Switzer Super Report

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Patience is a virtue

We've seen the Australian dollar fall from 105 US cents to around 94 US cents in the space of a couple of months. So, with this in mind, which stocks are set to benefit from a lower Aussie? Geoff Wilson explains why doing nothing and waiting for opportunities can often be the best course of action.

Also in today's *Switzer Super Report*, the Fundie's Favourite ' Anton du Preez, from Pengana, explains what makes Caltex stand out from the rest. Ron Bewley gives a rundown of the beaten up mining stocks. Is the sector oversold? And James Dunn explains what is multifamily real estate, and why the new IPO in this sector, Domus US Multifamily Real Estate, is proving a difficult deal.

Sincerely,

Peter Switzer

Inside this Issue

How low can the Aussie go? Exporters, tourism companies to benefit
by Geoff Wilson
06

02 **Domus proving a difficult deal**
by James Dunn

04 **Fundie's Favourite – Pengana on Caltex**
by Anton Du Preez

06 **How low can the Aussie go? Exporters, tourism companies to benefit**
by Geoff Wilson

08 **Materials (Mining) stocks – an oversold part of the market**
by Ron Bewley

10 **Deductions for EOFY: a guide for property owners**
by Margaret Lomas

12 **Question of the week – is Stockland a buy at these prices?**
by Paul Rickard

12 **Questions of the week – dividend payers to hold for the long-term**
by Paul Rickard

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Domus proving a difficult deal

by James Dunn

Two weeks ago (May 30), I looked at a unique float – IVF services company Virtus Health, which was the first company of its kind to be listed in the world. As suggested in the article, unsatisfied demand for the stock in the primary issue (through the prospectus) helped Virtus come on to the ASX trading screens at a nice 9% premium, which it has so far maintained.

Today I want to look at another unique initial public offering (IPO), which will probably find the opposite experience when it lists.

It is Domus US Multifamily Real Estate Fund, a real estate investment trust (REIT) that has been formed to invest in multifamily residential real estate in some of the major US markets.

What's multifamily estate?

Multifamily real estate is an interesting property investment sector that we do not have in Australia. It is any building that contains five or more separate dwellings held on a single legal title and leased to individual tenants. In Australia, the dwellings that make up an apartment building are typically held on individual or "strata" titles with multiple owners.

In the US, a multifamily apartment project can consist of several hundred individual apartments. The sector is very popular with young renters, in the 18 to 35-year-old bracket: ironically, the closest comparison in Australia is probably retirement villages, where there are a lot of individual dwellings on the same title, managed on the residents' behalf, with communal facilities provided.

Domus US Multifamily Real Estate Fund is looking to raise up to $100 million from Australian investors to buy a portfolio of large-scale multifamily projects – meaning 150-plus apartments – in the southern and western regions of the US. The fund is to be seeded with two multifamily housing complexes bought by Domus for $US60 million in Dallas, Texas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, with 516 apartments collectively.

The fund is focusing on the southern and western regions because typically they have lower unemployment rates than other regions of the US: there is an on-going trend for individuals and businesses to relocate from the more recession-affected areas of the US, such as the mid-western and north eastern states, to southern and western states, which generally offer a more moderate climate, a lower overall cost of living, and for businesses, less restrictive labour laws.

According to the Domus US Multifamily Real Estate Fund prospectus, since the GFC – and the profound effects it had on the US housing market – there has been a steep decline in the number of owner-occupied dwellings in the US and a corresponding sharp increase in the number of tenant-occupied rental units. The Fund says its prime renter demographic cohort of 18 to 35 year olds is the largest in US history and is forecast to continue to grow, so the long-term fundamentals of future rental demand strongly favour the multifamily sector.

Strong sector

Financially, too, the sector has strong underpinnings. Large-scale multifamily real estate assets are eligible for low fixed-rate, long-term (up to 35 years) non-recourse US Government-insured debt. The fixed rate is set at a spread over the US 10 year Treasury rate: currently this debt carries an interest rate of 2.9%–3.5% a year: Domus' strategy is to leverage the portfolio using this debt to significantly expand on the size of its portfolio in order to provide higher yields.

As such, Domus says it could prudently carry an overall leverage ratio of about 60%–70%. Although this is well above the Australian REIT sector average – most of the high-quality A-REITs have gearing ratios of 40% or less – the Domus portfolio would not suffer from the short-term loan refinancing risk that Australian REITs have: owners of commercial real estate in Australia are exposed to refinancing risk about every three to five years, at both unknown interest rates and asset valuations.

