Real Estate

Introduction to Real Estate Strategies and Requirements

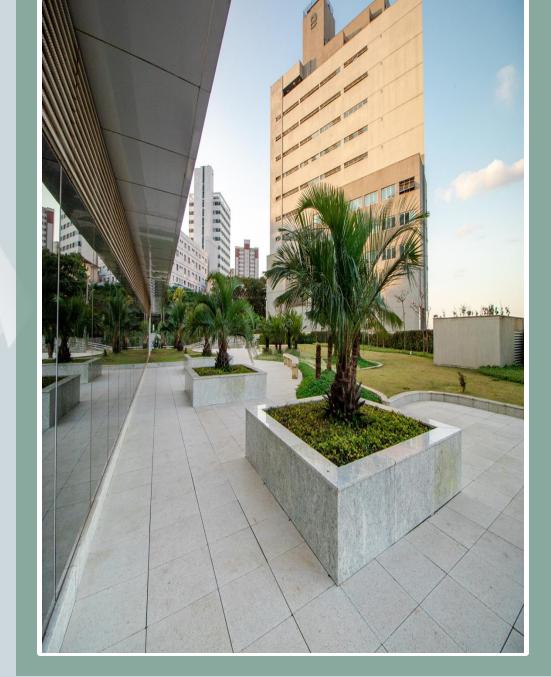


Real Estate Assessment, Acquisition and Disposal



Real Estate Asset

Management and Space



Major Projects and New Construction



Introduction to Real Estate Strategies and Requirements



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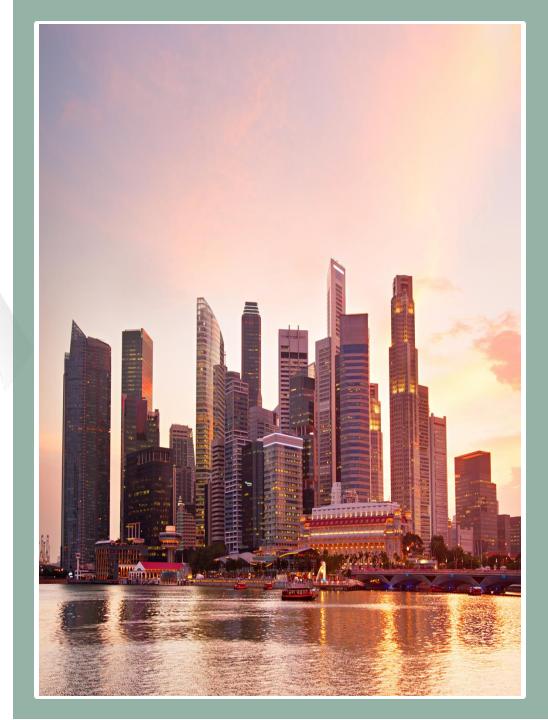
1-Fundamentals

2-Business Life-Cycle

3-Life-Cycle Costing

4-Financial Concepts





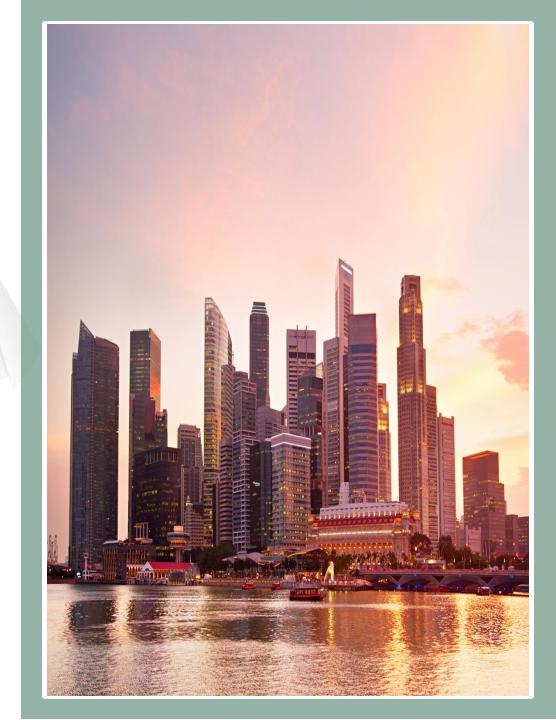
Contents:

5-Investment Tools

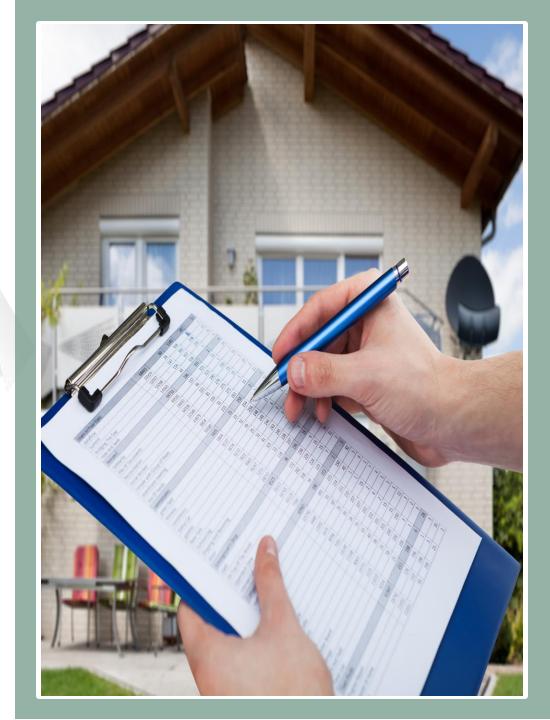
6-Intended Use

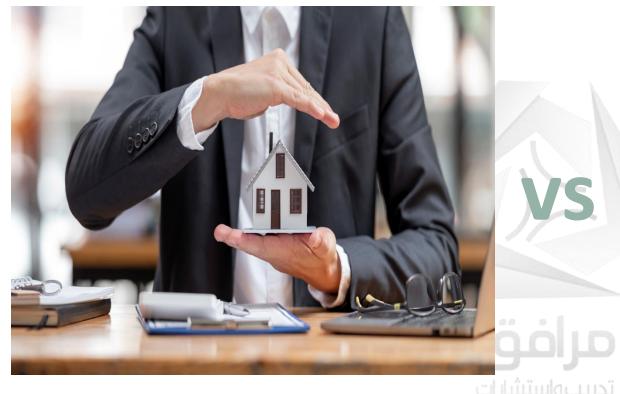
7-Regulations and Standards

صرامی تدریبواستشارات



1-Real Estate and Property Management Fundamentals







Property Management

Facility Management





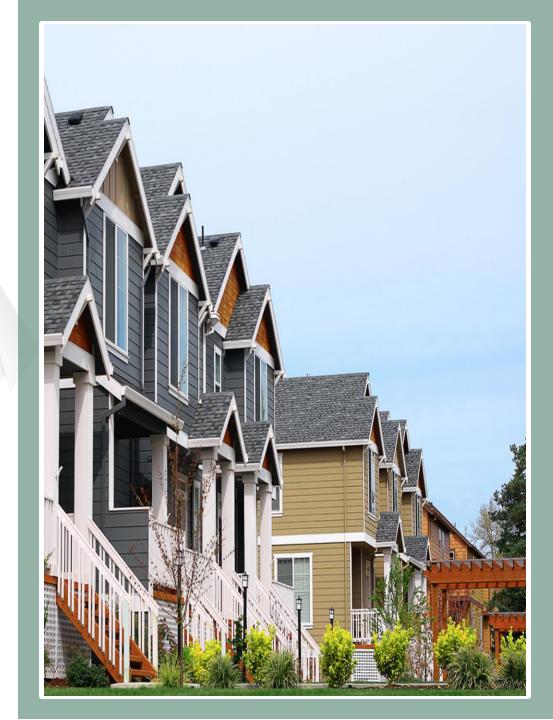


Real Estate

Property Management

Factors Influencing Decisions

- 1-Organizational Image
- 2-Business Growth or Downsizing
- 3-Regulatory and Financial Changes



Factors Influencing Decisions

4-Employee Work Preferences

5-Technological Advancements

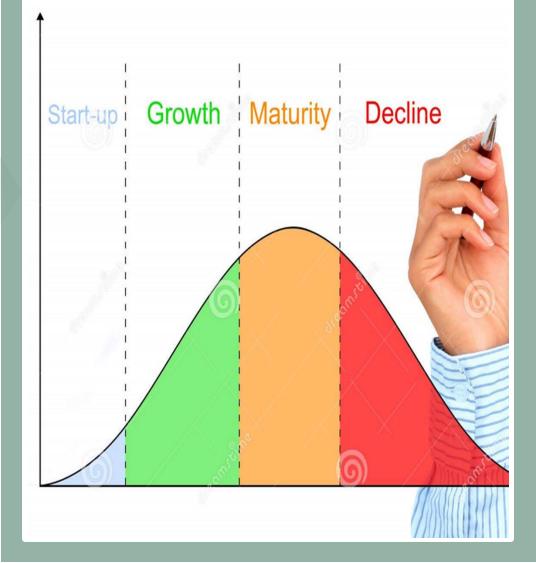
مرافق تدریب واستشارات



2-Business Life-Cycle

مرامق تدریب واستشارات

Business Life Circle



2-Business Life-Cycle

- 1- Start-Up
- 2-Growth
- 3-Maturity
- 4-Decline
- 5-Revival/Diversification/Disposal

Business Life Circle



2-Business Life-Cycle

Business Life Cycle Model Start-up Growth Decline Maturity Revival/ Revenues diversification

