



Elite Commercial REIT

FY 2022 Financial Results

14 February 2023

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Elite Commercial REIT is a constituent of:



FTSE ST All-Share Index
FTSE ST Small Cap Index



MSCI Singapore All Cap Index
MSCI World All Cap Index
MSCI Pacific All Cap Index



iEdge S-REIT Index
iEdge SG Thematic Indices:

- iEdge SG Real Estate Index
- iEdge SG ESG Transparency Index



GPR General (World) indices for Asia and Singapore
GPR General indices for Asia & Singapore
GPR/APREA Composite indices for Singapore
GPR/APREA Composite REIT indices for Singapore
GPR General Quoted (World) indices for Asia & Singapore



Section I

Overview of Elite Commercial REIT



Nutwood House, Canterbury

First & Only UK-Focused S-REIT

Over 99% Leased to the AA-credit rated UK Government⁽¹⁾



£466.2m⁽²⁾
Portfolio value



155
Office Assets



AA-rated
UK sovereign
credit rating



97%
Freehold⁽³⁾

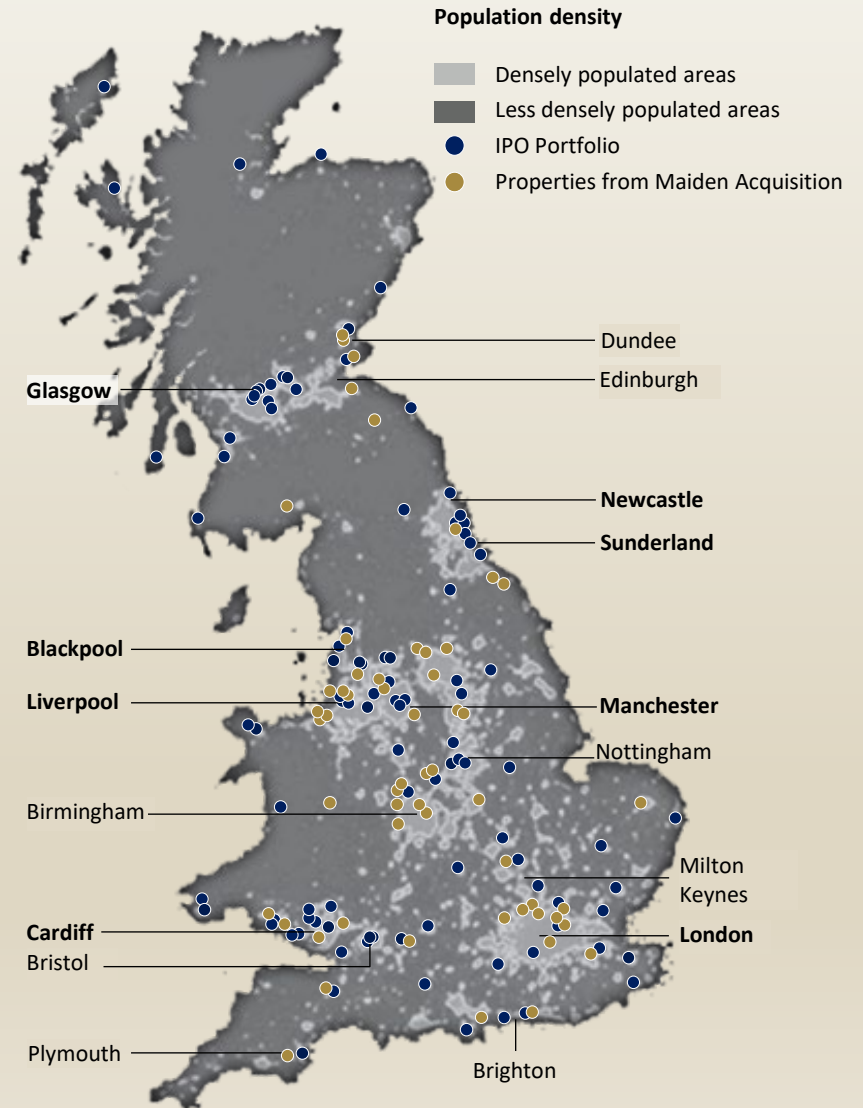


Triple Net
Full Repairing &
Insuring Leases⁽⁴⁾



2023 Rent Review
Built in Inflation-
linked Rent Uplift⁽⁵⁾

Geographically Diversified with a network of strategically well-located assets across the UK



Notes:

1. Majority of the leases are signed by the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (formerly known as the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government), which is a Crown Body.
2. As at 31 December 2022.
3. 150 properties are on freehold tenures and 5 properties are on long leasehold tenures.
4. Under a full repairing and insuring lease, commonly known as triple net lease, the responsibility for the repair of the external and internal parts as well as the structure of the property is placed with the tenant for occupied assets.
5. A small proportion of the portfolio has rental review based on open market rental value.



Section II

FY 2022

Financial Performance




Holborn House, Derby

FY 2022 Highlights

Stable Financial Performance



FY 2022
Revenue

 **6.7% y-o-y**



FY 2022 Distribution
per Unit (“DPU”)

4.81 pence⁽¹⁾



Gearing Ratio

45.8%

as at 31 December 2022

Resilient Portfolio with Income Certainty



Consistent Rental
Collection in Advance

100%

for the three-month period of
January 2023 to March 2023,
within seven days of the due date



Lease
Renewal of

5 years

for St Katherine’s House,
Northampton, with 12%
rental uplift



Year-end
Portfolio Valuation

£466.2m

as at 31 December 2022

Note:

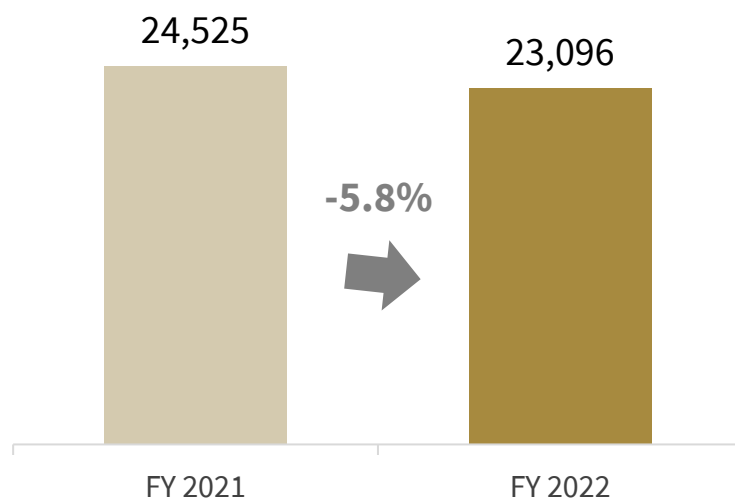
1. Includes the 1H 2022 Interim Distribution of 2.56 pence per Unit declared on 5 August 2022 and paid on 22 September 2022.

