Maybank

Singapore REITs

REIT roadmap - higher peaks, deeper valleys

2024 outlook

Expectation of continued fall in cost of capital, manufacturing green shoots and cash on the sidelines offers promise. However, with asset values facing downside risk and continued DPU downside as debt reprices and operating costs inch up, bottom-up view is more circumspect. With a winding road to recovery ahead, we stay selective and tactical with CICT, CLAR (liquid large caps) and LREIT (high yielding beta play).

Macro outlook - slowing growth, sticky inflation

We forecast global growth to drift lower to +2.8% in 2024 from +3.3% in 2023. We hold the view that inflation rates have peaked and are moderating. That said, indicators on inflation expectations remain "sticky". Consequently, we are more "guarded" on the timing and quantum of interest rate cuts globally. Rate cuts are expected to start from 3Q24 with US benchmark rates ending 2024 at 4.5-4.75%. In Singapore, GDP growth will be stronger and more balanced at +2.2% from +1.2% in 2023. Core inflation will remain sticky and above historical norms. MAS will ease only in late 2024 with 3m SORA falling to 3.25% from 3.7%.

Sub-sector views - seeking rental growth

With inflation likely to stay above real growth for the second consecutive year, we prefer REITs, which can grow rents (at least pass the costs). Without a soft-landing, repricing of borrowing and higher operating expenses will weigh on distribution. If capital markets remain challenging, the sector may decide to pre-emptively increase retained distributions due to elevated working capital needs. Industrials did well last year due to rental growth but with rising supply and slowing growth, we are unsure if the feat can be repeated, unless manufacturing gathers steam and/or Al takes over all jobs. The fortunes of hotels hinge upon return of Chinese travelers, and growth is likely to be occupancy led. Limited supply should keep spot rents supported for CBD offices; but the debate between offices and data centres may be akin to malls and warehouses of last decade. We dare not bet against the resilient Singapore consumer, though recent retail sales has been patchy. Asset values are likely to face the litmus test. However, widening cap rates and stable funding conditions may lead to more M&As. With negative spreads, bonds are still better than buildings, though entry points can be better.

Stock picks

We turn sector agnostic. Industrial is well owned and supply pressure has kicked in. Pandemic-induced low-base effects and reopening momentum has dissipated for retail and hospitality, while offices grapple with hybrid work. After the recent rally, valuations are stretched but CICT and CLAR provide better risk-adjusted exposure to navigate a volatile year. LREIT gives an optionality on rate cuts. Other preferred picks are AAREIT, EREIT and FCT but DPUs may be impacted by recent divestments, delayed AEIs (AAREIT, EREIT) and weaker consumer sentiment (FCT). A soft-landing scenario in the US and an improving China economy can reignite the sector, and REITs with a robust acquisition pipeline are likely to lead the next cycle. We leave our estimates and TPs unchanged for the upcoming results but assuming risk-free rates don't move, we foresee 10% upside to target prices on average as rates are down 50bps from our current inputs.

NEUTRAL [Unchanged]

Analyst

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1. Key charts and tables

Fig 1: Key macro forecasts

	2021	2022	2023E	2024E
Singapore				
Real GDP (%)	8.9	3.6	1.1	2.2
Headline inflation (%, period average)	2.3	6.1	4.8	3.0
Unemployment Rate (%, period average)	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.0
Exchange Rate (per USD, period-end)	1.35	1.34	1.37	1.34
10-Year Govt. Bond Yield (%, period-end)	1.64	3.10	3.10	2.75
3M SORA (%, p.a., period-end)	0.19	3.10	3.80	3.25
Global Inflation & Benchmark Interest Rates				
US Inflation, %	4.7	8.0	4.1	2.6
US Fed Funds Rate, %	0.125	4.375	5.375	4.625

Source: Maybank IBG Research

Fig 2: MIBG coverage and estimates

Name	Ticker	Curr.	Target	FY1	Total	FY0	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY0	FY1
Name	ricker	price	Price	Div.yield	return (%)	DPU	DPU	DPU	DPU	NAV	NAV
Commercial											
CapitaLand Int. Commercial Trust	CICT	2.03	1.90	5.4	(1.0)	10.58	10.93	10.96	11.10	2.12	2.12
Mapletree Pan Asia Comm. Trust	MPACT	1.54	1.25	5.5	(13.4)	9.61	8.41	8.29	8.23	1.76	1.75
Frasers Centrepoint Trust	FCT	2.25	2.25	5.4	5.4	12.11	12.05	12.33	12.45	2.33	2.40
Suntec Real Estate Invest. Trust	SUN	1.24	1.15	5.7	(1.6)	8.88	7.03	6.96	7.35	2.25	2.21
Keppel REIT	KREIT	0.94	1.00	6.3	13.3	5.93	5.90	5.89	6.07	1.37	1.27
Lendlease Global Comm. Trust	LREIT	0.64	0.70	6.6	16.9	4.70	4.22	4.28	4.32	0.96	0.96
Industrial											
Capitaland Ascendas REIT	CLAR	2.96	2.65	5.2	(5.3)	15.81	15.44	15.77	16.17	2.37	2.32
Mapletree Logistics Trust	MLT	1.69	1.60	5.2	(0.1)	9.00	8.79	8.78	8.83	1.44	1.44
Mapletree Industrial Trust	MINT	2.50	2.15	5.2	(8.8)	13.57	12.92	12.86	13.01	1.85	1.81
ESR-LOGOS REIT	EREIT	0.32	0.31	7.6	4.5	3.00	2.43	2.45	2.48	0.36	0.34
Aims Apac REIT	AAREIT	1.33	1.36	6.9	9.2	9.88	9.24	9.55	9.90	1.37	1.34
Hospitality											
Capitaland Ascott Trust	CLAS	0.98	1.00	5.9	7.9	5.54	5.75	5.91	6.22	1.15	1.13
CDL Hospitality Trust	CDLHT	1.11	1.05	5.4	(0.1)	5.64	5.94	6.20	6.79	1.45	1.50
Far East Hospitality	FEHT	0.66	0.75	6.0	19.7	2.84	3.97	3.98	4.01	0.90	0.95
Frasers Hospitality Trust	FHT	0.50	0.53	5.0	12.1	2.44	2.48	2.51	2.64	0.66	0.65

