MINDSPACE BUSINESS PARKS REIT WITH K RAHEJA - IPO JUST COMPLETED AT RS 4,500-CRORE









Mindspace Business Parks REIT Closes 10.5% Higher On Market Debut

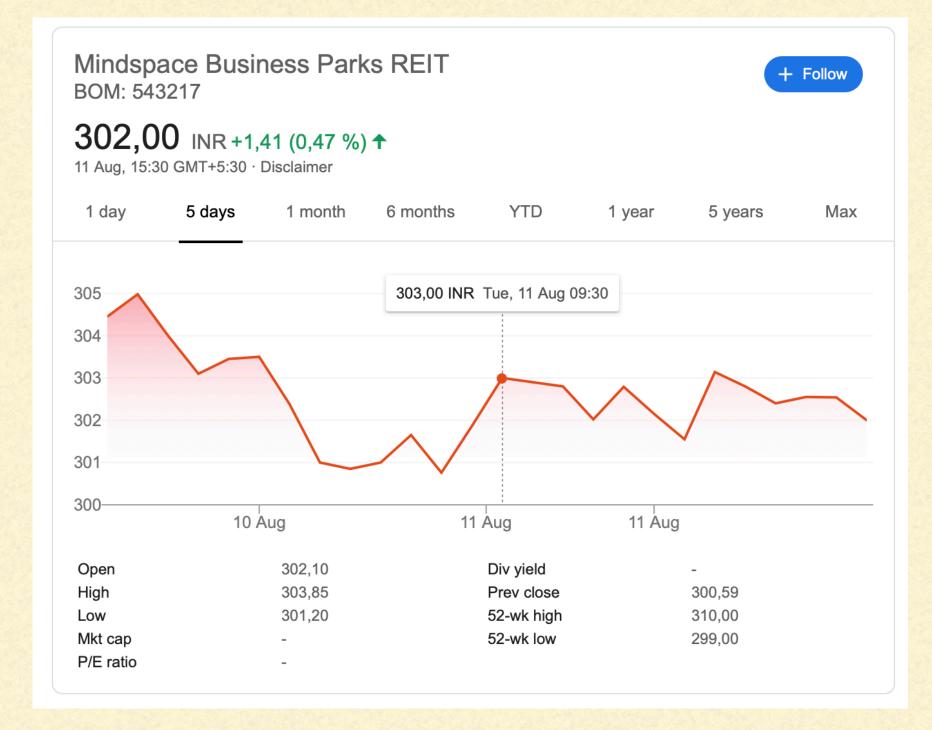
Hormaz Fatakia

Published on August 07 2020, 11:05 AM
Last Updated on August 07 2020, 5:41 PM

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Mindspace Business Parks REIT, backed by the Blackstone Group and real estate developer K Raheja, closed 10.5% higher than its issue price on its stock market debut.



Mindspace Business Parks REIT, backed by the Blackstone Group and real estate developer K Raheja, closed 10.5% higher than its issue price on its stock market debut.

Shares of Mindspace, the second REIT to list in India after Embassy Office Parks in April last year, began trading at Rs 302 apiece compared with the upper end of the IPO price band of Rs 275.

It subsequently closed at Rs 303.8 apiece.