Resilient Financial Performance

FY 2022 Distributable Income

£23.1 million

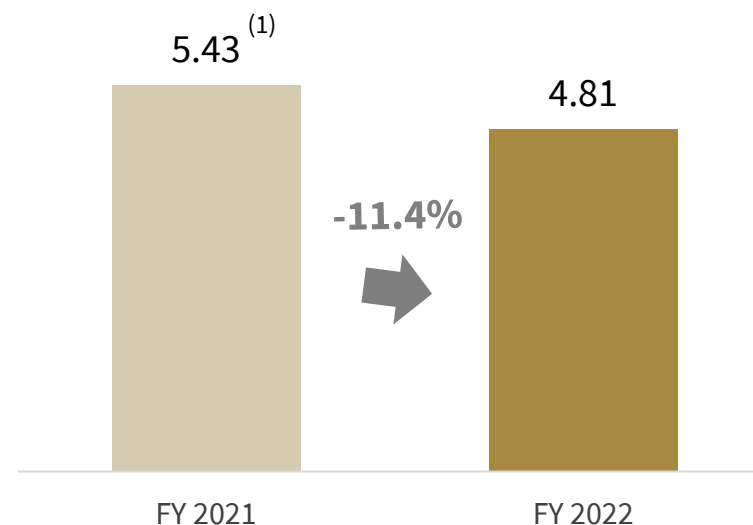
Distributable Income generated during the period (£'000)



FY 2022 Distribution per Unit

4.81 pence

Distribution per Unit (pence)



Factors affecting year-on-year performance:

- Increased borrowings for the full period and interest cost on borrowings
- Election of the Manager's fees in cash
- Marginally lower occupancy rate from vacancies at two assets
- Enlarged equity base year-on-year

Note:

1. Includes the Advanced Distribution of 0.90 pence per Unit declared on 26 February 2021 and paid on 15 April 2021.

Financial Highlights – FY 2022 vs FY 2021



	2H 2022	2H 2021		FY 2022	FY 2021	
	Actual £'000	Actual £'000	Variance %	Actual £'000	Actual £'000	Variance %
Revenue	18,367	18,835	▼ 2.5	37,075	34,731	▲ 6.7
Amount generated during the period for distribution to Unitholders	10,852	13,364	▼ 18.8	23,096	24,525	▼ 5.8
Distribution per unit (“ DPU ”) - pence	2.25	2.80	▼ 19.6	4.81	5.43 ⁽¹⁾	▼ 11.4

Note:

1. Includes the Advanced Distribution of 0.90 pence per Unit declared on 26 February 2021 and paid on 15 April 2021.

Healthy Balance Sheet

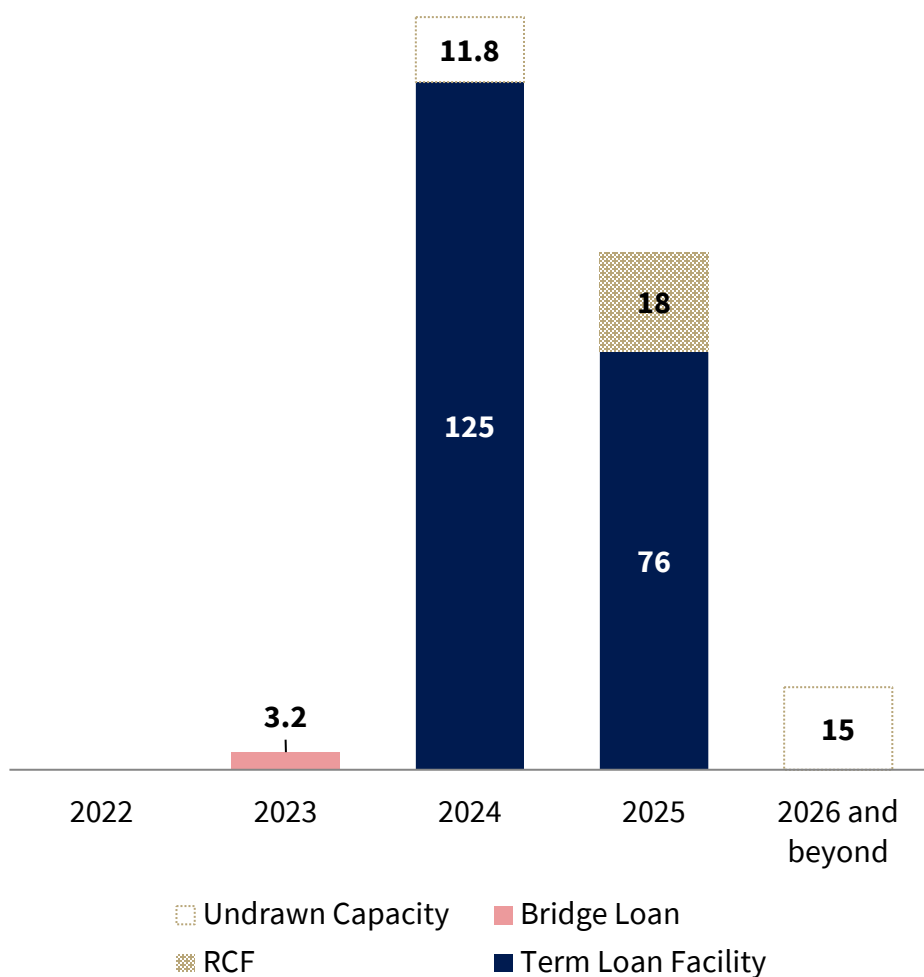
	31 Dec 2022 £'000	31 Dec 2021 £'000
Non-current assets ⁽¹⁾	460,042	501,855
Current assets	26,753	31,509
Total assets	486,795	533,364
Non-current liabilities	216,468	222,290
Current liabilities	22,426	22,055
Total liabilities	238,894	244,345
Net assets / Unitholders' funds	247,901	289,019
Units in issue and issuable ('000)	481,128	476,506
Net asset value per unit (£)	0.52	0.61

Note:

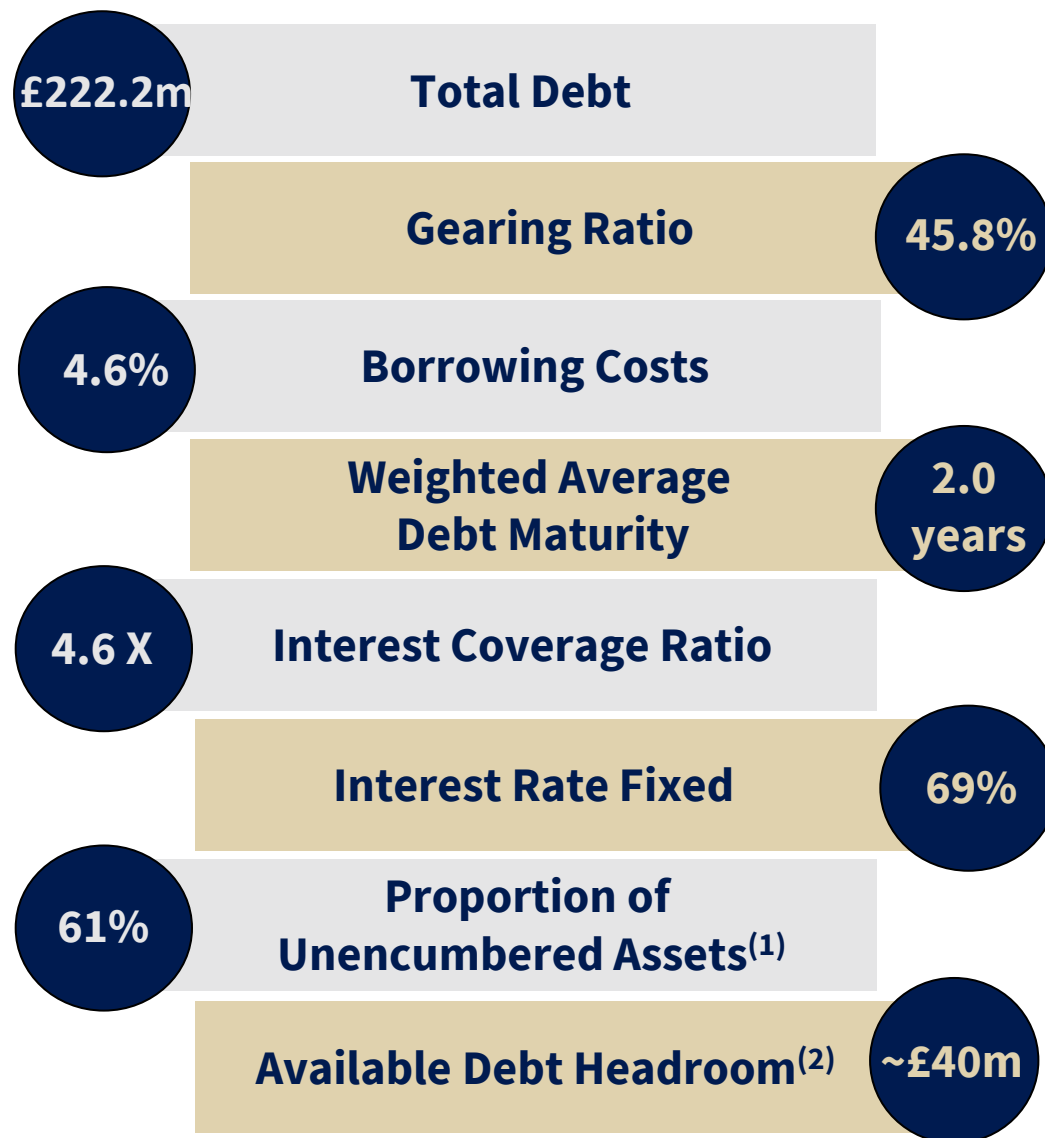
1. Comprise mainly of investment properties, which are stated at their fair values, based on independent professional valuations undertaken by Knight Frank LLP.