Source: Maybank IBG Research, FactSet Current price as of 4th Jan 2024, Target price and NAV in SGD, DPU in SGDc.

Fig 3: MIBG vs FactSet consensus

	MIBG	DPU (cts)	FactSet D	PU (cts)	% Difference (MIBG vs. FactSet)
	FY1	FY2	FY1	FY2	Avg (FY1, FY2)
CICT	10.93	10.96	10.91	10.97	0
MPACT	8.41	8.29	8.75	8.82	-5
FCT	12.05	12.33	11.84	12.16	2
SUN	7.03	6.96	6.97	6.73	2
KREIT	5.90	5.89	5.83	5.80	1
LREIT	4.22	4.28	4.38	4.45	-4
CLAR	15.44	15.77	15.61	15.79	-1
MLT	8.51	8.32	8.82	8.61	-3
MINT	12.61	11.66	13.32	13.40	-9
EREIT	2.45	2.48	2.63	2.41	-2
AAREIT	9.24	9.55	9.65	9.78	-3
CLAS	5.75	5.91	5.79	6.16	-2
FEHT	3.97	3.98	3.93	4.22	-2
CDLHT	5.94	6.20	6.16	6.83	-6
FHT	2.48	2.51	2.72	2.83	-10
Average					-3

Source: Maybank IBG Research, FactSet

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E Comment
Hospitality									
Available rooms		68,697	68,440	69,261	69,472	71,471	74,262	75,369	77,000 Accelerated visitor arrivals from China remain th
YoY	%	2.3	(0.4)	1.2	0.3	2.9	3.9	1.5	2.2 key wild card for the sector. In addition, bette
Avg. monthly	%	86.9	58.1	57.0	76.0	82.0	88.0	89.0	economic outlook should also generate growt 89.0 from corporate transient travellers and large
occupancy									MICE events. Calendar full of events (Taylor Swift
Tourist arrivals	mn.	19.1	2.7	0.3	6.3	13.5	19.0	20.0	21.0 Coldplay, Twice etc.) should cause spike i
RevPAR	SGD	192	88	91	189	235	242	247	252 bookings. Operators are likely to move to occupancy led strategy. We expect room rates to come off from YTD (till Oct) room rates of SGD22 per night in 2023 but more than offset by increas in occupancy to high-80s. Ease of hiring can lower cost pressures and a slightly weaker SGD can be seen to be supported by the service of th
YoY	%	2.1	-54.0	3.0	107.0	24.3	3.0	2.0	2.0 demand-enabler. Serviced residences can b under pressure as resi rents weaken. Key things t watch: supply (4%) + rooms under renovatio coming back online (est. 6%), slower liesur demand.
Industrial		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E
Multi user factory	mn. sq. ft.	121.7	122.4	124.2	131.1	134.6	138.2	138.7	140.2 Overall, the industrial sector saw healthy renta
space YoY	// sq. rc. %	121.7	0.5	1.5	5.5	2.7	2.7	0.3	growth in 2023 of 9-10% for flatted factories an 1.1 warehouses and 4% for business parks. This wa
	%	87.5		90.2	89.1	89.7	89.5	90.5	supported by demand and shift to newer spec
Occupancy Spot ront			88.5						esp. for business parks and ramp-up togistics. 202
Spot rent	S\$ psf pm %	1.57	1.50	1.54 2.7	1.56 1.3	1.73	1.73	1.75	1.77 may see slowdown in rental growth due t 1.0 combined effect of supply and sluggish economy
YoY	%		-4.5	2.7	1.3	11.1	0.0	1.0	Upside can come if manufacturing strengthens More active portfolio rejuvenation by REITs ca
Warehouse	mn. sq. ft.	118.2	119.2	121.6	122.8	125.9	129.9	134.6	134.7 lead to 2-way price discovery esp. for older spec
YoY	. %		0.8	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.2	3.6	0.1 assets. Spot rents for multi-user factory space will b
Occupancy	%	88.0	89.9	90.6	91.7	91.3	91.0	90.0	90.0 weighed down unless green shoots i
Spot rent	SGD psf pm	1.58	1.58	1.66	1.71	1.87	1.90	1.88	1.90 manufacturing strengthens momentum. End user
YoY	%	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.0	9.1	2.0	-1.0	may cap occupancy cost by shifting to cheape 1.0 flatted factories, which will put pressure on spo
B B I		22.7	22.4	245	25.4	27.2	20.2	20.2	rents. Worth noting is structural fall in occupanc 30.3 in single-user factory space
Business Park	mn. sq. ft.	23.7	23.6	24.5	25.6	26.3	28.2	30.3	warehouse rent growth is likely to slow followin
YoY	%		-0.1	3.8	4.3	2.7	7.2	7.6	0.0 c.9% growth in 2023 due to supply and slowin
Occupancy	%	86.3	85.8	84.5	82.5	80.5	80.0	79.5	80.0 trade. More supply is coming online in 2025, esp 4.25 with 3PL setting up their own space. Occupiers ar
Spot rent	SGD psf pm	4.25	4.00	4.13	4.10	4.27	4.25	4.23	likely to keep that in mind while negotiating rents
YoY	%	2.9	-5.9	3.3	-0.7	4.1	-0.5	-0.5	Business parks are likely to exhibit a trend simila to offices. We expect vacancy to rise for th overall sub-sector due to lack of demand for olde assets and hybrid work patterns. But spot rent may be supported by renting of better spec asset and possibly smaller spaces. However, this ma eventually sort itself out as older assets are take out of supply and some new tech deman relocates. Upcoming key supply in 2024 (Juron Innovation District) is about 60% pre-committed.
CBD Office		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E
Core CBD office									It may be a tale of two halves of the sector 1
stock	mn sq. ft.	30.7	31.5	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.9	35.4	will see new supply coming in (IOI Centra
YoY	%		2.6	1.6	0.0	3.1	5.8	1.4	1.1 Boulevard) amidst muted demand. Patchy deman
Core-CBD Occupancy	%	93.9	93.8	93.3	94.7	96.0	95.0	95.5	96.0 may combine with ongoing space rationalizatio
Spot rent	SGD psf pm	11.55	10.40	10.8	11.70	11.87	11.51	11.63	11.86 by existing tenants. Viability of co-workin
YoY	%		-10.0	3.8	8.3	1.5	-3.0	1.0	tenants may also pose headwind. However, wit higher fit out costs, tenants may chose to renew leases than relocate, even if for shorter term which may support rents. 2H may see limite supply and nascent demand coming up from the pick-up in economic growth and space required benew tech areas such as Al, though competitio from other business centeeres can be keer Overall, we expect spot rents to fall in 2024 befor growing in 2025. Office values continue to trad tighter than funding cost but transaction volume
Datail		20/2	2022	2021	2022	2005	202.45	20255	are softening even for strata sales.
Retail	mn ca ft	2019 67.0	2020	2021 66.7	2022 67.1	2023E 68.0	2024E 68.6	2025E 69.0	2026E 69.1 Retail landlords have seen rising spot rents, led b
Island wide stock	mn sq. ft.	07.0	66.1						prime city centre assets (+5%yoy) while suburba
YoY Occupancy - Orchard	%		-1.4	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	U.I has been relatively flat. With retail sales growt
Road Occupancy- Outside	%	92.0	88.4	88.7	90.2	87.9	87.5	88.5	undershooting inflation, we expect landlords t temper rental growth and focus more on rejiggin
Central Area	%	92.9	92.5	93.9	94.5	94.2	94.0	95.0	95.0 of tenant and trade mix. Return to office an tourism growth, albeit at a slower pace, shoul
Island wide spot rent	SGD psf pm	22.9	24.7	24.7	25.1	26.3	26.9	27.5	27.6 generate low-to-mid single digit growth for reta rents in city centre malls. Meanwhile, suburba
YoY	%	-8.6	8.0	-0.2	1.6	4.7	2.5	2.0	malls pay face a few cross winds with positive from hybrid working and focus on necessit 0.5 shopping offset by overseas travel and slight ris in unemployment. Transaction market can enlive