Figure 1 Business Life-Cycle Model

Time

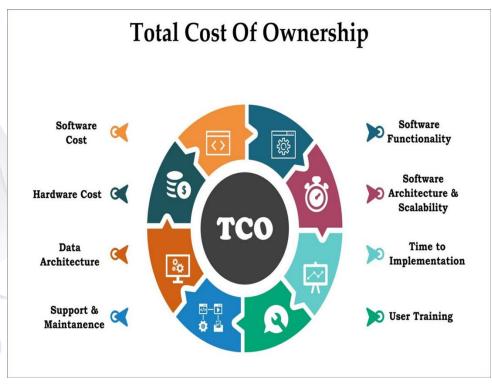
3-Life-Cycle Costing

صرافق تدریب واستشارات









Life-Cycle Costing (LCC)

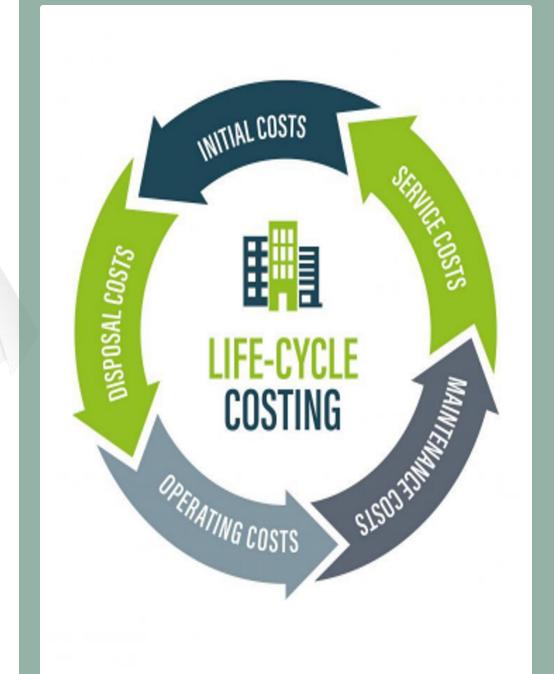
Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

LCC Include

- 1-Planning and Design Costs
- 2-Construction Costs
- 3-Restoration and Preservation

Expenses



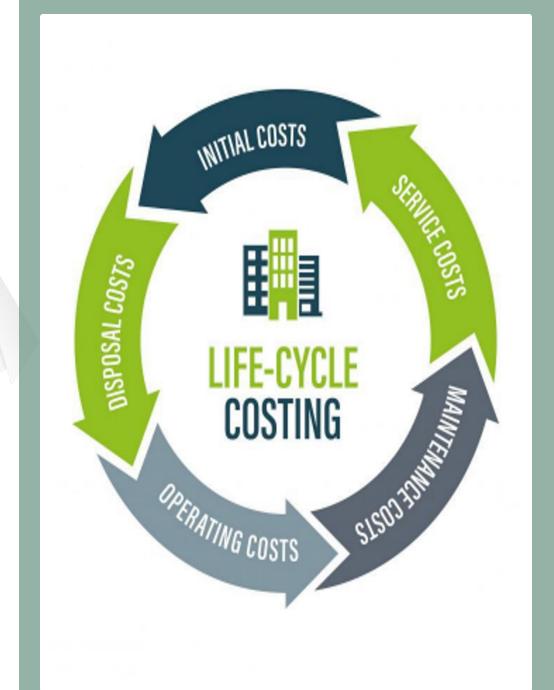


LCC Include

4-Operation and Maintenance Costs

5-Final Disposal Costs

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Excluded from LCC

1-Furnishings and equipment not

specific to the facility

2-Land values





LCC=I+RepI-Res+E+W+OM&R+O

I:Initial investment cost

Repl: Present value of capital

replacement costs

Res: Present value of residual value

E = Present value of energy costs



LCC=I+RepI-Res+E+W+OM&R+O

W = Present value of water costs

OM&R = Present value of OM&R Cost

O = Present value of other costs

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Example





Ways to Reduces (LCC) in Real Estate

- 1- Early Involvement in Design and Planning
- 2-Optimizing Operational Efficiencies in Construction
- 3-Tenant Improvement Planning



Ways to Reduces (LCC) in Real Estate

- 4- Sustainable and Energy-Efficient Design
- 5-Preventive Maintenance Planning



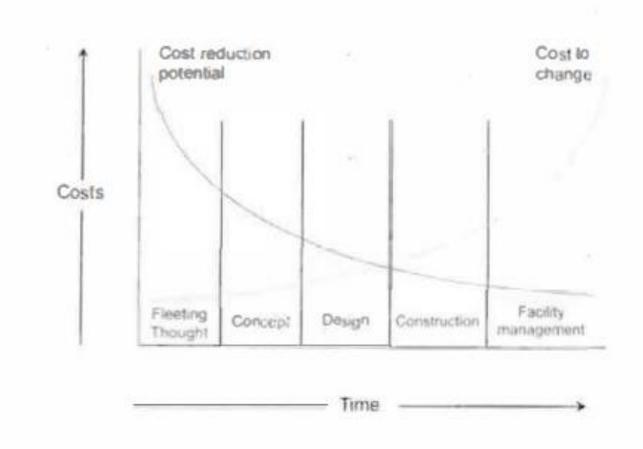


Figure 2 Ways to reduce life-cycle costs

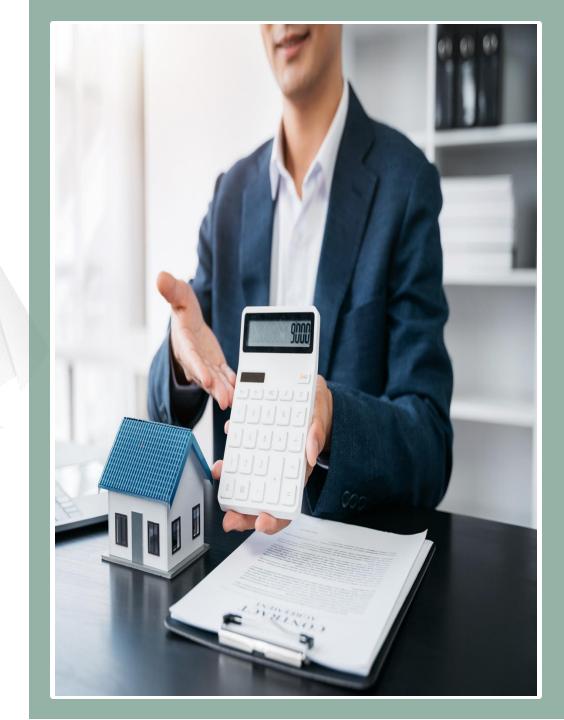
Basic Steps to Conduct (LCC) Analysis

- 1-Estimate Costs
- 2-Compute Life-Cycle Costs
- 3-Conduct Risk and Uncertainty Assessments
- 4-Identify and Compare Alternatives

تدريب واستشارات

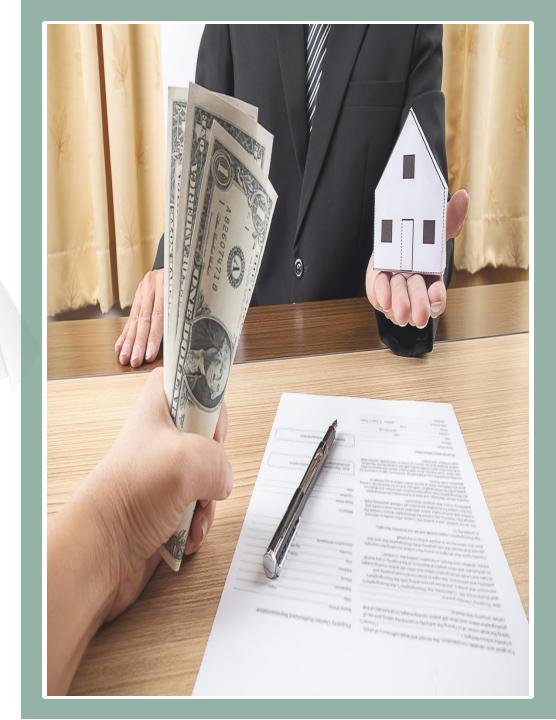
Considerations for Doing Analysis

- 1-Test Assumptions
- 2-Ensure Fair Comparisons
- 3-Assess Hidden Costs
- 4-Risk and Sensitivity Analysis



4-Baseline Financial Concepts and Terms

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Time value of Money FV=PV(1+r)n

FV = Future Value

PV = Present Value PV

r = Annual Interest Rate

n = Number of Periods





Independent Options

One option not impact others

No opportunity cost

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Mutually Exclusive Options

One option limits to choose another

Opportunity cost exists

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When deciding consider

Net Present Value (NPV)
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

مرامق تدریبواستشارات



Cash flow Pattern

- 1-Cash flow Pattern
- 2-Payment Duration
- 3-Investment Strategy





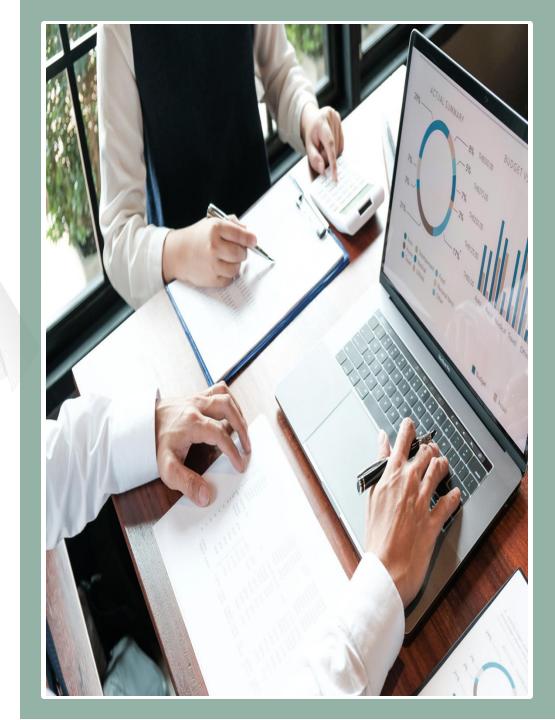
4-Baseline Financial Concepts and Terms

4-Forms of Payment

Lump Sum: One-time payment

Annuity (Installments)

