THE IMPACT OF LIQUIDITY ON VALUATION AND CAPITAL RAISING FOR GLOBAL LISTED REAL ESTATE COMPANIES



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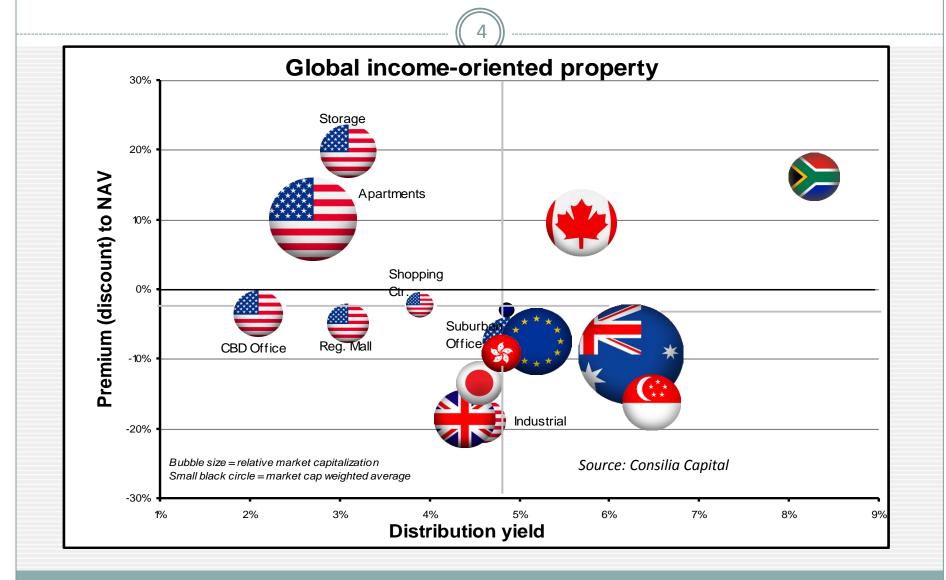
- Background
- Purpose of the Study
- Methodology
- Results
- Summary and Conclusions

BACKGROUND – KEY POINTS

- The Fama-French three factor model (1993) highlighted the concept that less liquid stocks (should and do) yield higher returns.
- The endowment model, which was pioneered by David Swenson at Yale emphasised investing in illiquid alternative assets such as real estate to improve longer term incremental returns.
- Recent evidence* however suggests that the sensitivity of stock returns to liquidity and liquidity premia have declined significantly over the last four decades.
- The importance of liquidity moves over time **, and over the last 5 years higher levels of liquidity have become more highly prized.
- Reflecting this there has been an increase in the use of sector indices and strategies based purely on liquidity.
- In a previous study we looked at the evidence for European real estate companies to 2012. In this study we expand the time period to 2014, include Asia Pac, Japan and the US, and examine the impact of size on fund raising for European companies.

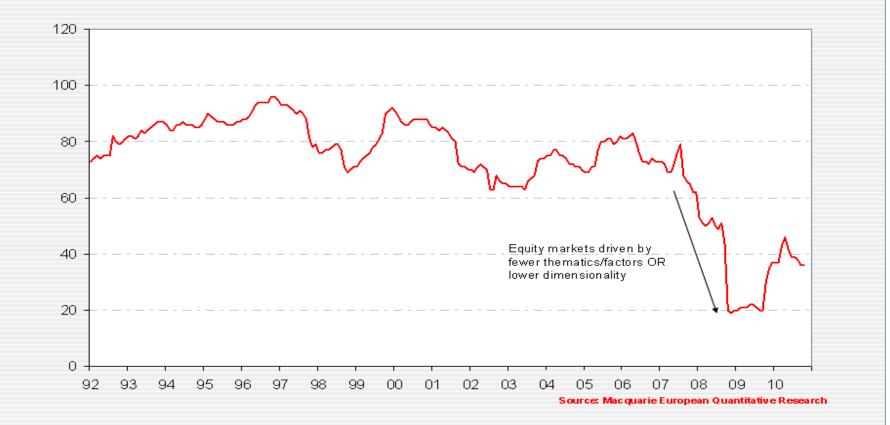
 The diminishing liquidity premium, Ben-Raphael, Kadan, and Wohl 2010, **Liquidity driven dynamic asset allocation, Xiong, Sullivan and Wang 2012,

BACKGROUND - DOES SIZE & LIQUIDITY MATTER IN VALUATION ?



