FRONTIER

Real Assets Quarterly

June Quarter 2020





Real Assets: Frontier Advisors

COVID-19 has accelerated a number of structural changes that were afoot within the Property Sector, notably Retail but also within the Office sector. The use of technology combined with working from home (WFH) has demonstrated that disruption is extending to traditional work environments and the impact is yet to unfold.

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The Australian Office Market

While COVID-19 has resulted in a high degree of economic uncertainty, the implications for office market valuations are yet to fully emerge. Prior to the coronavirus pandemic, Frontier had a cautious outlook on the Australian office market. Today, the combination of an economic contraction and meaningful supply coming to market are expected to culminate in increasing vacancy and decreasing effective rents

Looking forward, we expect that the human, mental health and habitual elements of physical work environments will mean that corporate offices remain relevant to tenants. However, we expect to see a shift in the usage of office space, providing safety and flexibility to workers, which could result in an evolution of workplace models and a reduction in the number of persons inside the office at any time. While the spread of office yields to government bonds remains attractive for long-term investors, uncertainty will see investors seek a higher risk premium.

Although the Australian office sector has delivered strong returns to investors over recent years, looking forward, Frontier does not believe the sector is immune from the economic fallout of COVID-19.



Source: JLL



Economic impact

After an effective shut-down of the Australian economy in March, businesses are slowly starting to reopen, albeit at limited capacity. Although this has had a significant impact on the economy and may have further consequences for office demand, COVID-19's financial reverberations do not look to be fully reflected in the office sector.

While contractionary economic data is widely reported, the long-term impact on economic growth and the shape of the recovery remains uncertain. If businesses can work productively despite the restrictions, a combination of Government stimulus and low interest rates could result in a strong rebound in the economy as early as the second half of 2020. In contrast, if the country experiences a second outbreak of COVID-19 (as we are seeing in Victoria), the reintroduction of restrictions could see the economy shrink further, with economic activity remaining subdued.

Decreased economic activity is expected to result in the unemployment rate peaking in the June quarter (at approximately 10%) before starting to recover (8.5% by the end of the year). Unemployment rates are only expected to recover to pre-COVID levels towards the end of 2023, although this is contingent on the implications of any future outbreaks or the development of a vaccine.

While white collar employment may be able to adapt to health restrictions over the short-term (i.e. working from home), it is not immune from the economic impacts of COVID -19. As businesses adjust for a reduction in business activity, they will invariably look to trim costs. Businesses will reassess the level of office-based staff needed to support reduced revenue. We anticipate that this trend will accelerate once Government support is wound back and the protections of JobKeeper cease.

Some office-based businesses, such as professional services, have already begun this process. In addition to pay cuts and reduced working hours, a majority of the 'Big 4' accounting firms have made redundant at least 5% of their workforce. Similarly, Qantas recently announced 1,450 office staff would no longer be required. Inevitably, a reduction in office-based employees reduces demand for office space, placing pressure on rental income.

Closure of international borders and the cessation of migration could have a further devastating impact on the Australian economy, as population growth is a key contributor to economic growth. Deloitte Access Economics has estimated the impact of partially closing borders could mean approximately 480,000 fewer people across Australia by the end of 2022. As forecast by CBRE, this could translate to up 72,000 fewer white-collar employees in 2022.



Chart 1: Real GDP impact relative to pre-COVID expectations



Source: Deloitte Access Economics

Severe

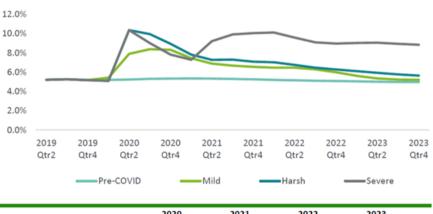
Chart 2: Unemployment rate impact relative to pre-COVID expectations

-4.4

-6.6

6.9

2.8



| | | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Unemployment rate, percent | Pre-COVID | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| | | (28) | (20) | (-10) | (-7) |
| | Mild | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| unemployment ('000) | | (320) | (-61) | (-63) | (-119) |
| from the previous | Harsh | 8.6 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| year in italics | | (463) | (-192) | (-70) | (-96) |
| | Severe | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| | | (394) | (69) | (89) | (-49) |

Source: Deloitte Access Economics



Performance of the Australian Office Market

Despite the severe economic backdrop, the impact on the office property sector has been relatively muted to date. Office space fundamentals, including rents, vacancy and yields, are yet to see a material shift.