 ${\it Source: Maybank\ IBG\ Research,\ STAN,\ JTC,\ URA,\ CBRE,\ CLAR,\ CICT}$

Fig 5: Singapore quarterly GDP growth and inflation, YoY, % - inflation above real GDP growth for record six consecutive quarters since 2000

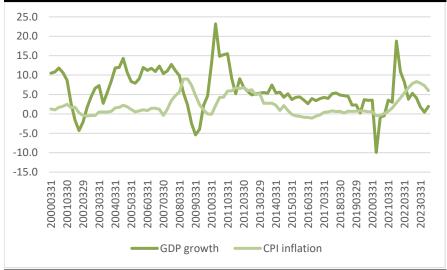
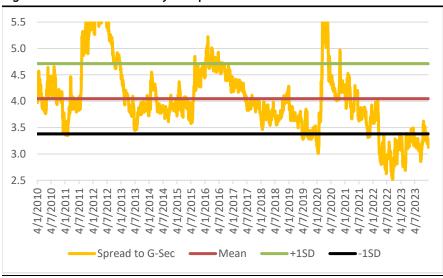
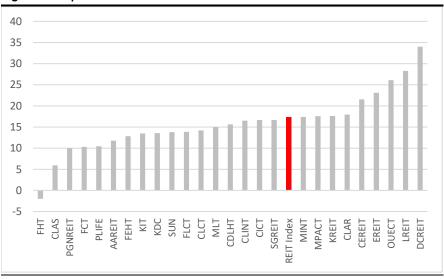


Fig 6: SREIT Index historical yield spread



Source: Maybank IBG Research, FactSet, Bloomberg

Fig 7: SREIT performance since 26 Oct 2023



Source: Maybank IBG Research, FactSet, Bloomberg

20 15 10 5 0 -5 -10 -15 -20 GNREIT AAREIT

Fig 8: SREIT performance over past 12 months

Source: Maybank IBG Research, FactSet, Bloomberg

2. **Embracing volatility**

Falling cost of capital lowers valuation threshold and can potentially boost distributions if deeper rate cuts follow. Further, there is ample cash on the sidelines with Singapore system deposits at SGD1.8T, albeit growing at a slower pace of 4% YoY as of November. As a rule of thumb, every 50bps fall in SGD 10-year government yields raises REITs' fair value by 10%. Since late Oct of last year, yield has fallen c.70bps (from 3.4% to 2.7%) and the sector index has rallied 18%.

