

## Social Infrastructure

Integrating social and financial returns: a structural emergence

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# About Australian Unity



## **Australian Unity at a glance**





**Over 180** years' delivering services in Health, Wealth & Care



**260,000** members & **700,000** customers; **over \$1.7bn** in revenue



Employs more than **7,000** people; **36<sup>th</sup> largest** private company in Australia



Delivers **over 3m** episodes of care per annum (in addition to residential communities)



**21** retirement communities

(with **2,496** independent retirement units and **786** aged care beds)



\$24.2bn Assets & Funds under management

(includes Advice & developments and associated debt facilities)



Commenced Childcare Fund providing **600** places with a pipeline of **\$78m** 



Remedy treatments saved **50,000** hospital days & **\$37m** in healthcare costs in FY20



**\$8.2m** FY20 investment in Indigenous communities

(via direct employment & contracting with suppliers)



**\$180m** of Specialist Disability Fund committed capital delivering **100** beds over 2 yrs



**21 years** investing through Healthcare Property Trust, **\$3.0bn** of assets



**\$0.6b** real estate development pipeline

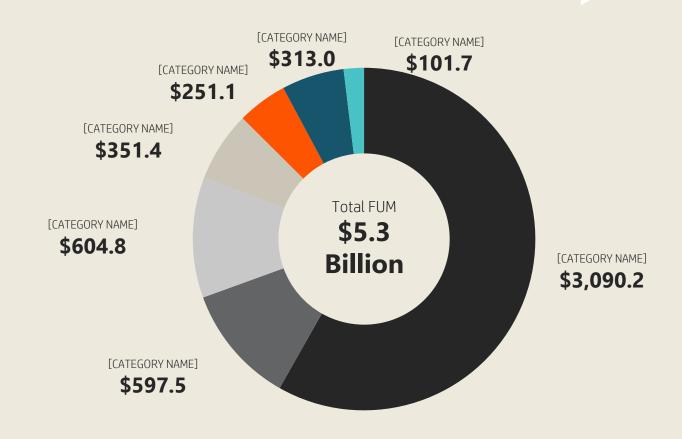
(across Healthcare Property Trust and Herston Quarter)

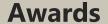
## **Australian Unity Real Estate Investment**



#### A deeper perspective, delivered straight.

- A comprehensive real estate platform, established 1998.
- **\$5.3 billion** of real estate funds under management (FUM) as at 31 December 2021.
- Managing more than 100 properties across the healthcare, accommodation, retail, industrial and office sectors across Australia.
- Deep expertise with **60**+ specialist staff as well as support from the wider Australian Unity Group.
- Diversified offering of listed and unlisted property funds.
- Master developer for the \$1.1 billion Herston Quarter redevelopment in Brisbane.
- Australia's largest healthcare property fund.



















# Proposed social infrastructure vision

Social Infrastructure is defined as "the interdependent mix of facilities, places, programs, projects, services and networks that maintain and improve standards of living and quality of life in a community".

#### **Developing our vision**

- Australian Unity is a leader in Social Infrastructure that supports the provision of Real Wellbeing outcomes to communities. As part of our vision, we partner with a range of participants bringing significant private capital and co-investing to support the increasing need of Social Infrastructure in Australia.
- We have developed our proposed Social Infrastructure vision anchored to **Real Wellbeing**.
- We believe it is our role as a mutual Real Wellbeing organisation to play a part in addressing the **social infrastructure gap**.
- As such, we will aim to provide Social Infrastructure that supports Economic Empowerment, Lifelong Wellness and Strong Communities for both our members and their broader communities.
- Australian Unity will invest alongside investor capital into this interdependent mix of facilities, places, programs, projects, services and networks while maintaining strong risk-adjusted returns and delivering social impact.
- We aim to be a **thought leader** and **coordinator** in this space, leveraging partnerships to maximise our potential impact in these areas of need through the primary activities of funding and asset management, supported by an expanded sphere soft infrastructure.