Prudent Capital Management

Debt Maturity Profile (£ m) (as at 31 December 2022)



Credit Metrics (as at 31 December 2022)



Notes:

1. Based on valuations; unencumbered assets refer to properties without land mortgages.
2. Based on gearing ratio of 50%.

Capital Management Activities

Capital Management Activities in FY 2022

Apr 22	Issue and listing of 2,417,120 new units under the Distribution Reinvestment Plan (“ DRP ”) in respect of the distribution for the period of 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021
Sep 22	Issue and listing of 2,205,075 new units under the DRP in respect of the distribution for the period of 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022
Oct 22	Establishment of S\$300 million Multicurrency Debt Issuance Programme
Oct 22	Extension of £94 million Loan Facility and entry into £90 million SONIA Swap arrangement, extending the REIT’s debt maturity profile
Nov 22	Secured inaugural green loan facility of £15 million Green Revolving Credit Facility (undrawn as of 31 December 2022) as part of wider sustainability strategy
Dec 22	Partial repayment of Deutsche Bank Bridge Loan from £6.6 million to £3.2 million



Section III

FY 2022

Portfolio Performance



Tannery House, Alfreton

Income Certainty and Visibility



Stable Portfolio
Occupancy Rate

97.9%

as at 31 December 2022



Consistent Rent
Collection in Advance

100%

for the three-month period of
January 2023 to March 2023, within
seven days of the due date