BACKGROUND - FACTORS AFFECTING RETURNS AND VALUATIONS

• Concept of market dimensionality and importance of liquidity as a factor



PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

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In this study we are interested in discovering :

- 1) Whether the European evidence on liquidity and valuation we discovered in our previous study holds true globally
- 2) If there is a size bias in returns as well as valuations

3) The impact size has had on the equity and debt capital raising ability of companies in Europe

CAVEATS AND EXPECTATIONS

- The sample size is relatively small, limited by the number of "large" companies in Europe.
- Ideally the underlying assets of the companies would be homogenous so that the liquidity premium could be isolated. In practice this is not the case.
- The sensitivity of valuations to size and liquidity is time-variant.
- It is also stock specific, such that the most highly regarded (valued) stocks may not be the largest, and may still benefit from an "illiquidity" or scarcity premium.
- The valuation premium for liquidity may not be linear or "graded", but indeed binary , i.e. only companies with a minimum level of liquidity are included in portfolios, and can raise further equity capital

THE SAMPLE

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	UK	Europe	US
	Land Securities	Unibail-	Simon
	Group PLC	Rodamco SE	Property
	British Land Co		Public Storage
	PLC	Corio NV	
			Equity
	Hammerson Plc	Klepierre	Residential
		Wereldhave	Prologis
Large	Segro	NV	
		Wihlborgs	Apartment
	Derwent London	Fastigheter AB	Invt
	Great Portland	Beni Stabili	National Retail
	Estates Plc	SpA	Prop
			Omega
	Shaftesbury Plc	Sponda OYJ	Healthcare
		Vastned Retail	VP Carey Inc
Medium	Capital Shopping	NV	
		Vastned	Corporate
	Primary Health	Offices/Industr	Office Prop
	Properties PLC	ial	
	Development	Societe de la	First Industrial
	Securities PLC	Tour Eiffel	Realty
	ST Modwen		Mack Cali
	Properties Plc	DIC Asset AG	Realty
		Fastighets AB	Cousins
Small	Helical Bar Plc	Balder	Properties

	Asia	Japan
	Sun Hung Kai	Mitsubishi
	Prop	Estate
		Mitsui
	Wharf Holdings	Fudosan
		Sumitomo
		Realty &
	Stockland	Development
		Nippon
Large	Capitaland	Building Fund
		Japan Prime
		Realty
	Sino Land	Investment
	CapitalWall	Frontier Real
	trust	Estate
	Novion	Japan
	Property Group	Logistics
	Hysan	Nomura Real
Medium	Development	Estate Office
		Mori Trust
	Keppel land	Sogo REIT
		Kenedix
	Investa Office	Office
	New World	NTT Urban
	China Land	Development
		Premier
Small	BWP Trust	Investment

METHODOLOGY

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Measuring Liquidity

- Bid-ask spread
- Turnover ratio
- Value traded / Market Cap.

Relative Liquidity

Hui-Heubel Liquidity Ratio

Valuations

- Discount to NAV (smoothed on a monthly basis)
- Monthly data used

METHODOLOGY - BID ASK SPREAD

Definition

$$Spread = \frac{(P_{ask} - P_{bid})}{(P_{ask} + P_{bid})/2}$$

- The bid-ask spread arises from three main components:order processing, adverse information and inventory costs.
- A high level of competition between intermediaries allows for a reduction of the order processing component and improves the liquidity condition of the market.
- The informational component of the bid-ask spread sheds light on the degree of efficiency due to the presence of hidden information or insider trading

METHODOLOGY - TURNOVER RATIO

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Definition

 $V = \frac{N_t}{N_{total}}$

- It represents the number of shares traded vs. the total number of shares outstanding
- As a volume based measure it is defined as the volume traded vs. the total volume outstanding
- We prefer this to the daily value traded measure

METHODOLOGY - HUI HEUBEL LIQUIDITY RATIO

Definition

$$HH = \frac{\left[\left(P_{\max} - P_{\min}\right)/P_{\min}\right]}{\left(V/\left(S * \ddot{P}\right)\right)}$$

- The Hui Heubel liquidity ratio is a volume based measure, relating average volumes over a defined period (i.e. 1 day, month, etc.) to observed price ranges
- Pmax is the highest daily price over a 1month-day period, Pmin is the lowest daily price over the same horizon, V is the total volume of assets traded over a 1month-day period, S is the total number of assets outstanding and P denotes the average closing price
- The larger the volume of trades relative to the price the deeper and more resilient the market