As such, we think the counters are over-bought in the near term. Subsequent moves will depend upon macro data points, especially on employment and inflation, and upcoming financial results. The key will be asset values and management guidance on funding and operating costs. Signs to look out for will be repricing of debt using the recent declines in funding costs and/or increase hedge ratios. It will be interesting to note if managers talk up any high-priced debt/hedges, which can benefit from rate cuts. Also, worth noting will be the impact of carbon taxes, higher GST and sticky utility costs.

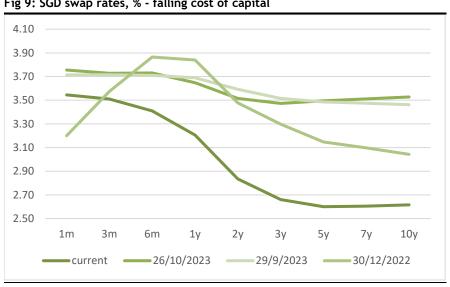


Fig 9: SGD swap rates, % - falling cost of capital

Source: Maybank IBG Research, Bloomberg

Fig 10: Singapore system deposits, SGD b. - ample cash to deploy

Source: Maybank IBG Research, MAS

Notwithstanding the progressively benign macro back-drop, micro factors pose headwinds. We expect rate cuts to be delayed up to until 4Q24 and the quantum is uncertain. As borrowing cost spreads are well below what they were before markets started to price in rate hikes, we expect funding cost to continue to go up unless there are deeper rate cuts. Average spread in June 2021 for our coverage was 182bps while currently it is 45bps. All else equal, every 50bps increase in borrowing cost lowers distribution by c.5.5%.

Jul Sep Nov Jan Mar May Jul Sep Nov Jan Mar May Jul Sep Nov

■ Total deposits ■ Foreign currency deposits

Fig 11: Change in 3-year swap rates for key funding currencies (%)

	Current	Jun-21	Change, bps
SGD	2.73	0.45	228
EUR	2.35	-0.50	285
JPY	0.29	-0.06	35
AUD	3.78	0.39	340
GBP	3.74	0.30	344
USD	3.83	0.39	343

Source: Maybank IBG Research, Bloomberg

Fig 12: Estimated borrowing spreads, bps - current vs. June 2021

	Во	rrowing Cos	t, %	Estima	ted Base Rat	es, %	Borrowing spr	eads, bps
	Sep-23	Jun-21	Change, bps	Current	Jun-21	Change, bps	Current	Jun-21
CICT	3.30	2.40	90	2.76	0.42	234	54	198
MPACT	3.34	2.44	90	2.74	0.63	211	60	181
FCT	3.80	2.20	160	2.73	0.45	228	107	175
SUN	3.78	2.41	137	3.01	0.42	259	77	199
KREIT	2.85	1.97	88	2.89	0.44	245	-4	153
LREIT	2.94	0.88	206	2.68	0.34	235	26	54
CLAR	3.30	2.40	90	3.09	0.39	269	21	201
MLT	2.50	2.20	30	2.68	0.83	185	-18	137
MINT	3.20	2.70	50	3.16	0.40	276	4	230
EREIT	3.93	3.24	69	2.86	0.42	244	107	282
AAREIT	4.00	3.30	70	3.02	0.43	259	98	287
CLAS	2.40	1.60	80	2.68	0.20	247	-28	140
CDLHT	4.20	1.90	230	3.00	0.36	264	120	154
FEHT	3.20	2.10	110	2.73	0.45	228	47	165
FHT	3.10	2.00	110	3.04	0.31	274	6	169

Source: Maybank IBG Research, Bloomberg, Company Data Base rates are estimated based on asset mix at cost price in individual currencies. This assumes natural hedging and ignores the effects of funding arbitrage and cross-currency hedges.

Fig 13: Debt maturity and rate sensitivity of DPU

	% of debt maturing within	DPU sensitivity to +50bps base
	1 year	rate, %
CICT	15	-1.6
MPACT	23	-2.8
FCT	0	-1.3
SUN	21	-13.3
KREIT	22	-2.0
LREIT	0	-2.4
CLAR	19	-1.0
MLT	14	-2.2
MINT	22	-0.6
EREIT	21	-2.9
AAREIT	17	-1.0
CLAS	22	-1.3
CDLHT	33	-8.7
FEHT	0	-3.7
FHT	21	-2.0

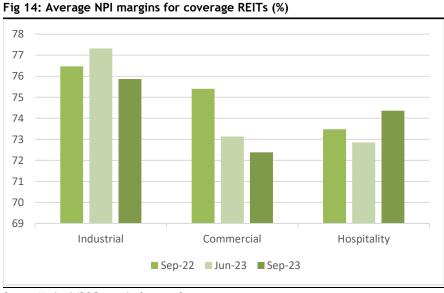
Source: Maybank IBG Research, Company Data

The next risk to distribution is from operating costs. With introduction of carbon tax, higher GST and sticky utility costs, we expect NPI margins to continue to trend lower. Marketing incentives are likely to stay elevated if growth does not pick up and it remains a tenant market in most sub-sectors.