Weighted Average
Lease Expiry

4.8 years

as at 31 December 2022



Upper Huntbach Street, Stoke-On-Trent



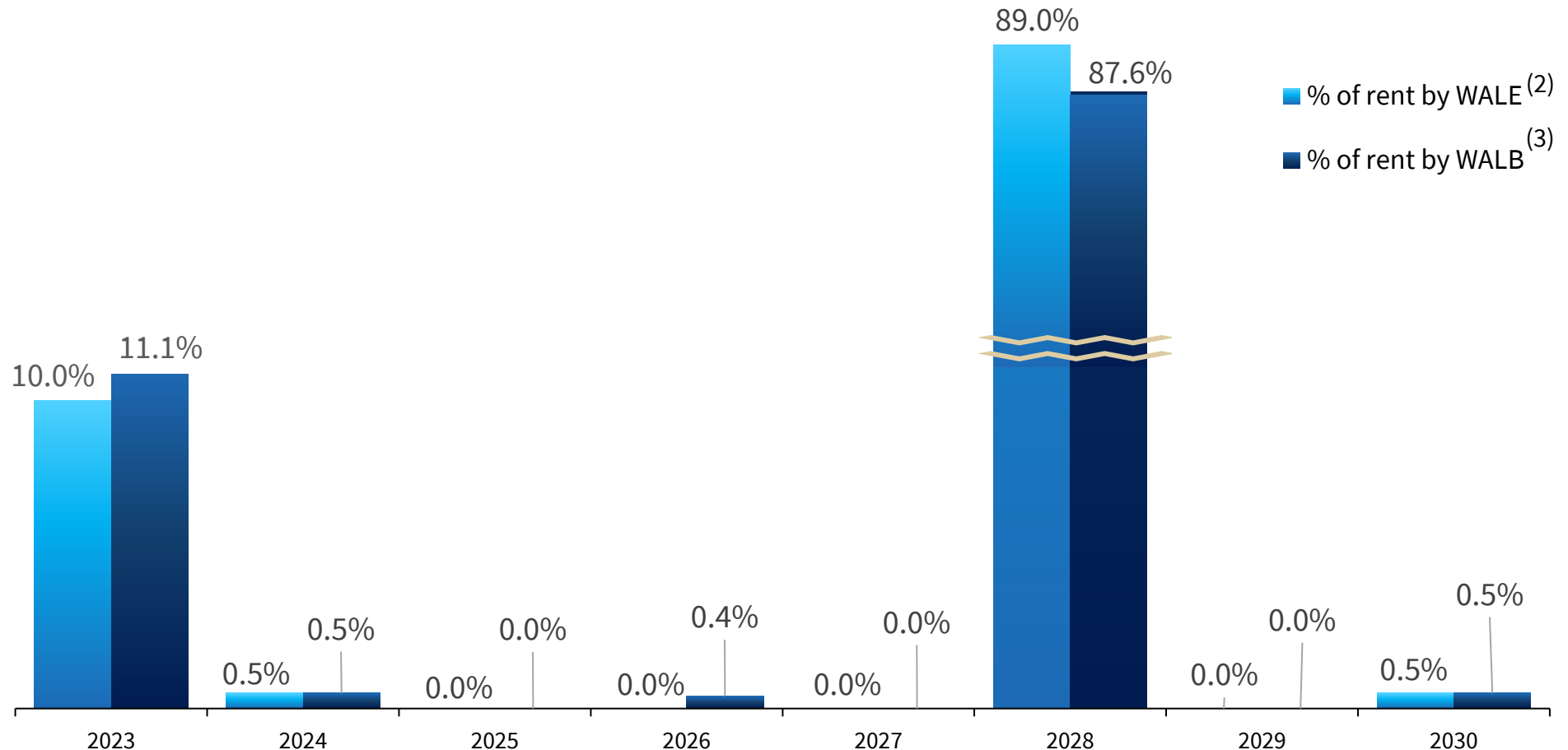
Glasgow Benefits Centre, Glasgow



High Road, Ilford

Long Portfolio WALE at 4.8 years

Lease Expiry Profile as at 31 December 2022 (% of total portfolio rent)⁽¹⁾



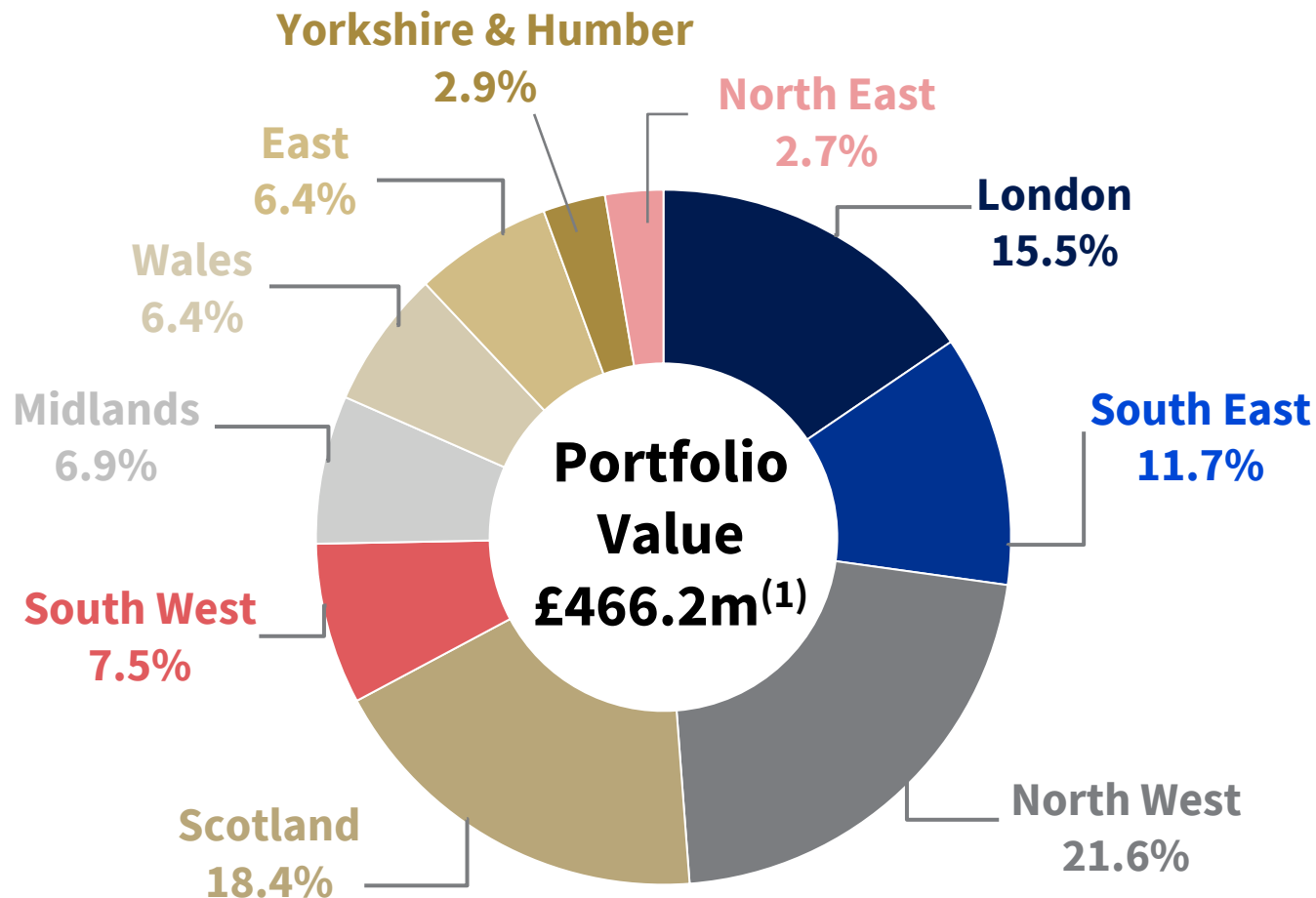
Notes:

1. Discrepancies between the listed figures and totals thereof are due to rounding.
2. Percentage of rent by WALE (Weighted Average Lease to Expiry) – Based on the final termination date of the lease agreement (assuming the tenant does not terminate the lease on the permissible break dates).
3. Percentage of rent by WALB (Weighted Average Lease to Break) – Based on the next permissible break date at the tenant’s election or the expiry of the lease, whichever is earlier.

Geographically Diversified Portfolio

A network of social infrastructure assets strategically located across the UK covering regional cities, providing a strong base of assets

Geographical Breakdown by Valuation⁽¹⁾



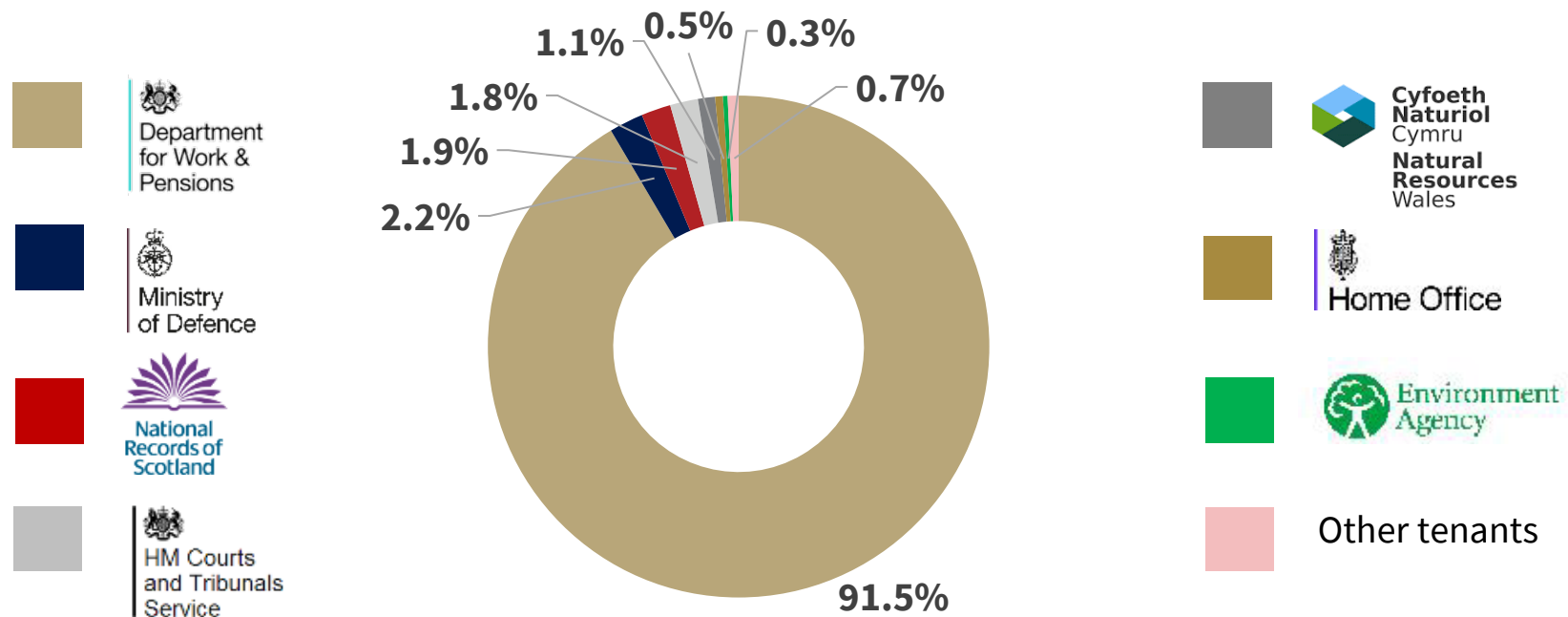
Note:

1. As at 31 December 2022.

Strong Underlying Tenant Base

- Backed by AA-rated UK sovereign credit rating, with leases signed directly with the Secretary of State⁽¹⁾, providing credit stability and income certainty
- Consistent rental collection in advance since listing
- Diversified tenant mix with UK sovereign credit rating

Tenant Breakdown by Gross Rental Income⁽²⁾



Notes:
 1. Majority of the leases are signed by the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (formerly known as the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government), which is a Crown Body.
 2. As at 31 December 2022.

