

Investment Perspectives #38

Stock in focus: Scentre Group

August 2018





Sometimes the best global opportunities are close to home

One of the advantages of a global mandate is the opportunity to identify and invest in some of the most unique and best run real estate companies in the world. Opportunities including student accommodation, manufactured housing and data storage can be difficult to access with a domestic mandate.

Sometimes, however, attractive investment opportunities can be found much closer to home. We believe one such opportunity is Scentre Group.

Scentre Group

Scentre Group (SCG) is the Australian owner and manager of Westfield branded shopping centres (malls) located across Australia (35 properties) and New Zealand (5 properties). The business was formed after the restructure of Westfield Group and Westfield Retail Trust in 2014, in which the non-Australian assets remained with Westfield and are now part of Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield.

SCG not only retained the Australian and New Zealand assets with third party capital partners (approximately A\$14bn under external management), but also the senior management, leasing, design and development team. While the Group was formed in 2014, its legacy and history stretch back to the formation of Westfield Development Corporation in the 1950s¹.

Australia's demographics support long-term retail sales growth

Regular readers of our publications know we believe positive demographic tailwinds support long-term real estate pricing. The demographics in Australia are supportive for long-term retail sales.

Among the G20 nations, population growth in Australia is the third fastest, averaging 1.5% per annum over the past 20 years². If this continues, as well as inflation averaging 2.5% and real consumption increasing by 0.5%, then nominal retail sales should grow, on average, at 4.5% per annum. Compounding over 10 years, total retail sales would increase from \$310bn today to almost \$500bn by 2028. This leaves a staggering +\$170bn of incremental retail sales available between landlords and e-commerce participants (Figure 1).

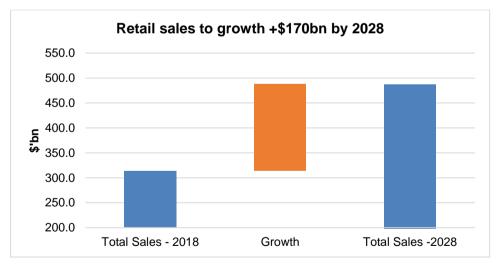


Figure 1

Source: ABS, Quay Global Real Estate – assumed 4.5% per annum growth

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, pure online retail in Australia is currently \$6bn – less than 2% of total retail sales. Even after allowing for significant growth of 20% per annum, over 10 years this would increase to \$40bn, still leaving an incremental +\$130bn for traditional brick-and-mortar retail.

Who will win this increased share of sales?

¹ First Westfield Shopping Centre opened July 1959 in Blacktown, Sydney NSW

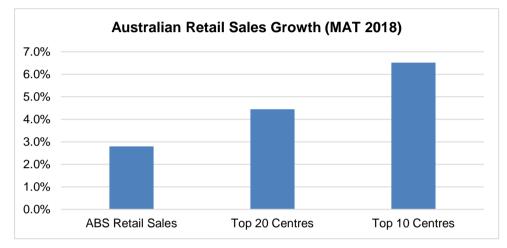
² Source: Worldbank.org ABS

The best Australian malls are winning share - and this is likely to continue

The first reaction to our thesis is typically "is online retail a threat?". This is a natural question given the recent arrival of Amazon in Australia. However, our thesis is that, over the medium term, the success of online retail will not impede the business case for best-in-class shopping centres.

We are already seeing this in the data across Australia. Figure 2 highlights that the top 10 and top 20 Australian shopping centres measured by total retail sales continue to grow at a greater rate than "system sales" as measured by moving annual turnover (MAT). Or to express it another way, the most productive malls in Australia are gaining share.

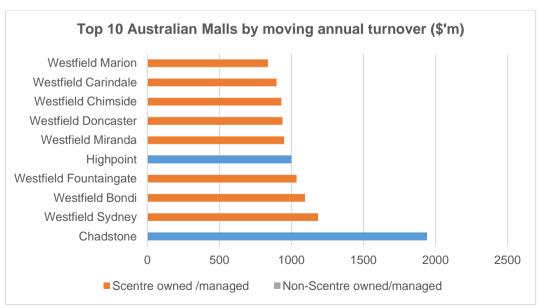
Figure 2



Source: ABS, Shopping Centre News, Quay Global Investors

And who owns these malls? As highlighted in Figure 3, Scentre Group owns and operates eight of the top 10 and 13 of the top 20 malls across Australia. Moreover, the group has a further three properties just outside the top 20, with the capability to enter the top 20 in the future via redevelopment. This represents potent market concentration and therefore long-term pricing power.