Leading into 2020, continued growth in rents and strong capital appetite delivered robust performance from the sector. At a national level, office delivered a 12-month return of 11.1% to 31 March 2020, which was ahead of the 15-year average.

While there is some evidence that office valuations have softened, to date any movement has been marginal. The MSCI/Mercer Australia Core Wholesale PFI to the end of May 2020 reported a quarterly total return for the office sector -0.5%, with the 12-month return remaining at 8.3%.

1 Year Return

Table 1: Australian Office market returns (%)

March Quarter Return

| | Income | Capital | Total | Income | Capital | Total | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--|
| Total Office Sector | -1.9 | -6.0 | -4.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 11.1 | |
| Office – Location | | | | | | | |
| Melbourne CBD | -2.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 13.6 | |
| Sydney CBD | -1.5 | -7.5 | -5.1 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 11.1 | |
| Office - Grade | | | | | | | |
| Premium Grade CBD | -2.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 10.9 | |
| Grade A CBD | -0.8 | -8.2 | -5.1 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 11.2 | |
| Grade B CBD | -2.4 | -7.2 | -5.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 13.5 | |
| Non CBD | -1.6 | -19.5 | -11.0 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 10.6 | |

Source: MSCI



Vacancy remains well below the 10-year average across both Melbourne and Sydney, which could soften the impact of COVID-19 on landlords relative to history. Vacancy in Melbourne remains at a historic low of 3.4% at the end of March. Sydney, which has now recorded two consecutive quarters of negative net absorption, has seen rising vacancy. albeit to a relatively modest 5.8%. However, there has been a meaningful increase in the amount of sub-lease space put to market, which will see vacancy soften even before new supply is factored in. Melbourne will see an additional 333,000 sqm of office space with an expected completion date by in the second half of 2020 and an anticipated further 500,000 sqm over the next three years. Sydney, by comparison, has 320,000sgm of new and refurbished space currently under construction with 105,000 sgm anticipated to be complete by the end of 2020. While much of the space is pre-let, newly vacated tenancies will need to find occupants.

Throughout the first three quarters of FY20, face rents grew across most CBD markets. To 31 March 2020, Melbourne CBD prime face rents grew by 6.5%, while Sydney rents increased by 4.8%. Following the onset of COVID-19, there hasn't been a large change in face rents. However, we have seen a meaningful increase in incentives. In the June quarter. Melbourne recorded a decline in effective rents of 5.4%, while Sydney saw a decline in effective rents of 8.6%.

The impact of COVID-19 on yields remains less clear. Prime capitalisation rates have experienced a slight softening, however, it is still too early to understand the full impact as transactions have been limited. There were no transactions in Melbourne CBD in Q1 2020, the first time in ten years, while Sydney had only one major transaction (191-201 Thomas Street). Uncertain outlook for the sector will likely increase investor risk premiums, however, central banks have clearly signalled "lower for longer", which may make current office yields attractive for long-term investors and limit cap rate widening.

Chart 3: Prime gross effective rent, overall vacancy—Sydney \$1,076 8% \$1,100 \$1,000 \$900 \$800 3018 2018 101 1018 Gross Effective Rent Vacancy Rate (%)

Source: PCA, Cushman & Wakefield Research







The Great Financial Crisis (GFC) versus The Great Pause

Market observers often compare current conditions to previous events. While vacancy rates suggest that the office market is better placed entering the "Great Pause" than the GFC (see Table 2), the economic ramifications of COVID-19 may be much more severe than the GFC, making any comparison challenging.