job
centre
plus



Section IV

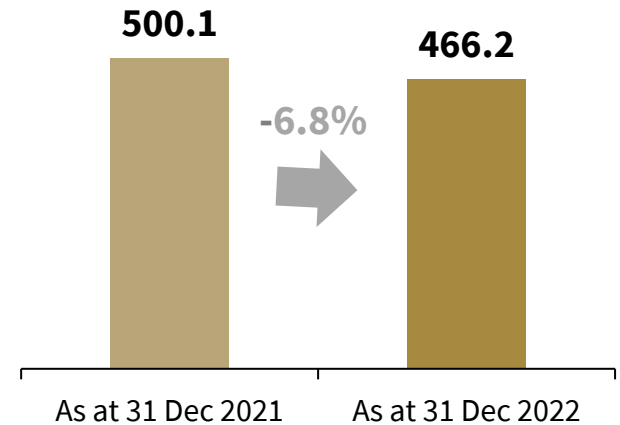
Asset Management & Sustainability Updates

Crown House, Grantham

Resilient Portfolio Valuation

- Portfolio valuation stood at £466.2 million as at 31 December 2022, 6.8% lower year-on-year compared to £500.1 million as at 31 December 2021 and 9.9% lower when compared with mid-year valuation of £517.7 million as at 30 June 2022
- The decline is mainly attributed to widely reported market factors, including the impact of rising interest rates on financing cost, which has resulted in weaker demand for real estate investment and declining transaction volumes
- The impact of rising construction costs on refurbishment and redevelopment projects has caused values for vacant and vacating assets to be impacted as well

Portfolio Valuation (£ million)



UK Commercial Property Market Trends

- Capital values decreased by 13.3% for all UK commercial property market in 2022, according to CBRE Monthly Index⁽¹⁾.
- Throughout 2022, Office capital value growth was -12.1% and total returns were -8.3%⁽¹⁾.
- Energy saving projects continue to offer excellent return on investment and will only improve as the energy price cap rises and bill support schemes taper off. The net benefit to occupiers should drive better engagement between landlords and tenants to make meaningful energy improvements⁽²⁾.

Notes:

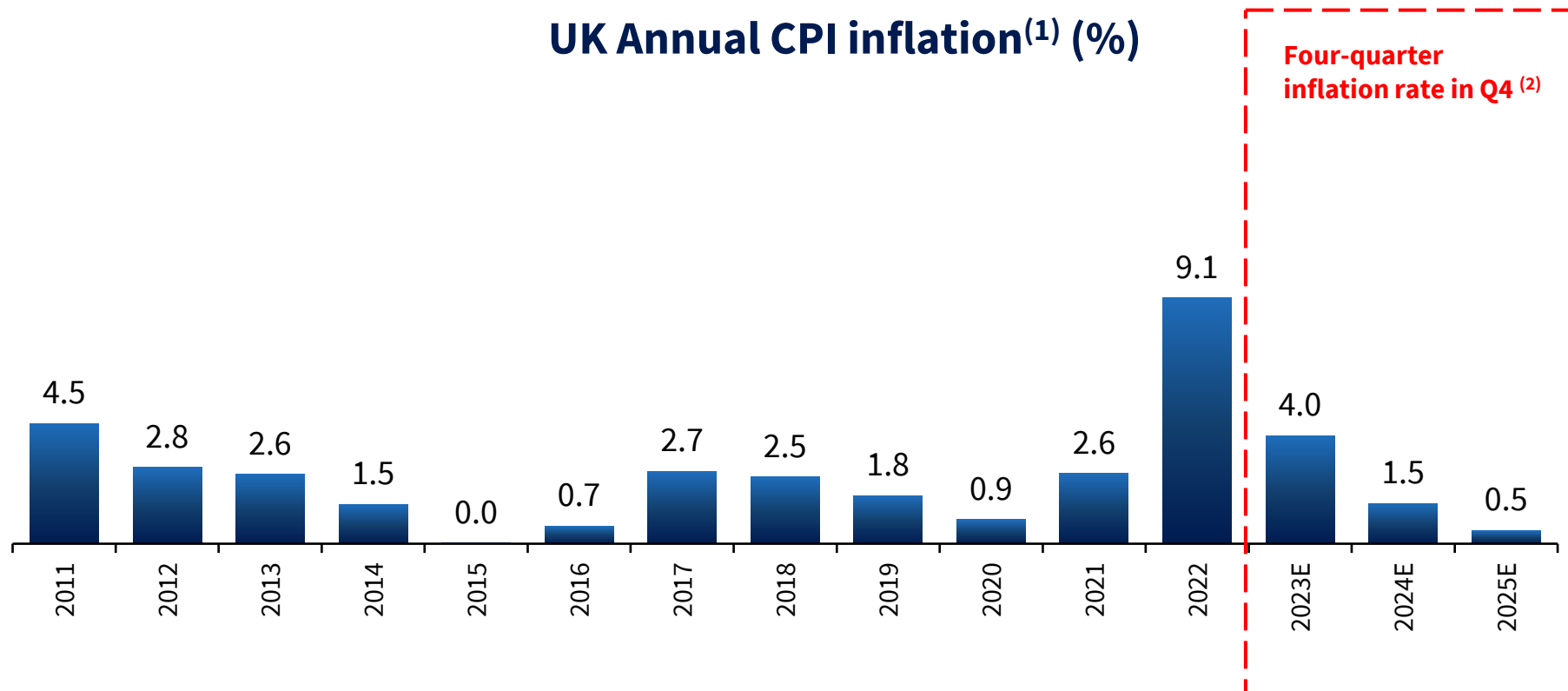
1. CBRE Research, United Kingdom Monthly Index Snapshot December 2022, 9 January 2023.

2. Colliers, UK Property Forecasts 2023.

Built-in CPI-linked Rental Growth

- Potential upside at upcoming rent review in April 2023
- Rental uplift based on the UK Consumer Price Index (“**CPI**”), subject to an annual minimum increase of 1.0% and maximum of 5.0% on an annual compounding basis from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023

UK Annual CPI inflation⁽¹⁾ (%)

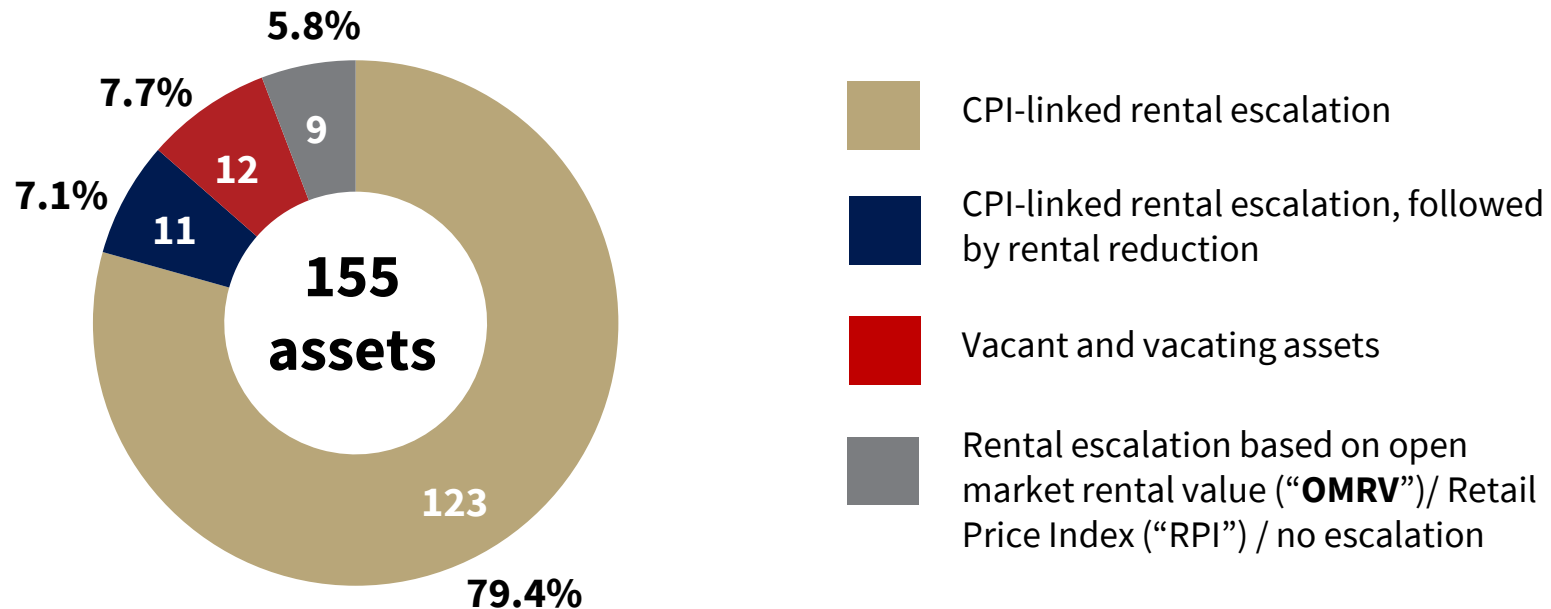


Notes:

