

Profiting from IPOs

Do IPOs in Australia provide
a good return for investors?

December 2019



Do IPOs in Australia provide a good return for investors?

An IPO typically presents a snapshot of a business as it prepares to list. There is usually a “proforma” profit and loss and balance sheet which means that the accounts are not what actually existed just prior to IPO.

Post IPO the “proforma” business as it was presented, no longer has the ability to choose how and what to include in its accounts. Investors will own a share of a business that will progressively reveal how well it can deliver on its IPO investment outlook and how well its management, products and structure can cope with positive and negative surprises.

In this report we examine a database of almost 1,900 IPOs that have taken place since the year 2000. We attempt to answer the question as to whether there is a degree of financial alchemy in the IPO process that causes underperformance as a business reveals its level of profitability and sustainable return on capital.



Source: Fonterra Shareholders' Fund Initial Offering

“In the end, alchemy, whether it is metallurgical or financial, fails. A base business cannot be transformed into a golden business by tricks of accounting or capital structure.”

Warren Buffett
1989, Annual Report
Berkshire Hathaway

These issues have been around forever!

“I can calculate the motions of the heavenly bodies but not the madness of people.”

Sir Isaac Newton

In 1720, while discussing the significant volatility surrounding South Sea shares, Sir Isaac Newton, who at the time was Master of the Mint, remarked that “*I can calculate the motions of the heavenly bodies but not the madness of people.*” For this reason, it is necessary to examine the performance of IPOs over a reasonable period of time to remove the impact of positive and negative short-term speculation and trading noise. We are interested in examining returns over a sufficient period for the business to report multiple interim and final results and to hold multiple Annual General Meetings. That way investors will be able to access value not just based on the snapshot presented at IPO but on multiple sets of accounts and presentations.

During the era of Sir Isaac Newton’s tenure as Master of the Mint there were all sorts of interesting capital raisings including those to create a wheel of perpetual motion and many to profit from trading with the newly discovered Terra Australis. What could possibly go wrong?

Figure 1: IPOs – then and now



From left: Terra Australis; a perpetual siphon, Myer Prospectus, Dick Smith Prospectus.

The sage of Omaha

Before examining the IPO data, we couldn’t resist one more classic Buffett quote. This one specifically on IPOs:

“It is almost a mathematical impossibility to imagine that, out of the thousands of things for sale on a given day, the most attractively priced is the one being sold by a knowledgeable seller (company insiders) to a less-knowledgeable buyer (investors).”

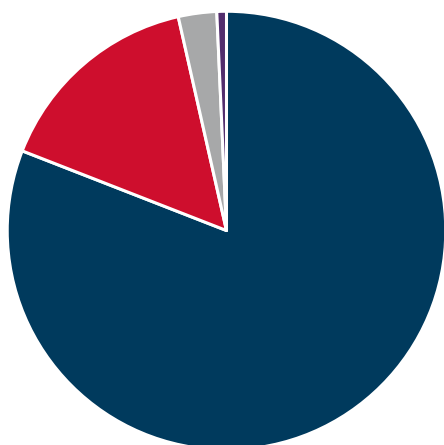
Warren Buffett

The Australian IPO market

We have used Factset to create a database of all the IPOs that have occurred in Australia between 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2019. Our database identified 1942 IPOs since that time. We have focused our attention on the 283 IPOs that raised over \$50m. In 2014, for example, there were 39 IPOs greater than \$50m; the most in any one year. The overwhelming number of IPOs are either Private Equity or Founder originated.

- ▲ 1942 IPOs since 2000. \$125 billion raised
- ▲ There were only 283 significant raisings (defined as >\$50 million)

Chart 1: Australian IPOs since 2000.