EMBASSY OFFICE PARKS FY2020

Revenue from operations

₹18,821 million

1 Includes completed, under construction & proposed

14%

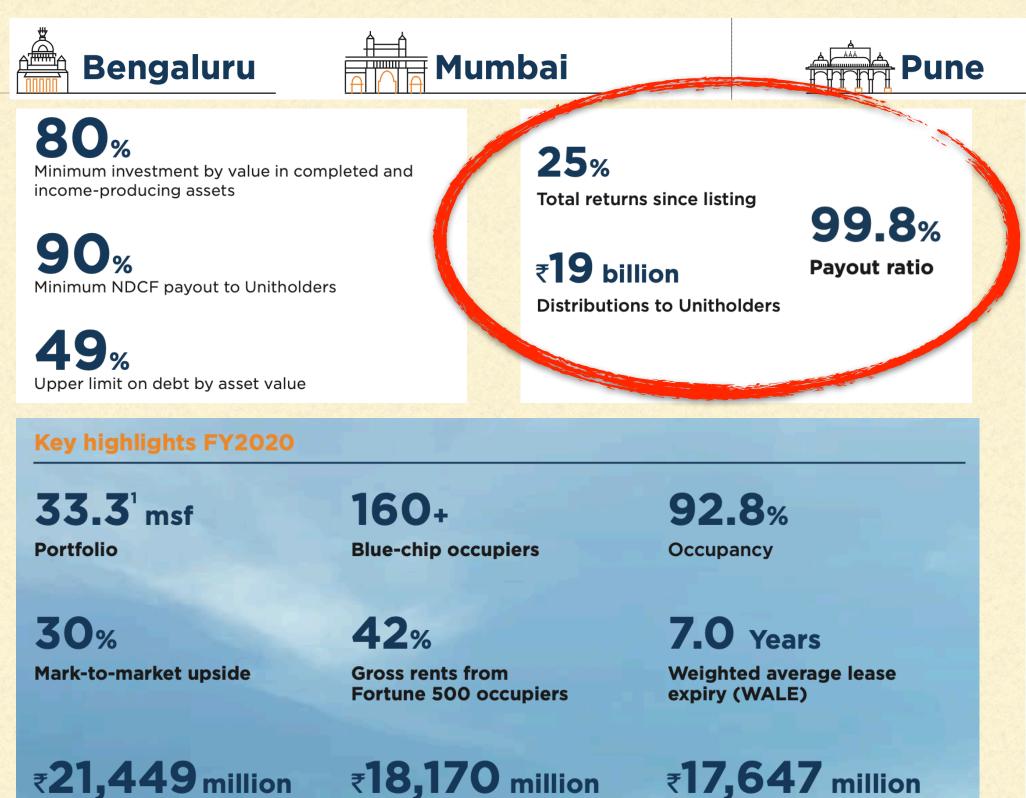
Distributions

^ Growth over FY2019

future development







Net operating income

15%

Payout ratio

EBITDA

15%

Net debt/ Total

enterprise value (TEV)

▲ 17%^



NCR





EMBASSY OFFICE PARKS SHARE AS PERTODAY - EXCLUSIVE OF DIVIDENDS PAID



INFRASTRUCTURE

Blackstone set to ink India's biggest real estate portfolio buyout

By Swet Sarika | ② 10 August, 2020



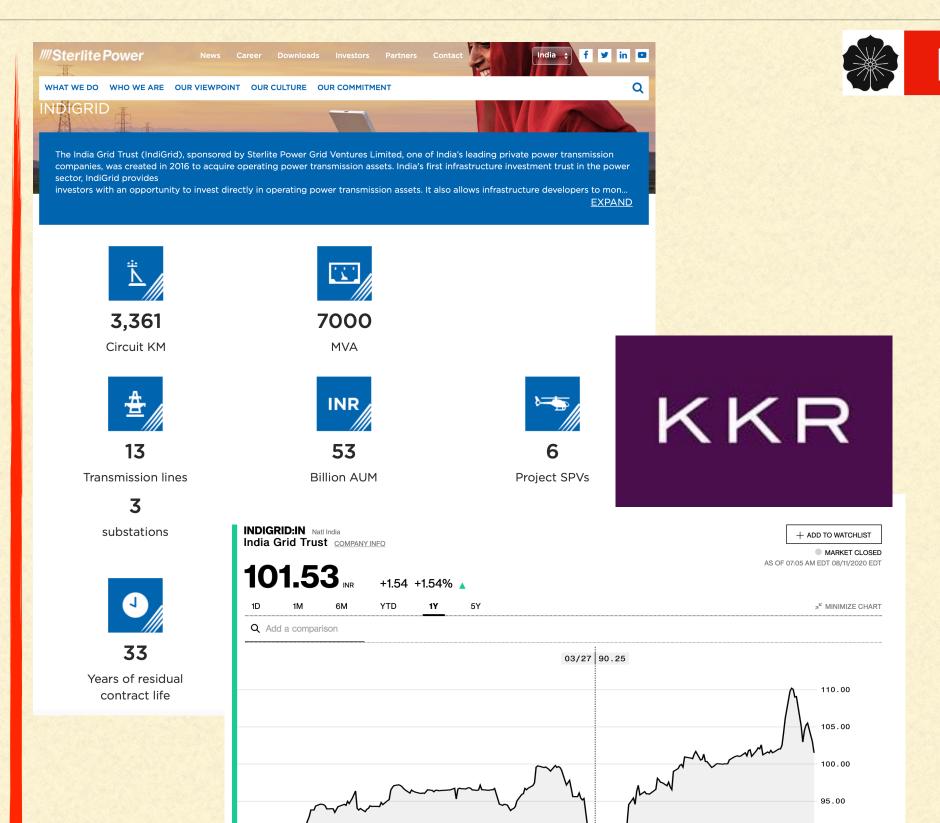
Photo Credit: 123RF.com

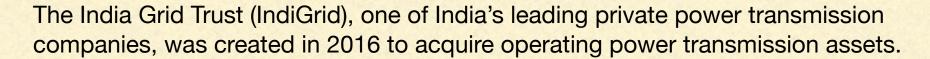
SHARE

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Blackstone Group, whose second co-sponsored real estate investment trust made a strong debut last week, is in advanced talks for...

Mumbai|Bengaluru: US private equity giant **Blackstone** Group is **set** to acquire **property developer** Prestige Group's rental income assets for more than \$1.7 billion (Rs 12,745 crore) in the **largest real estate portfolio buyout** in **India**





India's first infrastructure investment trust in the power sector, IndiGrid provides investors with an opportunity to invest directly in operating power transmission assets.

It also allows infrastructure developers to monetize their operating projects.

This new financial instrument in the Indian capital market is backed by a conducive regulatory regime in a burgeoning economy in need of large infrastructure spending



THE EMERGING REIT OPPORTUNITY IN INDIA FOR ASSET OWNERS, DEVELOPERS, AND ASSET MANAGERS

ARE REIT'S FOR ME? ... HOW DO I SET UP A REIT? ... SHALL I?



IT DEPENDS WHO YOU ARE!