Also, US Government-insured debt does not carry financial covenants such as loan-to-value ratio covenants, meaning it does not require the borrower to increase its equity in a multifamily asset if the value of that asset falls.

Domus US Multifamily Real Estate Fund intends to pay quarterly distributions in Australian dollar ($A), with the first distribution to be paid in October 2013. At the offer price of $1, the distributions for the first two quarters, to 31 December 2013, are forecast at a minimum of 3.6 cents a unit, which according to the prospectus implies an annualised yield of 6.2%. There is no tax-advantaged component to that yield.

How it's structured

The fund is structured as an unhedged fund, meaning that if the Australian dollar depreciates against the US dollar, Australian investors potentially benefit in $A terms from increases in the value of the portfolio and the value of US$ dollar distributions.

The asset class is an interesting one for SMSFs, the yield is attractive and the unhedged nature of the cashflows and asset valuations is appealing given that most investors expect the $A to fall against the greenback.

But here is the rub: the IPO's managers, Bell Potter and Ord Minnett, are having trouble raising the money. Originally the offer was scheduled to close on 31 May, with the units allotted by 7 June and trading on the ASX by 18 June. The book-build has been extended in time twice now, and the raising is now scheduled to close on 5 July.

One factor that might explain this is that when the book-build got underway, the $A was trading at US$1.02 – it is now trading at 94.5 cents. This has spooked investors, while, ironically, demonstrating that entering an unhedged investment at US$1.02 was a good investment in the first place. The same goes for the sensitivity to the US 10-year bond rate.

Bad memories

The market may also have bad memories of overseas REITs such as those run by Rubicon, Valad, Allco, Centro and Babcock & Brown, all of which hit trouble in the GFC. It might be that there is no easy local comparison from which to gauge the fundamentals of the US multifamily apartment block market; it might even be that local investors see the plethora of multifamily apartment REITs trading on the US market and think, 'why go into a portfolio that is being established, when there are existing portfolios I can invest in?' – even if this one is listed on their own market in $A. It might be that local investors are not doing their homework properly. It might just be a generally nervous market.

Whatever it is, Bell Potter and Ord Minnett are clearly having trouble selling the stock. Given this weak appetite for Domus, investors who are interested in Domus US Multifamily Real Estate Fund can afford to wait to see (a) whether the IPO goes ahead, and (b) if so, the size of the discount at which they can buy the stock in the after-market.

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Fundie's Favourite – Pengana on Caltex

by Anton Du Preez

How long have you held Caltex?

We have held Caltex since February 2013.

What do you like about it?

Caltex comprises of two businesses:

- National Import, Distribution and Marketing ("IDM") of transport fuels
  - 90% of value
- Refinery business (Kurnell in Sydney and Lytton in Brisbane)
  - 10% of value

We see the value of Caltex in the IDM business. We like the IDM business for the following reasons:

- Scale is required to procure, store and distribute an environmentally sensitive product – Caltex has the critical infrastructure in place and serves 30% of the Australian market.
- Reliability of brand and supply is critical – Caltex provides both to a stable wholesale (including Woolworths) and retail network.
- Demand is predictable and to a large extent non-cyclical with low working capital requirements.
- Shift to high-octane fuel and diesel provides significant margin uplift over the next few years.

Caltex announced they are closing the Kurnell refinery from financial year 2014 – this has been a highly capital intensive business with a volatile earnings pattern, mainly due to the variability of crude oil and exchange rates. This facility will be converted into an import and storage facility. The remaining Lytton refinery is a more advanced facility that requires less capital expenditure and has a more flexible production platform. The closure of the Kurnell plant should de-risk the overall Caltex business.

How is it better than its competitors?

It has strategic distribution assets (Hunter pipeline) and an exclusive jet fuel pipeline to Sydney airport that creates barriers to entry. It also has a long-term fuel and diesel supply agreement with Chevron, its 50% shareholder.

What do you like about management?

Management has a good track record operationally. Closing the Kurnell refinery also demonstrated their ability to make hard decisions in allocating capital sensibly.

At what point would you sell it?

We would sell it when it reaches our price target (based on after-tax cash flow yields) and does not offer value anymore.

How much has it added to your overall portfolio over the last 12 months?

Caltex is one of our top 10 holdings and has added materially to our performance.

Where do you see the value?