### What are the areas of need?



#### Industry trends and key drivers that clarify objectives

#### **Lifelong Wellness Strong Communities Economic Empowerment** Ageing population • Mounting affordability pressures Population growth **Industry** • Increasing cost of medical services Increasing working life expectancy / Regional development trends: • Increasing rates of disease longevity economy Climate • Government infrastructure spend **Emerging** Equity release / superannuation / Precincts Hospitals social infra. Healthy Ageing / Aged care services retirement income Alternative Accommodation Models needs: Health services Childcare including key worker housing Key worker housing Social/affordable housing/land lease Digital infrastructure Service integrated housing Student housing **Projected** \$57b \$30b 36k needs: 12k 1m In additional In additional **Specialist Disability** Childcare centres Additional social & Accommodation places capital costs annual operating needed by 2030 (additional affordable homes for aged care 50k costs for aged care by 2030 2.6m+ (additional 5k compared & hospitals & hospitals required by 2036 400k+ 5m+ by 2040 by 2040 Additional purpose-People with high Additional aged built student or very high people aged care workers accommodation anxiety, by 2040 beds required Source: or distress by 2030 PWC. Ibisworld. City Futures Research Centre

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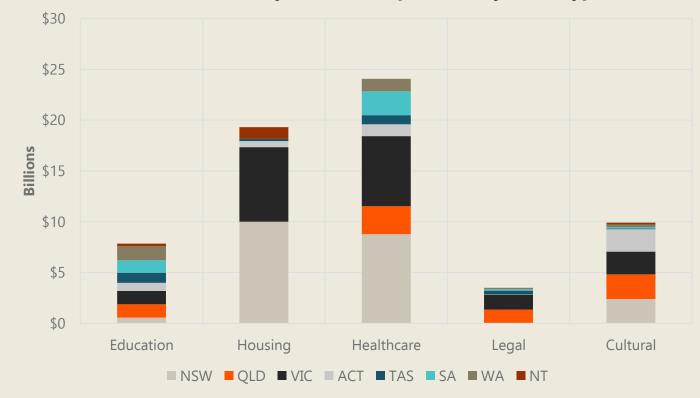
# The Government's infrastructure pipeline is significant



# Particularly in the areas of healthcare and housing

- Significant Government commitment to social infrastructure projects, particularly in NSW and VIC in the areas of healthcare and housing
- Substantial contribution by the private sector will be required over and above the public sector commitments to meet the growing infrastructure need
- An additional 41k hospital beds are forecast to be required by 2040 at \$200k capital cost per bed\*
- Limited proven providers exist in this space, creating significant opportunity for Australian Unity

#### **Total Indicative Project Value (\$) per State by Asset Type**



Source: Govt budgets. Includes the following project statuses: prospective, credibly proposed, announced, under procurement, preferred bidder announced and delivery

<sup>\*</sup>Source: PwC Social Infrastructure report.



## **How to participate**

## Social infrastructure broadly refers to a range of interconnecting services and facilities that address basic societal needs, contributing towards societal wellbeing

Asset Type	Market Stage	Economic Returns	Size of the Prize	Barriers to Entry
Medical Centres	Mature	Stable	Medium	Medium
Hospitals (both Public and Private)	Mature	Stable	Large	High
Retirement Villages	Mature/Steady Growth	Stable/Total Returns bias	Large	Medium
Residential Land Lease Communities	Developing/Mature	Stable/Income bias	Large	Medium
Aged Care Facilities (including service integrated housing)	Mature/Steady Growth	Stable/Income bias	Medium	High
Disability Housing	Early Stage/High Growth	Known/Gov't Supported	Smaller	High
Student Accommodation	Developing/Mature	Known/Stable	Smaller	Medium
Childcare	Mature/Steady Growth	Known/Stable	Smaller	Low
Affordable/Social Housing	Developing	Challenged	Small (large for broader BTR)	Low
Other infrastructure funding (PPPs, BOOTs)	Mature	Stable	Large	High