1. Office for National Statistics, Gov.UK, CPI Annual Rate 00: All Items 2015=100.
2. Bank of England, Monetary Policy Report February 2023.

Majority with Rental Uplift in April 2023

Rental Status by Number of Assets



- Following the removal of March 2023 lease break clause from the leases of 109 assets occupied by the DWP and MOD, a total of 134 assets in the portfolio, or 86.4% of the portfolio by number of assets, will benefit from the built-in inflation-linked rental escalation effective from April 2023.
- Out of these 134 assets, 11 assets would be subjected to rent reductions following the rental uplift.
- The estimated range of rental escalation for the 134 assets is between 11.0% and 15.4%.
- After taking into account the rental escalation of these 134 assets, coupled with rental reduction of 11 assets and the impact of portfolio vacancies, the revenue and net property income for the business are expected to be stable.

Asset Management Strategy

Regular and active engagements with current and potential occupiers

Lease Renewal

St Katherine's House, Northampton

- The Manager has successfully renewed⁽¹⁾ the lease for another five years with rental uplift of 12% with similar terms, providing income visibility up to December 2028
- The positive outcome was the result of early and proactive tenant engagement by the Manager, adding to the proven track record of the Manager



Proactive Tenant Engagement

Focus on Tenant Retention

- The Manager continues to engage with various UK Government agencies in order to understand their requirements and to better serve them
- Develop collaborations that would be mutually beneficial to both occupiers and landlord

Expand on Sustainability Collaboration

- The Manager continues to work collaboratively with its main occupier to realise asset enhancement works leading to improvement in energy efficiency of DWP-occupied assets
- Working on strategies to expand the successful sustainability collaboration with DWP and other occupiers in its portfolio

Diversify Lease Expiries and Income Profile

- Focus on expanding and continuing dialogues on future lease renewals and extensions to diversify lease expiries and income profile



Value Maximising Potential

- Assets are strategically located primarily in town centres, close to transportation nodes and amenities
- Various potential alternative uses are available for the assets, depending on the real estate market conditions and economic dynamics of the submarkets



Negotiating for reasonable dilapidations settlement



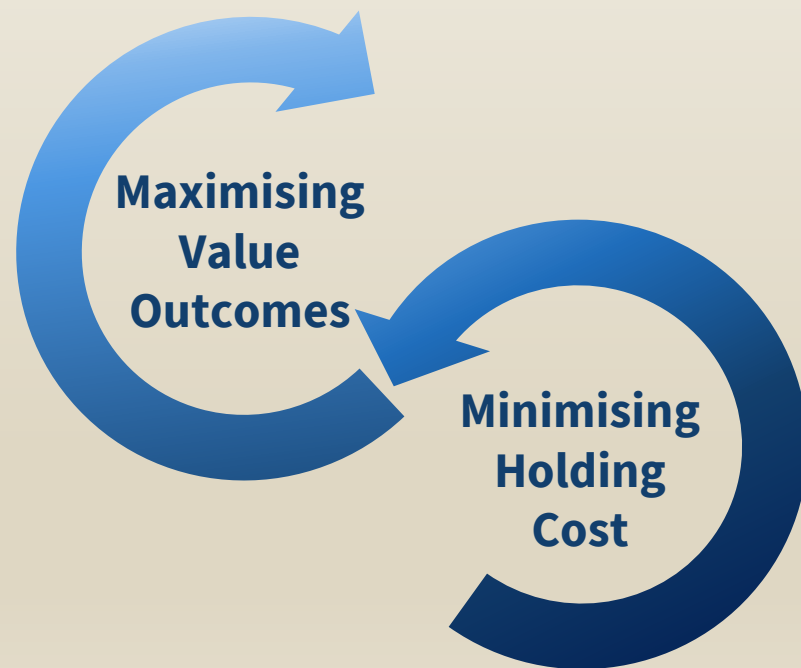
Potential re-letting as an office or other uses



Disposal with vacant possession or following re-letting



Seeking consent for alternative uses (conversion or redevelopment) where those offer the best outcomes



‘Greening’ the Portfolio

Asset enhancement works to boost energy efficiency of buildings

Driving Sustainable Value for the Long Term

Sustainability enhancement works on various DWP-occupied properties across the REIT’s portfolio have been planned so far to optimise energy use

Examples of works being planned include:

- ✓ Replacement of existing variable refrigerant system and to expand the use of the variable refrigerant system
- ✓ Replacement of gas- or oil-fueled boilers with new, higher efficiency or non-carbon-based heating system solution
- ✓ Replacement of air-conditioning system with variable refrigerant system
- ✓ Replacement of air handling unit (“**AHU**”) including direct expansion cooling, modifications to existing ductwork and replacement of Building Management System (“**BMS**”)
- ✓ Roofing replacement projects



Green Lease Clauses

St Katherine's House, Northampton

- Inclusion of specific green lease wordings⁽¹⁾ during the recently signed five-year lease renewal at St Katherine's House, Northampton

Note:

1. Refers to green lease clauses to the effect of a green lease which facilitates the sharing of environmental data by our occupiers.



Section V

Strategy and Outlook



Tannery House, Alfreton

Market Outlook

UK economy is slowing

Economy

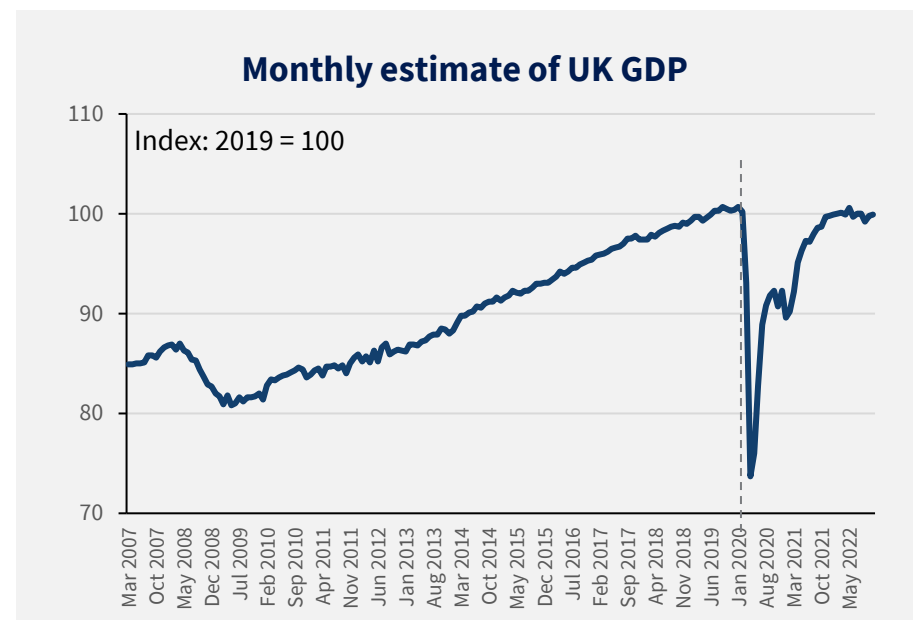
- UK's economy is estimated to have fallen by 0.5% in December 2022 on a monthly basis, and remained flat in the three months to December 2022.
- On an annual basis, gross domestic product (“**GDP**”) is estimated to have grown by 4.1% in 2022.
- GDP is projected to fall slightly throughout 2023 and Q1 2024, as still-high energy prices and the path of market interest rates weigh on spending.