We can acquire Caltex at a sustainable after tax cash earnings yield of 8%, growing at 6-7% per year for the next 3 years. It also has $1 billion of surplus franking credits.

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How low can the Aussie go? Exporters, tourism companies to benefit

by Geoff Wilson

In the wonderfully entertaining book “Investment biker”, legendary investor Jim Rogers makes the comment that when investing “I just wait until there is money lying in the corner, and all I have to do is go over there and pick it up. I do nothing in the meantime”.

There is much wisdom in this comment and a reminder that the best thing to do when investing…most of the time…is nothing. I believe that most of our time is simply spent researching while waiting until compelling opportunities present themselves.

The double-edged AUD sword

And on that subject, I would like to talk about the Australian dollar (AUD). If there was ever a double-edged sword, it has been the prevailing strong Australian dollar for the last few years. On one hand, it has imported an element of deflation making goods cheaper whilst at the same time making outbound international travel more attractive. International travel has become extremely popular over the last few years. However, while consumers have been enjoying the benefits of a strong currency, exporters have been haemorrhaging due to a lack of global competitiveness with our exports being priced out of global markets. Also, domestically focussed industries have been buffeted by competition from cheaper imports in the domestic market…it’s not just exporters who suffer.

The AUD has been in a 13-year bull market since bottoming in 2001 at around US50c. It had a GFC hiccup in 2008 when it corrected back to around US65c, before moving into the parity range for the last couple of years. Recently, it has failed several technical support levels and gets quickly sold on any rally, and currently trades at US94c with extremes of volatility suggesting a change of seasons.

Damage is done

The key drivers of this prolonged strength have been somewhat of a perfect storm. We have been incredibly lucky to benefit from a once in a lifetime style mining boom that has fuelled large profits but even larger capital investments. These billions and billions of dollars have driven the currency higher, while keeping interest rates relatively high when the rest of the world was cutting hard in order to trigger a recovery post GFC, which Australia largely avoided.

However every boom busts and the party has finally ended and there will be a hangover. Mining capital investment as a percentage of GDP has peaked and is in rapid decline. China has boomed and is now moving strongly toward a lower growth consumer based society. The infrastructure spend as a per cent of GDP is declining and will continue to contract over the long term.

The subsequent damage of the prolonged high AUD on other industries will not be automatically undone by a falling AUD. As evidenced by the decision by Ford to cease manufacturing in Australia, much of the damage is terminal.

Labour laws in this country coupled with the high AUD have conspired to make us amongst the most expensive and inefficient economies in the world to do business, and these issues are hindering business start ups and capital investment by established companies. While a change in Government may lead to slightly more competitive laws, I suspect it will take real pain in the form of higher unemployment for politicians to make what may appear unpopular (but necessary) changes. The Australian work force has become complacent about how they work and what they get paid. I suspect it’s time for that to change and Australian workers to start paying for the good times we have had.

Slowdown solution

While the rest of the Western World have experienced serious recessions and are working hard to get back on a sound footing of positive growth, we in Australia are slowing. There is little to no preparation for our own slowdown.

The easiest solution to a slowdown is monetary policy. There is no political capital used in cutting interest rates and cut they will if growth continues to slow and unemployment starts to edge higher.

The interest rate differential that has fuelled so much foreign investment (the carry trade) in Australia is contracting, and that has had a material impact on the high yielding equity stocks selling off in the last month or so. Our banks stocks are down around 15%, reminding us that treating equity as debt is always dangerous as an investor. Even Telstra is down over 10%.

Aussie dollar outlook

The key drivers for a strong AUD have all changed except the AAA rating. Government debt is increasing, Government spending is declining, taxes are likely to rise, the mining boom has ended – all of these are contributing to slowing growth and lower rates.

As with any investment I look at the risk reward scenario: over the next 2 years I find it difficult to make a case for the AUD to go back above parity. I feel it's highly likely that the AUD will revert back to long term averages of 70-80 USc and may overshoot on the down side.

Who will benefit

So who will benefit from a lower Australian Dollar?

Companies with overseas assets (News Corporation, James Hardie Industries), exporters (Australian Agriculture Group, Fortescue Metals Group and Atlas Iron Group) and tourism operators (Ardent leisure, Village Roadshow Limited and wotif.com Holdings).

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Materials (Mining) stocks – an oversold part of the market

by Ron Bewley

Since my last review of the materials sector in November, six stocks have exited the ASX 200 and only one has entered as mining stocks got beaten up. Although there is little doubt that the mining boom is not what it was, it seems many investors are treating China as though its infrastructure spend is over. I think this part of the market has been very oversold.

