

### Flow of Presentation:

- 1. REIT Definition.
- 2. Need for introducing this asset class in India.
- 3. Journey of REITS in India
- 4. Parties involved in REITs, their roles and responsibilities.
- 5. Other Important Features of REITs
- 6. Parameters to consider before investing in REITs.
- 7. Definition of SM REIT.
- 8. Why a separate asset class of SM REITS is introduced when REITS are already in existence?

### Flow of Presentation:

- 8. Parties involved in SM REITs.
- 9. Key Differences between REITS and SM REITs.
- 10. Other Important Features of SM REITs
- 11. Tax Considerations for REITs
- 12. Professional Opportunities to Practising CAs in SM REITs

### What is Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)?

REAL
ESTATE
INVESTMENT
TRUST

A REIT is a person that pools INR 50 crore and above for the purpose of issuing units to at least 200 investors

So as to acquire and manage real estate asset(s) or property(ies), that would entitle such investors to receive the income generated therefrom

Without giving them the day-to-day control over the management and operation of such real estate asset(s) or property(ies).

REITs in India are governed by Securities and Exchange Board Of India (SEBI)

### Need for introducing REIT as an asset class in India

### Draw backs in acquiring real estate properties directly:

- High capital requirements
- Illiquid
- Management and maintenance
- Location risk

### **Advantages of REITs:**

- Regular income
- Professional management
- Asset quality
- Transparency

## Journey of REITs in India

#### DECEMBER 2007

• In a move that would align the practices in the Indian real estate sector with the global real estate practices, Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") has announced guidelines in respect of REITs.

### SEPTEMBER 2014

• Full fledged regulations have been put in place by SEBI through SEBI (Real Estate Investment Trust) Regulations, 2014.

### **AUGUST 2017**

• EMBASSY OFFICE PARKS REIT was the first REIT to be registered with SEBI.

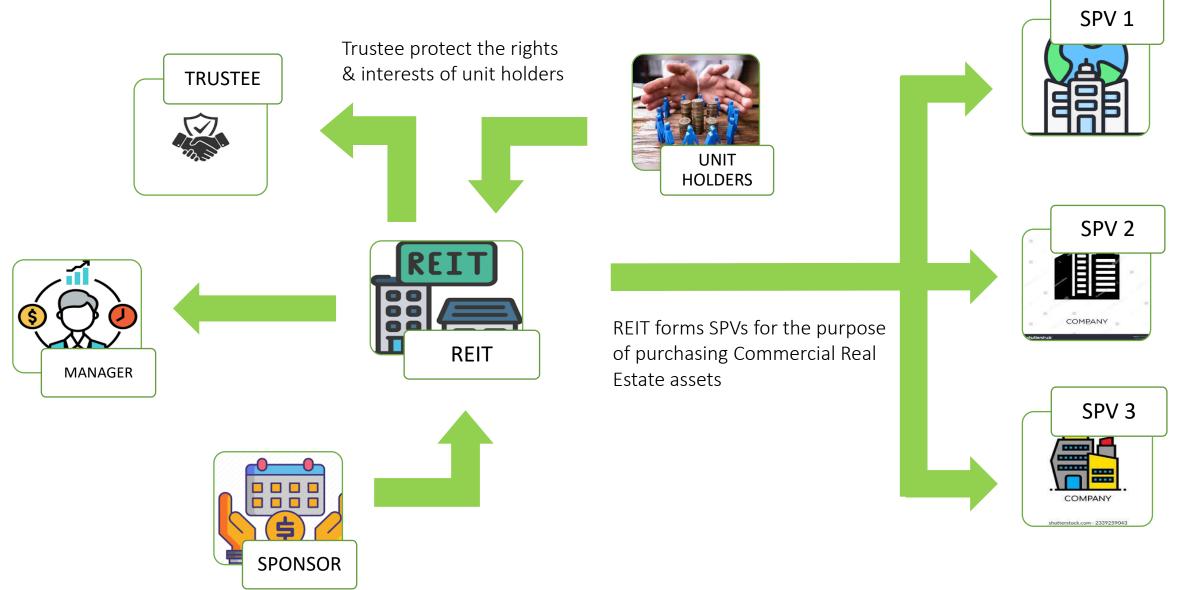
### **MAY 2023**

• SEBI issued a consultation paper for public comments on Regulatory Framework for Micro, Small & Medium REITs ("MSM REITs"), proposed amendment to REIT Regulations to introduce framework for MSM REITs.

#### **MARCH 2024**

• SEBI notified SEBI (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2024, thereby introducing SM REITs.

### Parties Involved In RIETs



-On the basis of needs, a REIT can form multiple Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) under the  $\vec{R}$ EIT.

