

FINM3406 Real Estate Finance

Week 11 Corporate Real Estate

Outline

- Overview of the role and function of Corporate Real Estate
- Outline the relationship between real estate strategy and business strategy
- Overview of the decisions making framework to determine if a business should buy or lease real estate



Objectives

- Understand be able to explain the relationship between real estate strategy and business strategy
- Understand the critical factors associated with decisions to determine if a business should buy or lease real estate



CORPORATE REAL ESTATE (CRE)



Portfolio Management

- Investment
- Return on Investment
- Diversification
 - Sector
 - Location
- Risk Management
- Modern Portfolio Theory



Portfolio Management

- Corporate
- Business Strategy
- Operational Strategy
- Core Business
- Risk Management
- Outsourcing

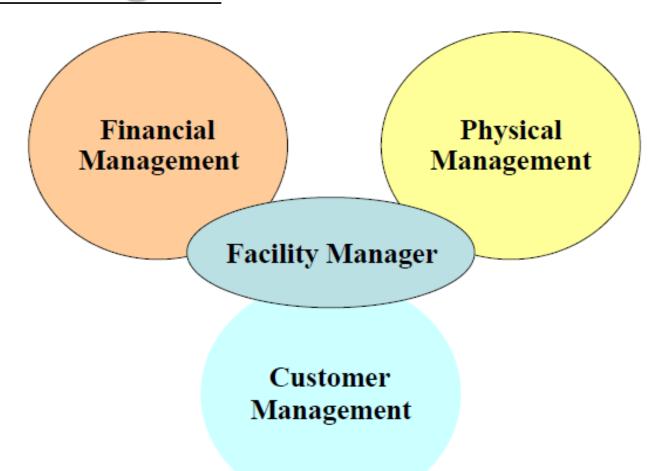


CRE & Facilities Management

- 'Facilities Management is responsible for co-ordinating all efforts related to planning, design and managing buildings and their systems, equipment and furniture to enhance the organisations ability to compete successfully in a rapid changing world'
 - Becker, F



Facilities Management Process





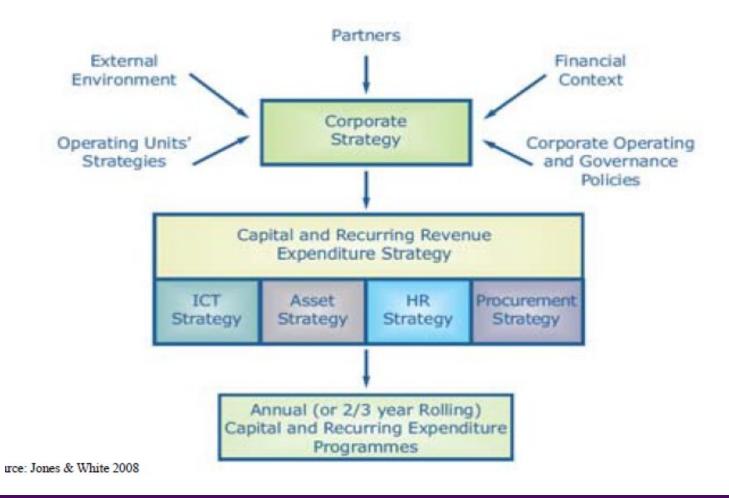
- Asset strategic planning is defined as the process of developing management strategies that will:
 - contribute to the best utilisation of assets in the delivery of services to the community in line with corporate plans and service delivery strategies.
 - ensure ongoing compatibility between the composition of an asset portfolio and the changing environment within which it operates.
- It is an ongoing management process.
 - The development of asset strategies through analysis and direction-setting processes provides a basis for compiling asset strategic plans, and disposal, capital, maintenance and management-in-use programs formalised through the annual budget process.