Contrary to the unofficial data from HSBC and the resulting bouts of jitters in the market, the official China manufacturing PMI on 1 June surprised the market with a reading of 50.9. This suggests improving rather than deteriorating conditions, and not the contraction that many commentators seem to want to write about.

The Materials sector is the only sector with a negative total return (including dividends) year-to-date. The sector's capital gain since my last review is -7.8% against a +9.2% for the ASX 200, both year-to-date.

Last review, I favoured BHP and RIO but was not attracted by Newcrest and Fortescue – among others. Lynas and Atlas were my smaller stock picks. The performance of all stocks in this sector are shown in Table 1 – along with the Thomson-Reuters consensus broker recommendations (1 = buy down to 5 = sell).

Iluka, the mineral sands company was the only stock to do well but that was largely due its price being in a temporary dip at the time of the last review. Three of my stocks beat the Materials Index (BHP, LYC and RIO) and all three now have improved ratings. Atlas suffered the fate of most junior and mid-tier miners and its rating has slipped a fraction. However, the success of Atlas going forward depends upon its negotiations and planning over how it gets its iron ore to port. I still like it and I am sticking with the other three too. Lynas got through all of its political/regulatory hurdles in Malaysia, but rare earth prices have fallen.

Table 1: Data on companies in the ASX 200's Materials (Mining) sector

Index	Code	Company name	Capital gains from	Consensus recs.	
			16/11/2012 - 7/6/2013	16/11/2012	7/06/2013
ASX 100	ILU	ILUKA RESOURCES	32.7%	2.53	2.71
	BHP	BHP BILLITON	0.5%	2.11	2.00
	RIO	RIO TINTO	-6.5%	1.81	1.80
	LYC	LYNAS	-7.2%	2.90	2.10
	FMG	FORTESCUE METALS GP.	-13.8%	2.29	2.20
	PNA	PANAUST	-22.8%	2.16	2.40
	RRL	REGIS RESOURCES	-29.2%	1.94	2.40
	OZL	OZ MINERALS	-43.0%	2.90	2.30
	AGO	ATLAS IRON	-46.2%	2.15	2.20
	NCM	NEWCREST MINING	-49.7%	2.53	2.40
	PRU	PERSEUS MINING	-55.8%	1.94	1.90
Small Caps.	CDU	CUDECO	-13.6%		
	IGO	INDEPENDENCE GROUP	-19.7%	2.75	2.60
	SFR	SANDFIRE RESOURCES	-20.1%	2.82	2.00
	OGC	OCEANAGOLD CDI.	-20.7%	3.50	2.50
	MGX	MOUNT GIBSON IRON	-24.4%	2.50	2.60
	WSA	WESTERN AREAS	-24.5%	2.40	2.20
	NST	NORTHERN STAR	-42.3%	1.00	1.50
	BDR	BEADELL RESOURCES	-46.2%	2.15	2.20
	AQG	ALACER GOLD CDI.	-46.9%	2.50	2.60
	EVN	EVOLUTION MINING	-53.9%	2.08	2.00
	TRY	TROY RESOURCES	-54.5%	2.67	1.70
	RSG	RESOLUTE MINING	-58.0%	3.33	3.10
	MML	MEDUSA MINING	-59.5%	1.71	1.70
	MBN	MIRABELA NICKEL	-60.0%	2.22	2.50
	KCN	KINGSGATE CONSOLIDATED	-62.1%	3.33	3.64
	SBM	ST BARBARA	-63.3%	2.50	2.00
	SLR	SILVER LAKE RESOURCES	-73.5%	1.67	2.40
	SDL	SUNDANCE RESOURCES	-77.0%	2.00	3.00
	DML	DISCOVERY METALS	-90.5%	3.00	3.60

Note: the estimates in the Table are current to the close of business 7th June 2013. They are based on Thomson Reuters Datastream.

None of the Small Cap mining stocks in Table 1 came close to beating the Materials index which is unsurprising given the environment. The new entrant into this index, Northern Star, had the best possible rating of a 1.0 at my last review (but outside the ASX 200) and still has an impressive rating of 1.5 – being halfway between an outright buy and a market outperform. During this time, its stock price has fallen 42.3%. Troy Resources and Medusa Mining are also attracting the attention of the analysts – but not me.

