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IIFM

- The IIFM is an international infrastructure, nonprofit organization, established through the collective efforts of five countries and one multilateral institution: Bahrain, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sudan and Islamic Development Bank.
- IIFM's Principal Objective is to establish, develop and promote the Islamic Capital and Money Market on the principles of Shari'ah
- IIFM's role is that of a developer and catalyst of the Islamic financial market encompassing both the short-term money market and the long-term capital market

IIFM - Areas of Immediate Focus

- Standardization of market related issues such as contracts and products
- Guidelines and Procedures on Islamic instruments
- International Islamic Trading and Liquidity management system covering aspects such as trading infrastructure, clearing and settlement
- Research and Development and Specialized events and forums to disseminate information and create awareness on Islamic Capital and Short Term Financial Market
- Development of templates for capital market segment of the Islamic Financial Services Industry

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Market

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Overview of REITs

- *REITs or REIT like vehicles operate in 29 Countries*
- **US REITs:**
 - 1960
 - Unpopular niche investment until 1992
 - Capitalization of US \$360 bn
 - Yields reaching 5.5% in 2005
- French REITs (SIIC):
 - 2003
 - Capitalization of US \$ 23.8 bn
 - Yields reaching 5% in 2005
- Australian REITs:
 - 1970's
 - Capitalization of US \$26 bn
 - Yields reaching 7.3 % in 2005



Market

REIT – Types, Risk & Return

- Types of REITS:
 - Equity REITs - own and operate income producing Real Estate
 - Mortgage REITs lend money to Real Estate owners and operators
 - Hybrid REITs own properties and give loans
- REIT return/yield depends on the following types of assets:
 - Core Stable, low risk & low returns
 - Core Plus Moderate Risk & Higher returns
 - Opportunistic High Risk & High returns and Capital Gains

Advantages of investing in REITs

- Taxes:
 - Tax benefits in taxable jurisdictions
 - Tax free jurisdictions can attract foreign investors
- REITs are a liquid asset that can be sold fairly quickly to raise cash or take advantage of other investment opportunities
- Using REITs, common investors with only a few thousand dollars available can diversify their holdings between various geographic areas and property specializations in listed Real Estate investments
- Low correlation to interest rates
- Better inflation hedge
- REITs have a lower correlation to equities than many other asset classes, providing portfolio stability for those with an active asset allocation strategy
- High cash dividends relative to the market

Investing in Islamic REITs - Issues

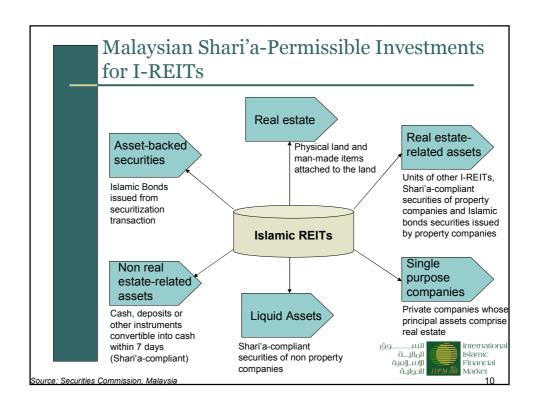
- High distributions of annual profit and lower reinvestment leads to a slower growth rate
- Although the business tends to be a fairly stable one, REITs are not without risk. For example, their dividend payments are not guaranteed and the real estate market is prone to cyclical downturns
- The lack of a developed secondary market for Islamic instruments including REITs
- Shari'a restrictions might restrict investment universe
- Universal Islamic REITs guidance and regulatory framework

Financial

Malaysian Islamic REITs

- Securities Commission- Malaysia, issued guidelines for I-REITs in November, 2005, facilitating the creation of a new asset class for investors
- The guidelines on I-REITs can be considered a supplement to the conventional guidelines
- It outlines the criteria according to which a certain real estate is considered permissible
- The Al-'Aqar KPJ REIT, launched by KPJ Healthcare Bhd, Malaysia, is the first Islamic REIT in the world
 - Approved May 2006
 - Initial Size: 205 million units





Conclusion

- Islamic REIT has a potential to develop into a viable investment alternative, however, following major issues needs to be resolved:
 - Universally acceptable regulatory framework
 - Shari'a consensus on assets types
 - Cross border trading
 - Tax benefits and double tax treaties



