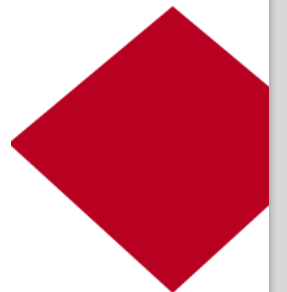




THE JOURNEY OF BRINGING REIT TO THE MARKET

THURSDAY 21st MAY 2019

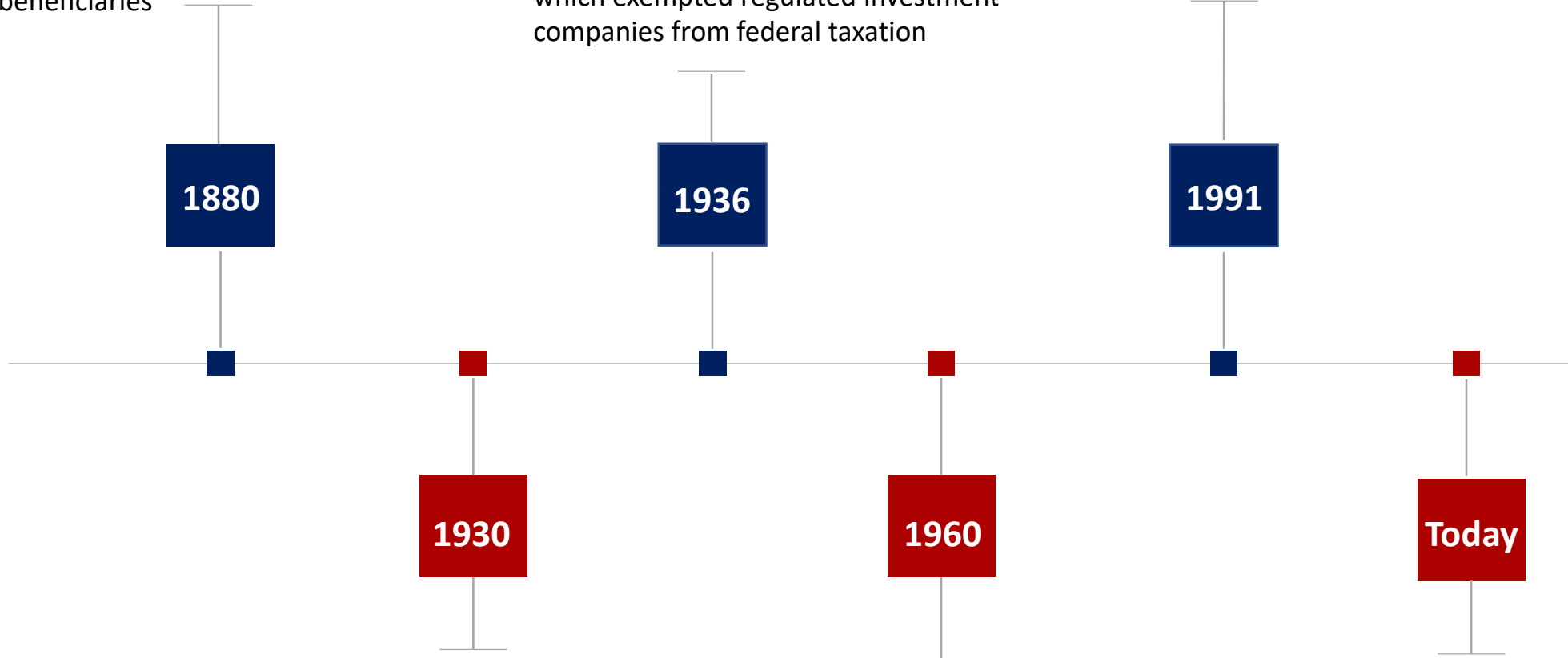


History of REIT

Real estate trust investors were able to avoid double taxation because they were not taxed at a corporate level as long as the income was distributed to the beneficiaries

Stock and bond investment companies which were also affected by the Supreme Court decision rapidly secured legislation which exempted regulated investment companies from federal taxation

The Kimco IPO introduced the new style REITs. REITs were converted to 'self advised/self-managed' status or went public as a 'self advised/self-managed' REIT



1880

1936

1991

1930

1960

Today

Tax advantages were reversed by the Supreme Court decision requiring that all passive investment be taxed first at the corporate level and later taxed as part of the individual incomes

US congress signed the REIT tax provision which re-established the special tax consideration, qualifying REITs as pass through entities hence eliminating double taxation

REIT have spread around the world and in Africa, South Africa is a relatively young regime, but maturing fast, and now has 23 active REITs. There are 226 REITs in the US