## Childcare

























#### **Asset and sector fundamentals**



# A defensive investment with bi-partisan government support, providing stable (social) infrastructure-like returns.

## Stable, predictable returns

through economic cycles with quarterly distributions

## **Strong Government support**

key social infrastructure with a Federal Budget of \$10.5 billion in FY2023

#### **Quality**

diversified geographies and tenant covenants

#### **Long WALE**

lease terms

#### **Strong**

underlying real estate value

#### **Direct**

investment exposure being an unlisted fund

#### **Investor value**

without a listed market premium

**Expected lower volatility** 

## Stable industry conditions

industry revenue of \$13.8 billion<sup>1</sup> growing at a forecast 3.4% p.a.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Strategic relationships**

Australian Unity's strategic network as a social infrastructure leader

## Social impact investing credentials

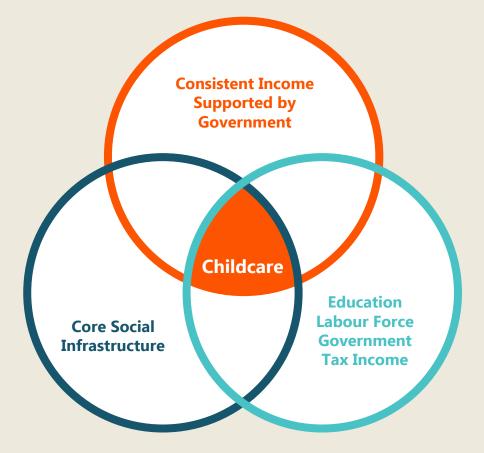
improving early education and development outcomes

### **Defensive investment**



#### A chequered past means risk mitigants are often built-in

Downside factor	Childcare market
Economic downturn	<ul> <li>Childcare sector is relatively less volatile than other property sectors, such as office</li> <li>Childcare rental payments are indirectly underwritten by the Government Child Care Subsidy (CCS)</li> <li>Bipartisan Government support for Childcare is growing</li> </ul>
Potential oversupply	<ul> <li>Compared to OECD countries Australia has a relative undersupply of childcare</li> <li>There are 3.2 children (0–5 y.o.) for every 1 licensed childcare place in Australia<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Industry barriers to entry make the supply of new childcare centres very difficult</li> </ul>
Operator insolvency	<ul> <li>Operators are now heavily regulated through ACECQA and Accounting Standards</li> <li>The Fund's Portfolio has a diversified tenant register to typical national operators</li> <li>The Fund's Properties are generally in high demand locations, dominating catchments, which could be readily re-leased to alternative operators should the need arise</li> </ul>
Vacancy rates increase	<ul> <li>Childcare demand from families is largely independent of economic conditions</li> <li>Child participation is growing and directly funded through the CCS (low counterparty risk)</li> <li>Tenants 'sticky' due to quality centres in low supply and low substitutability, with alternative real estate options limited or non-existent</li> </ul>
Rents decrease	<ul> <li>Rent growth is typically fixed at the greater of CPI or 3.0% per annum</li> <li>Long lease terms of generally 15 years initial term plus two 5–10 year options</li> <li>Tenants generally renew their leases 2–3 years prior to maturity to secure their business occupancy</li> </ul>
Property values decrease	<ul> <li>Childcare real estate is expected to continue its stable returns</li> <li>As the sector matures and attracts institutional support, investment yields are expected to tighten</li> </ul>



1. Source: Australian Unity, Gapmaps January 2022



# Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA)



#### The SDA market



Founded in 2013, the NDIS is a national scheme which provides support for Australians living with permanent and significant disability.

The significant unmet SDA demand, creates an opportunity to address the accommodation shortfall



The National Disability Insurance Agency (**NDIA**) estimates that ~28,000 Participants require SDA<sup>1</sup>



#### **Poorly designed stock**

Existing dwellings requires replacement to meet Participant care needs



#### **Outdated care models**

Large group homes, hospitals, aged care and other unsuitable settings are considered inadequate to provide for individual care needs

To address these challenges the NDIA has committed to SDA



The NDIS has an annual recurrent budget of

\$700m p.a.