As of Sep 2023, commercial REITs have been the worst impacted with average margins falling by close to 300bps YoY. This is despite introduction of service charges. Master lease structures and strong top-line growth have cushioned margins for the hospitality sector with margins growing by close to 100bps YOY. But ongoing master lease renewals will take into account increased capex unless inflation rates cool off to pre-pandemic level. Industrial REITs saw margins ease off by 50bps YoY. We expect margins to further ease as utility contracts are repriced and master leases expire.

Higher funding and operating cost will continue to weigh on distributions. Indeed, consensus expects DPU to trend lower over the next two years excluding the hospitality sector.

excluding the hospitality sector.



Source: Maybank IBG Research, Company Data

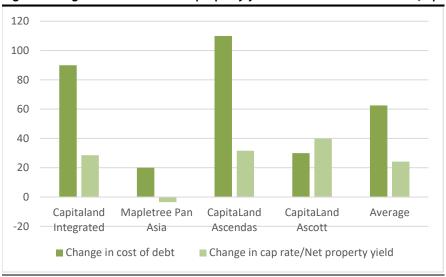
Fig 15: Consensus DPU forecasts - average decline of 3.2% over next two years

	DPU, FY0,	DPU FY1e,	DPU FY2e,	Avg. DPU
	SGD cents	SGD cents	SGD cents	growth/fall, %
CICT	10.58	10.91	10.97	1.8
MPACT	9.61	8.75	8.82	-4.1
FCT	12.15	11.82	12.16	0.1
SUN	8.88	7.00	6.72	-12.6
KREIT	5.65	5.85	5.85	1.7
LREIT	4.70	4.35	4.45	-2.6
CLAR	15.80	15.56	15.76	-0.1
MLT	9.25	8.82	8.61	-3.5
MINT	13.57	13.31	13.35	-0.8
EREIT	3.34	2.63	2.41	-14.8
AAREIT	9.93	9.65	9.78	-0.7
CLAS	5.51	5.79	6.16	5.7
FEHT	2.96	3.95	4.27	20.8
CDLHT	5.63	6.15	6.83	10.1
FHT	2.44	2.72	2.83	7.7
Average ex-hospitality				-3.2

Finally, valuations, along with cascading impact on gearing ratio, are the key things to monitor in the upcoming results. Sponsors like CapitaLand Investments and City Developments have issued negative profit alerts while earlier, Fraser Property reported fair-value losses of SGD515.5m for FY23 versus SGD1.25b fair-value gains the year before.

Property yields have not yet adjusted for higher cost of debt. For large-cap names, cost of debt has increased on average by 60bps but net property yields or disclosed cap rates are up by only 25bps. With 40% gearing, every 50bps increase in cap rate will lower valuation by about 10% and increase gearing by 4.5 percentage points.

Fig 16: Change in cost of debt and property yields from Dec-21 to June-23, bps



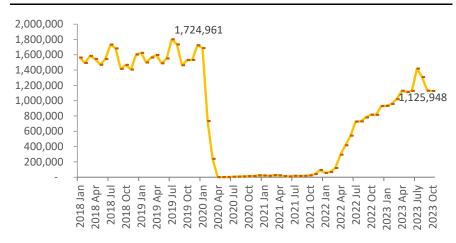
Source: Maybank IBG Research, Company Data NPI yield for CICT, MPACT and CLAS. Cap rates for CLAR

3. Singapore sub-sector views

3.1 Hospitality - visitor arrivals taking a breather

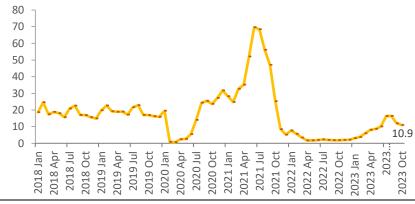
Visitor arrivals is exhibiting saw-tooth pattern. After jumping to 1.4m in July, it has retraced and pivoted to the 1.1m level. Full benefit from reopening of borders is still to accrue with arrivals from China slower than expected. Group tours from China are missing and, in our view, those arrivals will depend upon the state of the Chinese economy. The other missing leg is the corporate transient demand, which should gradually recover assuming economic expansion stays intact. All in, we expect RevPAR to be dependent on occupancy as room rates come off with patchy arrival stats and rising supply, especially on the Orchard Road precincts.

Fig 17: Singapore monthly international visitor arrivals



Source: Maybank IBG Research, STAN

Fig 18: % of arrivals from China in total international visitor arrivals



Source: Maybank IBG Research, STAN

Fig 19: Room inventory across hotel tiers

	Room Stock, Oct 2019	Room Stock, Oct 2023	% change
Luxury	23.49	23.17	-1
Upscale	15.48	16.85	9
Midscale	14.14	14.18	0
Economy	9.98	11.14	12

Source: Maybank IBG Research, STAN

Fig 20: Tourism recovery snapshot from the pandemic

	Oct-23	Oct-19	% Chng	YTD Oct 2023	YTD Oct 2019	% Chng
Average Length of Stay (Days)	3.55	3.27	9	3.85	3.40	13
Visitor Arrivals (m.)	1.12	1.53	-27	11.27	15.86	-29
Visitor Arrivals - China (K)	122.8	258.6	-53	1128.4	3105.7	-64
Room Stock (Licensed acco.)	72231	69086	5			
Available room rights (m.)	1.90	1.91	-1			
RevPAR	217	194	12	228	191	19
RevPAR by hotel Tier						
Luxury	457.7	401.4	14			
Upscale	252.5	230.1	10			
Midscale	169.3	152.6	11			
Economy	108.7	92.8	17			
Tourism Spend, SGDb.	Jan-June 2023	Jan-Jun 2019				
Overall	12.0	13.2	-9			
Overall ex-acco	10.0	10.6	-6			
Overall China	1.1	2.0	-44			
Overall-China ex-acco	0.8	1.7	-50			