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5-Investment Analysis

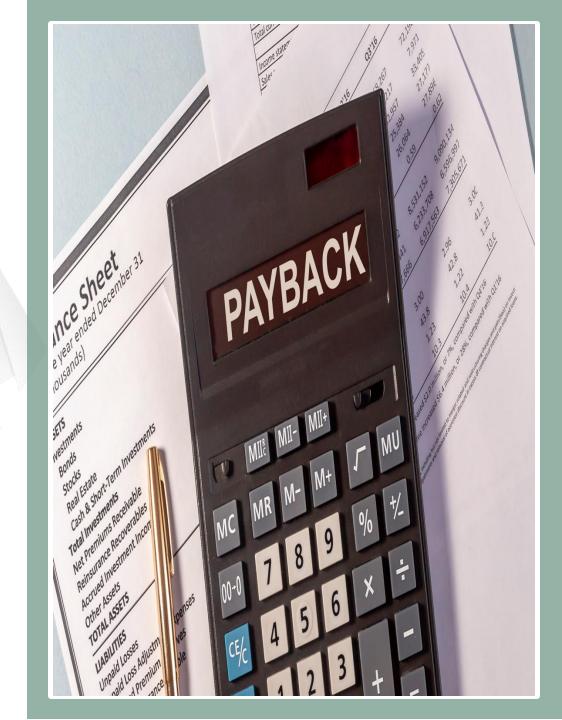
Tools

مرامق تدریبواستشارات



- 1-Payback Period
- 2-Discounted Cash Flow Analysis
- 3-Risk Analysis Models

مرافق تدریبواستشارات

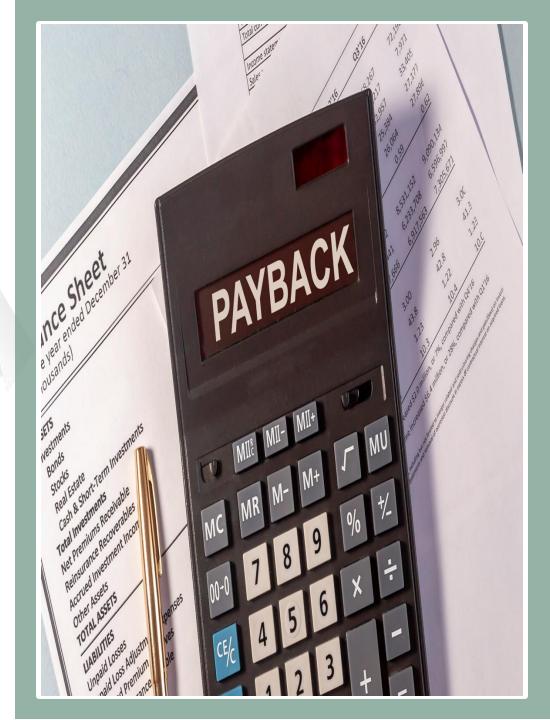


1-Payback Period

Payback Period=

Initial Investment / Annual Net Cash Flow

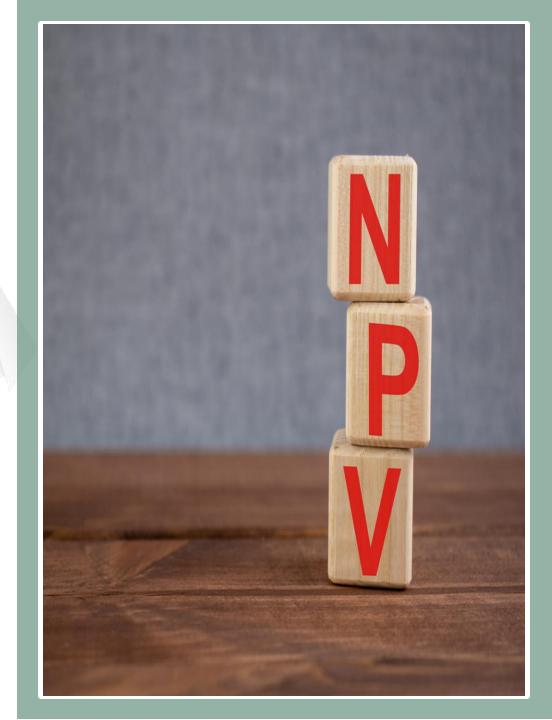
مرامق تدریب واستشارات



2-Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Net Present Value (NPV)
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

مرامق تدریبواستشارات



3-Risk Analysis Models

1- Sensitivity Analysis

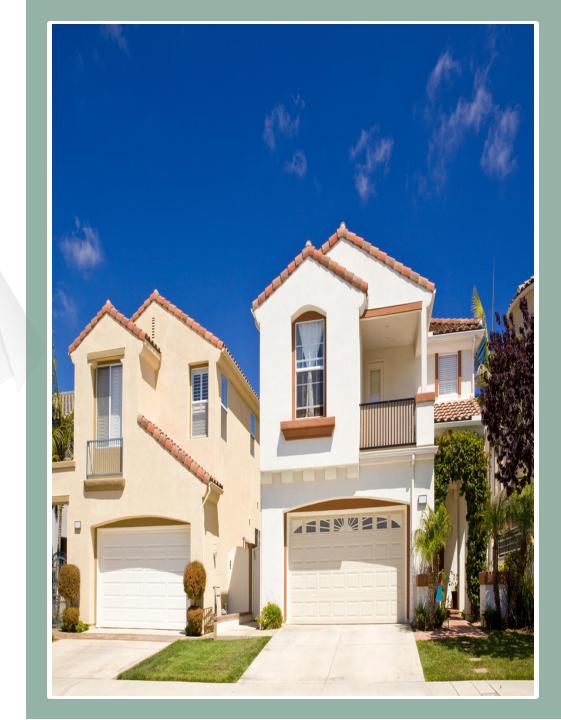
2-Scenario Analysis





6-Intended Use

مرافق تحریبواستشارات



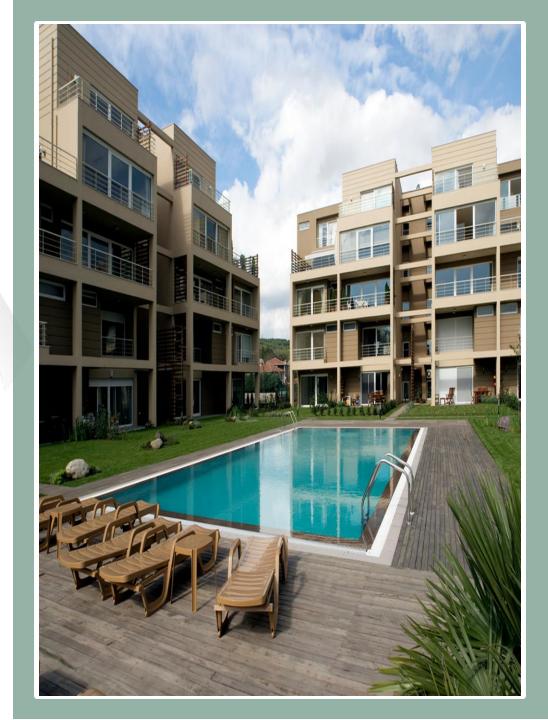
- 1- Land Use Regulations
- 2- Suitability
- 3- Infrastructure Availability
- 4- Access & Accessibility
- 5- Size & Capacity





7-Government Regulations and Standards

صرامق تدریب واستشارات



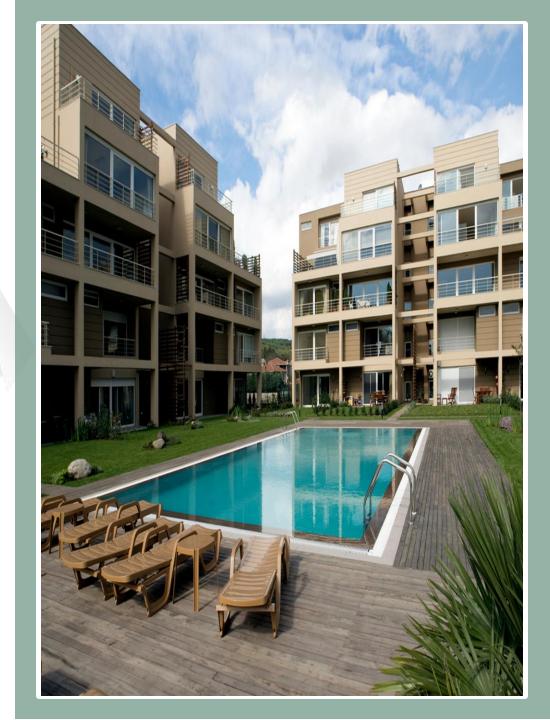
Regulatory Areas

Ownership restrictions

Zoning laws

Taxes, labor laws & agreements

Building codes & safety regulations



Standards

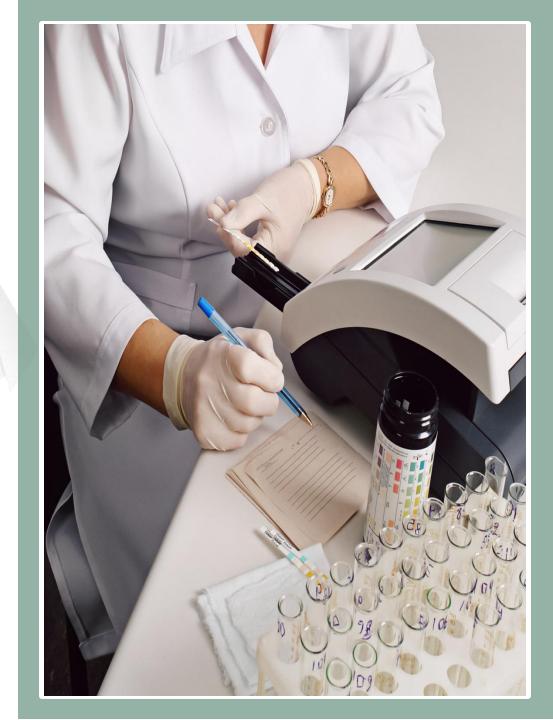
American Society for Testing &

Materials

(ASTM)