We can see the prospects of this sector in comparison to the other sectors of the ASX 200 in Table 2 – noting that Materials – mining and non-mining – appears as a single entry. The exuberance column, which measures whether a sector is expensive or cheap, shows Materials is not only the cheapest (14.9%) but very cheap in absolute terms. It seems that these stocks have been very oversold. As this sector also has the highest forecast capital gains (24.9%) over the next 12 months – making an adjusted capital gain (capital gain – exuberance) of 39.8% – it makes this sector attractive subject to a risk assessment – of course!

Table 2: ASX 200 sector statistics

Sector	P/E ratio		Forecast	Forecast	Consensus	Exuberance	Market	Adj. cap.
	historical	forward	yield	cap. Gain	rec.		cap.	Gain
Energy	17.2	14.3	4.1%	21.4%	2.4	-4.5%	5.7%	25.9%
Materials	12.8	10.0	3.6%	24.9%	2.1	-14.9%	17.4%	39.8%
Industrials	15.4	13.2	4.6%	15.4%	2.7	-7.9%	5.9%	23.3%
Discretionary	17.3	14.6	2.8%	17.2%	2.5	-3.4%	5.2%	20.5%
Staples	17.4	16.0	4.8%	8.4%	3.2	-4.6%	8.5%	13.0%
Health	21.2	18.8	2.4%	12.3%	2.8	-2.5%	4.7%	14.7%
Financials	12.6	11.9	6.1%	5.5%	2.8	-3.7%	38.1%	9.2%
Property	15.2	14.5	5.6%	5.0%	2.8	-1.2%	6.6%	6.2%
IT	18.4	16.4	3.5%	11.3%	2.7	-4.0%	0.7%	15.4%
Telco	15.2	14.7	6.0%	3.2%	3.1	0.6%	5.4%	2.6%
Utilities	16.0	14.8	5.7%	7.8%	2.7	-4.4%	1.8%	12.2%
ASX 200	14.2	12.6	4.9%	11.6%	2.7	-5.5%	100.0%	17.1%

Note: the estimates in the Figure are current to the close of business 7th June 2013. They are based on Thomson Reuters Datastream and Woodhall Investment Research's analysis of that data.

Although Materials stocks are not known for their dividends, 3.6% is not a bad forecast yield particularly if the likes of BHP start paying higher dividends because it is putting some investments on hold. Goldman Sachs talked up the rotation from Financials into Mining at the end of May. That has been my theme for months and it seems to be even more compelling today. Of course, a little more cash might come off the sidelines and into high yield Financials (now that they are cheap at -3.7%) to accompany further investment in Mining stocks.

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Deductions for EOFY: a guide for property owners

by Margaret Lomas

It's almost the end of the financial year and time for you to gather up your shoebox of receipts ready to head to the accountant. While some property investors submit a 'Request to Vary' application to the ATO as soon as they have settled on a property, enabling them to access those valuable tax deductions every week in their pay, others like to save them up and claim them as one lump sum.

Either way, your accountant will need to know exactly what's been earned and spent, and to do that they will need all of the information. Here's a quick guide to some of the more common deductions you may have.

Capital costs

These are the purchasing costs which you incurred when you bought the property. In addition, a capital cost includes capital improvements (such as extensions, pergolas, driveways, etc.) and also costs of selling. Careful distinction must be made between the replacement of an item of plant (such as replacing the hot water service) and an improvement (such as rendering the brickwork).

You cannot claim capital costs as a tax deduction against earned income. You can, however, offset them against capital gain made at the point of sale. This is done by adding the cost of these items to the purchase price of the property—making the 'cost base' of the property higher.

While you most likely will not be making any claims for capital costs unless you have disposed of a property, if you are within the first 5 years of having purchased, you may still have borrowing costs which can be claimed.

Revenue costs

Revenue costs are all of those costs which are incurred in the process of earning the rental income, and it's these costs which make up part of your deductions. They include, but are not limited to:

- Advertising for a tenant.
- Loan interest and bank fees.
- Body corporate fees, rates, energy and water bills.
- Land tax.
- Cleaning, mowing, gardening, repairs and maintenance.
- Building, contents, liability and landlord's insurance.
- Accountancy fees, property management fees, legal fees (not relating to the actual purchase), tax related expenses.
- Lease costs.
- Pest control.
- Quantity surveyor's fees.
- Security patrol fees.
- Stationery, postage and telephone.
- Travel expenses when inspecting the property.