Source: Maybank IBG Research, STAN

Fig 21: Occupancy trend, % - listed names

	9M23	9M22	9M19
CDLHT SG Hotels	75.2	72.9	87.6
FEHT Hotels	81.2	70.8	89.9

Source: Maybank IBG Research, Company Data

3.2 Industrial - Will spot rents continue to grow?

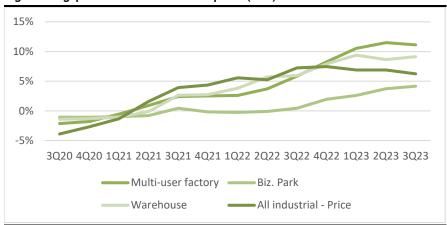
The industrial sector has done well with growth in spot rents and asset values in 2023 across the key sub-sectors. Our concerns about business parks was partially validated by falling occupancy but spot rents grew 4% as we think lease transactions occurred for better spec assets commanding high rents. This trend is something similar to office, which is not too surprising.

Going into 2024, we notice supply of warehouses have started to rise and anecdotally, rents are hitting a ceiling of SGD1.8 psf. pm based on our discussion with 3PL (third-party logistics) providers. On the other hand, we also hear from supply chain personnel of FMCG and mid-market industrial players that order lead times have not yet gone back to pre-pandemic level. As such, we think rent growth will slow, barring another round of disruption.

DC supply is exploding and demand seems to be evergreen. Key thing to worry, in our view, for older DCs are retrofitting costs to scale up from sub-10MW capacity to what is currently the norm of 20MW-plus capacity. In addition, enabling AI and conforming to ever-evolving green standards will need additional capex for bringing state-of-art cooling and energy mix. Anecdotally, we hear that built cost for 1MW of capacity has risen from USD7m to USD11-14m for DCs to handle standard GPU chips/sub-systems.

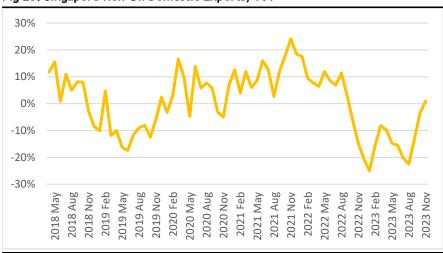
Singapore manufacturing is showing green shoots with NODX reversing its declining trend and growing by 1% YoY in November. China Caixin PMI stayed in expansionary trend at 50.8 level in December. If manufacturing gathers steam, industrial REITs could be back in vogue. Especially interesting is the flatted factories as occupiers look to manage costs and the supply situation remains unchanged. While supply is becoming better for business parks at the margin, we expect better spec assets to attract demand while occupancy falls for older assets.

Fig 22: Singapore industrial rent and price (YoY)



Source: Maybank IBG Research, JTC

Fig 23: Singapore Non-Oil Domestic Exports, YoY



Source: Maybank IBG Research, SingStat

Fig 24: Supply as % of stock - industrial sub-sectors

	Stock,	Supply,	Stock,	Supply,	Supply	Supply
	mn sq ft	mn sq ft	mn sq ft	mn sq ft	% Stock	% Stock
	Dec 22	Dec 22	Sep-23	Sep-23	Dec 22	Sep-23
Multi-user factory	131.1	5.8	134.6	5.6	4.4	4.2
Warehouse	122.8	7.8	125.9	8.8	6.4	7.0
Business Park	25.6	5	26.3	4	19.5	15.2

Source: Maybank IBG Research, JTC

Fig 25: Data centre supply pipeline

Location	# of	# of	Operational	Under construction/Planned	Vacancy	Average Capacity	Supply
Location	operators	DCs	Capacity, MW	Capacity, MW	rate	per DC, MW	% Stock
Singapore	24	49	917	209	<2%	19	23
Johor	5	6	34	491	11	6	1444
Greater Jakarta	19	39	171	559	35	4	327
Manila	11	19	51	128	57	3	251
Bangkok	21	45	42	219	21	1	521
Ho Chi Minh City	9	13	24	25	54	2	104
ASEAN			1239	1631			132
HK	20	48	558	400	19	12	72
Mumbai	13	34	462	1031	19	14	223
Sydney	20	48	724	1021	12	15	141
Auckland	16	23	40	67	14	2	168
Greater Seoul	15	34	353	635	4%	10	180
TOTAL			3376	4785			142

Source: Maybank IBG Research, Cushman & Wakefield

3.3 Office - A supply side story

Office is likely to remain a supply side story with limited supply over the next 2 years. IOI Central Boulevard is coming online this year, which we understand, is 50% pre-committed. With set up of family offices on a slower track, demand for smaller spaces may be more muted, resulting in spot rent growth stalling. Any large lease renewal can create frictional vacancy pressure. Demand may pick up as economic growth picks up, though it is interesting to note CBRE's forecast of net annual absorption of 0.6m sq ft. till 2025 vs last decade's average of 1m sqft. Hybrid work arrangement going mainstream and cap rates trending below funding costs, in our view, provide good grounds to see more large-ticket transactions.