Source: Qld State Government Asset Plan



Inputs into strategic asset planning







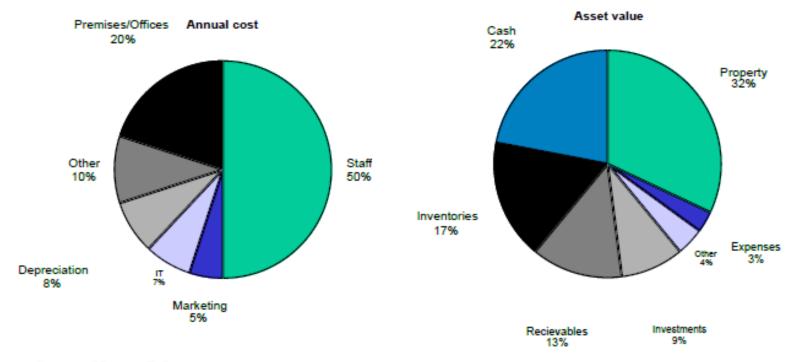
Asset Management Process



Source: RICS Public Sector Asset Management Guidelines 2008.



Property as a Valuable Asset: 30%-50% of Assets – 20% Annual Costs







- The separation of capital and recurrent costs for budgeting purposes militates against a whole- of-life approach to asset management. Assets purchased with capital funds once approved, are treated effectively as 'free' goods in subsequent years so there is little ongoing incentive to ensure service potential is optimised.'
- ANAO



- Property as "A FREE GOOD"
 - Historic way of thinking
 - Often seen in Public Authorities and long term property owners
 - Doesn't properly allocate cost of capital

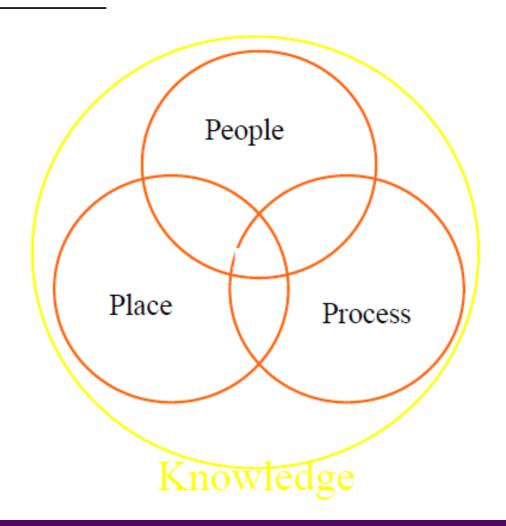


- Corporate Property Research
- Avis Gibson Watts
 - more than half the organisations had 30% or more of their total assets value in property
 - 40% Public Sector / Private Sectors 20% have detailed policies and procedures for management of property



- IDRC 'Corporate Real Estate 2000'
 - Like Cinderella before the ball, corporate real estate holdings have often been overlooked by senior managers as they strive to structure their firms and reengineer their work processes. But now, all parts of the firm are required to cut costs; all operational units are required to enhance business flexibility and otherwise add value to the core business. Under- management of corporate real estate is no longer acceptable.'

Where does real estate fit in?





Where does real estate fit in?

Business



Property



People



Knowledge



- Productivity
 Shelter
- Profitability Light
- \$/m²
- Temperature
- Services

- Suitability Culture to task
- Ownership Raison d'être

 - The unique value proposition

Facilities Management Process

International Development Research Council: Corporate Real Estate 2000

Strategic Management of the Fifth Resource

Business Strategist (Strategic)

Intrapreneurs (Strategic)

Dealmakers (Business Planning)

Controllers (Problem Solving)

Controllers (Analytical)

Taskmasters Engineering / Buildings (Technical)