WHAT'S THE OPPORTUNITY - AND CHALLENGE THE INDIAN CONTEXT











- Aggregation: Identify Existing Portfolios and convert to REIT/-s
 - Sweet-spot to get FII / FDI interest think USD 500 million or more but >USd 200m (INR 15k Cr) will be sufficient for domestic and GCC distribution
- Position the REIT as an attractive financial product
- Structure & Optimise:
 - asset portfolio and the portfolio value generation model
 - financing, financial transaction structure, and legal structure
 - organisation and operations
 - digital platform
- Onboard world class people board to operations



WHO ARE YOU?

- Developer
- Asset owner
- Asset manager



Developer Perspective

There are strong reasons for developers to potentially consider a REIT structure as well:



To raise money for expansion of operations



To
deleverage
financing
on existing
property
portfolio



To increase market value



To acquire other companies or property portfolios



To attract and retain high performing employees (stock options)



To provide liquidity for existing owners/ shareholders/ investors



To enhance
the company's
reputation
and business
profile in the
market (which
could, for
example, assist
in completing
transactions
with tenants)

Source: PwC Analysis



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

What is a REIT?

- A specialized vehicle owning income-producing Real Estate or Property (including leasehold properties but not being vacant land or agricultural land)
- Assets held by the REIT leased out to operating businesses with an objective to generate rental income
- Provides regular income, diversification and long term capital appreciation to stakeholders

Offer of Units & Listing Requirements

- Public issue, mandatory listing on recognized stock exchange
- Minimum asset size INR 500 Cr (~ US\$ 72 mn*)
- Minimum offer size INR 250 Cr (~ US\$ 36 mn*)
- Minimum public float 25% of post issue capital, in case of issue size >INR 1,600 Cr (~ US\$ 229 mn*) 10% or INR 400 Cr, (~ US\$ 57 mn*), whichever is higher allowed at the time of listing. Minimum public float is to be 25% within a period of 3 years.

Sponsor ownership

- Post-issue holding should not be less than 25%
- Lock in period
 - ➤ 3 years for minimum sponsor ownership;
 - ➤1 year for holding in excess of minimum sponsor ownership
 - ➤ Person other than sponsor holding units of REIT prior to initial offer shall hold the units for period not less than 1 year
 - ➤ Post 3 years, Sponsors shall collectively hold not less than 15% and individually not less than 5% at all times

Other Conditions

Distribution

- Not less than 90% of net distributable cash flows of the SPV/REIT
- Borrowings
- Consolidated borrowing and deferred payments of REIT (net of cash and cash equivalent's) shall not exceed 49% of the value of REIT assets
 - ➤ Upto 25% of the value of REIT assets- no credit rating required
 - ➤ More than 25% but less than 49% of REIT assets- credit rating and unit holding prior approval
- Strategic Investor (SI)- SI includes NBFC, Banks, FPI, International Finance Company, etc. can invest upto 25% of total offer size

^{*} Exchange rate:1 USD = INR 70



BENEFITS TO ASSET OWNERS

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

- Higher valuation due of listing premium
- Entire yield compression benefit
- Perpetual long term capital at low cost
- Reduction in debt, higher EV
- Improvement in ROCE and ROE
- Increase in unit prices due to cap rate compression leading to long term wealth creation

GROWTH CATALYST

- Potentially lower leverage cost against REIT units
- Perpetual source of capital for future expansion
- Fractional sale of unit holding as per requirement
- Regular income on REIT units

NON MONETARY FACTORS

- Better mechanism for optimal asset ownership
- Efficient tool for succession planning
- Higher corporate governance and disclosures standards
- Specialist and professional asset managers
- Risk mitigation due to diversified asset portfolio