## Who can pool the funds? (Sponsor)

Sponsor is someone who conceives the idea of REITs and pools money from people with an objective to invest in commercial real estate properties.

### Eligibility Norms:

- There can be multiple sponsors to a REITS.
- Each Sponsor shall invest at least 5% of no of units of REIT. Cumulatively they shall have 15% of unit capital.
- Cumulative Net Worth of Sponsors shall be INR 100 Cr and above. Each Sponsor should have minimum net worth of INR 20 Cr and above.
- Sponsor or its associate(s) must have at least 5 years experience in development of real estate or fund management in the real estate industry. If sponsor is developer at least two projects should have been completed.

### Who can manage the funds of REITs? (Manager)

- Manager is a body corporate or LLP who manages the funds pooled by the sponsor, takes investment decisions and undertakes operational activities.
- Manager enters into an investment agreement with the trustee. This agreement contains responsibilities of manager.

### Eligibility norms:

- Net Worth shall be INR 10 crores and above
- >= 5 years experience in fund management or advisory services or property management in the real estate industry or in development of real estate
- >= 2 KMP who each have >= 5 years experience in fund management or advisory services or property management
- At least half of its directors in the case of a company or of members of the governing Board in case of an LLP, as independent and not directors or members of the governing Board of another REIT

### **Trustee**

- A person who holds the REIT assets in trust for the benefit of the unit holders. Trustee is appointed by Sponsor.
- Trustee is registered with SEBI under SEBI(Debenture Trustees)
   Regulations, 1993.
- Trustee is first level regulator to oversee whether Manger is discharging its duties in the interest of unit holders.

## Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)

- It is company or LLP which will be a subsidiary of REIT.
- The SPV holds real estate properties.
- SPV passes on its income as dividends to REIT (since REIT is shareholder of SPV) which in turn pass on the dividend to unit holders.

- Asset base should be minimum of INR 500 crores
- The offer size shall be min. 250 Cr.
- 80% of the investment must be made in properties that are capable of generating revenues
- Not more than 20% of the total investment must be made in other than revenue regenerating properties.
- REIT should not invest in vacant land or Agri land.
- Unit holders holding min 10% can nominate a director on the Board of Manager.

- The Manager in consultation with Trustee appoints auditors, valuers, registrar and transfer agent, etc
- Units are issued in demat form. The minimum holding of sponsors will be locked and shall not be encumbered in as per following:
  - First 3 years 15% of units
  - 4-5 years- 5%
  - 6-10 years- 3%
  - 11-20 years- 2%
  - Beyond 20 years 1%

• All the units issued are listed in stock exchanges and are available for trading. Unit holders can sell/buy their units on stock exchanges.

### Public holding:

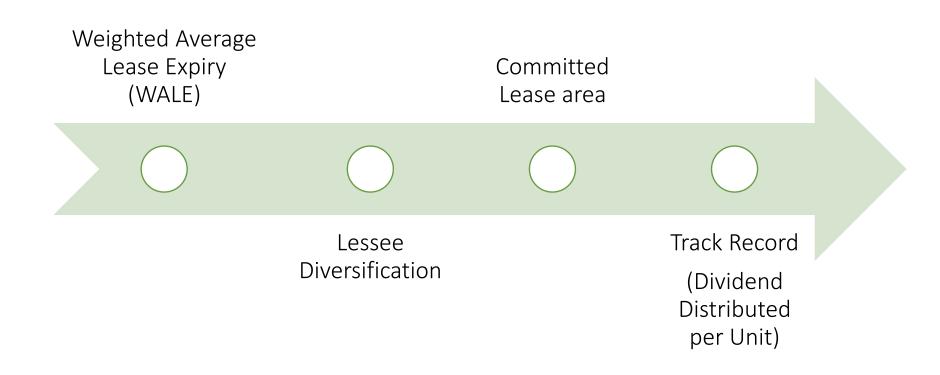
- Not less than 25% if issue size is less than INR 1600 Cr
- Min. 400 Crore if issue size is INR 1600 Cr and above but less than INR 4000 Cr.
- Not less than 10%- if issue size is INR 4000 Cr and above

### • Cash Flow Distribution:

- SPV shall distribute min. 90% of net distributable cash flows to REIT.
- REITs in turn shall distribute min. 90% of net distributable cash flows of REIT to unit holders.
- If REIT proposes to invest sale proceeds of one property into another property then the sale
  proceeds are not considered as net distributable cash flows and accordingly need not be
  distributed go unit holders.