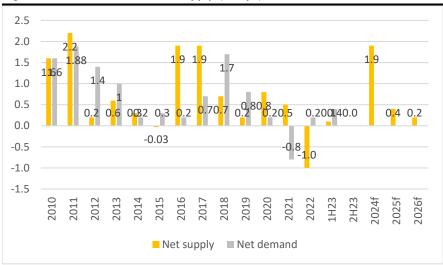


Fig 26: CBD office demand and supply (m sqft)

Source: Maybank IBG Research, CICT, CBRE

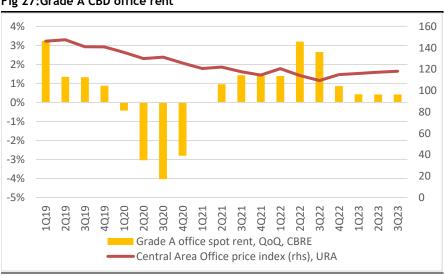


Fig 27: Grade A CBD office rent

Source: Maybank IBG Research, CICT, CBRE, URA

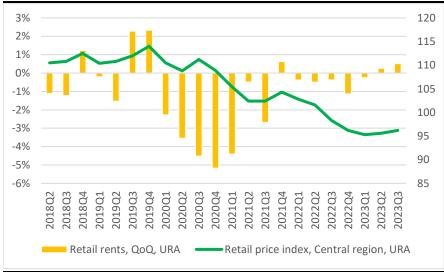
Retail - Resilient but retail sales need to be watched

Retail stacks up best in terms of net supply with existing malls being repositioned. Island-wide stock will grow by less than 1% over the next two years. Meanwhile, the population increased by 5% YoY to 5.92m as of June 2023. This compares to 5.7m in 2019, equating to 3.8% growth over the 5-

year period. Retail rents and prices are showing signs of stabilization. Meanwhile, fiscal support continues to defray living costs.

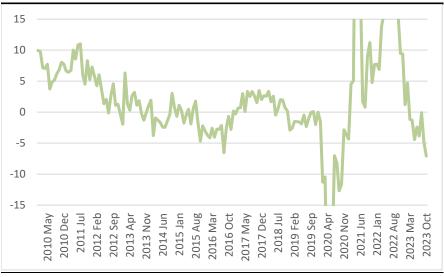
The key concern is consumer sentiment amidst sticky and elevated prices, uncertainty of economic growth and rising taxes (GST, property). In addition, growth of tourist arrivals has stalled and tourism spending excluding accommodation is down 6% YTD versus 2019 despite nominal price growth. It seems to suggest that the purchase basket of tourists has changed.