Figure 3

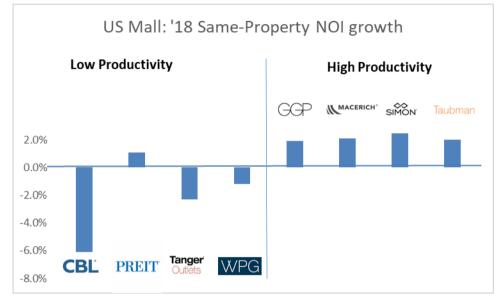


Source: Shopping Centre News, Quay Global Investors, Credit Suisse

If best-in-class malls and e-commerce are the winners, who are the losers? We can look overseas to help answer this question.

In the US, higher quality malls (typically measured with high sales/sqft) continue to perform well. It is the malls with lower productivity and weak demographics that are facing meaningful rental declines, as demonstrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4



Source: Greenstreet, Quay Global Investors

The addressable wallet for e-commerce and best-in-class malls is enormous

Based on current data, best-in-class malls (say the top 25 shopping centres across Australia) and ecommerce (including omni-channel strategies) represent a fraction of the addressable market (see Figure 5). Both strategies are likely to grow at the expense of weaker distribution channels – however, unlike ecommerce businesses, for best-in-class landlords there is no need to pay nose-bleed investment multiples.

Figure 5



Source: ABS, Quay Global Investors, Shopping Centre News

Active development program, and high barrier to entry business

SCG and the legacy Westfield business built a best-in-class mall portfolio though acquisition and redevelopment. Over the past 14 years, Westfield/Scentre has redeveloped 29 of these properties, that resulted in:

- 1. Extremely high and consistent development margins averaging 58% on capital employed (see figure 6), and
- 2. Positioning mid-tier and upper-tier assets to be the most productive and dominant shopping centres in their respective catchment as well as across the country.

The fact that these development margins have been sustained over the past 14 years speaks to a 'technology' in design, construction and leasing that has not been eroded by competition. In other words, Scentre Group has demonstrated a sustained barrier to entry.

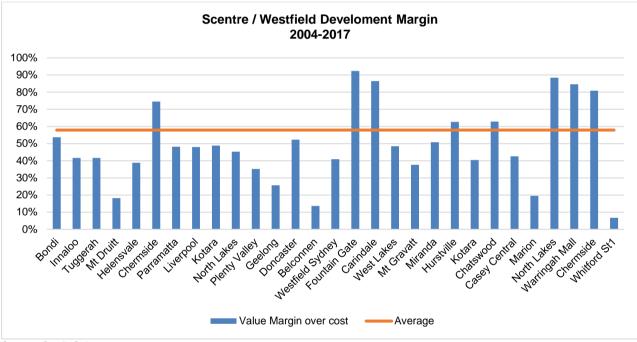


Figure 6

Source: Credit Suisse

The development margins displayed in the chart above calculate the capital gain (unrealised) for each incremental dollar invested in each project. It reflects the fact that the return on capital is higher than the average applied capitalisation rate for each asset.

In the world of investing, this is simply a measure of economic value add (EVA) – where the marginal return on capital exceeds the weighted average cost of capital. In real estate, this dynamic is rare since most forms of real estate are commodity in nature (low barrier to entry) and prices eventually 'mean-revert' back to replacement cost. In other words, for commodity style assets to capture the gain on development, the asset needs to be sold on completion (industrial and office assets are good examples).

However, Scentre Group's underlying real estate is extremely difficult to replicate. It is more accurately described as a franchise. Scentre's development capability reflects a business that adds to shareholder value over time. As such, the investment case for SCG is less about 'buying cheap', and more about sustainable total returns.

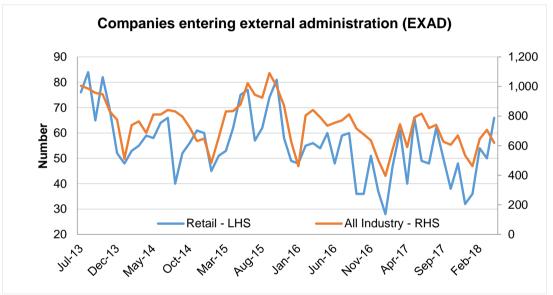
Weak wage growth, high household debt, falling house prices ... so why shopping centres in Australia?

Regular readers will know we aren't optimistic about Australia's current macroeconomic environment. Our previous publications have argued that <u>Australia's household debt levels are a risk</u> to the wider economy, and long term there is a case that <u>Australian interest rates</u> could head to zero.

With a global mandate, why bother investing in an Australian retail landlord?

The macroeconomic landscape is always changing. While we see some risks in the current setting, it
is by no means certain Australia's economy will deteriorate. In fact, despite sensationalist headlines
of retail bankruptcies, data from ASIC indicates businesses entering into external administration
(including retail) is in line with recent rends (Figure 7).