Strategic Real Estate Planning

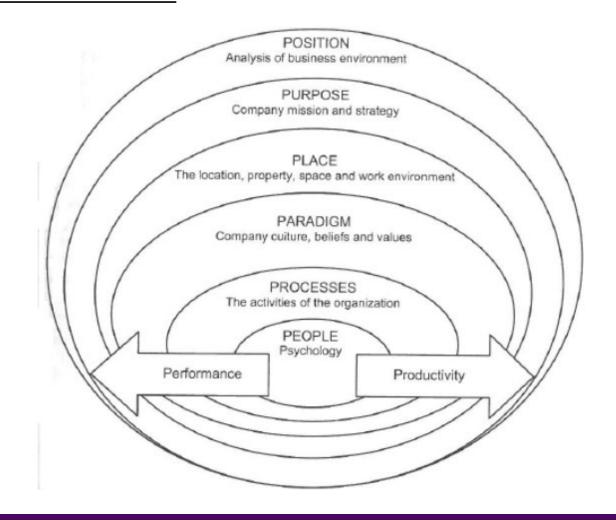
- Supporting business strategy by:
- leveraging locations,
- layouts
- leases
- reduce costs
- increase flexibility and
- improve productivity.

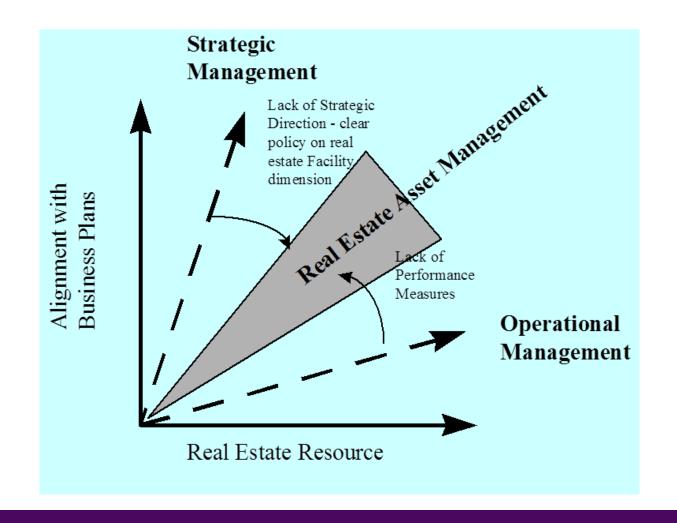


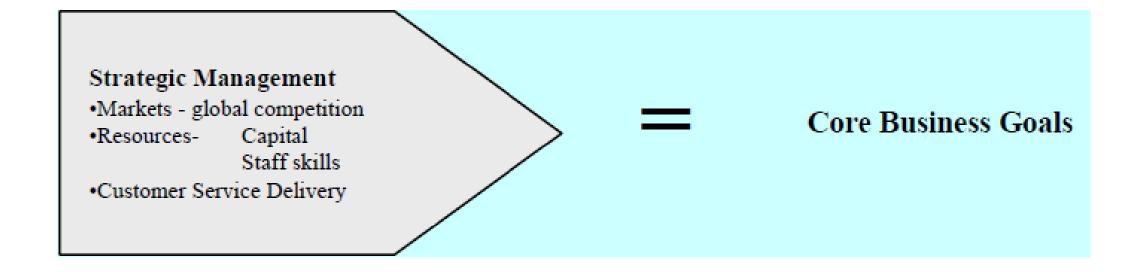
CRE Objectives

- Maximize Utility / Productivity
 - Satisfy business needs
 - Effective "factor of production"
 - Satisfy required speed to market
- Minimize Cost
 - Cash flow / NPV impact, including economic (opportunity) cost
 - Income statement and balance sheet impact
- Minimize Risk
 - Avoid surplus or shortage (flexibility)
 - Hedge against real estate market swings











Operational Asset Management

- Acquasition / Develop
- Holding Costs
- Disposal
- *Life-cycle Maintenance
- Space use rationalisation
- Technology.Management

Property Services Delivery



Operational Asset Management

- Acquisition / Develop
- Holding Costs
- Disposal
- •Life-cycle Maintenance
- •Space use rationalisation
- •Technology.Management

