

## REITS Investing 101: Understanding the different types of REITs

### Description

For the dividend investor, real estate investment trusts (REITs) have been extremely popular over the last decade for their, giving both capital and dividend gains to investors who hold them.

### Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

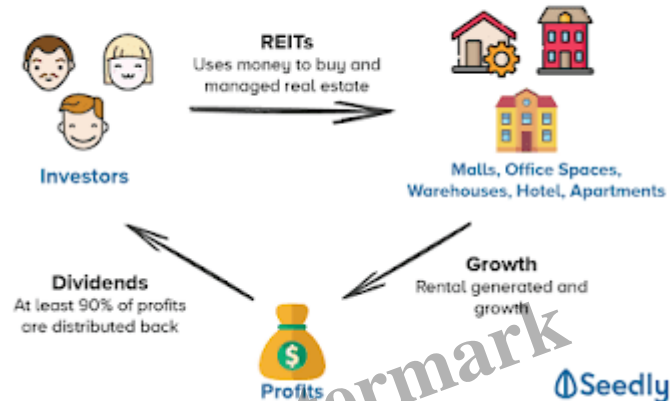


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But before you jump onto the REIT bandwagon, you need to first understand what the different types of REITs are and which you prefer to invest in.

### Retail REITs

One advantage of retail REITs is that for most investors, it is easy for you to do your scuttlebug due diligence by simply going to their malls. Take some time to observe the location, mall architecture, tenant mix and type of shoppers. With such information, you can obtain a first-hand idea of the earning power of that mall, unlike other REITs where observing the property from within can be difficult or even prohibited.



*“A hallmark of a vibrant retail REIT is one whose management is proactive in organizing events, holding competitions and actively engaging people to come into their malls. Suntec REIT (T82U.SI) is an excellent example; the REIT holds multiple entertainment events, invites celebrities to meet and greet with fans, hold competitions, host international conferences, and organize sale bazaar fairs and travel roadshows to continue to make their shopping malls lively.”*

Ideally, you'll want to invest in retail REITs that own malls and shopping centres which **consistently draw in the crowds** and **have the potential to continuously revise rental rates upwards**.

## Healthcare REITs



Hospitals and nursing homes are underlying assets of healthcare REITs. The master lessee of these properties (the main tenant who rents the entire hospital) usually takes care of all property operating expenses, taxes and insurance of the property.

The leases of healthcare assets are generally long term, usually longer than ten years. For instance, National Health Investors Inc. (NYSE: NHI) generally sign 15-year leases on each of their portfolio assets.

Be it for small accidents or major emergencies, hospitals and healthcare offices will always be in demand and are fairly recession-proof. This is why healthcare REITs are often trading at a premium and continue to show a solid and steady return on investment even during a recession.

If you're thinking about investing in overseas healthcare REITs, be sure to ask yourself these two questions before investing: Does this overseas healthcare REIT have a track record of managing healthcare assets in a cash-flow positive manner? Does the REIT have a reputable parent?

Quantitative observation-wise, look at the “Rent over EBITA” ratio of the hospital operator. This is the total rental divided by earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. It'll show you how much of its cash generated goes towards paying the rental owed to the REIT (the lower the ratio, the better).

*“Many unitholders do not have the financial capability and time to do due diligence on an overseas hospital asset. However, one can simply use Google Maps and observe where the hospital is located. Is it easily accessible? Is it in or near a major city or dense population base? Are there many other hospitals around in proximity?”*

## Industrial REITs



Business parks, flatted factories, show houses and warehouses are often categorized as industrial REITs, which offer higher yields relative to other REIT classes (but also with risk).

Smart investors tend to pick industrial properties that are adaptive and well-equipped to serve big-business clients. Easy access to wide roads or highways (for logistic purposes), built-in high floor-loading capabilities, high ceiling heights and wide column spans are some examples of highly desired industrial assets for big companies.

It is important to also look at the tenants as you will want to find large and reputable tenants. Otherwise, no matter how long the contracted lease term is, it is of no value to the unitholder. Generally, industrial REITs who have a 60% or higher exposure to reputable MNCs are deemed to be considerably “safer” to invest in.

## Hospitality REITs (includes serviced residences)



Hospitality REITs are usually one of the most vulnerable as they are easily affected by external factors such as spread of diseases, terror attacks, economic recessions and layoffs, etc. In light of this, some hospitality REITs do negotiate a master lease agreement with a hotel operator which provides for a minimum fixed revenue amount. An example is OUE Hospitality Trust (SGX: SK7), which pledges a minimum yield of 4.5% simply due to the master lease agreement they’ve contracted with their hotels.

