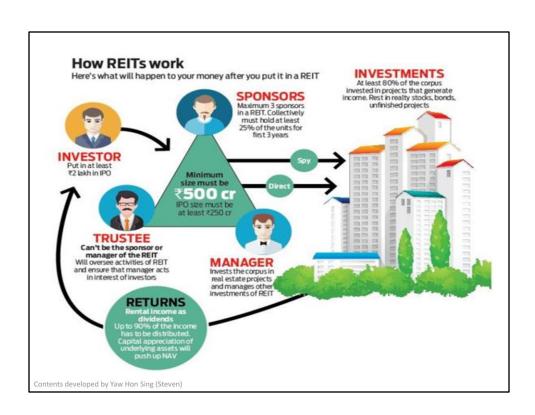
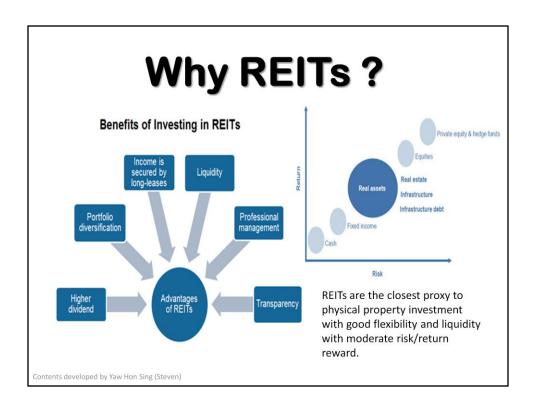


- Investment philosophy must be adopted by world renown successful investor,
   Warren Buffett
- Decide which path can lead you to effortless investment when you are lacking in terms of time, technical skills and/or huge amount of capital to plan for your financial goal achievement.









Higher dividend – relatively earning higher cash dividend compared to most equities and physical properties when property price already appreciated

Portfolio diversification – REITs serve as an alternative instrument for investment portfolio diversification in addition to gold, equities and bonds

Income security – professionally managed REITs are free from rental collection issues, prolonged vacancy of tenants, relatively steady rental incomes

Liquidity – REITs are easier to be disposed for cash when needs required, no stuck to difficulty in asset disposal risks, etc

Professional Management – real estates are professionally managed by a group of property management teams who run the REIT companies. Hence, the hassle of rental issue, property maintenance and rental collection are out of the investors' mind.

Transparency – the REIT managers which are public listed property estate investment companies providing annual reporting for the operations of the properties under their belts and at least 90% of the rental incomes are distributed to REIT investors via dividend distribution

Real Estate Investment Trusts, or REITs, allow you to invest in real estate without owning the actual property. REITs provide attractive dividends regularly plus the potential for medium, long-term capital appreciation to investors.

REITs are an affordable investment instrument:

 All walks of investors can invest regardless of the amount of capital

### **AFFORDABILITY**

Investments in REITs cost a fraction of the cost of direct investment in real estate.



REITs provide the benefits of liquidity and free cash flow:

- No large capital outlay to invest
- No fixed monthly financial obligations (monthly instalments, interest charges, etc.)
- No quit rent, excise duties, maintenance fees, etc.

## LIQUIDITY



REITs are listed and tradeable on the stock exchange. This allows REITs to be more liquid and tradeable in smaller amounts as compared to physical properties.

## STABLE INCOME STREAM

REITs often pay out steady incomes to its unitholders which come from existing rental paid by tenants who occupy the properties.

REITs provide stable income streams annually and paid out quarterly or biyearly to investors in the form of cash dividend.



## **EXPOSURE TO LARGE-SCALE REAL ESTATE**

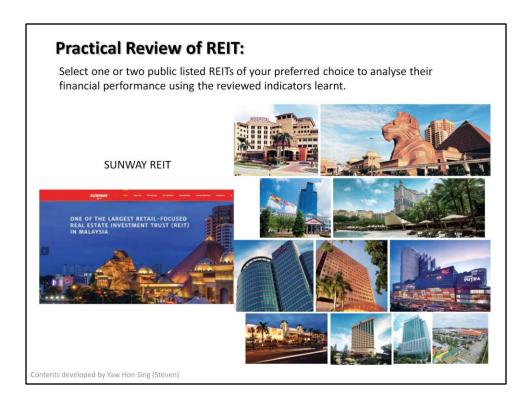


Gain the benefits of investment in real estate on a pro-rated basis through REITs.

You can slowly build up your property portfolio mix with the lowest capital outlay and cost.