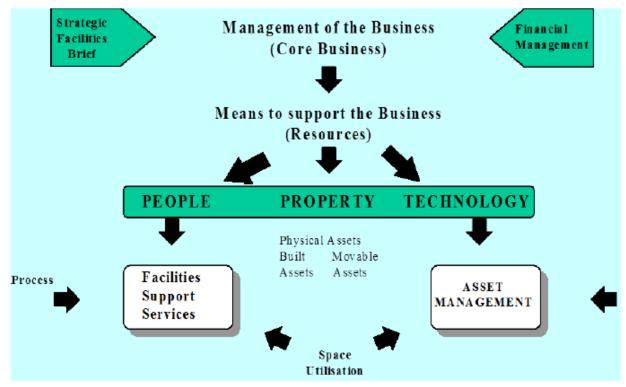
Property Services Delivery

Strategic Management

- •Markets global competition
- •Resources- Capital Staff skills
- •Customer Service Delivery

Core Business Goals

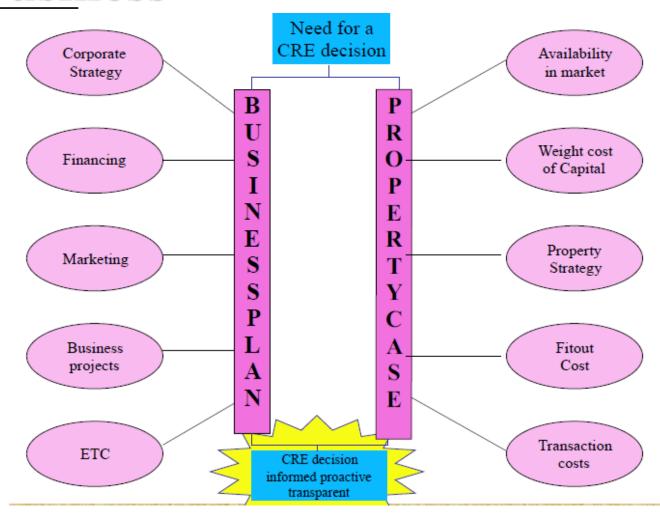




Source:: D S S Then



Interface between business planning and real estate planning



High Low

Strategic Control (Produce internally		
	Moderate control needed Special venture or contract arrangement	
		Low control needed (Buy off the shelf)

High

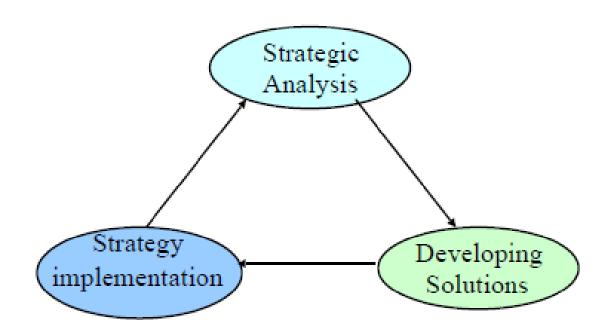
Low

Degree of Strategic Vulnerability



- Developing The Strategy
- What is needed to develop a CRE/FM Strategy?
- Stages in Developing and Implementing a Strategy.





- Developing The Strategy
- Understand the property portfolio
- Understand the organisation and its work processes
- Understand the activities of each work process and their drivers for space
- Understand how the organisation and its processes map onto the current property

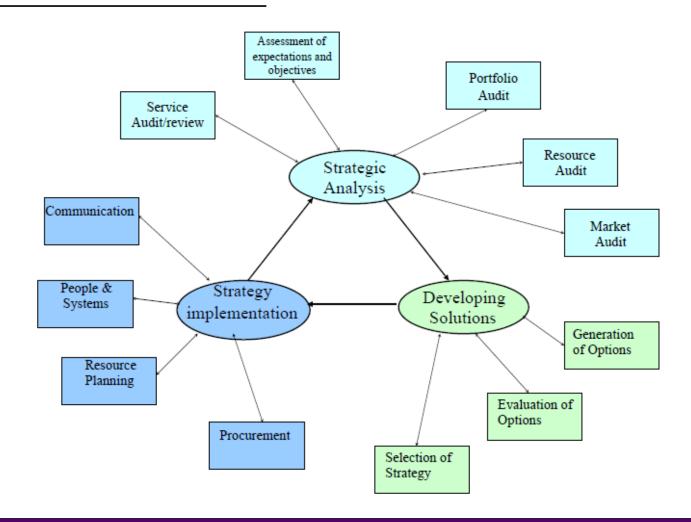
Source: W McGregor



- Developing The Strategy
- Understand the external influences
- Understand the likely business scenarios for 1, 2-3 3-5 years
- Model the implications of each scenario
- Understand the workspace drivers
- Model how the existing property can meet needs
- Develop migration strategy