ASTM/IFMA Standard (ASTM

E1836/E1836M-09e1)



Standards

Standard of floor Measurement (1915)

ANSI/BOMA Z65.1-2010

ANSI/BOMA Z65.1-2017





Building Owner and Managers Association



Standards

Open Standards Consortium for Real

Estate) (OSCRE)

National Association of Realtors) (NAR)





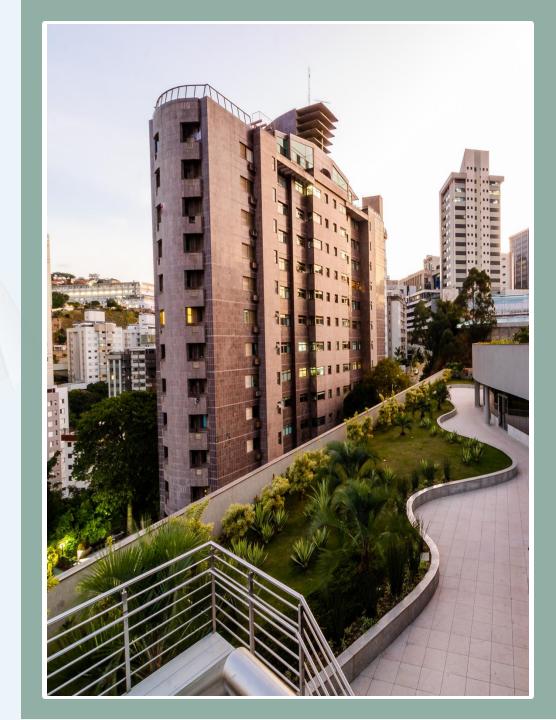
Chapter 2

Real Estate Assessment, Acquisition and Disposal

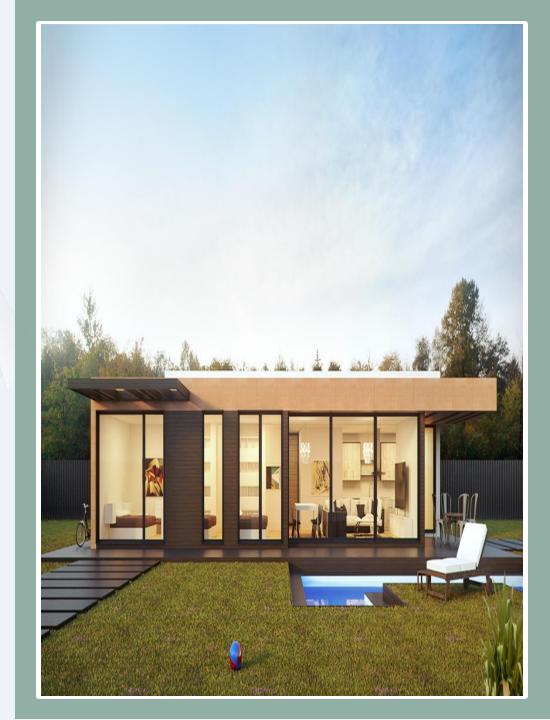


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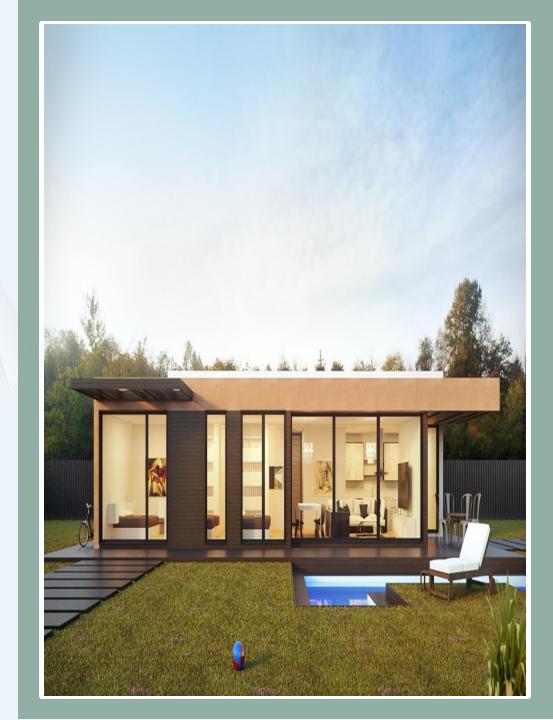
- 1-External Factors
- 2- Financing
- 3-Real Estate Master Plan
- 4-Acquisition and Divestiture
- 5-Portfolio Management



1-External Factors that Influence Real Estate Decisions



- 1-Economic cycles
- 2-Age of Property Development
- 3-Cyclical Market Condition
- 4-Highest and Best Use



1-Economic cycles

A- Economic Contraction

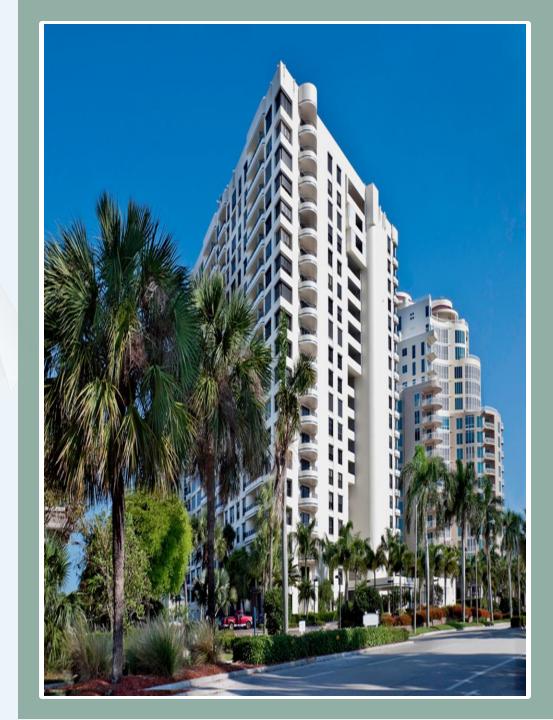
B-Economic Expansion





2-Age of Property Development

- 1-New Development (0–15 years)
- 2-Peak Value/15-30 years)
- 3-Value Decline (30-40 years)
- 4-Least Value/Renewal (40–50 years)

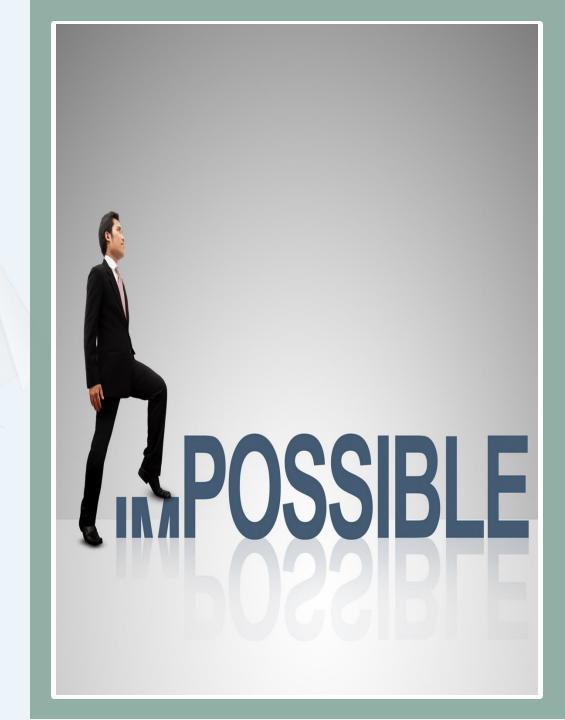


3-Cyclical Market Condition

- 1- High Demand (Demand exceeds supply)
- 2-Low Demand (Supply exceeds demand)
- 3-Balanced Market (Supply and demand are equal)

4-Highest and Best Use

- 1-Physically Possible
- 2-Legally Allowable
- 3-Financially Feasible
- 4-Maximally Productive (Most Profitable)



مرامق تدریب واستشارات



- 1-Capitalization rates
- 2-Mortgage payments
- 3-Sinking fund
- 4-currency fluctuations
- 5-Interest rate risks