METHODOLOGY – VALUATION – DISCOUNT/PREMIUM TO NAV

- NAV was chosen as a metric rather than dividend yield, as payout ratios vary between REITs and PropCos, and FFO multiples are not commonly used in Europe.
- For NAV we have taken the published "EPRA" NAV or equivalent, and smoothed the figures between the published updates (typically 6 months).
- Price and NAV data are calculated on a monthly basis

RESULTS – BID-ASK SPREADS

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		Pre GFC			
	Lavaa		Cmall		
	Large	Medium			
UK	0.33%				
Europe	0.38%	0.60%	1.37%		
US	0.06%	0.09%	0.08%		
Japan	0.39%	0.62%	0.51%		
Asia	0.33%	0.68%	0.94%		
Average	0.30%	0.53%	0.89%		
		GFC			
	Large	Medium	Small		
UK	0.15%	0.26%	0.93%		
Europe	0.33%	0.43%	1.95%		
US	0.10%	0.15%			
Japan	0.42%	0.96%			
Asia	0.35%	0.59%	1.11%		
Average	0.27%	0.48%	1.02%		
		Post GFC			
	Large	Medium	Small		
UK	0.11%	0.18%	0.82%		
Europe	0.12%	0.47%	0.79%		
US	0.03%	0.06%	0.07%		
Japan	0.39%	0.57%	0.43%		
Asia	0.30%	0.52%	0.80%		
Average	0.19%	0.36%	0.58%		

Smaller bid-ask spreads for larger companies consistent across regions

Spreads have come down dramatically in UK and Europe , less so in Asia

RESULTS – TURNOVER RATIO

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		Pre GFC			
	Large	Medium	Small		
UK	12.49%	7.97%	3.32%		
Europe	4.25%	4.58%	5.63%		
US	8.92%	10.60%	10.33%		
Japan	9.68%	5.43%	6.40%		
Asia	4.74%	3.67%	4.21%		
Average	8.02%	6.45%	5.98%		
		GFC			
	Large	Medium	Small		
υк	20.81%	15.95%	6.54%		
Europe	6.74%	8.79%	4.08%		
US	32.29%		34.24%		
Japan	17.50%		6.25%		
Asia	7.83%	5.74%	4.51%		
Average	17.04%	13.80%	11.12%		
		Post GFC			
	Large	Medium	Small		
υк	6.96%	5.04%	3.24%		
Europe	7.46%	4.69%	3.44%		
US	15.84%	21.64%	22.59%		
Japan	10.58%	5.71%	6.26%		
Asia	4.15%	3.50%	2.84%		
Average	9.00%	8.12%	7.67%		

Higher levels of turnover in larger companies in UK Europe and Asia

Liquidity more evenly spread by size band in US

RESULTS – VALUE TRADED/ MARKET CAP

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		Pre GFC				
	Large	Medium	Small			
υк	12.44%	7.84%	3.49%			
Europe	4.22%	4.57%	4.17%			
US	8.77%	10.61%	10.31%			
Japan	9.56%	5.35%	6.32%			
Asia	4.74%	3.61%	4.19%			
Average	7.95%	6.40%	5.70%			
	GFC					
	Large	Medium	Small			
υκ	20.34%	15.50%	6.04%			
Europe	6.75%	8.77%	4.07%			
US	32.24%	31.71%	34.16%			
Japan	17.40%	6.91%	6.19%			
Asia	7.78%	5.74%	4.59%			
Average	16.90%	13.72%	11.01%			
		Post GFC				
	Large	Medium	Small			
UK	6.94%	5.03%	3.21%			
Europe	7.42%	4.65%	3.12%			
US	15.54%	21.44%	22.46%			
Japan	10.53%	5.62%	6.22%			
Asia	4.13%	3.49%	2.81%			
Average	8.91%	8.05%	7.56%			

Similar results when calculated by value rather then number

Value will reflect free float weighting

RESULTS – HUI HEUBEL LIQUIDITY RATIO

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		Pre GFC	
	Large	Medium	Small
υк	20.92%	14.61%	21.52%
Europe	10.91%	17.41%	18.51%
US	15.61%	17.54%	15.58%
Japan	29.20%	16.77%	26.22%
Asia	19.60%	27.36%	32.63%
Average	19.25%	18.74%	22.89%
		GFC	
	Large	Medium	Small
υк	56.96%	35.59%	43.43%
Europe	12.05%	33.55%	65.09%
US	42.34%	49.15%	62.33%
Japan	47.25%	36.06%	62.73%
Asia	49.28%	65.75%	106.56%
Average	41.57%	44.02%	68.03%
		Post GFC	
	Large	Medium	Small
υκ	19.26%	16.75%	24.41%
Europe	5.42%	16.69%	30.79%
US	19.26%	19.95%	22.22%
Japan	28.26%	20.98%	26.87%
Asia	23.93%	26.36%	40.13%
Average	19.22%	20.14%	28.88%