Source: W McGregor





- Maintaining The Strategy
- Monitor the strategy in use
- Evaluate its effectiveness
- Determine and implement corrective action
- Revise the strategy where required

Source: W McGregor



- Asset Management Systems
- ISO 55000:2014 Asset Management
 - Factors which influence the type of assets that an organization requires to achieve its objectives, and how the assets are managed, include:
 - Nature and Purpose of the organisation
 - Operating context
 - Financial constraints and regulatory requirements
 - Needs and expectations of organisation and stakeholders



- Lease / Own Strategies
- Financial
 - Capital invested debt / equity
 - Cost equilibrium.
- Business Strategy
 - Image
 - Accommodation Strategy.



- Accommodation Strategy
- Non-property Solutions
 - New offering/out-sourced option
 - Head count
- Location
 - Size of organisation
 - Company Structure
 - Technology,
 - Work patterns / team size
 - Visitors
 - Future adaptations.



- Lease / Own Strategies
- Business Criticality Portfolio Approach
- Core Accommodation.
 - Long lease own
- Flexible Accommodation
 - Lease medium to short term
 - Serviced Licensed

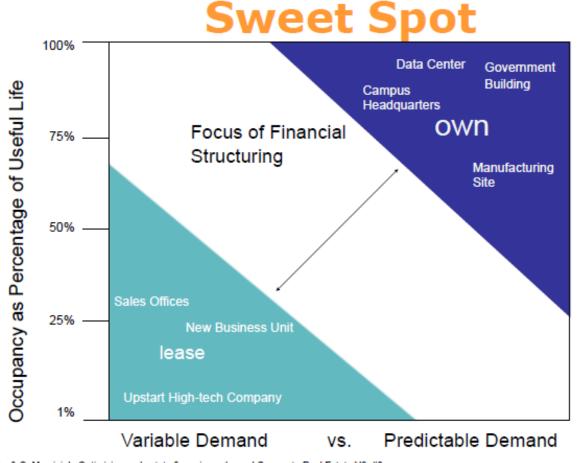


Occupation Duration



- Occupation duration is a measure of capital at risk in property
 - Duration of a lease is its term
 - ➤Duration of ownership is effectively 15-25 years
- Longer duration = more capital at risk
- Short Duration = market exposure









- There are Two Decisions Involved: Investing & Financing
- Financial management is comprised of two distinct decisions
 - Investing decision
 - What assets should we acquire?
 - Risk v return
 - Financing decision
 - How should we pay for the assets?
 - Financing cost, capital structure considerations
- Overall objective is to maximize net present value

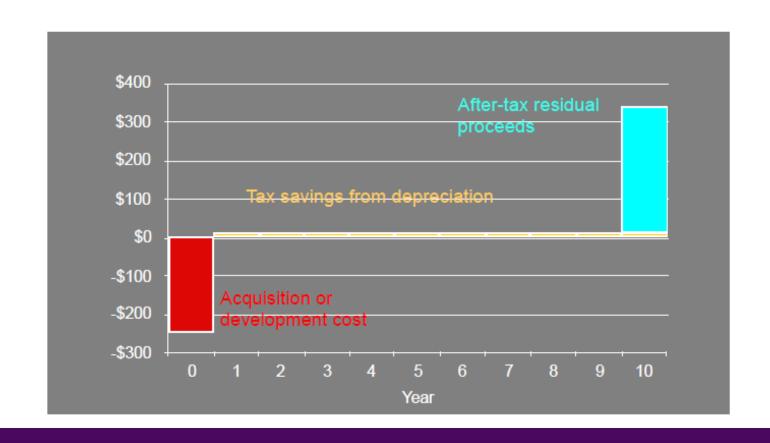


Cash Flows

- Ownership has three cash flows
 - Initial investment
 - Tax benefit (Tax Shield) resulting from depreciation
 - Residual value
- Lease has one (sometimes two) cash flows
 - Lease payment
 - Sub lease payments (receipts)