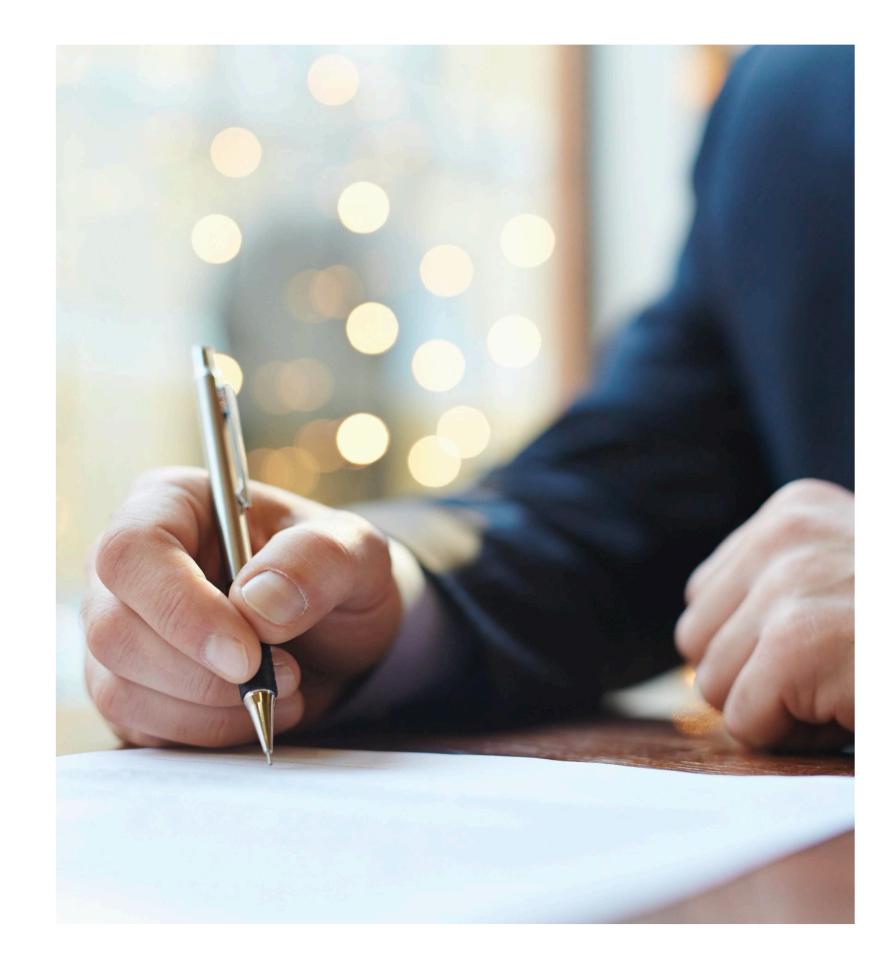
TAX EFFICIENCY

- No capital gain incidence at the time of swapping shares of SPV with REIT units, tax incidence deferred till sale of units
- Lower capital gain tax rate as compared to private transactionlong term capital gain tax @10% applicable in case of units as against @20% in case of unlisted shares of SPV



REIT VS DEBT- ADVANTAGES TO ASSET OWNERS

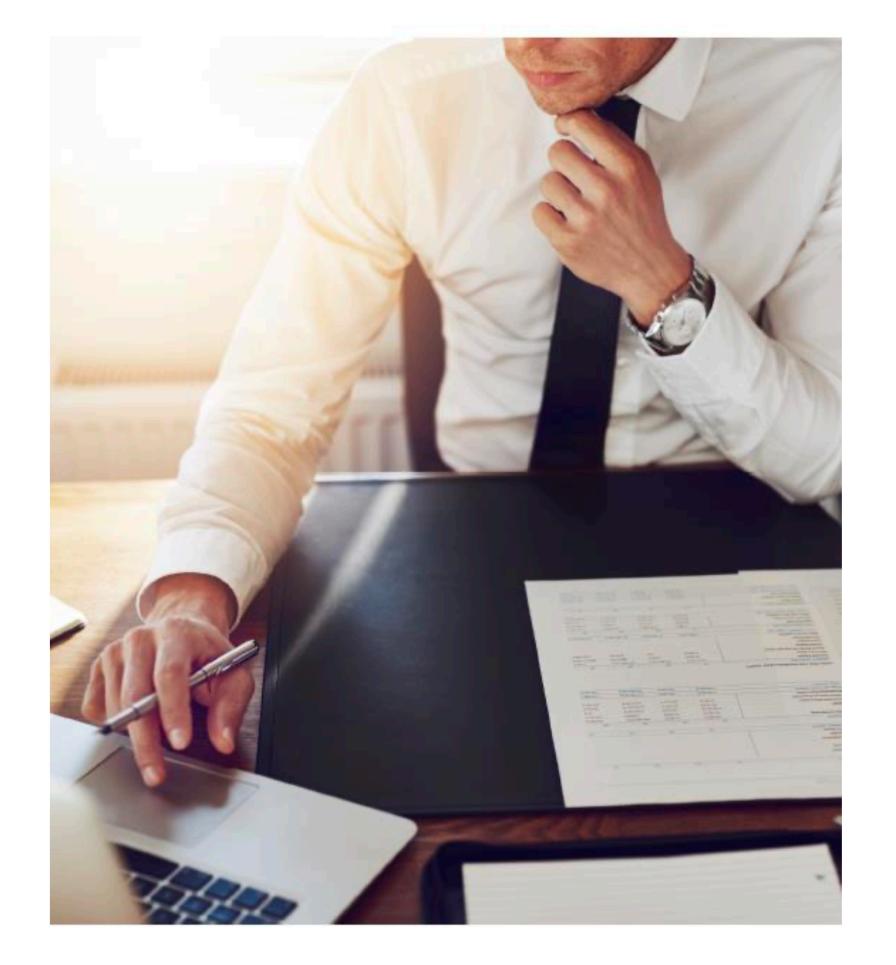
- Perpetual source of long term capital at lower cost
- No obligation to repay principal
- Monetization of assets with listing premium
- Growth capital for expansion
- Leverage at lower cost against REIT units
- Higher ROCE and ROE with cashflows for expansion rather than for repayment.





BENFITS OF AN INDEPENDENT REIT MANAGER

- No conflict of interest
- REIT management expertise
- High corporate governance & global best practices
- Higher transparency , disclosures & credibility
- Strong investor & regulator confidence
- Proprietary asset management expertise
- Multi asset class experience
- Quality assets & diversification of portfolio
- Higher efficacy & value creation





BROAD STEPS FOR REIT LISTING

ASSET AGGREGATION PREPARATION FOR LISTING

REIT REGISTRATION & IN-Principle Approval

LISTING & POST LISTING

- Execution of collaboration agreement to capture common understanding for listing of assets, finalisation of roles & responsibilities and making representation to regulators
- Preliminary evaluation of assets, cashflows and operational model