Inflation

- Consumer Price Index (“**CPI**”) rose by 10.5% in the 12 months to December 2022, down from 10.7% in November, with transport as the largest downward contributor.
- Bank of England (“**BoE**”) expects annual CPI inflation to fall to around 4% towards the end of this year.

Interest Rate

- BoE's MPC has set its monetary policy to meet the 2% inflation target to help sustain growth and employment and voted in February 2023 to raise interest rates again, by 0.5 percentage points, to 4.0%.



Unemployment

- UK's unemployment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points to 3.7% in the three months to November 2022. Despite six consecutive quarterly falls, the number of vacancies remains at historically high levels.
- The fall in the number of vacancies reflects uncertainty across industries, as respondents continue to cite economic pressures as a factor in holding back on recruitment.
- BoE projected that the unemployment rate would rise to around 5.25% in the medium term.

UK Real Estate Market Outlook

Generally weaker market sentiment

Yields

- Most UK office markets have seen outward movement in prime yields so far in 2022, ranging from +15-50 bps⁽¹⁾.
- Yields are expected to increase in 2023, with prime yield compression resuming across UK office markets from 2024-2027⁽¹⁾.

Investment Market

- Pricing will stabilise during 2023 and this should stimulate more investment activity⁽¹⁾.
- Office investment volumes are expected to be 20% down year-on-year in 2023, with the majority of transactions focused in the second half of the year⁽¹⁾.

Trend

- In the face of modest recession, Savills remains optimistic about the outlook for the regional office markets, which proved their resilience through a much worse economic period in 2020/21, in some cases delivering record prime rent levels⁽²⁾.
- The factors that drove this resilience are still in place, specifically an undersupply of prime space and a limited development pipeline that will not alleviate this undersupply in most cities⁽²⁾.
- In order to satisfy demand, Savills believes refurbishment will be a key focus of the UK regional office market in the year ahead⁽²⁾.

SECTOR		JAN-22	SEP-22	OCT-22	NOV-22	DEC-22	JAN-23	1 MONTH CHANGE	MARKET SENTIMENT
Offices (Grade A)	City Prime (Single let, 10 years)	3.75% - 4.00%	4.00%	4.25%	4.50%	4.50% - 4.75%	4.75%	+	WEAKER
	West End: Prime Core (Mayfair & St James's)	3.25% - 3.50%	3.25%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50% - 3.75%	3.75%	+	WEAKER
	West End: Non-core (Soho & Fitzrovia)	3.75% - 4.00%	4.00%	4.00% - 4.25%	4.25%	4.25% - 4.50%	4.50%	+	WEAKER
	Major Regional Cities (Single let, 15 years)	5.00%	5.00% - 5.25%	5.25% - 5.50%	5.50% - 6.00%	5.75% - 6.00%	5.75% - 6.00%		WEAKER
	Major Regional Cities (Multi-let, 5 year WAULT)	5.75% -	5.25% - 5.50%	5.50% - 6.00%	6.00% - 6.50%	6.50% - 7.00%	6.50% - 7.00%		WEAKER
	South East Towns (Single let, 15 years)	5.25%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75% - 6.25%	6.00% - 6.50%	6.00% - 6.50%		WEAKER
	South East Towns (Multi-let, 5 year WAULT)	6.50%	6.75% - 7.00%	7.00% +	7.25% +	7.00% - 7.50%	7.00% - 7.50%		WEAKER
	South East Business Parks (Single let, 15 years)	5.25% +	5.50% - 5.75%	5.75% - 6.00%	6.25% - 6.75%	6.75% - 7.00%	6.75% - 7.00%		WEAKER
	South East Business Parks (Multi-let, 5 year WAULT)	6.75% +	7.25% +	7.25% - 7.50%	7.50% - 8.00%	7.75% - 8.00%	7.75% - 8.00%		WEAKER
	Life Sciences (Oxford, Cambridge)	3.75%	3.75%	4.00%	4.00% +	4.25%	4.25%		STABLE

Source: Knight Frank Intelligence, Prime Yield Guide – January 2023.

Notes:

1. CBRE Research, UK Real Estate Market Outlook 2023.
2. Savills Research, Market in Minutes, UK Commercial – December 2022.

Hedge against rising inflation

1

Lease stability & income visibility

Long portfolio WALE

2

Leases are on full repairing and insuring (FRI) basis

Responsibility for repair and maintenance is placed with the tenant for occupied assets

3

In-built inflation-linked rental growth

Compounded yearly with an annual floor and cap of 1% and 5%, uplift in April 2023

4

Naturally hedged against forex fluctuations

Assets and liabilities as well as distributions are denominated in GBP

5

Largely insulated from interest rate hikes

69% of interest rate exposure is fixed

6

Secured distributions

Consistently achieved ~100% of rental collection in advance since listing

Value Creation Strategies

Growth Potential



Acquisition Opportunities

- Robust pipeline of properties through right of first refusal (“**ROFR**”) from the Sponsors
- Active real estate investment activities present opportunities in terms of third-party transactions in the open market
- Pursuing diversification strategy

Proactive Asset Management



Maximising Value

- Formulates the best outcomes for properties in the portfolio using analytics to maximise value and deliver sustainable returns to our Unitholders
- Land banking in the portfolio provides potential for organic growth

Sustainability Integration



‘Green’ Collaborations

- Expand sustainability collaborations with more occupiers and tenants to ‘green’ the portfolio and improve energy efficiency of the assets
- Incorporates sustainability considerations to ensure Portfolio remains relevant