REIT Market Maturity

Nascent

- ▶ Bahrain
- ▶ Brazil
- ▶ Costa Rica
- ▶ Bulgaria
- ▶ Greece
- ▶ Hungary
- ▶ India
- ▶ Israel
- ▶ Kenya
- ▶ Pakistan
- ▶ Philippines
- ▶ Saudi Arabia
- ▶ Taiwan
- ▶ Thailand
- ▶ Vietnam

Emerging

- ▶ Finland
- ▶ Ireland
- ▶ Italy
- ▶ Malaysia
- ▶ Mexico
- ▶ South Africa
- ▶ South Korea
- ▶ Spain
- ▶ Turkey
- ▶ United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Established

- ▶ Australia
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Canada
- ▶ France
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Hong Kong
- ▶ Japan
- ▶ Netherlands
- ▶ New Zealand
- ▶ Singapore
- ▶ United Kingdom

Mature

- ▶ United States

1

2

3

4

Benefits of REIT as an Investment Asset Class

Access to new capital

REITs provide a mechanism to raise long term capital to acquire income producing real estate projects where the opportunity arises

Consistent income

I-REITs are the dominant form of reits globally and I reits are required by law to pay out at least 80% of its taxable income to their unit holders in the form of dividends. Consequently, REITs tend to generate a stable and consistent income stream for investors. This takes on special significance for income oriented investors such as retirees

Diversification

REITs, fixed income securities and equities have different long-term investment characteristics creating diversification when combined within a single portfolio. This diversification creates the opportunity for blended portfolio to earn higher returns while reducing the potential for negative or low returns

Low cost exposure to real estate

REITs offer access to the property market with professional investment management at a relatively low transaction and management cost. Professional, dedicated management team responsible for the day-to day operation of the business, provides the investor with expertise beyond his or her knowledge base

Transparent investment vehicle

Investors are able to understand exactly what they are invested in, from the actual assets, costs and returns.

Benefits of REIT as an Investment Asset Class

Accessibility

An I-REIT can more easily be bought or sold. Investors do not have to deal with the complexity of selling a physical property. REITs allow an interested real estate investor to buy units (shares) and be a part owner of a real estate asset without having to deploy a lot of capital

Tax exemption

A listed REIT also allows underlying owners of the real estate assets to enjoy corporate tax exemption, currently at 30% per annum

No Shareholder Liability

As is the case with equity investments in other publicly traded companies, shareholders have no personal liability for the debts of the REITs in which they invest

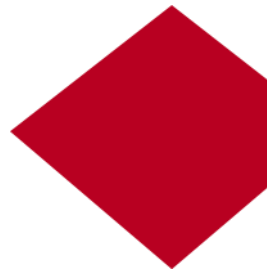
High Liquidity

Liquidity advantage over direct investment in privately traded underlying real estate assets. This advantage of a listed REIT extends to the owners of real estate as well since they do not have to sell the entire asset if they are looking for a little liquidity

REITs Deliver Income & Long-term Growth

REITs offer strong long-term total returns. Excellent long-term performance and strong diversification attributes make REITs a natural component of a well balanced efficiently performing portfolio. REITs own tangible assets and often sign their tenants to long term lease contracts. Because of this REITs tend to be some of the most stable companies on the market

