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Academy of Professional Finance 专业金融学院



CFA Level II

Private Real Estate Investments

Part I

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Basic forms of real estate investments

Characteristics and classification of real estate

Private Real Estate

(Los a, b, c, d, e, l)

Role in a portfolio / value determinants / principle risks

Commercial property types

Income / cost / sales comparison approaches



Basic forms of real estate investments

Larger investments, illiquid

Require property management

Equity investors require a higher return than mortgages lenders

	Equity	Debt
Private	Direct ownership or partnership	Mortgages (lender)
Public	shares of real estate investmnet trusts (REITS)	MBS

No need of management expertise

Diversify, more liquid



Characteristics and classifications

Heterogeneity – no two properties are exactly the same

High unit value – difficult to construct a diversified portfolio

Active management – maintenance, leases and rents

High transaction costs – involve appraisers, lawyers, brokers

Depreciation and desirability – buildings wear out over time

Cost and availability of debt capital – adversely impacted by i.r.

Lack of liquidity – illiquid, takes time to complete sales

Difficulty in determining price – no identical properties and less

efficient market

REITS can solve most of the problems above



Characteristics and classifications

Classifications

- -- residential (homes, apartments)
- -- non-residential (commercial properties, higher operational risk)
- e.g. office, warehouse, hotels, etc.

Farmland and timerland



Role in a portfolio / value determinants / principle risks

Benefits to invest in real estate

- -- current income (rents)
- -- capital appreciation
- -- inflation hedge
- -- diversification
- -- tax benefits

Role in the portfolio

- -- similar to bonds and stocks
- -- risk and return are between that of bonds and stocks

Role of leverage

- -- total return will increase as long as return is greater than i.r.
- -- risk is higher because lenders have a priority to cash flow



Role in a portfolio / value determinants / principle risks

Principle risks

- -- business conditions (economic factors, GDP, i.r.)
- -- new property lead time (market conditions may change)
- -- cost and availability of capital
- -- unexpected inflation
- -- demographic factors
- -- lack of liquidity
- -- environmental issues
- -- availability of information
- -- management expertise
- -- leverage



Commercial property types

Office

- -- depend on job growth
- -- gross lease: owner pays the operating expensesnet lease: tenant pays the operating expenses (lower rent)

Industrial

- -- depend on overall economy and import / export
- -- net leases are common

Retail

- -- depend on consumer spending
- -- tenants are required to pay additional rent for sales above a certain level (percentage lease or percentage rent)

Multi-family

- -- depend on population growth
- -- cost of buying vs. renting



Income / cost / sales comparison approaches

Cost approach

- -- value of the land + replacement cost of building depreciation
- -- most useful when the property is new

Sales comparison approach

- -- sales prices of comparable properties + / adjustments
- -- most useful when comparable properties sold recently

Income approach

- -- present value of future cash flows
- -- most useful in commercial real estate transactions

Highest and Best use

- -- select the one that produces the highest implied land value
- -- implied land value = value of the property cost of constructing

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