16,000

**new Participant places** are required for young people in aged care facilities, to replace old stock and for people on waiting lists



# Student Accommodation



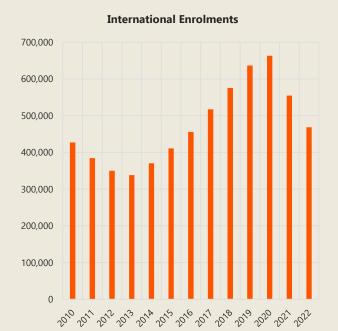




# The PBSA market outlook is optimistic

While the pandemic restricted the PBSA market, strong fundamentals now at play make it more attractive than ever. Record low private rental vacancies, high weekly rental growth, strong visa applications and rebounding international enrolment numbers are presenting favourable conditions for PBSA investors, developers and operators.

International enrolments were growing rapidly prior to COVID-19 and, while the pandemic had its challenges, there are already signs of a strong rebound in the PBSA market







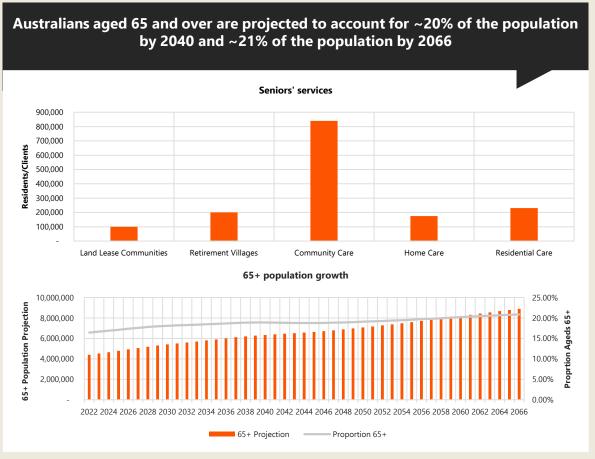
# Seniors Living

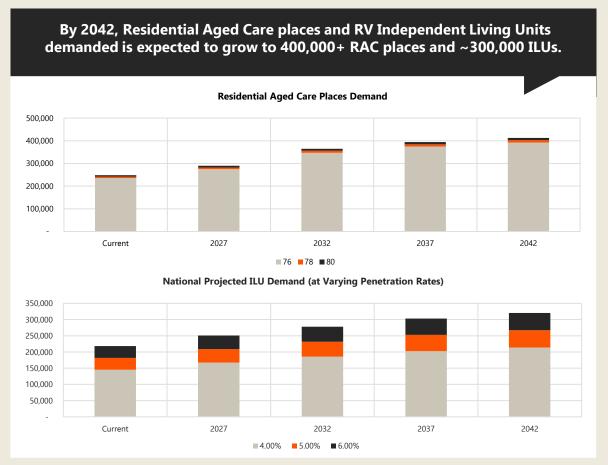






Seniors living, as a care service, is essential to Australia, with an estimated 1.55 million Australians in contact with seniors living services annually. Assuming an average of three family members, the sector touches on almost 25% of Australia's population, and 50% of Australian's aged 40+.