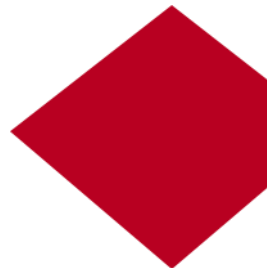
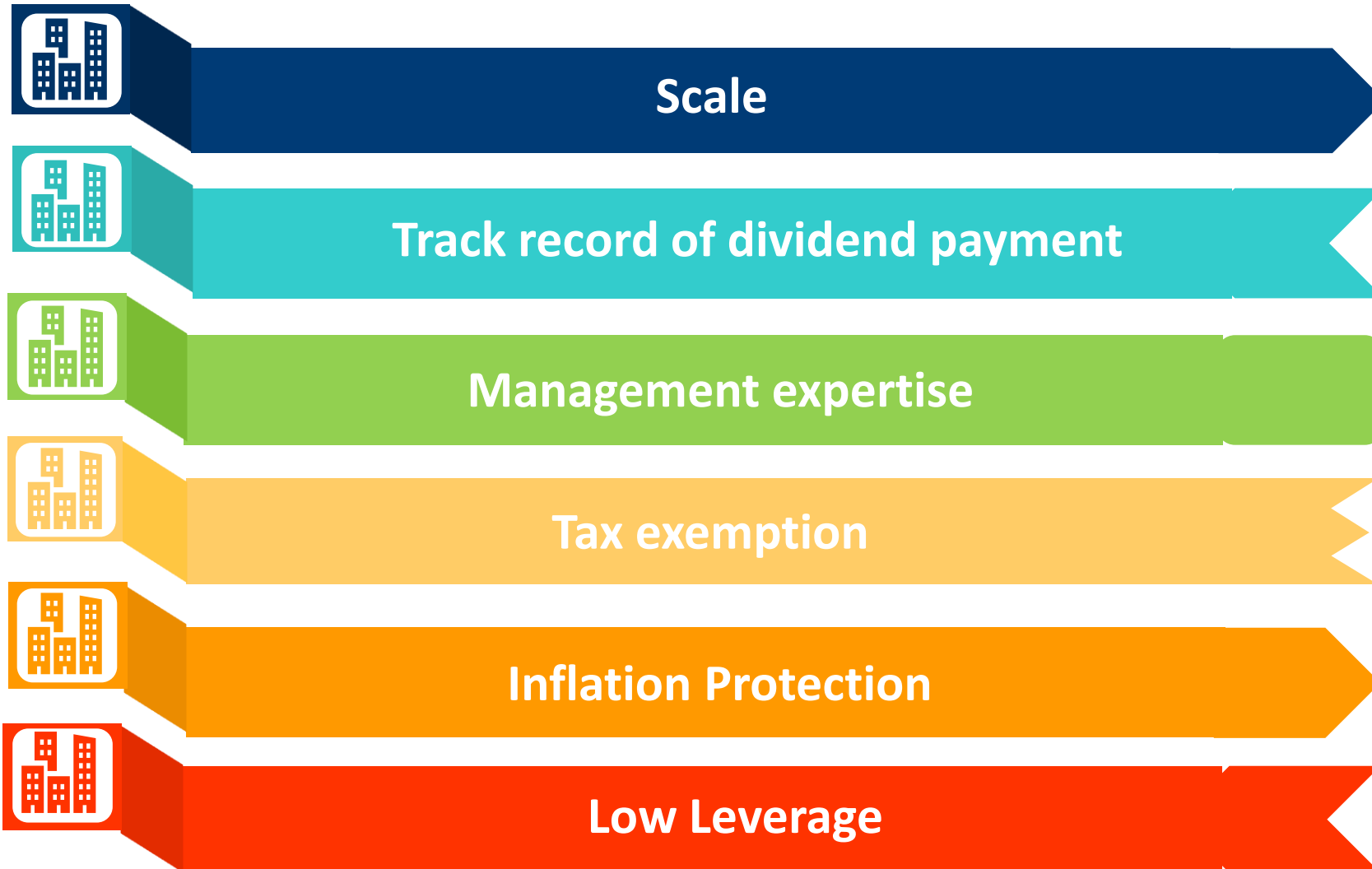
REIT Investors



REIT Asset Classes

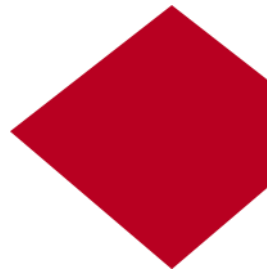


Key Requirements for a Successful REIT



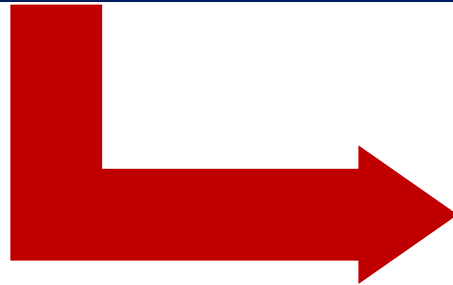
Characteristics of a Successful REIT

- 1** A good well managed REIT should trade at NAV
- 2** Most will carry out an element of development activity and acquisitions to grow their portfolio within specific asset classes
- 3** Don't mix asset classes e.g. hotel/ offices as it makes valuations difficult and also complicated to analyse which analysts don't like
- 4** Earnings Transparency. Most REIT operate along a straightforward and easily understandable business model
- 5** Predictable Revenue Stream REIT reliable income is derived from rents paid to the owners of commercial properties, or from interest payments from the financing of those properties



The Journey to a REIT

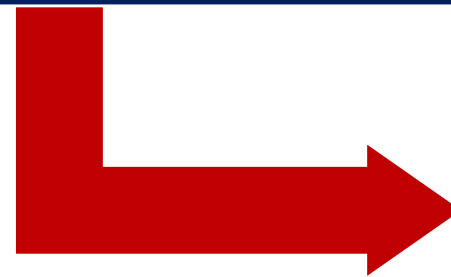
Start as relatively small private portfolios by developers of specific asset class e.g. hotel, commercial offices, logistic parks, malls, apartments etc.



5 - 10 years

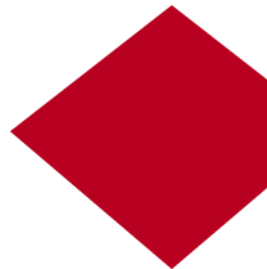
Morph into unlisted property funds/ companies or are offered to public markets as restricted offers to sophisticated investors

- Build scale
- Build track record
- Churn assets to create quality



5 - 10 years

List on the exchange as property funds/ companies or as REITs at scale and with track record



Thankyou