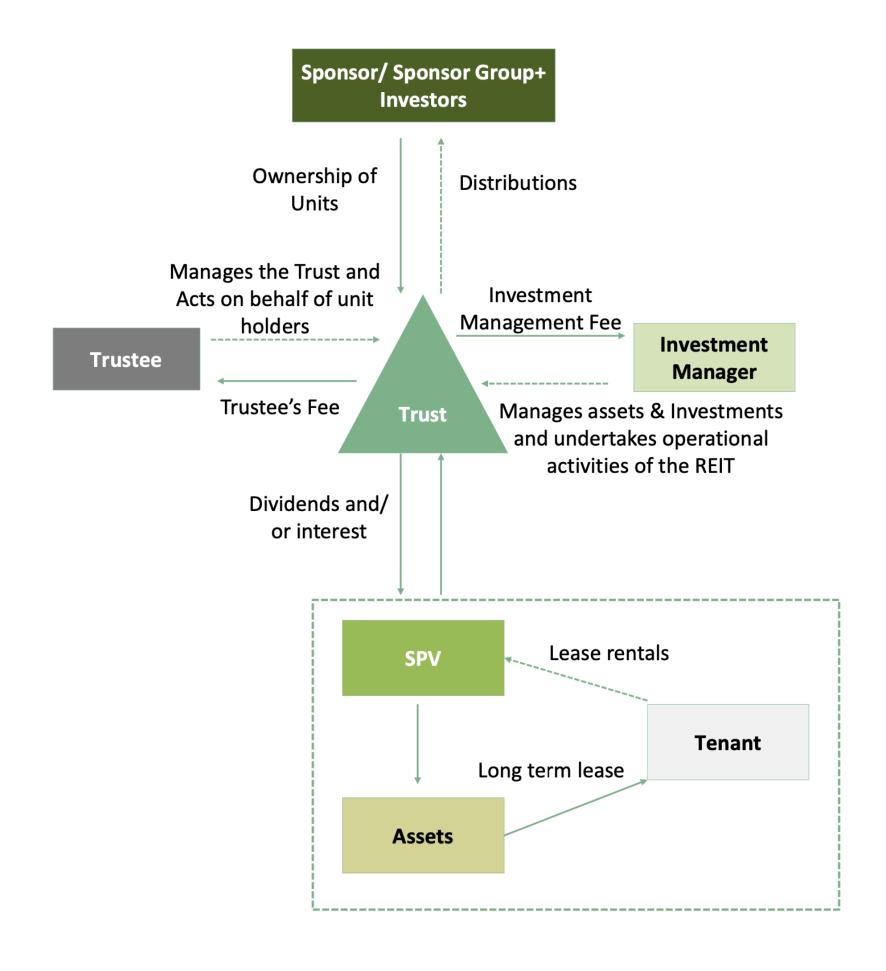
- Preparation of detailed Financial model
- Due diligences and asset valuation
- Preparation of DRHP and appointment of advisors, bankers & consultants for listing process
- Planning of the Trust and Holding Structure
- Execution of contribution agreement with asset owners and other contractual agreement amongst the stake holders.

- Identification and appointment of key participants in the REIT structure
- Obtaining certificate of registration as REIT from SEBI
- Roadshows to prospective investors
- Drafting prospectus and other listing documents
- Submission of DRHP/ draft prospectus with SEBI
- In principle approval from SEBI and stock exchanges

- Filing of RHP/ prospectus with Registrar of companies
- Closure of IPO
- Formation Transactions:
 Transfer/ SWAP of assets to
 REIT and allotments of units
 and consideration
 settlement
- Submission of documents to the exchanges
- Utilization of funds as agreed in prospectus
- Other necessary compliances
- Post listing asset management of portfolio



REIT STRUCTURE & STAKEHOLDERS



Sponsor

- Asset Owner
- Company/ LLP/ body corporate
- Net worth >= INR 200 mn (~ US\$ 2.9 mn*) for each, collectively INR 1,000 mn (~ US\$ 14.2 mn*)
- Experience minimum five years
- Min. two completed projects

Investment Manager

- Manages assets and investments operational activities
- Company/ LLP/ body corporate
- Net worth >= INR 100 mn (~ US\$ 1.4 mn*)
- Track record minimum 5 years
- Qualification criteria for key personnel prescribed
- Majority of board to be independent

Trustee

- Holds assets in trust for the benefit of the unit holders
- Registered with SEBI as a Debenture Trustee
- Oversee activities of the Manager, protect interest of unit holders and ensure compliance with regulations
- Trustee or its associates cannot invest in the units of the Trust

Investor

- Resident or foreign investors
- Minimum investment per investor INR 50k (~ US\$ 700*)