- Founders and Others
- Private Equity
- Venture Capital
- Spinoff

Source: Factset, Jan 2000–Dec 2019

Table 1: Velocity of significant raisings

2014	39
2015	31
2005/2013/2017	21
2016/2019	19
2004	18
2018	17

Source: Factset, Jan 2000–Dec 2019

Some more statistics

We have split the significant (>\$50m) IPOs into two groups: those that raised >\$1,500m and those that raised between \$50m–\$1,500m. We have classified the larger group ‘midcap IPOs’ and the small group ‘small cap IPOs’. The larger group typically enter the ASX 100 almost immediately. This was the case with Medibank, Healthscope and QR National which are in this category. While this group individually raised the largest amount, they are by far in the minority. 96% of the IPOs >\$50m are the small cap variety and raise between \$50m and \$1,500m and transition to the small cap index. On average, these small cap raisings were for \$241m each.

- ▲ 96% of significant raisings were small caps
- ▲ There have been 13 IPO’s that raised >\$1500m since 2000
- ▲ Only Medibank, QR National and Healthscope went straight to the ASX 100
- ▲ Average raising of IPO below \$50 million is \$21 million
- ▲ Average significant small cap IPO raised \$241 million

Performance of significant IPOs

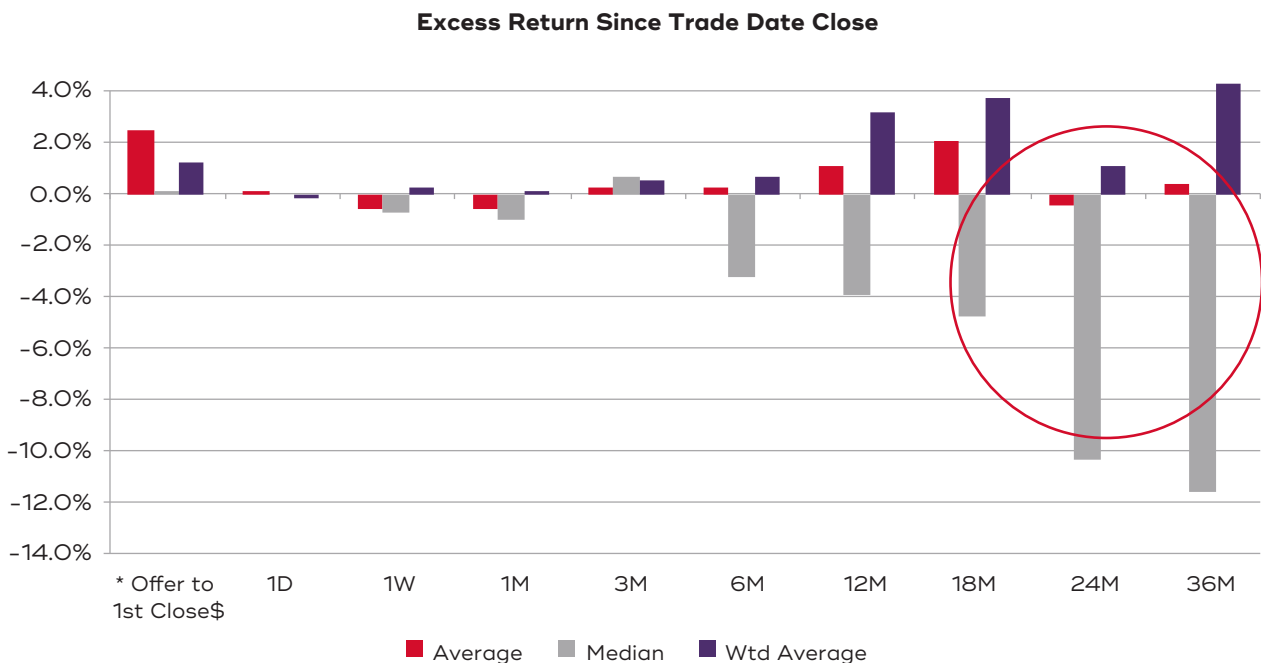
Largest IPOs on average appear to perform better