In addition, COVID-19 has offered up new challenges that didn't exist following the GFC. With ongoing health concerns and technology-enabled flexibility, questions remain over the counterbalancing forces of working from home and potential increases in workspace ratios.

While speculation surrounds the future demand for office, Frontier continues to believe that prestige business addresses, spaces for collaboration, places that foster culture, settings for networking and mentoring, and environments that provide for mental wellbeing will remain relevant for tenants.

However, increased flexibility will likely temper longer-term growth rates.

While reduced demand is negative, investors must also consider the other side of the equation; supply. Given the uncertainty, will financiers be comfortable lending to large office developments? If there is a pause in supply and tenant demand returns quicker than anticipated, could equity investors benefit?

Table 2: Comparison of GFC and COVID-19

| Metrics | GFC | COVID-19 Forecast |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | 5.8% | 10% (forecast) |
| GDP Contraction | 0.5% | 5% (forecast) |
| Beginning Vacancy Rate | Melbourne – 5.3% Sydney – 6.6% | Melbourne – 3.4% Sydney – 5.8% |
| Net Effective Rent Decline | 31% | n.a. |

Source: ABS, Deloitte Access Economics, AMP Capital



Conclusion

Although the Australian office sector has delivered strong returns to investors over recent years, looking forward, Frontier does not believe the sector is immune from the economic fallout of COVID-19. Reduced economic output, rising unemployment, lower population growth, depressed business confidence and the withdrawal of Government support will all see lower tenant demand. Combined with an increase in supply from projects that were underway prior to COVID-19, net effective rents are likely to fall.

Increased expenditure on cleaning and capital expenditure on "COVID-safe" technologies may further drain net operating income. While Frontier continues to believe that the office will remain a central part of conducting business, widely adopted technologies have proven that increased flexibility is possible, providing the tools to support the evolution of tomorrow's workplace.



Source: JLL



Property Index performance to 31 March 2020

| | 1 Year | | | | Total returns | | | | Index composition | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|-------|------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| | Income | Capital | Total | 3 Yr | 5 Yr | 10 Yr | 15 Yr | 20 Yr | 25 Yr | Assets | Capital | Weight % |
| All property - | 5.2 | 0.9 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 1,348 | 198,809 | 100 |
| Retail | 5.0 | -6.2 | -1.6 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 381 | 70,243 | 35 |
| Office | 5.1 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 355 | 97,112 | 49 |
| Industrial | 5.8 | 5.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 400 | 21,453 | 11 |
| Other (inc. ho- tels) | 5.8 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.0 | - | - | 216 | 10,522 | 5 |
| Retail— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Super/major regional | 4.4 | -6.2 | -2.1 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 64 | 36,785 | 19 |
| Regional | 5.7 | -10.9 | -5.7 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 30 | 7,003 | 4 |
| Sub regional | 5.8 | -8.3 | -3.0 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 75 | 9,985 | 5 |
| Neighbourhood | 5.7 | -6.3 | -1.0 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 67 | 3,320 | 2 |
| Other | 5.4 | -3.3 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.0 | - | - | 141 | 12,932 | 7 |
| Office - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premium grade CBD | 5.2 | 5.4 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 64 | 32,565 | 16 |
| Grade A CBD | 4.9 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 130 | 42,838 | 22 |
| Grade B CBD | 5.0 | 8.1 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 25 | 2,572 | 1 |
| Non-CBD | 5.6 | 4.7 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 125 | 18,287 | 9 |
| Industrial - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warehouse | 5.5 | 5.4 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 157 | 6,687 | 3 |
| Distribution | 6.0 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 125 | 8,337 | 4 |
| Industrial estate | 6.2 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 34 | 2,172 | 1 |
| International | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IPD UK All Proper- | 5.2 | -4.7 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 6.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| IPD Europe Ex-UK | 3.9 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.4 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| NCREIF US NPI | N.A. | N.A. | 5.3 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 10.2 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.3 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Listed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S&P/ASX 300 | N.A. | N.A. | -31.3 | -4.8 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 6.4 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| FTSE EPRA GREIT \$A (H) | N.A. | N.A. | -24.5 | -3.9 | -1.5 | 6.5 | 5.2 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |