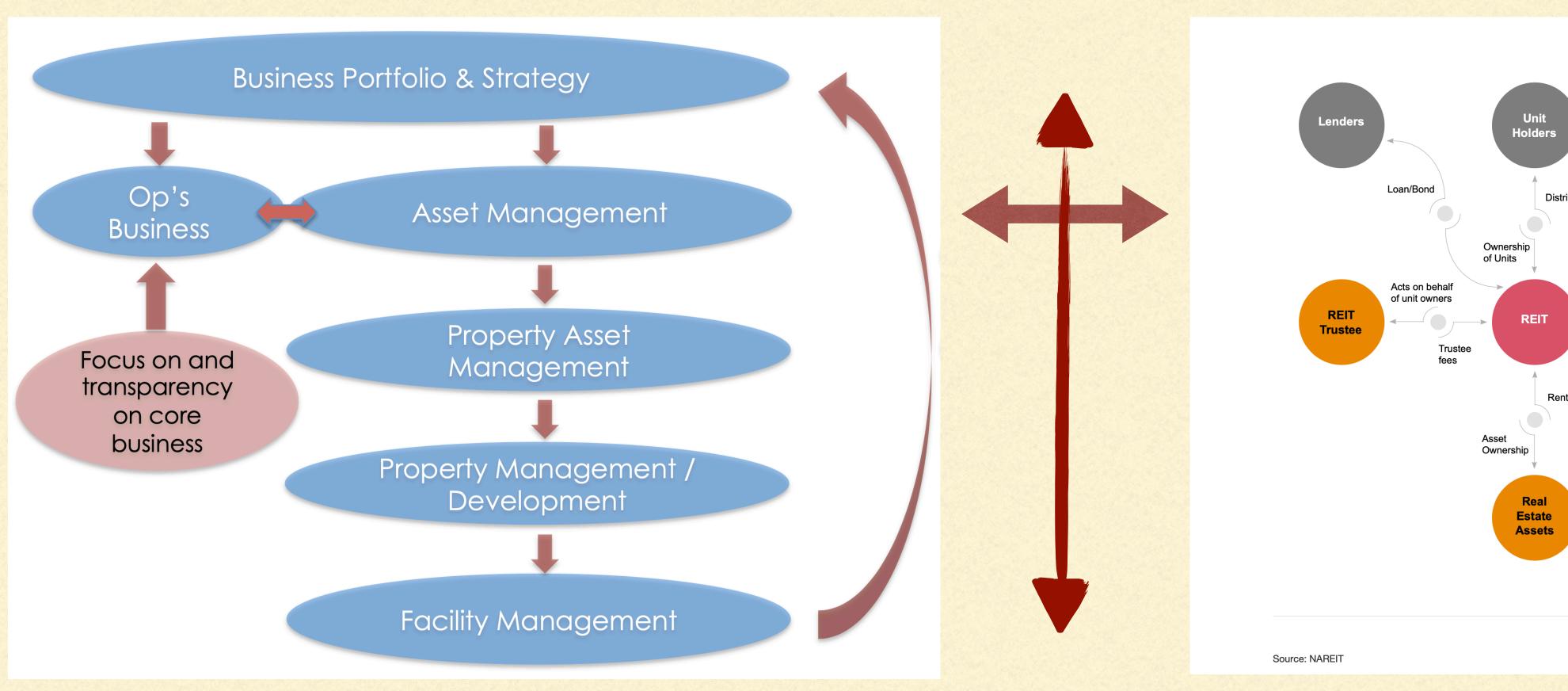
^{*} Exchange rate: 1 USD = INR 70

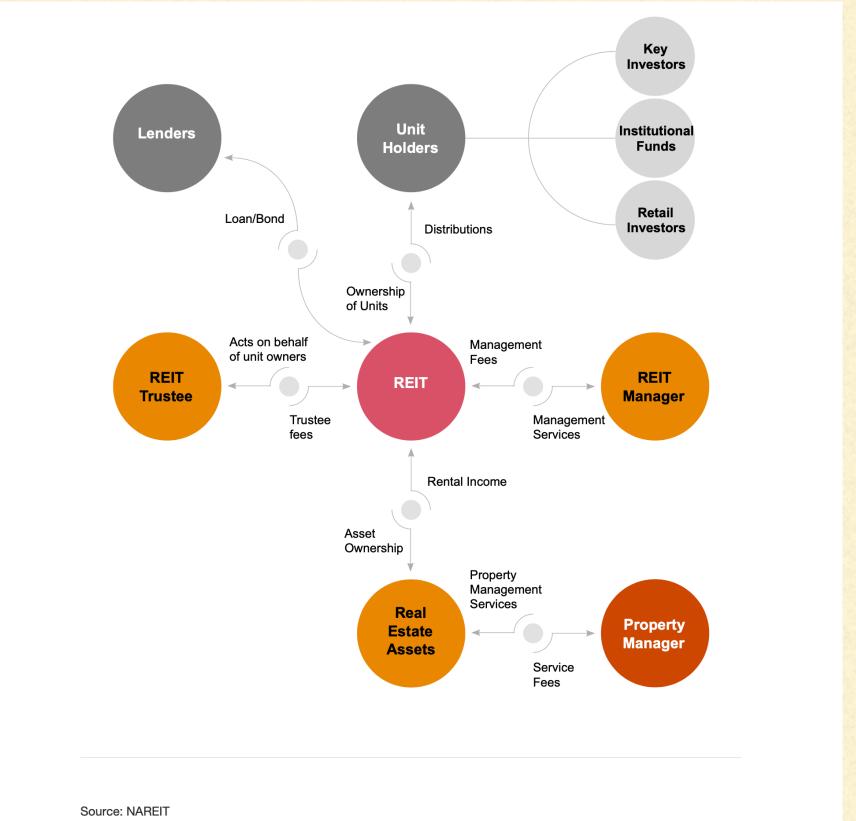
Source: Equitativa Group



WHAT WE HAVE TO DO THE INDIAN CONTEXT

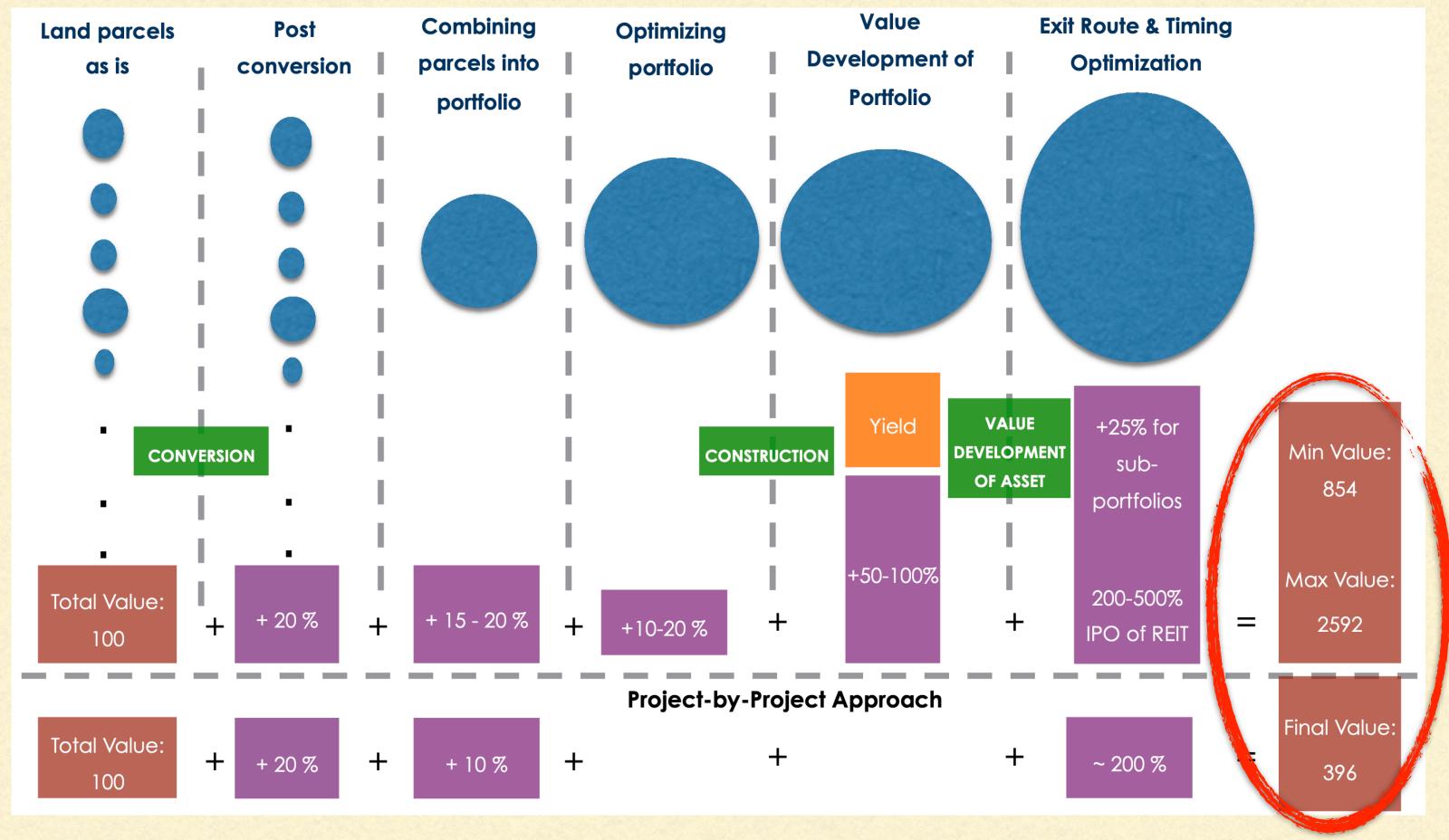
- Organise the value developing roles and set the targets for each
- Set up the REIT Structure
- Ensure the interplay is optimal





THE KIND OF VALUE WE CAN CREATE INTHE INDIAN CONTEXT





- Apply the optimal Portfolio and Value Development Model for Portfolio, sub-Portfolios, and Assets
- Example from India: 2.1x min.
 with a potential of 6.5 x