Thank You

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ELITECREIT
Website





Section VI

Additional Information



Tannery House, Alfretton

Key Investment Merits

1

Resilient yields through economic cycles

Over 99% leased to the AA-credit rated UK Government

2

Geographically diversified

A network of assets across the UK covering strategic regional cities

3

Crucial public infrastructure

Primarily occupied by the Department for Work and Pensions

4

Well-located assets

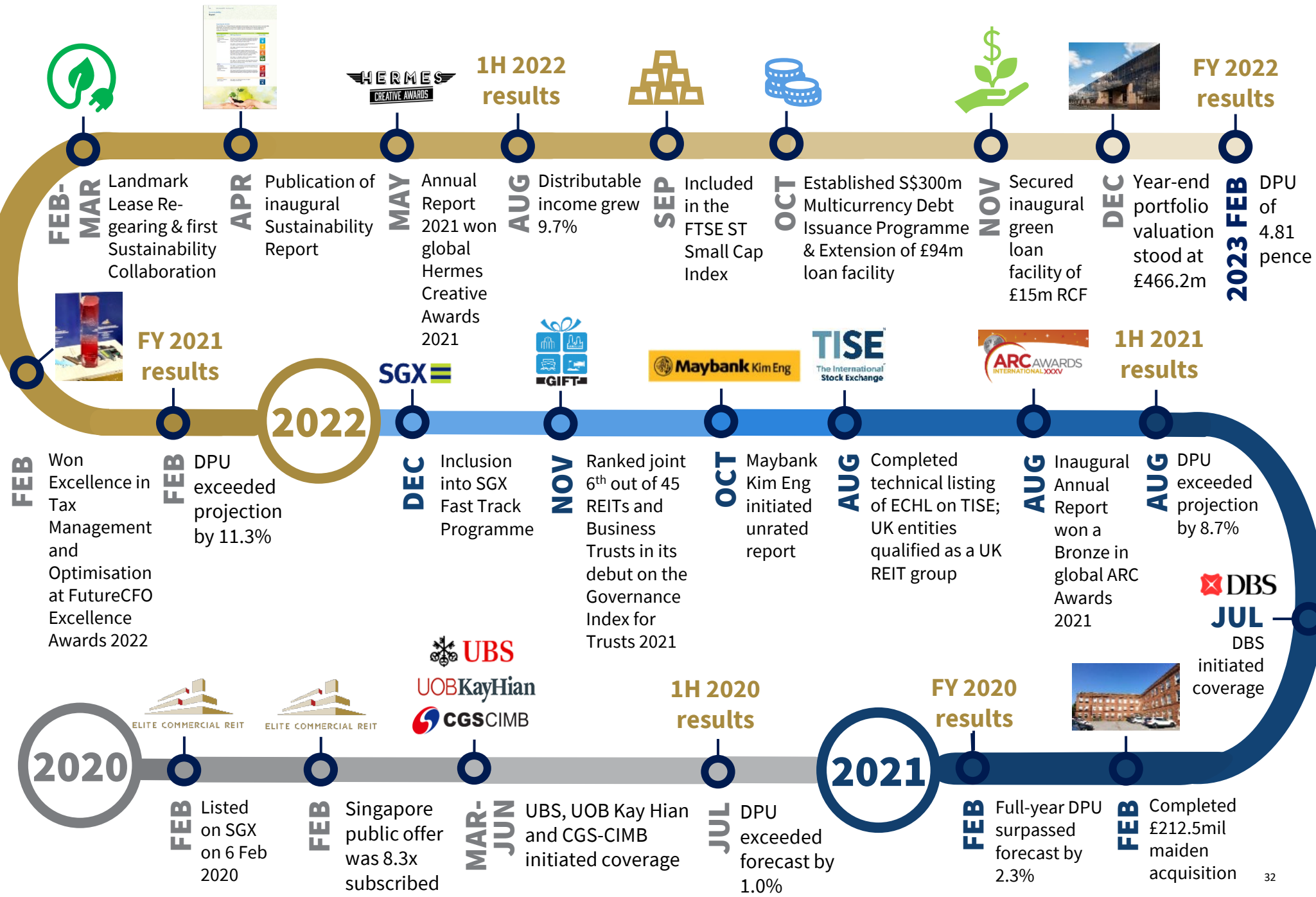
Primarily in town centres, close to transportation nodes & amenities

5

Future growth potential

Acquisition pipelines, asset enhancement & redevelopment potential

Key Milestones Since Listing



Crucial Public Infrastructure

Primary occupier is Department for Work & Pensions (“DWP”)



UK’s Largest Public Service Department

- Responsible for welfare, pensions and child maintenance policy
- While the DWP no longer hold a complete count of the number of claimants across the Great Britain following the devolution of social security benefits to the Scottish Government⁽¹⁾, **£217 billion** was paid out in benefits and pensions for the year ended 31 March 2022⁽²⁾
- Services provided primarily via Jobcentre Plus centres (“JCP”)
- Integral in **supporting UK’s social fabric**

Front Line in UK’s Emergency Economic Response

- Leading UK’s national recovery through Plan for Jobs and more
- In March 2021, the **UK Government met its pledge to recruit 13,500 new Work Coaches**⁽³⁾ which has boosted jobseeker support in towns and cities UK-wide, in one of their fastest and largest ever recruitment rounds⁽⁴⁾
- JCP locations **remained open** throughout the nation’s first, second and third lockdowns to process and disburse benefits to claimants
- Covid-19 situation does not trigger force majeure or termination clauses of the leases with the UK Government

Strategically Located Assets

- Functional buildings located strategically in town and city centres near transportation nodes and amenities to enable the REIT’s primary occupier to better serve the community

Notes:

1. “National Statistics, DWP benefits statistics: May 2022”, Gov.UK, 17 May 2022.

2. “Corporate report, DWP Annual Report & Accounts 2021 to 2022”, Gov.UK, 28 July 2022.

3. Work Coaches provide jobseekers with tailored support to build their skills, develop CVs and find new jobs in expanding sectors.

4. “Government delivers 13,500 Work Coaches to boost Britain’s Jobs Army”, Gov.UK, 29 March 2021.

Crucial Public Infrastructure

For the provision of essential social welfare services by DWP

Front of house – primarily Jobcentre Plus and other ancillary services

Front of House⁽¹⁾
85.5%⁽²⁾

1

Jobcentre Plus - Usage highly correlated with unemployment

- Staff readily on hand to assist customers with mock interviews, “Back to Work” plan, etc.
- Computers and free wifi for customers to job-surf, write CVs or make claims

2

Pension Services - Usage expected to increase as population ages

- Face-to-face meetings to claim benefits
- IT training to assist retirees with no internet access or difficulty using online services

3

Child Maintenance Services - Stable usage regardless of economic conditions

- Face-to-face meetings to discuss more complicated child maintenance cases
- Registration and declaration of child maintenance received

4

Disability Services - Stable usage regardless of economic conditions

- On-site medical examination centres as part of the Work Capability Assessment for disability benefit
- Training programmes such as Specialist Employability Support and Work and Health Programmes



Department
for Work &
Pensions

Back of house – various support functions without public-facing element

Back of House
14.5%⁽²⁾

5

Support functions – Usually larger, critical centres for supporting the administration of DWP services

- Service roll out planning (e.g. Universal Credit)
- Claims processing, finance and accounts
- Fraud detection and investigation
- Call centre & IT support

Notes:

1. Including mixed use properties with a medical centre, back office or retail component in addition to the Jobcentre Plus.

2. Of DWP's assets in the portfolio as at 31 December 2022.

Typical Lease Arrangements for the UK Office Sector



- **Lease terms:**
 - Lease terms are fixed and typically for 5-10 years
- **Rent increase/review:**
 - Rents are reviewed against the open market rent typically every 5 years. Reviews for shorter leases may be more frequent. Commercial leases typically impose upward only rent reviews which allow for rents to be increased but never decreased
- **Service charge:**
 - The tenant is responsible for pro-rated share in addition to the rent, payable quarterly
- **Break clauses:**
 - The landlord may grant a break clause which gives one or either party the right to end the lease sooner by giving notice either at any time or between specified dates
- **Assignment/Subletting:**
 - Landlords' approval for subletting and assignment is generally not to be unreasonably withheld but parameters are set out in the lease terms. Subleases are often granted outside the protection of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 (as amended)
- **Repairs and insurance:**
 - Usually, the tenant will have direct responsibility for repairing the internal parts included in the lease terms and the landlord will agree to repair and insure the external structure and the common parts retained by the landlord. The landlord's costs for repairs and insurance are typically borne by the tenants via the service charge
 - Tenants will usually be made responsible for the regular redecoration of the premises let out under the leases
- **Alterations:**
 - The landlord may restrict alterations that can be made to the demise and alterations will usually require the landlord's consent. The landlord has the right to insist that the tenant removes the alterations and restores the premises at the end of the lease
- **Dilapidations:**
 - The tenant has the responsibility to return the building to its original condition at the end of the lease. The term 'dilapidations' is normally used to cover defects and disrepair that the tenant will be required to deal with or pay to have remedied when they vacate the premises at the end of the lease. Landlords cannot generally make dilapidations claims earlier than three years before the end of the lease