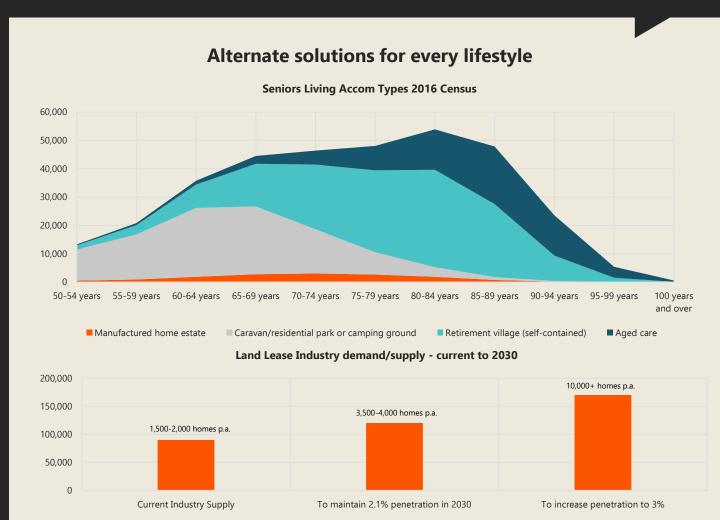


#### **Residential Land Lease Communities**



# The new kid on the block that isn't that new

- The pandemic has motivated many retirees to travel domestically via caravans and/or holiday parks. This is expected to translate to a stretch in some consumer's taste from traditional retirement to also include "lock up and leave" residential LLCs.
- Caravan/Residential Parks represent most of the occupied supply for 50-69 year olds (ave. 80% for these ages). There is potential to capture many of these park residents under the same structure when they retire.
- At a market penetration rate of 3.5%, an additional 120-150 assets will be required nationally in the next 10 years. For reference, approx. 22 million people in the US live in LLCs/MHEs, which is c.19% of 50+ year olds and c.40% of 65+ year olds (incl families)
- JLL research concludes that the LLC/MHE market ranks in the top 1/3 of the alternative investments sector for investable growth potential





Long Stay
Accommodation (LSA)



## **Long Stay Accommodation**



# We mean; affordable, social and key-worker housing

- Social and affordable housing is essential infrastructure for successful communities yet Australia has seen decades of underinvestment in social and affordable housing
- The present value cost to taxpayers to bridge this gap is estimated at \$55 billion assuming that social and affordable housing support is gradually stepped up year by year to eventually meet all the projected need across Australia by 2051
- The benefits to the Australian community in health cost savings, reduced domestic violence, reduced costs of crime, enhanced human capital, improved labour market productivity and better education outcomes are estimated at almost \$110 billion in present value terms
- The sector is expected to be  $\sim$ 175,000 apartments, worth  $\sim$ \$100 billion, in 10-years.

Similar to other social infrastructure markets, the BtR/LSA market is backed by strong fundamentals, including fast population growth, insufficient housing supply and inadequate housing product



#### **Insufficient supply**

If nothing changes, more than 2 million Australian households on low incomes in private rentals will be in housing stress by 2051, paying rents in excess of 30 per cent of income



#### **Underserviced submarket**

Existing BTR projects, targeting upperquartile owners, amounts to  $\sim 15,600$ apartments, less than 25% of the current market rental requirement



#### Rapid population growth

Populations in Australian capital cities are expected to grow at rates of 1.5%+ from 2018-2041

Source: Housing All Australians, Savills



Key themes and social impact







Strong underlying themes support the long term viability of the sector.

#### Macro economic and demographic tailwinds

Strong population growth, increased reliance on government services, sector specific trends (i.e. ageing demographic)

#### Government support (Explicit and Implicit)

Government contributions help underwrite the income of the sector

#### Undersupply and inadequate product

Existing supply is inefficient and/or no longer fit for purpose

#### Opco/Propco structure

Ability to separate property ownership with service operations

#### Social impact

Positive direct and indirect social benefit





We believe it is our role as a mutual Real Wellbeing organisation to play a part in addressing

the social infrastructure gap.



#### **Social impact report**

In 2021 we published our first impact report leveraging our CSV measurement framework that quantitatively measures our social impact



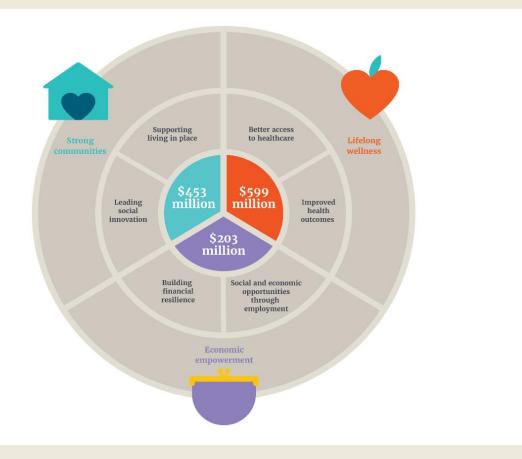
#### **Three CSV domains**

In FY21, we delivered \$1.25b social impact across our 3 CSV domains – strong communities, lifelong wellness, economic empowerment



#### Six key outcomes

Our impact spans six key outcomes including better access to healthcare, improved health outcomes, social and economic opportunities through employment, building financial resilience, leading social innovation and supporting living in place



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