- The Manager shall be file various regulatory filings including
  - Any information having bearing on the operation or performance of the REIT as well as price sensitive information like :
    - Acquisition or disposal of any properties (Whose value is > 5% of value of REIT assets)
    - Additional issue of units by the REIT
    - Additional issue of units by the REIT
    - Any issue which requires approval of the unit holders
    - Notices and results of meetings of unit holders etc.,
  - Submit annual report within 3 months of end of Financial year and half yearly reports within 45 days from September 30 to every unit holders

## Parameters to consider before investing in REITs by unit holders



## Weighted Average Lease Expiry (WALE)



WALE is a key metric used in real estate to measure the average lease term remaining to expiry across a portfolio of properties, weighted by the rental income or the leasable area.

### Importance

#### **Investor Insight**

Portfolio Management

•Provides a snapshot of rental income stability.

•Helps in assessing the risk of vacancy.

•Useful for strategic planning and forecasting future income. •A higher WALE generally indicates lower risk and stable cash flow.

#### Formula

• WALE = (Σ (Lease Expiry Year x Lease Income/Area))/(Total Lease Income/Area)

# Applications

#### Risk Management

- Identifies lease expiry concentration.
- Assists in mitigating potential income gaps.



 Used by appraisers and investors to determine property value

**Valuation** 



## Tenant Mix Strategy

 Helps in maintaining a balanced lease expiry profile

### Dividend Distributed per Unit

Dividend Distributed per Unit

The amount of dividend paid to each unit.

Importance:

Formula

 Dividend Per Unit (DPU) = Total Dividends Distributed / Number of Units Outstanding

•Investor Returns:

• Represents the income received by investors from their investment.

•Performance Indicator:

• A measure of a company's profitability and financial health.

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## Existing REITs registered under SEBI

S. No.	REIT registered under SEBI	Total Portfolio (Commercial / Retail / Hospitality)	Gross Asset Value (As of Sep'23) INR million
1	Embassy Office Parks REIT	45.4 M sf	526,514
2	Mindspace Business Parks REIT	33.1M sf	287,707
3	Brookfield India Real Estate Trust	25.4M sf	284,878
4	Nexus Select Trust	9.9M sf (Retail) 1.3M sf (Office) 354 Keys Hotel 15 MW	243,532

<sup>\*</sup> M sf = Million Square Feet

### **SM REITs**

### **Definition of SM REIT**

Asset size proposed to be acquired is at least INR 50 crores and less than INR 500crores;



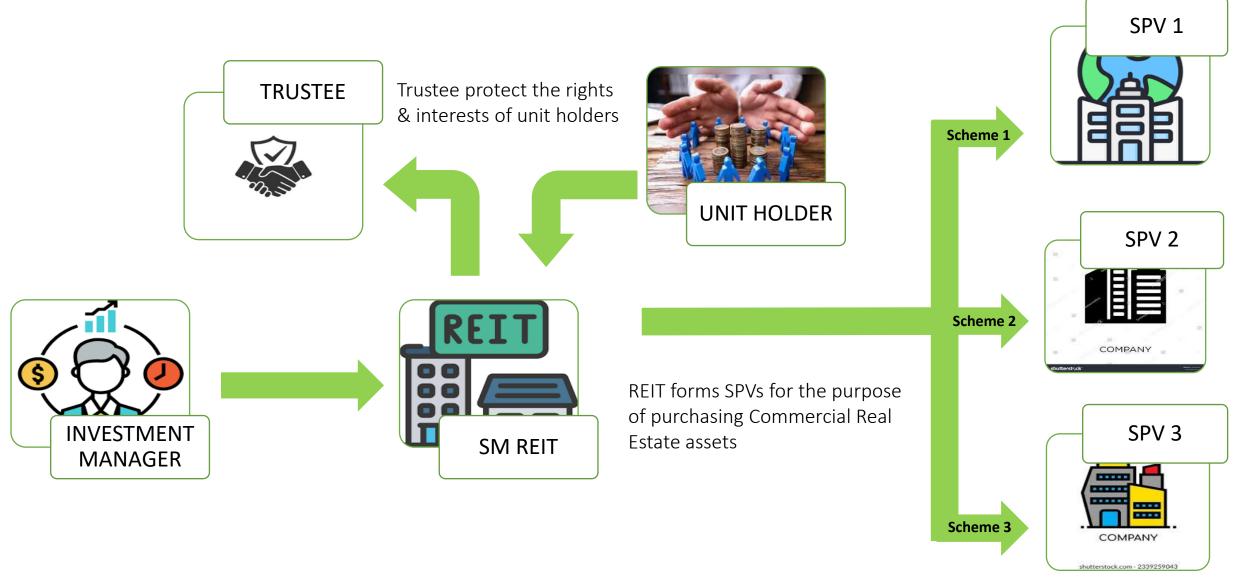
Minimum number of unitholders of a scheme are not less than 200 \*\*

\*\* 200 shall not include Investment Manager, its related parties and associates of the SM REIT.

Why a new Assets Class of SM REITS are introduced?