The list goes on, and your accountant will be able to tell you what's included as a viable property expense. You cannot claim:

- Stamp duty on conveyancing.
- Expenses on the property not actually paid by you, such as water and electricity paid by the tenant.
- Expenses that do not relate to the renting of the property, such as your expenses on a holiday house which is leased for only part of a year.

In some cases, expenses must be apportioned between deductible and non-deductible. For example, where:

- The property is only let part of the year and you use it the other part.
- Only part of the property is income-producing (such as a room or flat).
- You combine a holiday with inspecting your property, you must only claim a portion of the travel costs.

Depreciation

Depreciation can be divided into two sections—depreciation on plant and equipment (furniture, fixtures and fittings) and depreciation on the building (capital works deductions).

Depreciation on furniture, fixtures or fittings

Where an item of furniture, or a fixture or fitting not a part of the building, is used to produce an income, then the cost of its depreciation may be claimed against earned income.

The rate at which you can depreciate an item will depend on its effective life, and is anywhere between one and twenty years. The commissioner of taxation has determined the average effective life on a long list of common items, however the taxpayer may make his or her own estimate of effective life, if it can be substantiated with evidence.

Capital works deductions

As a rule of thumb, if the item can be moved, then it is an item of plant and can be claimed as plant and equipment (fixtures, fittings and furniture) depreciation. If, on the other hand, it is part of the setting for a rent-producing activity, rather than a fixture, fitting or piece of furniture, then it would be claimed as a part of the capital works deductions.

These items may include things such as:

- In-ground swimming pools, saunas and spas.
- Plumbing and gas fittings.
- Garage doors, roller shutters and skylights.
- Sinks, tubs, baths, washbowls and toilets.

Capital works deductions include allowable deductions where you may claim the costs of construction of a building over a set period of time.

The amount you can claim is limited (of course!) to 100% of the cost of the construction.

Working out the amounts

There are two ways in which you can claim the capital works depreciation—the prime cost method or the diminishing value method. As each of these methods require quite a complicated formula to calculate, it is far better for you to ask your accountant which method would be most advantageous to your personal circumstances. The Australian Tax Office website allows you to download some great information on these—they also have available a guide to depreciation, which includes worksheets for calculating depreciation.

There are varying rules which apply depending upon when you acquired the property, and so checking with the Tax Office website, or your accountant, is the best way to know how your property will be treated.

If you do not know the original construction costs, or the value of any plant and equipment, now is the time to retain the services of a ‘quantity surveyor’. The job of the surveyor is to provide for you what is known as a ‘depreciation schedule’. This schedule will not only make an estimate of what the construction costs would have been, but it provides for you a list of all of the furniture, fixtures and fittings, and gives each of them a value at the time of your purchase.

A quantity surveyor will charge you a fee (usually around $600), but this fee is well worthwhile and tax deductible.

Records

You must keep all records and have them available in case the tax office does an audit. Its good practice to use a good property management program, such as that available on www.destinylive.com.au, as this will keep you organised and keep your accounting costs down.

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Questioneof the week – is Stockland a buy at these prices?

by Paul Rickard

Q. *I have just received the Security Purchase Plan offer from Stockland. Is this worthwhile considering the purchase price is $3.88 while the current stock price is $3.51. My own thoughts are that there are better stocks to consider.*

A. Thanks for the question.

If you want to invest in Stockland, buy the units on market, rather than through the share purchase plan.

As indicated by the current price (around $3.51), the market has gone a little negative on Stockland. According to FNArena, sentiment is "neutral", and the consensus target price by the broker analysts is only $3.84.

I am with you – Stockland would not be at the top of my buying list.

Questions of the week – dividend payers to hold for the long-term

Q. *What are some of the companies that you would buy for the longer term that pay nice dividends as mentioned in your report?*

A. Thanks for the question.

Probably best to refer you to our 'income biased' portfolio for the stock ideas (see here).

If you are not keen to create and manage your own portfolio, another option is to invest in one of the major listed investment companies, such as Argo or AFIC (ASX stock codes ARG and AFI respectively). James Dunn's article from last November is a little out of date, however well worth reading.

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Don't miss this

Global markets have taken a hit on concerns of the end, or at least tapering, of quantitative easing in the US. It comes as Japan's central bank pledges to continue its aggressive monetary easing policies, so how reliant are global markets on QE programs? For more James Daggar-Nickson is joined by Marcel Von Pfyffer, Managing Director of Arminius Capital, on Super TV