Cash Flow Forecast - Own





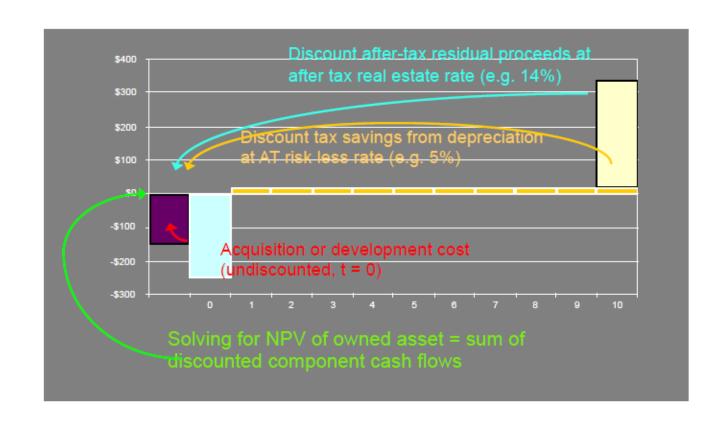
Cash Flow Forecast - Lease





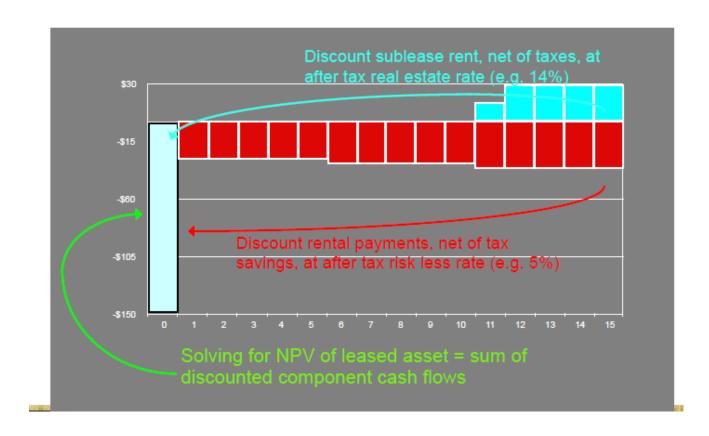
- Select Best Discount Rate
- Which is the right discount rate to use?
 - Cost of debt
 - Weighted average cost of capital (WACC)
 - Typical real estate investment return
 - Hurdle rate (WACC + risk premium)
 - Other?

Calculate NPV - Own





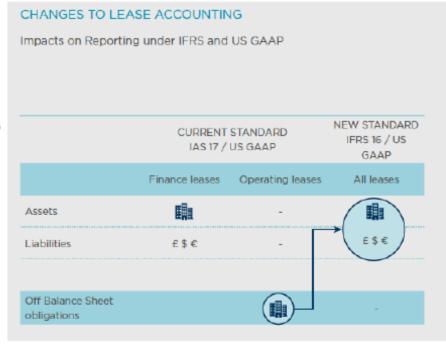
Calculate NPV - Lease



- Compare NPVs
- NPV of ownership = (\$ X) NPV of lease = (\$ Y)
- Select alternative with highest (i.e. least negative) net present value
- Consider Tax implications
 - New IAS 17 Leases

IAS 17 - IFRS 16

- Under IFRS 16, all leases3 will be reported on the Balance Sheet, similar to finance lease treatment under IAS 17.
- Operating v Finance Lease
- Own v Lease Impact







Questions?