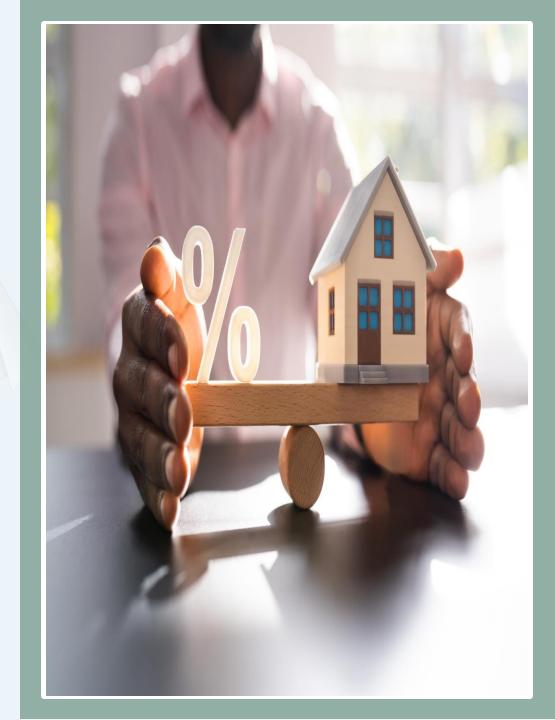




1-Capitalization rates

CAP Rate= (NOI/Sales Price) x 100%





2-Mortgage Payments

1-Principal

2-Interest

3-Taxes & Insurance





3-Sinking fund

Expansion projects

Capital construction

Major upgrades or equipment replacements





4-Impact of Currency Fluctuations

Stronger Domestic Currency

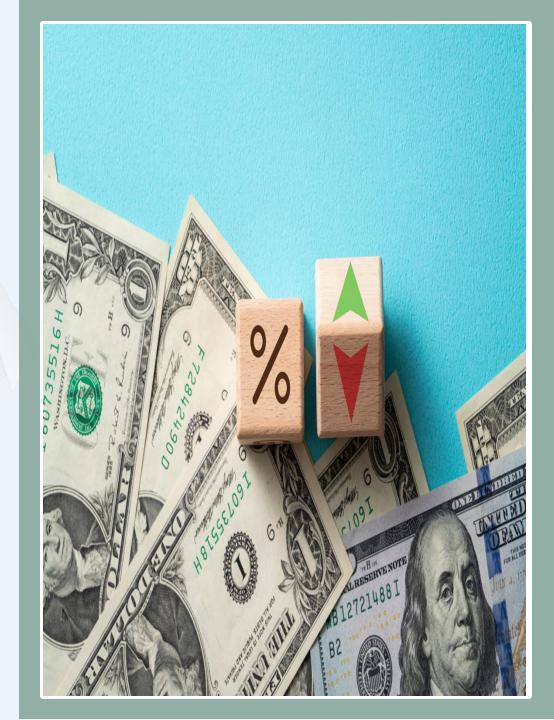
Weaker Domestic Currency



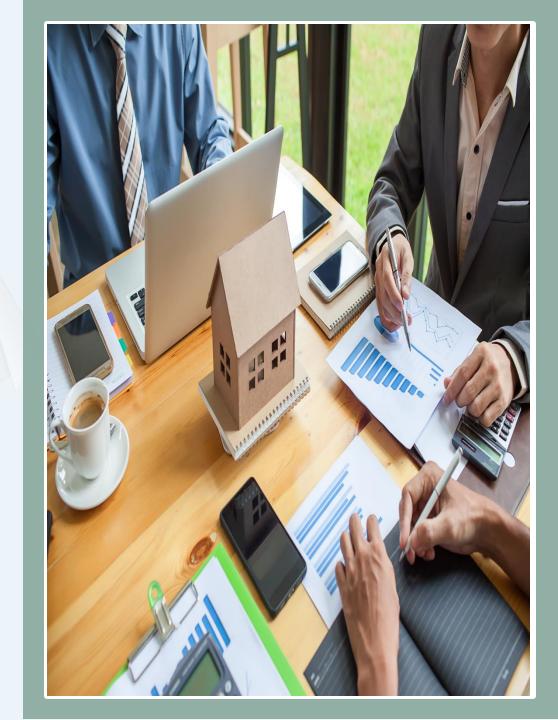


5-Interest Rate Risks

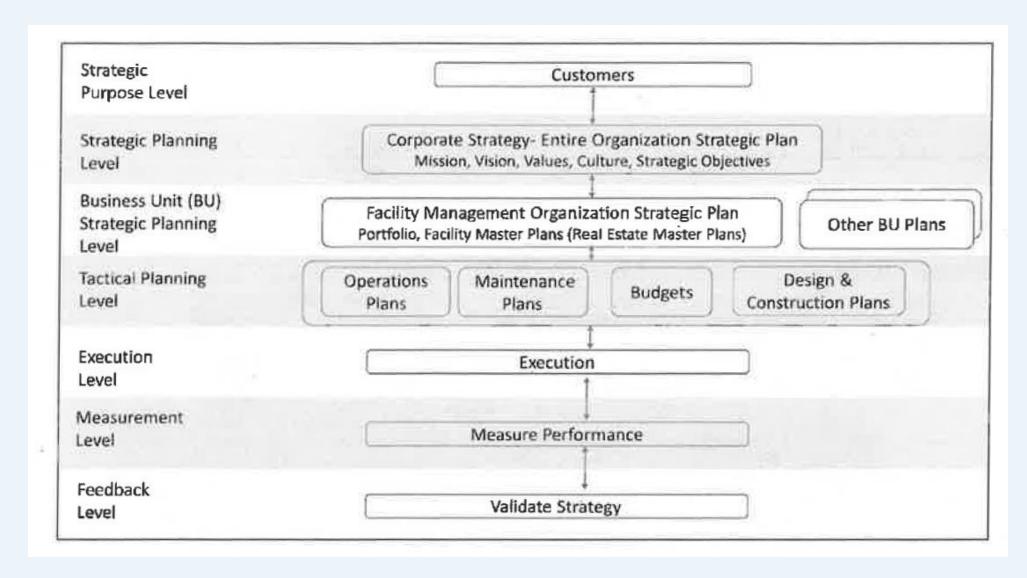




مرامی تدریبواستشارات





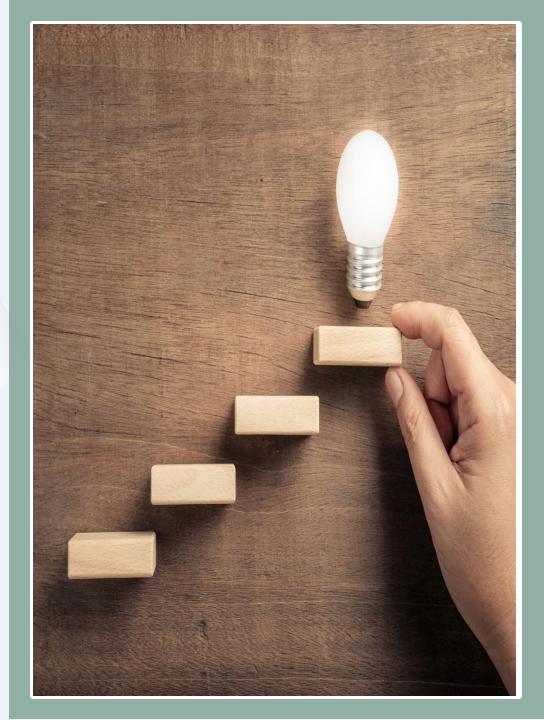


Aligning with Organization Need

Steps

- 1- Review Organizational Plans
- 2- Engage Stakeholders
- 3- Submit Plan Format



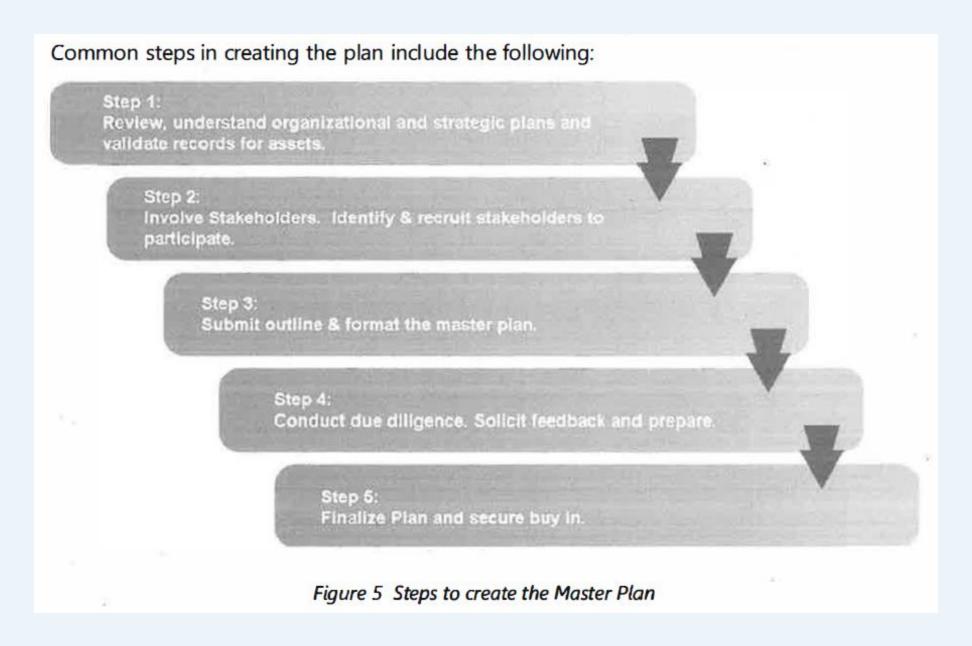


Steps

- 4- Conduct Due Diligence
- 5- Finalize Plan & Approval







- 1- Right Amount
- 2- Right Time
- 3- Right Business Groups
- 4- Right Costs
- 5- Right Workplace Tools



Input to Master Plan

Facility Condition Assessment (FCA)