## Financial Performance Indicators REITS

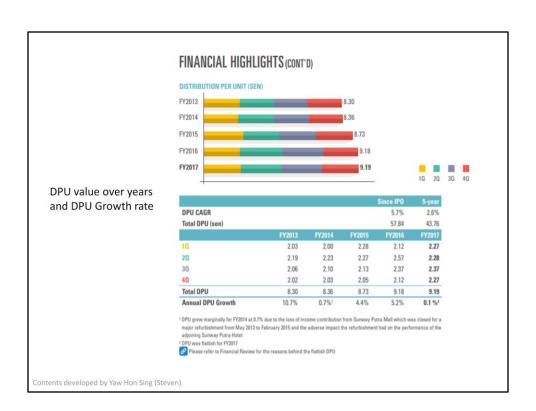
- P/E ratio (Price Earnings ratio)
- NAV (Net Asset Value)
- DPS (Dividend per share) or DPU (Distribution per unit)
- DY (Dividend Yield or Distribution Yield)
- MER (Management Expense ratio)
- Premium to NAV
- Gearing ratio
- · Interest service cover ratio

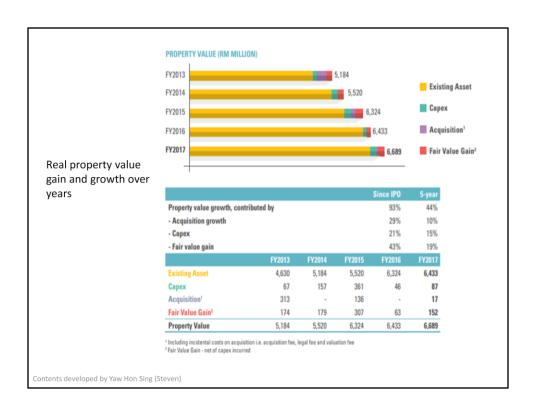


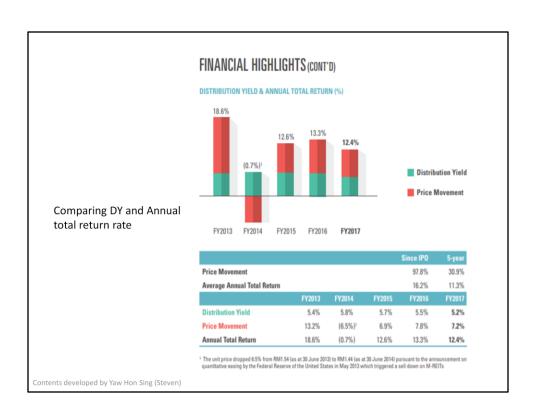
- Facilitator sets up an example of KLSE or SGX-listed REIT to analyse their main key financial performance indicators prior to choosing the REIT to be invested.
- Compare the financial indicators' results among few players to get a better valuation review.

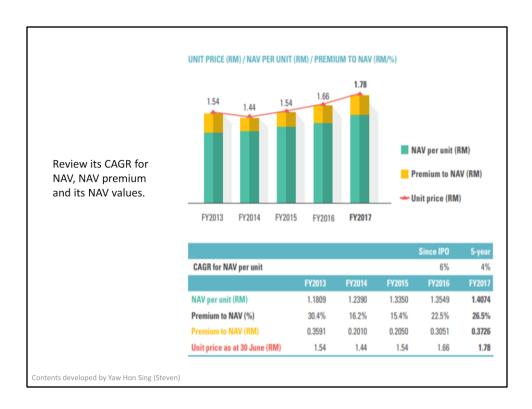
### Fundamental Analysis Review: SUNWAY REIT Category of Fund Real Estate Investment Trust The earlier of: - 999 years failing on 19 May 3009 - the date onwhich Sunway REIT is terminated by the Trustee or the Manager, in such circulas set out under the provisions of the Deed Duration of Fund / Termination Date Getting to know some key information pertaining to the Approved Fund Size 3,650,888,858 units real estate listing: Investment Objective To provide Unitholders with an exposure to a diverse portfolio of authorised investments that will provide stable cash distributions with the potential for sustainable growth in net asset value per provide the provided of the provided in a) Types of REIT - To invest in retail, hospitality, office and other real estate assets, subject to the Securities Commission's Guidelines on Real Estate Investment Toust Act least 59% of Sunway REIT's total asset value must be invested in real estate and/or single purpose companies at all times with the remainder 5% invested in cash deposit and money market instrument as b) Distribution policy c) Management & trustee fees - Retail and mixed-use assets - High growth cities and townships in Malaysia - Compability and ynsergistic to asset portfolio - 100% distributable income since FP2011 to PY2017 and at least 90% for each subsequent fini d) Gearing policy Key Acquisition Criteria e) Investment objectives Distribution Policy f) Key acquisition criteria Gearing Policy Up to 50% of total asset value of the Fund Up to 50% of total asset visue of the Fund -FTSE Bursa Malaysia Mid 70 Index -FTSE Good Bursa Malaysia Index -FTSE Good Bursa Malaysia Index -FTSE EPRANABET Global REIT Index -FTSE EPRANABET Global REIT -FTSE EPRANABET Global Index -FTSE EPRANABET Global Index -FTSE EPRANABET Alsi Pacific Index -MSCI Malaysia Gmall Cap Index -MSCI Malaysia Gmall Cap Index Base Fee - 0.3% per annum of total asset value - Performance Fee: 3% per annum of total asset value - Performance Fee: 3% per annum of net property income, but before deduction of fees payable - Description of the Property Management Agreement - Acquisition Fee : 1% of acquisition price - 1% of acquisition price - 0.5% of sale price - 0.5% of Trustee's Fee 0.03% per annum of the net asset value of Sunway REIT Financial Year End 30 June Board Lot 100 units per board lot Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Stock Name SUNREIT