Figure 7



Source: ASIC, Quay Global Investors

- Because the macro environment is always uncertain, we are stock pickers first. We seek to identify and buy the best real estate businesses globally and we believe Scentre's local dominance, track record and economic value-add is unrivalled.
- Finally, we expect Scentre's earnings to be highly resilient even in the face of any economic headwinds in Australia; and believe the stock price could materially benefit as interest rates fall and local investors seek a safe haven from general market earnings downgrades.

To further explain this final point: around 97% of SCG's income is derived from base rents. Therefore, there is almost zero near-term correlation between retail sales and rents. However, sustained decline in sales will cause retailer distress, with some potential bankruptcies leading to vacancies across the wider industry.

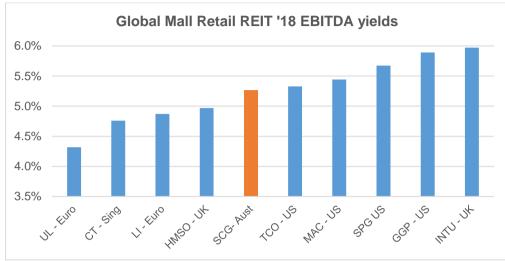
In the event of a significant economic downturn we expect it will be the shareholders in the retailers that will bear the brunt of the decline in sales and margin. Resultant store closures and bankruptcies are more likely in the weaker, less productive malls. Why? Because without access to the best physical locations with the highest footfall and dollar volume in the country, retailers (and their creditors) will have no 'business' when the economy recovers. Scentre's assets provide critical infrastructure for local retailers to survive the downturn so as to profit from the recovery.

Valuation looks reasonable

Measured against global peers, Scentre Group's valuation looks reasonable (see Figure 8). Our preferred measure is EBITDA/Enterprise value as it strips away the distorting effects of higher than average leverage (Intu, GGP) and cheap local debt (URW).

Stock in focus: Scentre Group





Source: Bloomberg, Quay Global Investors (prices as at July 17 2018). Where relevant, the above yields are calculated on a look-through basis

Apart from Intu, the 'cheaper' landlords are all US centric – where the amount of retail space per capita is roughly double compared to Australia³ and hence vacancy risk and capital expenditure requirements are higher. In our view, Scentre Group is more comparable to Unibail (UL) and Klepierre, a French mall landlord, given the concentration of best-in-class malls. And if Scentre Group were to trade at similar multiples it would imply a share price of A\$5.00 (Klepierre) - A\$6.05 (Unibail).

This relatively good value does not mean Scentre has performed poorly. We know this since SCG is the only Global Mall REIT the Quay Global Real Estate Fund has owned since inception. Figure 9 shows how it performed over this timeframe.

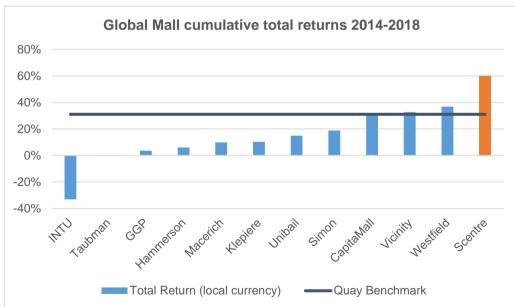


Figure 9

Source; Bloomberg, Quay Global Investors (Prices from 30 July 2014 to 17 July 2017, 2018)

By a considerable margin, SCG has been the best performing Global Mall REIT in our sample set. More importantly, it has easily exceeded Quay's cumulated benchmark return of CPI +5% per annum.

³ Source: Urbis, ICSC, GGP Inc

The point is that although SCG has materially outperformed over four years, today it still offers relatively sound value. It simply has not progressed from cheap to expensive, forcing us to consider other investment options. This is because the business model is designed to incrementally add value every year via redevelopment and repositioning with best-in-class assets.

We find this a much better way to invest than to try to buy cheap stocks and hope someone will pay an expensive price at a later date. The world has a limited supply of greater fools.

Concluding thoughts

Scentre Group represents the type of investment we seek at Quay: a business with a great pedigree and strong history of adding value, that can be acquired at a reasonable price and has room to perform in the short term (because the value equation is supportive) and long term (the business incrementally adds value every year). Further, SCG is supported by long-term favourable demographics.

The business has demonstrated sustainable barriers to entry, has a robust balance sheet and is now moving to a sensible dividend pay-out ratio (85% of earnings). Meanwhile, if economic calamity does arrive on our shores, Scentre's resilient earnings – supported almost entirely by base rents – will mitigate against the downside risk of permanent capital loss.

We find retail property one of the least understood asset classes across the real estate spectrum. In the past decade or so there was a lack of differentiation in multiples (cap rates) between best-in-class and lesser quality properties. That is changing, and 'value' investors are now paying the price. This will benefit Scentre because, in our view, its portfolio quality and business model stand well above its domestic and global peers.

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