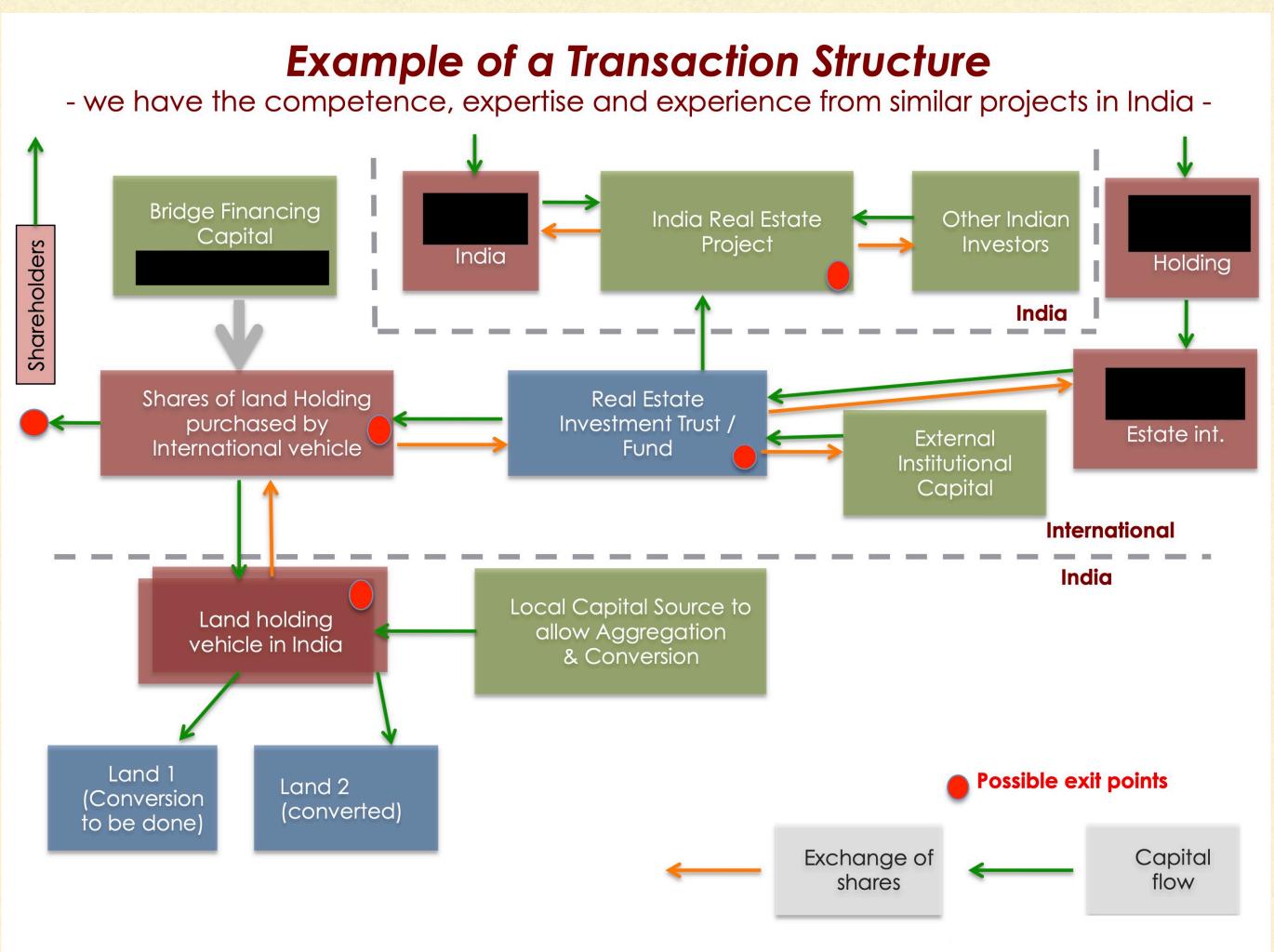
STRUCTURING AND FACILITATION OF CROSS BORDER TRANSACTIONS IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT



Situation specific set up of contractual and legal structure

Managing involved parties

Sourcing and managing of international advisors, banks, and distributors





TAX IMPLICATIONS AT VARIOUS LEVELS

1. SPV

- Interest on debt from REIT
- Distribution of dividend to REIT

2. REIT

- Dividend income of the REIT
- Gains on disposal of assets
- Rental income & any other income



- Interest income received from REIT
- Dividend income distributed by the REIT
- Rental income & any other income
- Capital gains on sale of units

Entity	Tax Framework
SPV	 No withholding tax obligations at SPV level in respect of interest paid on loans from the REIT Distribution of dividend to trust – not subject to DDT if REIT holds 100% interest in the SPV (DDT payable in case of Hold Co/SPV structure)
REIT	 Income of REIT Dividend from 100% Subsidiary SPV – Tax Exempt; <100% subsidiary- chargeable @10% Interest from Subsidiary SPV (i.e. >50% control) – Tax exempt Capital gains on disposal of assets - Taxable in the hands of REIT Rental income – Tax exempt Any other income – Taxable at maximum marginal rate
Unit Holders	 Taxability of distributions be based on the nature of the underlying income accrued/ received by the REIT For resident unit holders- Interest income & rental income (which is exempt to REIT) is taxable at applicable rates (withholding by REIT @ 10%) For Non-resident / offshore investors: Interest income @ 5% (withholding by REIT@ 5%) Rental income at applicable rates depending on their constitution Dividend income distributed to any unitholder is tax exempt Sale of listed units of REIT: Long term capital gains (exceeding INR 1 Mn), where units held for over 36 months, would be tax @10% and short term capital gains would be taxable @ 15% For Non-Resident Unit Holders, benefits under respective DTAA, if any, shall be available



WHAT CAN WE DO IN

THE INDIAN CONTEXT — PARTNER WITH ASSET AGGREGATORS



- Board & advisory board members
- REIT program management
- REIT manager
- Advisors
 - REIT set-up, IPO Preparation & Listing
 - Eco-system set-up
 - Strategy, structuring, fund raising, and governance
 - Off-shore coordination







Jai Hind कि जय हिन्द क्ष