| Region | Transaction | Sector | Vendors | Acquirers | Transaction size (m) | Comment |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|
| Asia | Daesung Industrial Gases Sale | Energy | MBK Partners | Macquarie Asia Infrastructure Fund 2 | AUD 3,807 | Daesung Industrial Gases supplies Korean semiconductor manufacturers in long term deals. |
| Asia | Sadbhav Engineering Eight Road Project Sale | Transport | Sadbhav Engineering | СРРІВ | AUD 1,430 | Sale of Sadhbav Engineering's eight road projects in India. |
| Australia | Changhua 1 & 2 - 180MW Floating Solar Project | Renewables | NA | l Squared Capital | AUD 523 | Development of a 180MW floating solar farm located off the coast of Taiwan's northwestern Changhua county. |
| Australia | Auckland South Corrections Facility (Wiri Prison) (40% stake) | Social Infrastructure | InfraRed Infrastructure Fund III | AMP Community Infrastructure Fund | AUD 101 | The 960-bed Wiri Prison is New Zealand's first privately owned prison. The 25-year concession contract expires in 2040. |
| Australia | Oceania Healthcare (41% Stake) | Social Infrastructure | Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets | | AUD 292 | Sale of 41% holding in NZX-listed aged care business Oceania Healthcare via a market block trade to a range of Australian and New Zealand institutional and New Zealand retail investors. |



| Region | Transaction | Sector | Vendors | Acquirers | Transaction size (m) | Comment |
|--------|---|------------|--|---|----------------------|---|
| Europe | Currenta Acquisition | Other | Bayer, Lanxess | Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 6 | AUD 5,857 | Currenta is a German chemicals company and operates and services Chempark, the largest chemical park in Germany, and its three sites in Leverkusen, Dormagen and Krefeld-Uerdingen. |
| Europe | Deutsche Glasfaser (Majority Stake) | Telecomms. | KKR Global Infrastructure Investors II, Reggeborgh Group | OMERS Infrastructure , EQT Infrastructure IV | AUD 4,667 | Sale of a majority stake in German fibre-optic network business Deutsche Glasfaser. |
| Europe | Altice Portugal Fibre Sale (49.99% Stake) | Telecomms. | Patrick Drahi | North Haven Infrastructure Partners III | AUD 3,957 | Minority stake in a Portuguese fibre optic network. |
| Europe | Kellas Midstream (Central Area Transmission System) Sale | Energy | Antin Infrastructure Partners II | GIC, BlackRock Global Energy and Power Infrastructure Fund III | AUD 2,931 | North Sea gas transmission and processing asset. |
| Europe | EWE (26% Stake) | Power | Energie Baden - Württemberg, EWE Group, EWE-Verband | Ardian Infrastructure Fund V | AUD 2,731 | EWE is one of the largest utility companies in Germany. |
| Europe | European Locomotive Leasing Sale | Transport | KKR Global Infrastructure Investors | Credit Agricole, AXA | AUD 1,774 | Austria-based European Locomotive Leasing leases around 130 Siemens Vectron electric locomotives to freight and passenger rail operators across Europe. |