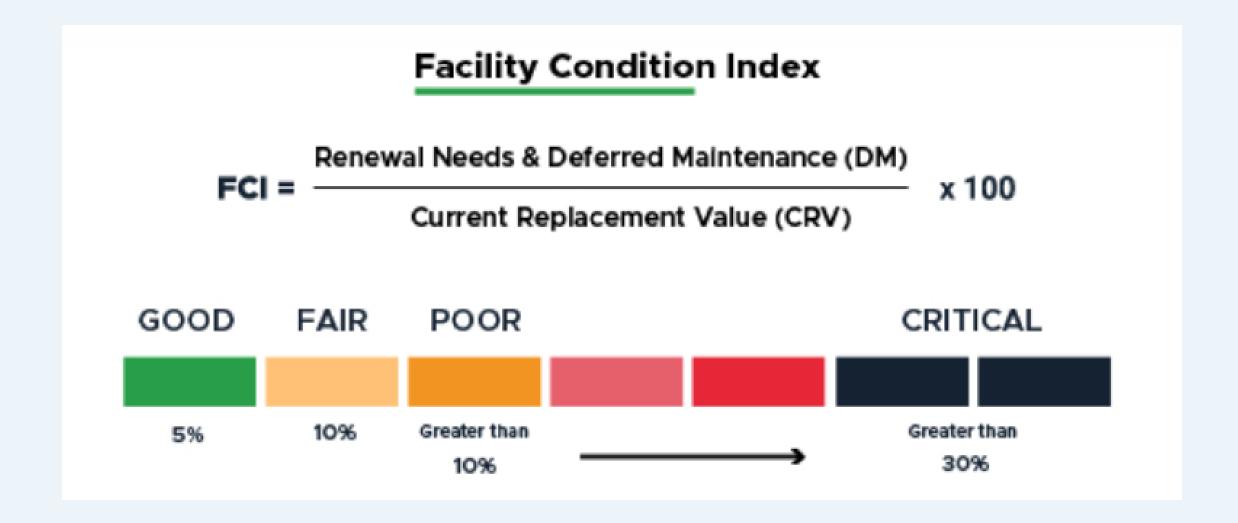
Output to Master Plan

Facility Condition Index (FCI)

= (Cost of Deficiencies / Current

Replacement Value) x 100%

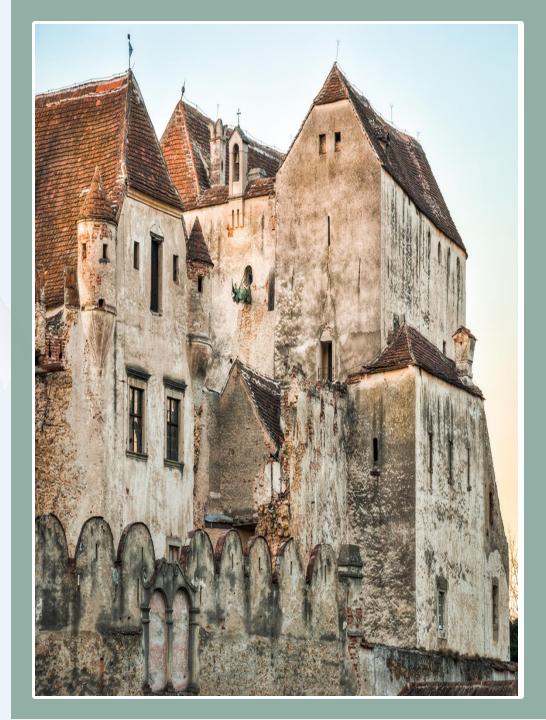




Deficiencies

- 1-Building Deficiencies
- 2-Programming Deficiencies
- 3-Policy Deficiencies





Partnering to Develop Plan

Internal Stakeholders

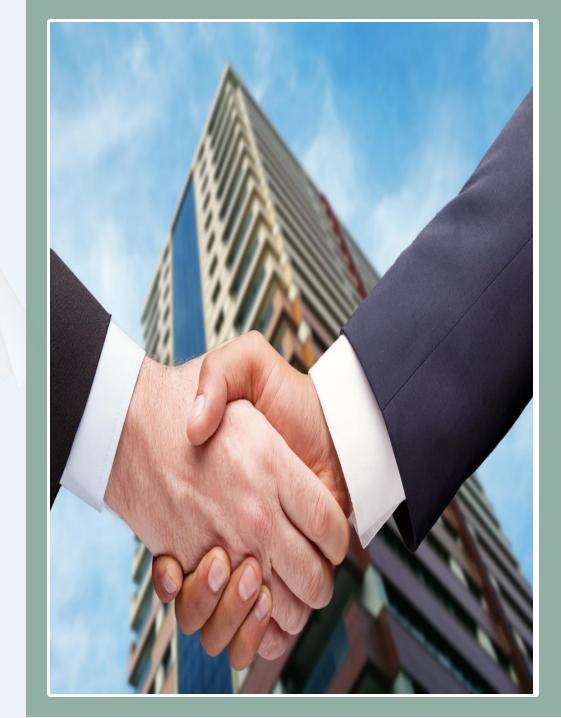
External Stakeholders



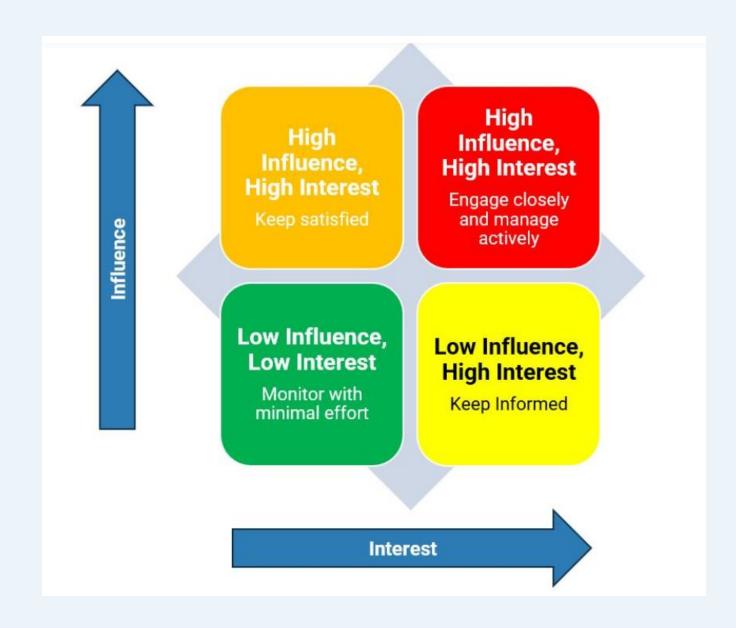


Partnering to Develop Plan

- 1-Key Stakeholders
- 2-Primary Stakeholders
- 3-Secondary Stakeholders



3-Real Estate Master Plan



Components of Master Plan

Executive Summary

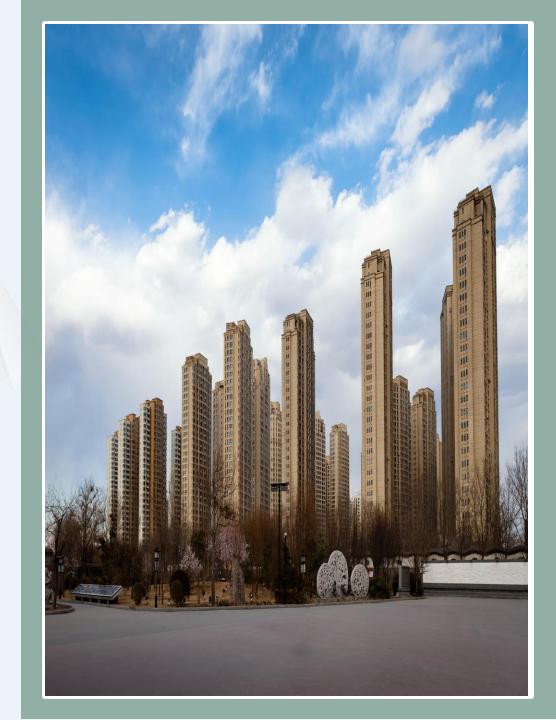
Abbreviations & Terms

Methodology & Contributors

Life Safety & Regulatory Compliance



مرامق تدریبواستشارات



What is a Divestiture?

A divestiture takes place when a company sells an asset such as a service, piece of property, or product line.



Due Diligence Areas

- 1-Employee & Customer Needs
- 2-Organizational Considerationsl
- **3-Economic Conditions**
- 4-Financial & Value Assessment



Due Diligence Areas

5-Environmental Factors

6-Land Details

7-Code Compliance

8-International Real Estate

Considerations



Purchase vs. Lease Decisions

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1. Purchase Options

Option	Outcome
Purchase of real estate for ownership	Provides full control of real estate, site improvements, and facilities.
Purchase with a development partner	Shares capital investment to reduce financial risk.
Purchase of existing space & remodel	Saves cost/time compared to new construction but requires upgrades.
Purchase land & build new facility	Higher cost but customized to business needs.

2. Lease Options

Option	Outcome
Lease without capital investment	Higher rent but avoids cash outlay for tenant improvements.
Lease to minimize rent	Lower rent but requires tenant-financed improvements.
Short-term lease (<3 years)	Higher rent but provides flexibility during uncertainty.
Long-term lease	Provides stability for specific operational needs.
Lease with purchase option	Allows purchase at a later date for a predetermined price.
Ground lease (10-25+ years)	Tenant owns improvements, but land remains property of the landlord.
Build-to-suit lease	Property custom-built for tenant but leased instead of owned.
Sale-leaseback	Organization sells the property and leases it back, freeing up capital.