How have these IPOs performed? Including the larger (>\$1,500m) IPOs reveals that the average, median and weighted average IPO performed roughly in line with the small cap (XSO) index for 6 months. However once we increase this to 12 months, the median IPO has fallen to -4% relative underperformance. The median IPO underperforms by just over 10% over 2 years. The rate of

underperformance steadies between 2 and 3 years but does not improve. The weighted average raising outperforms over 1, 2 and 3 years indicating that the **largest raisings perform significantly better than the smaller ones.**

It is worth noting the significant outperformance over 3 years post-IPO of QR National (+120% ahead of the XSO benchmark) which was also the second largest IPO (>\$4bn raised) in our survey as the overwhelming driver of weighted average outperformance.

Chart 2: Performance of significant IPOs



Source: Factset, Jan 2000 – Dec 2019

*Excludes IPOs with offer to 1st close absolute value >50%

Performance of significant small cap IPOs

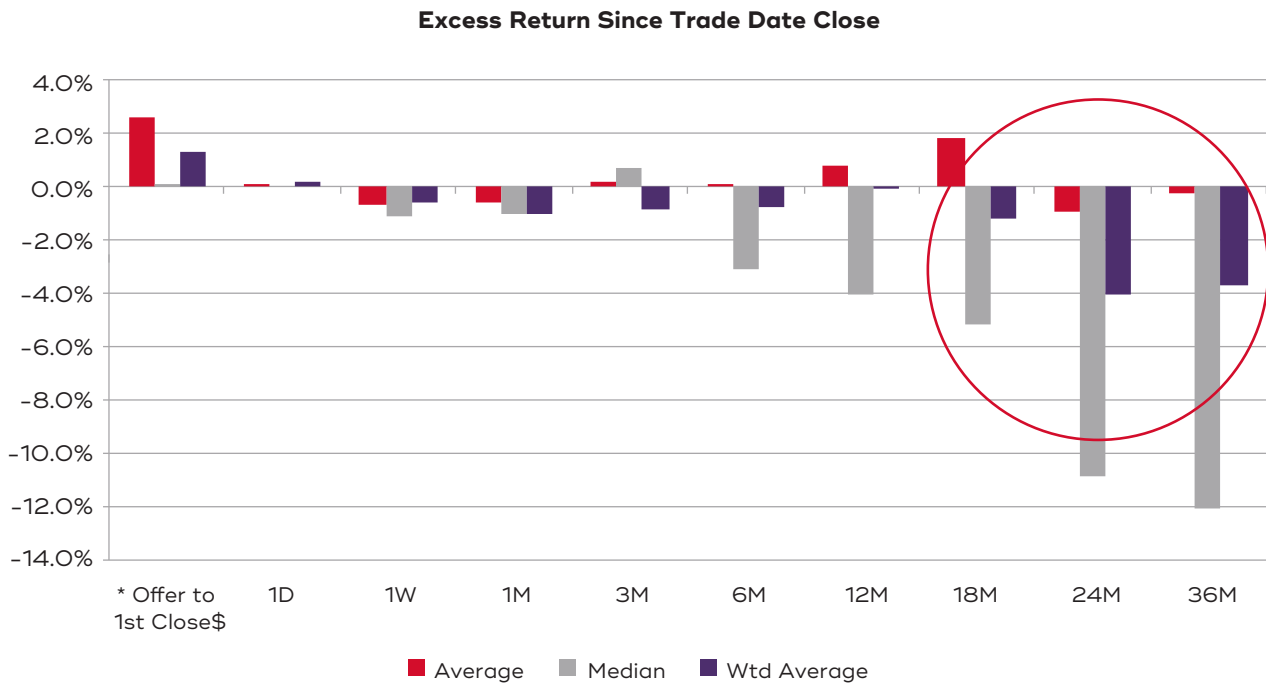
Twelve months post listing the rot sets in

Excluding the larger IPOs significantly alters the picture if for no other reason than QR National is now excluded as it is a midcap IPO. The median small cap IPOs perform in line with the XSO index over 3 months but then performance deteriorates. The worst period of underperformance is between 3 months and 2 years. Between 2 years and 3 years underperformance vs the benchmark also steadies but does not improve.