Reasonably consistent levels of resilience post GFC , with the exception of European large caps

RESULTS – VALUATION

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		Pre GFC					
	Large	Medium	Small				
UK	-5.79%	4.17%	24.09%				
Europe	1.91%	3.55%	2.70%				
US	8.92%	10.60%	10.33%				
Average	1.68%	6.11%	12.37%				
	GFC						
	Large	Medium	Small				
UK	-33.41%	-27.61%	-5.89%				
Europe	3.00%	-4.33%	-12.17%				
US	32.29%	31.56%	34.24%				
Average	0.63%	-0.12%	5.39%				
		Post GFC					
	Large	Medium	Small				
UK	-12.08%	3.20%	-0.14%				
Europe	-5.20%	-13.87%	-24.80%				
US	15.84%	21.64%	22.59%				
Average	-0.48%	3.66%	-0.78%				

Based on discount / premium to last stated NAV

Superior valuations for UK medium sized cos reflects Central London bias

Superior valuations for European large caps most pronounced

Valuations more consistent across size band in US even though metric relates to book rather than market value

RESULTS – PERFORMANCE



		Performance sinc	e the Peak	(%)					
UK large	-40.54	Europe large	2.81	US large	84.75	Japan large	-0.90	Asia large	42.98
UK medium	8.50	Europe medium	21.00	US medium	182.63	Japan medium	28.42	Asia medium	54.23
UK small	-26.83	Europe small	159.27	US small	-43.70	Japan small	21.41	Asia small	55.98

	Performance since the Trough (%)										
UK large	309.64 Europe large	232.77 US large	546.82 Japan large	188.82 Asia large	222.55						
UK medium	477.80 Europe medium	214.81 US medium	514.18 Japan medium	143.69 Asia medium	225.15						
UK small	275.86 Europe small	897.66 US small	268.12 Japan small	200.80 Asia small	485.40						

UK large caps still way off peak levels due to dilutive impact of rescue rights issues – mid caps performed best since trough

Europe small caps have outperformed

Since the trough mid and larger cap US name have outperformed

RESULTS – PERFORMANCE

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					200						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ASIA											
Asia large	37.20	18.93	44.13	42.04	-53.19	78.45	14.89	-26.23	50.93	-9.43	9.72
Asia medium	46.34	25.96	46.23	29.02	-48.65	67.14	26.62	-11.90	35.98	-11.20	11.13
Asia small	45.65	22.15	55.24	29.14	-58.42	82.74	18.56	-18.20	80.51	-6.31	15.17
Large over Small	-8.44	-3.22	-11.11	12.90	5.24	-4.29	-3.67	-8.03	-29.58	-3.12	-5.45
Medium over Small	0.69	3.82	-9.00	-0.12	9.77	-15.60	8.06	6.30	-44.53	-4.89	-4.05
EUROPE											
Europe large	56.85	0.03	70.88	-9.71	-33.08	53.70	2.51	-19.12	26.18	18.48	6.25
Europe medium	44.60	-1.53	73.64	-13.30	-40.95	40.46	29.66	-24.52	23.25	14.05	5.42
Europe small	31.24	15.79	86.31	-16.56	-64.51	79.95	44.39	-26.49	44.60	35.90	6.47
Large over Small	25.61	-15.76	-15.43	6.85	31.43	-26.25	-41.88	7.37	-18.42	-17.42	-0.22
Medium over Small	13.36	-17.33	-12.67	3.27	23.57	-39.49	-14.72	1.96	-21.36	-21.84	-1.05
JAPAN											
Japan large	35.75	55.19	38.97	-8.56	-28.90	3.17	25.46	-21.20	63.00	35.68	-23.25
Japan medium	37.02	5.11	36.65	-5.46	-24.64	13.73	42.02	-13.84	17.21	10.81	7.64
Japan small	46.58	16.96	23.85	4.39	-36.54	-1.47	55.13	-26.19	26.21	17.52	19.82
Large over Small	-10.83	38.23	15.12	-12.95	7.65	4.64	-29.67	4.99	36.79	18.16	-43.07
Medium over Small	-9.56	-11.85	12.79	-9.84	11.90	15.20	-13.12	12.35	-9.00	-6.72	-12.18
UK											
UK large	53.33	7.17	70.66	-35.57	-56.88	18.80	-1.35	-11.25	38.26	24.94	15.87
UK medium	60.35	11.12	79.44	-28.70	-57.80	66.35	15.05	-6.06	39.55	15.01	17.41
UK small	52.76	19.39	61.39	-30.01	-51.12	54.64	-12.81	-23.80	44.16	54.76	-0.42
Large over Small	0.57	-12.22	9.27	-5.56	-5.76	-35.83	11.46	12.55	-5.90	-29.82	16.29
Medium over Small	7.59	-8.28	18.05	1.31	-6.69	11.72	27.86	17.74	-4.61	-39.75	17.83
US											
US large	34.48	22.14	35.59	-14.36	-23.86	25.17	36.29	19.18	17.91	1.38	30.32
US medium	25.54	0.88	38.13	-1.92	-21.38	34.30	35.47	6.79	28.34	14.34	35.93
US small	29.81	6.16	35.85	-29.96	-32.33	2.10	20.71	-13.52	24.63	9.62	12.89
Large over Small	4.67	15.97	-0.25	15.60	8.48	23.07	15.58	32.70	-6.72	-8.24	17.44
Medium over Small	-4.27	-5.29	2.29	28.04	10.95	32.20	14.76	20.31	3.71	4.73	23.04

