

Optimize Asset Performance, Manage Diversified Risks

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Introduction

Optimize Asset Performance

- ❑ Measure Asset Performance
- ❑ Realize and Unleash an asset's potential into actual performance
- ❑ Perform Optimization

Manage Diversified Risks

- ❑ Identification of Risk
- ❑ Perform Diversification

Assessing Asset Performance

1) Income and Capital Return

- ❑ Comparison internationally recognized standards
- ❑ Comparison with Inflation, Hang Seng Index, CPI
- ❑ Comparison with other competitors

2) Income Sustainability

- ❑ Protect the long term Income Productivity
- ❑ Minimize Carbon Emission
- ❑ Minimize Rate of Deterioration and Obsolescence

Realize and Unleash Asset Potential

□ Real Estate

1. For **land**, the aim is to select the optimum scheme which creates a sustainable design and optimizes profitable investment
2. For **buildings**, the aim is to achieve maximum lifespan and reduce obsolescence through conversion/continuance of uses to achieve the optimum profitable uses. Sustainable building operation creates value, enhance building performance and reduce operating cost.

□ Win-win situation for investor, user and the general public

Asset Performance Optimization

Optimization can be defined as:

1. Maximize strengths and minimize weaknesses
2. Maximize the monetary value and social value the asset creates;
3. Minimize the cost of producing that value
4. Extend asset lifespan and reduce maintenance cost

What is risk?

Risk can be classified into several categories

1. **Systematic Risk**
2. **Economic Risk**
3. **Location Risk**
4. **Political Risk**

Risk Classification

1) Systematic Risk – Risk that cannot be foreseen or avoided

In real estate, specific risk include: Imperfect market, illiquid

2) Economic Risk – Risk due to over-exposure on certain asset class

Overweighting/Underweighting in certain business sectors

3) Location Risk – Risk due to over-exposure on certain location

Overweighting/Underweighting in certain geographical regions

4) Political Risk – Risk caused by political uncertainties

Unstable political environment; Possibilities of war etc.

Risk Management through Diversification

Indicator of Risk and Diversification

1. Beta, Standard Deviation: Measurement of an asset's volatility
2. Correlation: Measurement of assets' mutual relationship with each other; An indication of diversity

Achieve **Diversification** in terms of :

1. Location
2. Business Sector and Business Cycle
3. Asset Class

Location Diversification

Low Correlation in terms of:

1. Political Environment
2. Drivers for Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
3. Geographical Location
4. Currency

Business Sector and Business Cycle Diversification

- ❑ **Retail** – Demonstrate steady income flow during recession periods, especially retail shops selling necessities
- ❑ **Office** – High correlation with economy and supply and demand of office space
- ❑ **Industrial** – Contains hope value of redevelopment, rental value appears less attractive
- ❑ **Residential** – Serviced apartments and rental apartments provide steady rental income flow
- ❑ **Hotel** – High correlation with tourist figures and local currency

Asset Class Diversification

To create portfolio of properties with different risk exposure level

1. **Core** – Lowest Risk Level, Stable Income Return
2. **Value-Added** – Medium Risk Level, investors anticipates certain degree of capital appreciation
3. **Opportunistic** - High Risk Level, Involves properties with redevelopment potential or property under development

Conclusion

Optimization of Asset Performance aims at:

1. Maximizing return
2. Creating income sustainability
3. Reducing operating cost and maintenance cost

Risk can be actively managed by diversification in terms of:

1. Location
2. Business Sector and Cycle
3. Asset Class

Thank You

The End