Service charge Allocation

- 1-Base Rent Method
- 2-Cost Model
- 3- Facility Cost Allocation





Lease Types

- 1-Gross Lease
- 2-Modified Gross Lease
- 3- Net Lease (N)
- 4- Double Net Lease (NN)



Lease Types

- 5-Triple Net Lease (NNN)
- 6-Revenue Based
- 7- Index Lease
- 8- Step Lease
- 9- Green Lease



Basic Components in a Lease Agreement

Bankruptcy

Code Compliance

Demised property

Floor area measurements a



Exit Strategies

- 1-Subletting and Assignment
- 2-Lease Termination
- 3-Lease Buyout



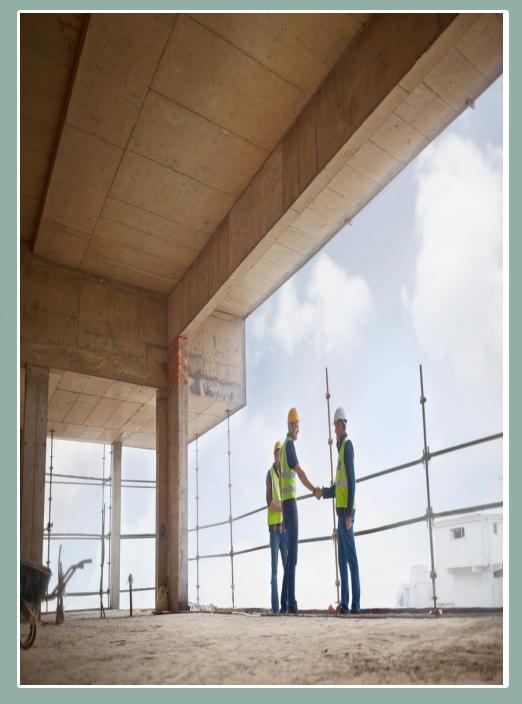
Decommissioning

Restoring the space

Disposing of assets

Removing data cabling





Successful Negotiation in Real Estate

مرامُق تحریبواستشارات



- 1-Psychology
- 2-Process
- 3-Time
- 4-Power & Information
- 5-Closing





Property Divestiture

Sale & Leaseback

Subdivision

Redevelopment

Donation



- 1-Review Internal Needs
- 2-Analyze Financial Impact
- 3-Gather Buyer Information
- 4-Address Legal
- 5-Execute the Sale



صرامُق تحریبواستشارات



Strategic Activities

Space Utilization Strategies

Generating Additional Revenue

Capital Improvements

Strategic Asset Planning



Portfolio management Tools

ASTM Standards

ISSA CIMS Standards

Real Estate Portfolio Database



Business Case for Real Estate Decisions

Step 1: Options Analysis

Step 2: Impact Analysis

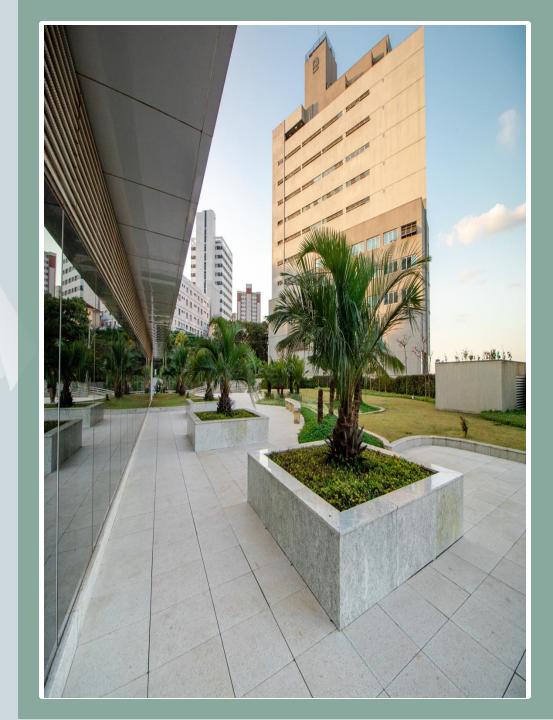
Step 3: Cost Analysis



Chapter 3

Real Estate Asset Management and Space





Chapter 4: Real Estate Asset Management and Space







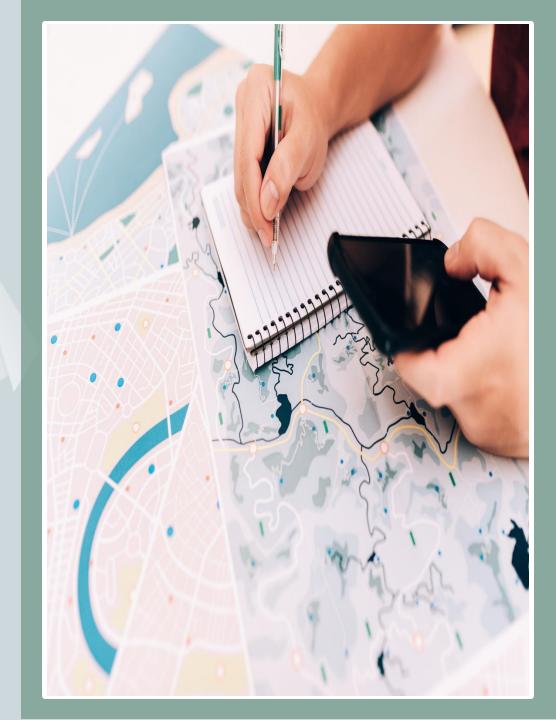
Space Management

Identification of space requirement

1-Forecasting

2-Planning





Space programming

- 1-Goal Setting
- 2-Data Mining
- 3-Needs Analysis





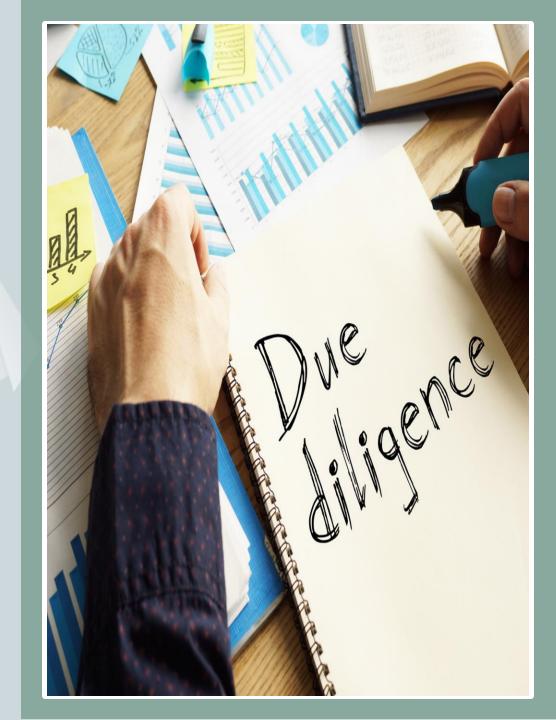
Due diligence

Space Management Policy and Procedures

Space Evaluation

Future Space Projections

Highest and Best Use Analysis



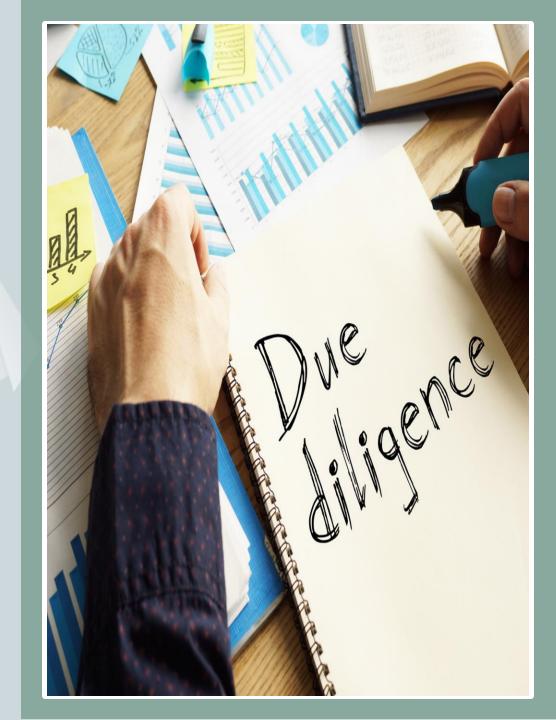
Due diligence

Occupant Profiles

Employee Efficiency

Alternative Workplace Strategies

Churn Rate



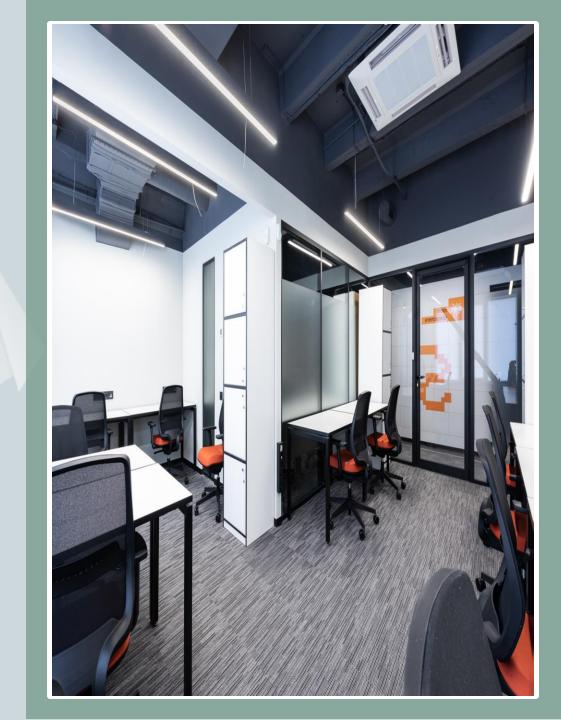
Space Forecasting

Organizational Planning

Resources

Understanding Occupants

Benchmark Validation



Space Planning

- 1-Determining the Amount of Space
- 2-Identifying the Type of Space
- 3-Optimizing Space Utilization



Chapter 4: Real Estate Asset Management and Space

Space Planning

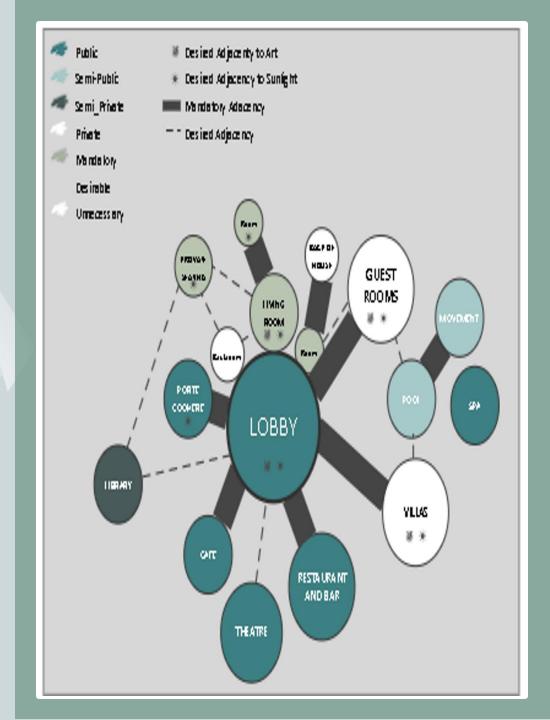
- 4-Configuring Space
- 5-Space-Related Cost Analysis
- 6-Measuring Space Utilization