Another real threat is the rising popularity of Airbnb, which is an online platform allowing people to list and rent their own homes and apartments to travellers. This has had an adverse impact on hotels, and in a recent study conducted by HVS, hotels lost more than \$400 million in direct revenues per year to Airbnb in 2015.

Unlike other REITs who undergo renovations and AEI (asset enhancement initiatives) to upgrade themselves for higher future DPU, hospitality REITs have to undertake enhancements even if they're not always yield-accretive, simply because they need to continuously keep up with appearances and standards.

The key metric to determine the earnings potential of a hotel is to calculate the revenue per available room, or "RevPAR" – the average daily rate (ADR) multiplied by the average occupancy rate (AOR). The higher the RevPar, the better. Lower RevPars generally indicate that the hotel has many rooms under-utilised or even left empty for significant periods of time, which is not ideal.

*"An investor looking to take advantage of an upcoming tourism boom in a country should go for hospitality REITs that have negotiated a larger proportion of their lease structure on the variable side. Vice versa, an investor looking for more stability in the sector should go for hospitality REITs with a higher fixed portion in their lease structure."*

## Office REITs



A good office REIT will usually have their office buildings located in notable business areas that are easily accessible by public transport and cars. Given the high skyscrapers and swanky exterior, many investors are drawn to the idea of investing in REITs that collect rental from reputable MNCs, financial institutions and other corporations.


However, what many people do not realize is that office REITs are actually highly cyclical and can be more sensitive to economic headwinds than their retail REIT counterparts. For instance, during the great recession from 2008 – 2011, many companies consolidated their branches and halted expansion plans. This led to a severe oversupply of rentable office space, causing all NYSE-listed office REITs' unit prices to plummet. When the economy recovered after, occupancy rates then rose back to the



90% range again, which led to a rise in their office REITs' unit prices.

*“Look for office REITs with management who are focused on tenant retention as well as tenant attraction, with the desire to maintain a long and healthy lease expiry profile which will provide sustainable returns to unitholders like yourself over the long run.”*

Given the cyclical nature of office REITs, it is important to recognize the stage of the economic cycle in which you're investing. Do not make the mistake of being seduced by the high rental income achieved during strong market periods. It pays to think like a contrarian.

|  Seedly | Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Healthcare REITs   |    | Parkway Life REIT<br>First REIT   | Hospitals, medical centres, nursing & retirement homes |
| Industrial REITs   |   | Keppel DC REIT<br>AIMS AMP Capital Industrial REIT<br>Cache Logistics Trust<br>Cambridge Industrial Trust<br>Ascendas REIT<br>Mapletree Industrial Trust<br>Mapletree Logistics Trust<br>Sabana REIT<br>Softbuild Business Space REIT<br>EC World REIT<br>Fraser's Logistics & Industrial Trust | Warehouses, industrial parks, data centers             |
| Retail REITs   |  | CapitaLand Mall Trust<br>CapitaRetail China Trust<br>Fortune REIT<br>Fraser's Centrepoint Trust<br>Lippo Malls Indonesia Retail Trust<br>SPH REIT<br>BHG Retail REIT  | Shopping malls, freestanding retail                    |
| Commercial REITs   |  | CapitaLand Commercial Trust<br>Fraser's Commercial Trust<br>Keppel REIT<br>Mapletree Commercial Trust<br>Starhill Global REIT<br>Suntec REIT<br>OUE Commercial REIT<br>Manulife REIT<br>IREIT Global<br>MapleTree Greater China Commercial Trust  | Office buildings                                       |
| Residential REITs  |  | Saizen REIT   | Family rental apartment, houses                        |
| Hospitality REITs  |  | Ascott Residence Trust  | Serviced apartments, hotels                            |

[Photo credits: Seedly](#)

In summary, the industrial, hospitality and office REITs are inherently more risky than other REITs due to their assets' sensitivity to economic headwinds. The silver lining, though, is that such volatility can

offer gutsy investors the opportunity to buy these REITs at a cheaper price and be duly rewarded during market upturns.


Additional reading: [The success story of REITs](#)

## Dividend Investing Specialised Topic: REITs MasterClass

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### What Will I Learn?

- ✓ Learn the important aspects of REITs investing
- ✓ Discover the truth about REIT investments and the costly investment misconceptions made by other investors

Disclaimer: This informative article was written in collaboration with Ivan Ho, author of the *Investing in REITs* masterclass. [If you're interested to learn more about REITs and how you can develop a new source of passive income from investing in them, click here for a discount on the above REITs masterclass!](#)

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