Fig 28: Island-wide retail rent and retail price index



Source: Maybank IBG Research, URA

Fig 29: Monthly Retail Sales Index ex-vehicles, seasonally adjusted, YoY, %



Source: Maybank IBG Research, SingStat

Fig 30: Preferred picks - investment thesis, valuation and risks

	Investment Thesis	Valuation	Risks
	- Diversified industrial property portfolio offers exposure to logistics &		
	warehouses (45% of 1HFY24 GRI), hi-tech industrial buildings (c.7%), general		
	industrial buildings (21%) and business parks (27%) in Singapore and Australia.		
	- Robust operating performance underpinned by sustained double digit		- Delay in planned
	positive rental reversions and high occupancy (above 98%).	-FY24E DPU vield of	AEIs
	- For 1HFY24, strong rental growth cushioned higher borrowing costs (4% as	7.4%.	- elevated COD
	of 2Q23), a weaker AUD and dilution impacts from a larger unitholder base	- Current P/B of	- Slower leasing
AAREIT	(c.13% YoY).	0.98x	market
	 We expect continued rental growth as AAREIT goes through its current 	- historical mean of	- Unforseen events
	mark-to-market cycle. Notable lease expiries include KWE (6% GRI, in FY24),	0.99x P/B	such as fire on site
	DHL (2.1% GRI, in FY25) and Schenker (3.2% GRI, in FY25).	0.77.7.7.5	causes downtime
	- We expect rental growth from AAREIT's Singapore assets to bolster		
	valuation and to offset potential valuation dip of its Australian assets, led by		
	mild cap rate expansions.		
	- Current debt headroom of SGD300m allows for acquisitions.		
	CICT is the largest SREIT by market cap and assets, and is a proxy to	-FY24E DPU yield of	- Weaker retail sales
	Singapore commercial real estate with more than 90% of revenue from local	5.4%	and office demand
	assets. It provides a good mix of organic growth and stability from positive	- Current P/B of	- Higher cost of debt
	rent reversions and relatively longer lease expiry profile of offices and	0.94x	- Valuation and
ICT	integrated developments. There are existing buffers to navigate the high	- Yield is at mean	structural vacancy
	interest rate environment with A-rated credit, high interest coverage ratio	while PB is at -1SD	risk for offshore
	and mostly unencumbered assets. Scale, size of balance sheet and sponsor	below historical	offices. Income
	support offers access to capital partners and deal network, which helps in	mean (since 2010)	vacuum for German
	capital recycling.	<u> </u>	asset while in AEI
	CLAR is the largest industrial SREIT by market cap and assets. The REIT offers	-FY24E DPU yield of	- Vacancy risk in
	a defensive portfolio and exposure to hi-value, knowledge industries that are	5.3%	older business parks
	likely to afford a premium rent and growth. CLAR has the most diversified	- Current P/B of	in Singapore and
	asset and tenant base. The largest asset accounts for less than 5% and top 10	1.26x	overseas offices and
LAR	tenants contribute less than 20% of rental income. Growth verticals such as	- Yield is at slightly	business parks
	tech, logistics and life sciences account for close to two-thirds of customer	below mean while	 Valuation downside
	base. A-rated credit, relatively high interest coverage ratio and high level of	PB is marginally	for offshore assets
	natural hedging provides cushion against high interest rates and adverse FX	above historical	- Higher cost of debt
	movements.	mean (since 2010)	
	- Diversified industrial property portfolio offers exposure to logistics &		- Asset devaluation
	warehouses (49% GRI), hi-tech industrial buildings (14%), general industrial	Attractive EV22E	from shortening land
	buildings (18%) and business parks (19%).	- Attractive FY23E	lease
	- Diversified exposure to Singapore, Australia and Japan logistics markets.	yield of 9.3%.	- Slower-than-
REIT	- Robust rental reversions and stable occupancy (above 90%).	- Current P/B of 0.96x.	expected leasing
	 Active capital recycling since merger with ARA LOGOS REIT in FY22. 	historical mean	market
	Executed/appeared CCD422 Em of divertments		
	Executed/annouced SGD433.5m of divestments.		- Prolonged income
	- Strong sponsor pipeline for inorganic growth. Pro-forma gearing would be	of 1.06x P/B	
	- Strong sponsor pipeline for inorganic growth. Pro-forma gearing would be lowered to 35.3% if proceeds were to repay debt. COD is largely stable at		 Prolonged income vacuum from divestments
	- Strong sponsor pipeline for inorganic growth. Pro-forma gearing would be lowered to 35.3% if proceeds were to repay debt. COD is largely stable at 3.93% in 3Q23 (vs. 3.96% in 1H23).	of 1.06x P/B	vacuum from
	- Strong sponsor pipeline for inorganic growth. Pro-forma gearing would be lowered to 35.3% if proceeds were to repay debt. COD is largely stable at 3.93% in 3Q23 (vs. 3.96% in 1H23). FCT is pure play on Singapore domestic retail consumption with a portfolio of	of 1.06x P/B -FY24E DPU yield of	vacuum from
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CT	- Strong sponsor pipeline for inorganic growth. Pro-forma gearing would be lowered to 35.3% if proceeds were to repay debt. COD is largely stable at 3.93% in 3Q23 (vs. 3.96% in 1H23). FCT is pure play on Singapore domestic retail consumption with a portfolio of well-located malls. Barring the pandemic, FCT has a track record of growing DPU and NAV annually since IPO. Catering mostly to daily necessities, the REIT has a defensive profile and is poised to benefit with rising population	of 1.06x P/B -FY24E DPU yield of 5.35% - Current PB of 0.96x	vacuum from divestments - Weaker retail sales
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ст	- Strong sponsor pipeline for inorganic growth. Pro-forma gearing would be lowered to 35.3% if proceeds were to repay debt. COD is largely stable at 3.93% in 3Q23 (vs. 3.96% in 1H23). FCT is pure play on Singapore domestic retail consumption with a portfolio of well-located malls. Barring the pandemic, FCT has a track record of growing DPU and NAV annually since IPO. Catering mostly to daily necessities, the REIT has a defensive profile and is poised to benefit with rising population and strategic portfolio reconstitution tilting the asset mix towards prime suburban malls, while divesting sub-scale undperperforming malls. Gearing is	of 1.06x P/B -FY24E DPU yield of 5.35% - Current PB of 0.96x - Yield is below 5.55% mean level	vacuum from divestments - Weaker retail sales - Frictional vacancies in assets undergoing
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Fig 31: Valuations of SREITs that we cover

Short Name	Price, Lcy	Rating	TP, SGD	Current Div. Yield, %	FY1 Div. yoy, %	FY2 Div. yoy, %	Avg. 2Yr. Div growth, %	P/B,x	Leverage, FactSet	Analyst
Commercial (avg. for cov	verage n	ames)	5.7	(1.9)	0.2	(0.8)	0.86	41	
CICT	2.03	BUY	1.90	5.2	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.96	41	KG
MPACT	1.54	HOLD	1.25	6.2	-4.6	0.4	-2.1	0.85	43	KG
SUN	1.24	HOLD	1.15	6.1	-11.2	-2.0	-6.6	0.58	43	KG
FCT	2.25	BUY	2.25	5.4	-1.4	1.4	0.0	0.97	36	KG
KREIT	0.94	BUY	1.00	5.7	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.68	35	KG
LREIT	0.64	BUY	0.70	7.3	-5.3	1.1	-2.1	0.81	51	KG
Industrial (avg. for coverage names)			5.7	(2.0)	(0.3)	(1.2)	1.21	41		
CLAR	2.96	BUY	2.65	5.2	-0.8	0.7	-0.1	1.25	42	KG
MLT	1.69	BUY	1.60	5.3	-2.3	-1.2	-1.8	1.17	40	KG
MINT	2.50	HOLD	2.15	5.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.4	1.35	34	KG
EREIT	0.32	BUY	0.31	9.1	-11.3	-4.2	-7.8	0.78	51	JL
AAREIT	1.33	BUY	1.36	7.5	-1.4	0.7	-0.4	0.97	52	JL
Hospitality (avg. for coverage names)			5.5	5.6	3.6	4.6	0.80	42		
CLAS	0.98	BUY	1.00	5.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	0.85	48	KG
CDLHT	1.11	BUY	1.05	5.5	4.5	5.4	4.9	0.77	42	KG
FEHT	0.66	BUY	0.75	4.9	15.6	3.9	9.8	0.73	29	KG
FHT	0.50	BUY	0.53	4.9	5.5	2.0	3.8	0.75	36	JL

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