Once again the weighted average underperformance is not as significant as the median indicating that the larger raisings underperform less than the smaller raisings. However excluding QR National, the weighted average is now comfortably negative.

The key conclusion that we draw is that **it is between 3 months and 2 years when a company reveals its true long-term intrinsic value and earnings capability**. On average the intrinsic value that is revealed is lower than what was described or expected at IPO.

Chart 3: Performance of significant small cap IPOs



Source: Factset, Jan 2000 – Dec 2019

*Excludes IPOs with offer to 1st close absolute value >50%

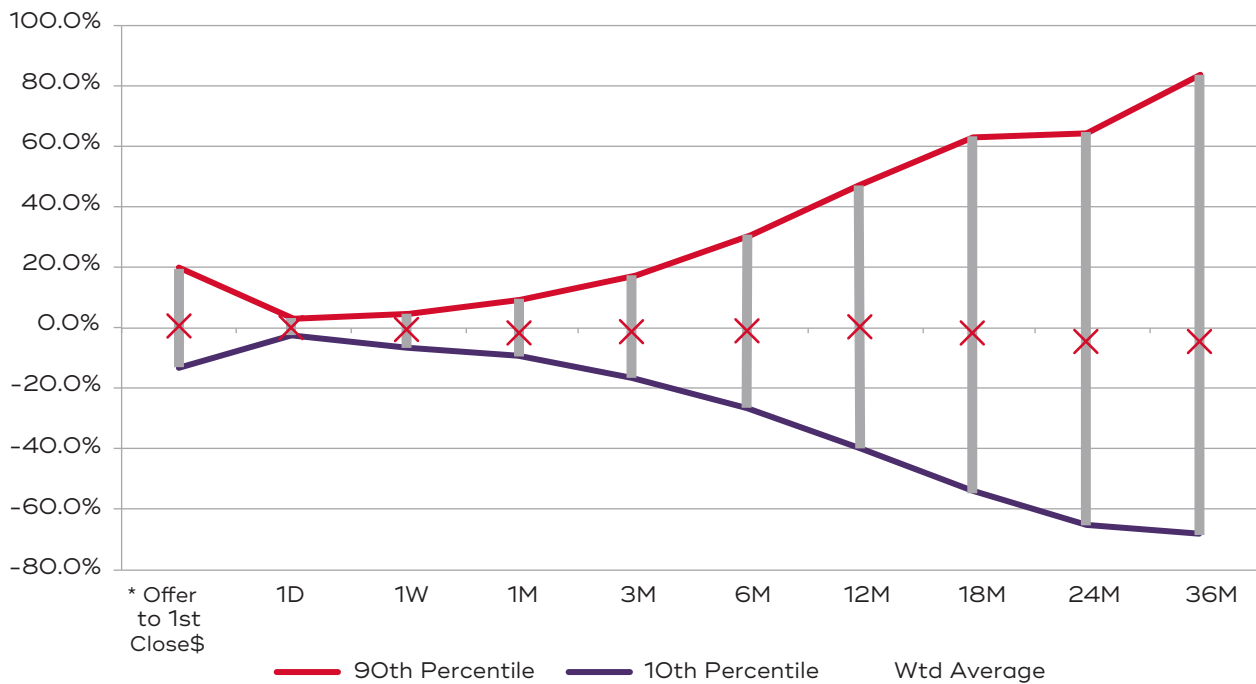
Are Small Cap IPOs a poor investment?

They can be unless you are very selective

Is the obvious conclusion to ignore all IPOs (except perhaps the privatisations of Government entities such as QR National)

as, on average they underperform? We believe the answer to this question is no. While the median and the weighted average returns vs benchmark are negative, the spread between the best and the worst is very large.