| Region | Transaction | Sector | Vendors | Acquirers | Transaction size (m) | Comment |
|--------|---|------------|--|--|----------------------|--|
| Europe | Societe des Autoroutes Paris -Rhin-Rhone (6.14% Stake) | Transport | Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund II | Atlas Arteria | AUD 1,554 | Societe des Autoroutes Paris-Rhin-Rhone is Europe's fourth-largest motorway operator. |
| Europe | Wireless Infrastructure Group Sale (93% stake) | Telecomms. | 3i Infrastructure | Brookfield Infrastructure Partners | AUD 778 | WIG owns around 2,000 mobile towers in rural and suburban areas across the UK and Ireland. |
| Europe | Caldic Chemie Europoort Sale | Energy | Caldic | FSI European Diversified Infrastructure Fund II | AUD 320 | The Rotterdam chemical facilities operate bioethanol and methanol production and storage. |
| Europe | Octopus 122.8MW Solar Portfolio Sale | Renewables | Unknown | Octopus Renewables Infrastructure Trust | AUD 290 | Acquisition of a 122.8MW Solar portfolio located in the UK. The assets were commissioned between 2013 and 2015. |
| Europe | Algeciras Terminal Sale | Energy | Royal Vopak N.V., Vilma Oil | FSI European Diversified Infrastructure Fund II | AUD 204 | The 403,000m3 Algeciras terminal is used for petroleum products. |



| Region | Transaction | Sector | Vendors | Acquirers | Transaction size (m) | Comment |
|------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| North America | Coastal GasLink Pipeline | Energy | NA | AIMCo, KKR, TransCanada | AUD 7,270 | Development of the 670km natural gas Coastal GasLink Pipeline and associated facilities. |
| North America | Pattern Energy Sale | Renewables | Pattern Energy | СРРІВ | AUD 5,365 | Pattern Energy has 26 wind and solar energy projects in the U.S., Canada and Japan, as well as additional development projects in Mexico. |
| North America | TRAC Intermodal Sale | Transport | Fortress Investment Group LLC | Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund III | AUD 1,522 | TRAC Intermodal owns and operates 180,000 marine chassis worldwide and has a broad operating footprint of over 650 locations. |
| North America | Generate Capital US Distributed Energy Investment | Power | Generate Capital | QIC, Railways Pension Scheme, AustralianSupe r, Andra AP- fonden | AUD 1,487 | Generate Capital is a US investment and operating platform for distributed sustainable infrastructure. |
| North America | AltaGas Canada Sale | Power | AltaGas Canada | Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund, PSP Investments | AUD 1,205 | Acquisition of all outstanding shares of AltaGas Canada, renamed TriSummit Utilities. |
| North America | Xplornet Communication s Sale | Telecomms. | Xplornet | Stonepeak Infrastructure Partners | AUD 1,016 | Xplornet Communications' sale of its Canadian broadband operator business. |
| North America | Project Falcon 2.5GW Energy Storage Portfolio | Power | NA | Capital Dynamics Clean Energy and Infrastructure VII | AUD 846 | Development of 2.5GW/10 GWh utility-scale energy storage project portfolio in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, San Diego and New York City metro areas. |



| Region | Transaction | Sector | Vendors | Acquirers | Transaction size | Comment |
|------------------|--|----------------|---|---|------------------|---|
| North America | Eland 400MW Solar/Battery Facility Sale | Renewabl es | 8minutener gy | Capital Dynamics Clean Energy and Infrastructure VII | AUD 430 | 8minutenergy and Capital Dynamics have also entered a development partnership for the project. Construction has begun, with initial operations expected to begin in 2022 and full operations in 2023. |
| North America | Traveler Petrochemical Plant | Energy | NA | Energy Capital Partners IV, Next Wave Energy Partners | AUD 429 | Development of a petrochemical project in Harris county, Texas. |
| North America | Fraser Surrey Docks Sale | Transport | Macquarie Infrastructu re Partners | DP World, Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec | AUD 342 | Fraser Surrey Docks is a large multi-purpose marine terminal |
| North America | Patriot Rail & Ports Sale | Transport | First State Global Diversified Infrastructu re Fund | SteelRiver Infrastructure Fund North America (SRIFNA) | 758 | Patriot Rail owns and operates 12 short-line railroads in 14 southern US states. |
| North America | Bluebird Network Operations and Assets Acquisition | Telecom | Macquarie | N/A | AUD 472 | Acquisition of the operations and fiber assets of Bluebird Network, a telecommunications company in the US Midwest. |







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