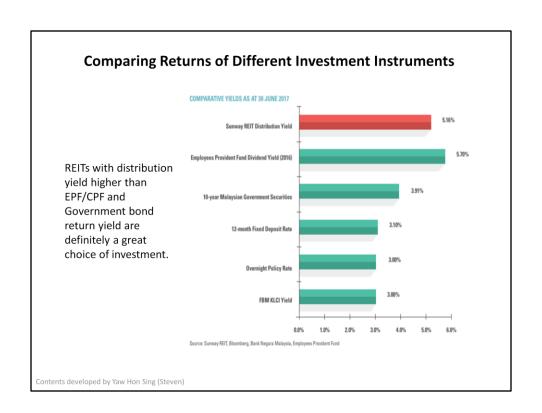
Dig out the key	FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS				Ringgit M	alaysia (RM)
inancial	Statement of Comprehensive Income - Key Data & Financial Ratios	FY2017 RM'000	FY2016 RM'000	FY2015 RM'000	FY2014 RM'000	FY2013 RM*000
erformance	Gross revenue	522,868	507,013	453,454	427,788	415,946
	Net property income	388,817	373,851	340,826	320,977	309,196
ndicators:	Income available for distribution (realised)	271,099	270,588	256,577	245,017	231,062
) Distribution/unit	Earnings per unit (realised) (sen)	9.19	8.92	8.25	7.93	7.87
A second to the second	Distribution per unit (DPU) (sen)	9.19	9.18	8.73	8.36	8.30
o) Management	Distribution yield (%)	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.4
expense ratio	Management expense ratio (%)	0.85	0.88	0.80	0.78	0.82
) NAV/unit	Statement of Financial Position - Key Data & Financial Ratios	As at 30 June 2017 RM'000	As at 30 June 2016 RM'000	As at 30 June 2015 RM'000	As at 30 June 2014 : RM'000	As at 30 June 2013 RM'000
Premium to NAV	Investment properties	6,689,200	6,433,000	6,324,000	5,520,000	5,184,000
ALCOHOLOGICA MANAGEMENT	Other non-current assets	9,063	8,698	5,268	3,039	8,823
e) NAV growth	Current assets	141,630	95,561	100,750	83,452	76,709
	Total asset value	6,839,893	6,537,259	6,430,018	5,606,491	5,269,532
	Current liabilities	(2,556,024)	(998,538)	(986,214)	(858,141)	(403,257)
	Non-current liabilities	(72,149)	(1,487,491)	(1,461,544)	(1,060,279)	(1,359,806)
	Total liabilities	(2,628,173)	(2,486,029)	(2,447,758)	(1,918,420)	(1,763,063)
	Net Asset Value (NAV)	4,211,720	4,051,230	3,982,260	3,688,071	3,506,469
	Total Unitholders' Funds	4,211,720	4,051,230	3,982,260	3,688,071	3,506,469
	NAV per unit (before income distribution) (RM)	1.4301	1.3761	1.3555	1.2593	1.2011
	NAV per unit (after income distribution) (RM)	1.4074	1.3549	1.3350	1.2390	1.1809
	Lowest NAV during the period (RM)	1.3547	1.3349	1.2337	1.1787	1.0964
	Highest NAV during the period (RM)	1.4074	1.3549	1.3350	1.2390	1.1809
	Unit Price as at 30 June (RM)	1.78	1.66	1.54	1.44	1.54
	Premium to NAV (%)	26.5	22.5	15.4	16.2	30.4



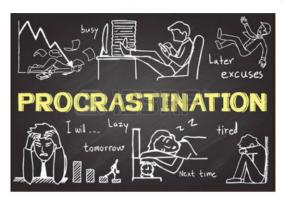








## Final Decision: Invest, Divest or Add up



# Procrastination is an opportunity cost !!!

- Better to delay an investment when investment value is not there
- Better to invest now despite a small amount when investment value arises; a procrastination is an opportunity cost because of the Time Money Value compounding effect.
- Rather missing an opportunity than losing a trade in the long run