Chart 4: Distribution of excess return



Source: Factset, Jan 2000–Dec 2019

Table 2: Excess Return 1-3 years post-IPO

Years post IPO ¹	1	2	3
Weighted Avg Excess Return (%) ²	-0.1	-4.1	-3.7
90th percentile	47.1	65.5	84.3
10th percentile	-40.1	-65.4	-68.7

Source: Factset, Jan 2000–Dec 2019

¹ Excess returns vs Small Ordinaries Index

² Weighted by amount raised at IPO

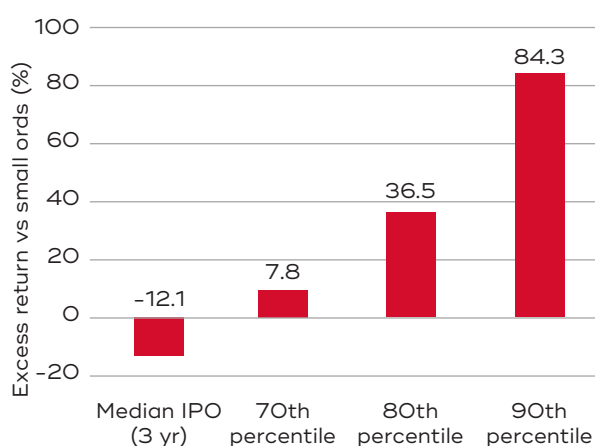
- ▲ Median returns begin to decline between 3-6 months post IPO
- ▲ Median returns remain negative out to 3 years
- ▲ Weighted average returns are in line over 1 year but then decline out to years 2 and 3
- ▲ But the best 30% added alpha while the best 20% added significant alpha

Key takeaways

IPOs require detailed analysis

The best 30% of significant IPOs outperformed the benchmark by 7.8% over 3 years. While this is only 2.5% p.a. the story gets better from here. The best 20% outperformed by 36.5% (10.9% p.a.) which is significant. The best 10% outperformed by significantly more again and delivered 84.3% or 22.6% p.a.

Chart 5: Excess returns vs small ords (p.a.)



Source: Factset, Jan 2000–Dec 2019

We draw the following conclusions:

- ▲ Significant alpha is available by investing in IPOs.
- ▲ It is not always necessary to invest in the IPO as the outperformance of the best companies begins to really compound beyond the 3–6 month period.
- ▲ Investors need to be very selective. The worst 70% will deliver an index return at best and will possibly significantly underperform.
- ▲ The best 30% will deliver alpha vs the benchmark. However it is only the best 20% that will really make a difference to investing in the XSO benchmark.
- ▲ Significant returns are available, however the Devil will take the Hindmost!

More information

To find out more, contact your local Fidante Partners BDM or Adviser Services on **1800 195 853**.

The information in this article has been prepared on the basis that the Client is a wholesale client within the meaning of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), is general in nature and is not intended to constitute advice or a securities recommendation. It should be regarded as general information only rather than advice. Because of that, the Client should, before acting on any such information, consider its appropriateness, having regard to the Client's objectives, financial situation and needs. Any information provided or conclusions made in this article, whether express or implied, including the case studies, do not take into account the investment objectives, financial situation and particular needs of the Client. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Neither Eiger Capital Pty Limited (Eiger) (ABN 72 631 838 607), Fidante Partners Limited (FPL) (ABN 94 002 835 592, AFSL 234668) nor any other person guarantees the repayment of capital or any particular rate of return of the Client portfolio. Eiger is an Authorised Representative of Fidante Partners (Authorised Representative Number 1274599). Except to the extent prohibited by statute, neither Eiger nor FPL nor any of their directors, officers, employees or agents accepts any liability (whether in negligence or otherwise) for any errors or omissions contained in this article.