IMPACT OF SIZE ON EQUITY FUND RAISING

- Distribution by frequency and quantum of secondary equity issues (not IPOs) by European listed RE cos ranked by Index weighting decile 2010-2014.
- Concentration in mid cap names 2012-13

Number

Amount raised (€)

Decile	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1st	0	1	2	1	2	1st	0	113,041	473,402	563,595	818,620
2nd	2	3	3	2	2	2nd	860,863	305,767	636,204	517,842	799,770
3rd	1	0	2	2	3	3rd	122,891	0	269,477	347,649	956,676
4th	3	4	4	0	3	4th	102,149	318,025	396,994	0	942,921
5th	0	2	11	12	5	5th	0	171,376	81,628	420,346	364,228
6th	3	4	5	2	8	6th	167,232	540,709	213,028	500,214	2,111,690
7th	6	2	3	6	3	7th	367,979	163,583	110,677	180,698	185,913
8th	2	0	3	7	5	8th	182,832	0	190,718	86,909	238,460
9th	2	2	1	9	11	9th	61,734	57,043	27,314	189,381	271,823
10th	0	0	0	0	2	10th	0	0	0	0	225,861
Total	19	18	34	41	44	Total	1,865,679	1,669,544	2,399,442	2,806,636	6,915,963

IMPACT OF SIZE ON DEBT FUND RAISING

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- Distribution by frequency and quantum of debt issues by European listed RE cos ranked by Index weighting decile 2010-2014 .
- Concentration in large cap names.

Number

Amount raised (€)

Γ		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	1st	10	18	16	13	15	1st	2,562,225	2,394,632	5,265,513	3,028,479	4,477,558
	2nd	3	5	9	14	6	2nd	926,391	1,129,070	1,346,576	2,906,369	2,076,951
	3rd	6	7	5	5	5	3rd	1,350,000	948,970	1,072,900	677,168	1,690,000
	4th	2	1	2	9	10	4th	96,600	115,625	143,209	971,207	1,854,431
	5th	3	4	7	9	3	5th	205,562	412,371	550,477	1,177,939	178,555
	6th	1	0	7	6	6	6th	135,000	0	1,066,743	997,326	2,635,000
	7th	2	0	1	9	5	7th	253,674	0	94,825	921,816	867,203
	8th	1	1	7	4	2	8th	11,441	33,548	296,931	160,717	185,271
	9th	0	4	0	3	2	9th	0	120,040	0	180,000	150,000
	10th	1	0	1	2	3	10th	75,000	0	5,000	144,900	156,000
	Total	29	40	55	74	57	Total	5,615,894	5,154,258	9,842,174	11,165,921	14,270,969

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We believe that the questions posed at the outset can be answered as follows:

1) Whether the European evidence on liquidity and valuation we discovered in our previous study holds true globally

Yes, except US where liquidity is more evenly spread across market cap bands

2) If there is a size bias in returns as well as valuations

European valuation bias not as apparent in US - no consistent pattern of returns by market cap., although smaller co's have outperformed in Europe and Asia in each of last three years

3) The impact size has had on the capital raising of companies in Europe

Increasing number of mid-sized European cos raising equity, suggesting no evidence of equity capital rationing by size which was true in 2008 and 2009, but size is a major factor in companies ability to utilise debt capital markets.

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