Chapter 4: Real Estate Asset Management and Space

Space Planning Tools

- 1-Adjacency Diagram
- 2-Bubble Diagram
- 3-One-to-One Assessment Diagram



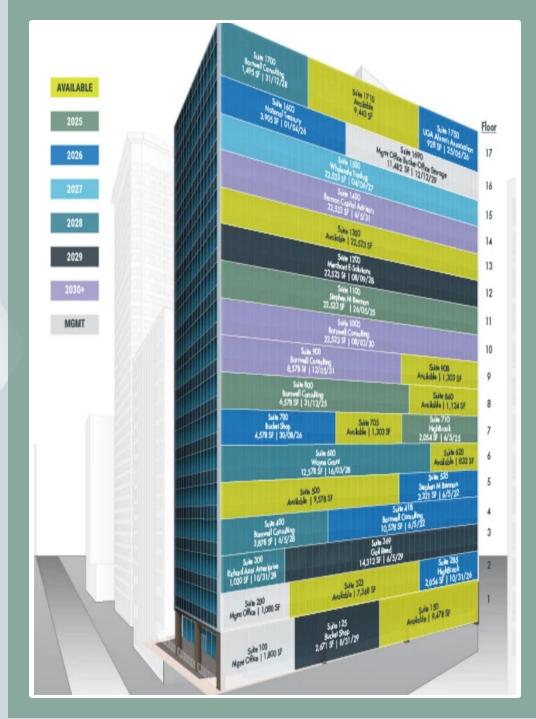
Chapter 4: Real Estate Asset Management and Space

Space Planning Tools

4-Block Diagram

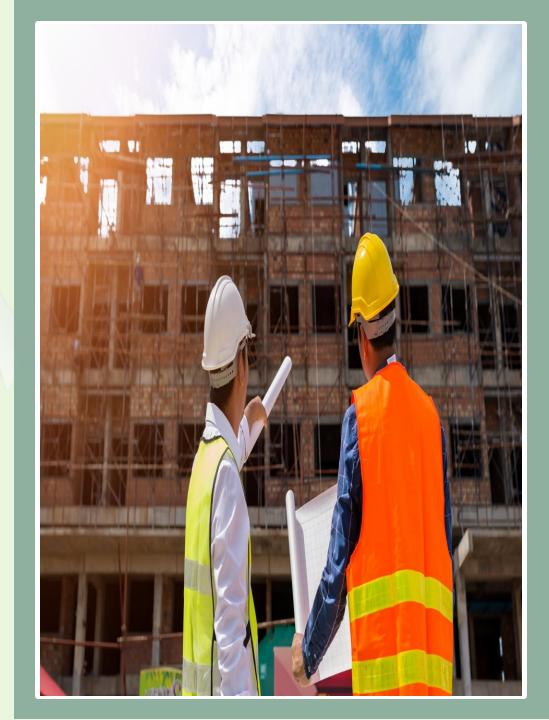
5-Stack Diagram





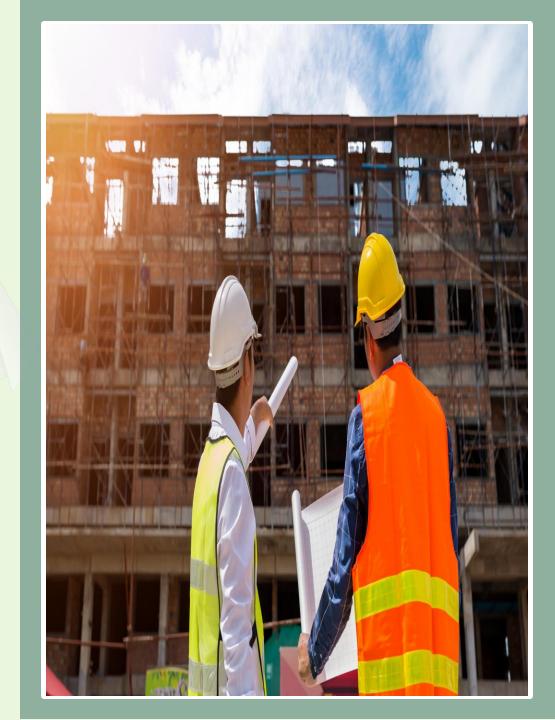
Chapter 4

Major Projects and New Construction

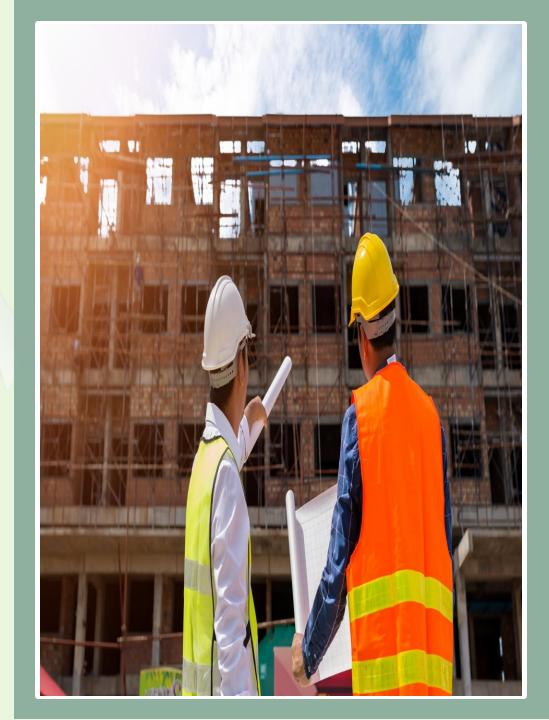


Contents

- 1-Project Management
- 2-Project Teams
- 3-Inspections
- 4-Manuals, Drawings and Warranties







FM Role in Project Management



FM Acting as an Advisor in Project Management

1-Initial Phase

(Defining Requirements & Success Criteria)



FM Acting as an Advisor in Project Management

2-Planning Phase (Acquiring Space & Designing):



FM Acting as an Advisor in Project Management

4-Monitoring

&

Close-Out



FM Acting as an Advisor in Project Management

1-Initial Phase

(Defining Requirements & Success

Criteria)





Stakeholders

External Contributors (Directly Involved in Construction)



Stakeholders

External Non-Contributors (Influence but Do Not Directly Contribute)



Stakeholders

Internal Contributors (Organizational Involvement in Decision-Making)



3-Inspections



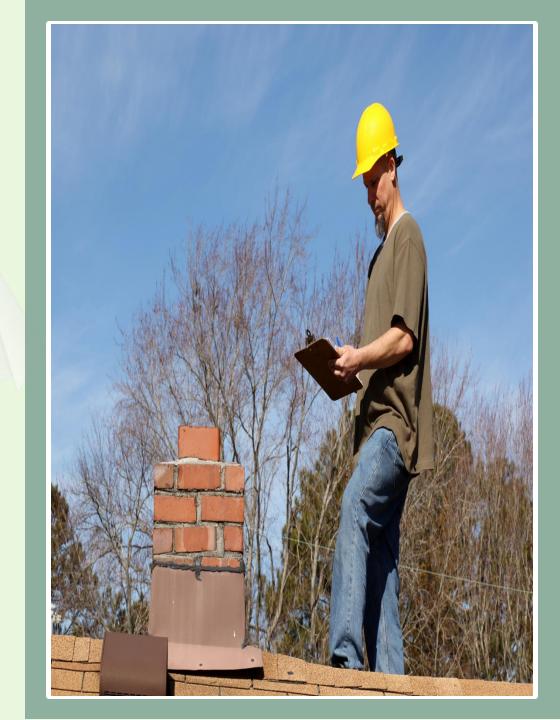


3-Inspections

The Purpose of Doing Inspection

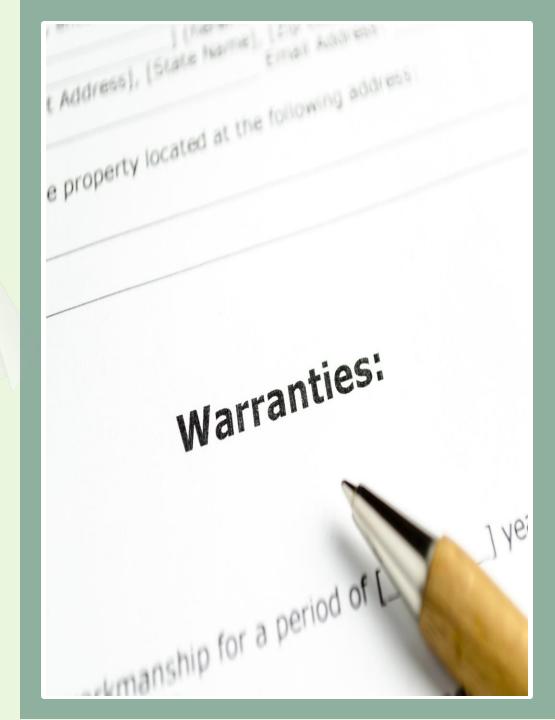


Notice of Correction and Tests



3-Inspections

4-Operation and Maintenance Manuals, As-Built Drawings and Warranties



4-Operation and Maintenance Manuals, As-Built Drawings and Warranties

Record Documentation

1-(O&M) Manuals

2-As-Built Drawings

3-Warranty Documents