- Development of the market through the creation of a new asset class.
- Development of the market through creation of access to a wider set of investors in the REIT space.
- Ease of investment in assets that have started to show traction in the unregulated space.
- Formalization of a hitherto unregulated space.
- Regulatory inspections and oversight would provide more confidence to investors.
- Investors and hence, will have the potential to attract more investors.

### Parties Involved In SM RIETs



## Key Differences between REITS and SM REITs.

REITs	SM REITs	
Investment size can be more than 500 Cr	Investment size varies between 50cr & 500 Cr	
Minimum allotment lot is between INR 10,000 to INR 15,000	Minimum allotment lot is INR 10,00,000	
Minimum 80% shall be invested in revenue generating assets. 20% in other than revenue generating assets	Minimum 95% shall be invested in revenue generating assets. 5% can be invested in liquid assets only.	
Sponsor and manger to be separate entities	They can be common and is called as investment manager	
Pool based asset class- doesn't offer flexibility	Scheme based asset class- offers flexibility	
Only one security is issued to unit holder	Multiple securities based on the scheme are issued to investors	

## Key Differences between REITS and SM REITs.

REITs	SM REITs		
90% of net distributable cash flows to be distributed.	95% of net distributable cash flows to be distributed.		
Min. Half yearly payments	Min. Quarterly payments		
Half yearly valuation of properties	Yearly valuation of properties		
Net worth Criteria: a) Sponsors- 100 Cr and above b) Manger-10 Cr and above	Net worth Criteria: a) Investment Manager- 20 Cr and above, out of which 10Cr shall be liquid net worth.		
Manager shall have 5 years experience in the field	a) Investment Manger shall have two years of experience.		

## **Investment Manager in SM REITS**

A company incorporated in India and which:

Sets up the SM REIT

Manages assets and investments of SM REIT

Undertakes operational activities of SM REIT

**COMPOSITION OF IM** 

Half of the directors shall be independent



should not be director of IM / Manager of other SM REIT/ REIT

NET WORTH OF INVESTMENT MANAGER

Net worth shall be at least INR 20 Crores

Out of which INR 10 crores should be in the form of liquid net worth

EXPERIENCE OF INVESTMENT MANAGER

IM should have minimum 2 (two) years of experience in real estate industry or real estate fund management. Alternatively, IM may employ two KMPs, each of the KMP should have minimum 5 (five) years of experience in real estate industry or real estate fund management.

## Minimum holding requirement for the Investment Manager

(From date of initial listing)



Up to 3 years



4-5 years



6-10 years



11-20 years



Post 20 years

5% / 15%\*\*
of total
outstandin
g units of
the scheme

5% of total outstandin g units of the scheme

3% of total outstandin g units of the scheme

2% of total outstandin g units of the scheme

1% of total outstandin g units of the scheme

These units which are allotted in demat form the investment will get locked in their demat accounts

\*\*15 % is applicable in case REIT has opted to undertake Leverage.

## Other Important Features of SM REITs

- 1. Minimum unit offer to public is 25% of total outstanding units of a scheme.
- A single unitholder (along with persons acting in concert) not to hold more than 25% of total outstanding units of a scheme.
- 3. Scheme offer document shall be filed with SEBI indicating the details of properties proposed to be acquired, expected rentals, etc.
- 4. All the existing entities/structures which are in the nature of SM REITS shall apply for registration with in 6 months of these regulations (w.e.f March 08,2024).
- SM REITs can borrow funds if mentioned in the scheme document.

## Other Important Features of SM REITs

- In case the scheme of the SM REIT purchase/sell a property at a value which is greater than one hundred and five per cent. or less than ninety five per cent of the value of property as assessed by the valuer, approval from unitholders shall be required wherein votes cast in favor of the resolution shall be at least three times the number of votes cast against the resolution.
- Approval from unitholders is required with simple majority for any transaction which is 10% or more of the value of assets of the particular scheme.
- For following transactions 1.5 X majority is required:
  - Change in investment manager
  - Removal auditor or valuer
  - Change in trustee
  - Material change investment strategy

### Tax Considerations for REITs

As per Income tax act, REIT must be registered under SEBI (REIT) 2014 regulations The IT Act has set out a special regime for taxation of income arising to business Trust and its unitholders under Chapter XII -FA of the IT Act

The Amended REIT Regulations includes SM REIT under the framework of REIT Regulations and mentions REIT shall include a SM REIT The existing taxation framework including as provided in Chapter XII -FA of the IT Act (Under Section 115 UA) as stipulated for business Trust shall also apply to SM REIT

## Professional Opportunities to Practising CAs in SM REITs

# Thank you!

- CA CHANDRA MOHAN REDDY (Former SEBI Officer (2013-2023))