

16 Sep 2020

CASH CONVERTERS INT. LTD (CCV)

Lots of cash

CCV has recently reported its FY20 results, delivering adjusted NPAT of \$19.6m. Statutory NPAT, including the \$42.5m Class Action settlement and associated legal costs was a loss of \$10.5m.

One of the current short-term outcomes of COVID-19 and the subsequent flood of Government stimulus payments is that lenders such as CCV have seen material declines in demand for short-term credit and an increased level of early loan settlements. This has resulted in CCV's gross loan book declining significantly during the period from \$224m to \$160m.

The resulting large cash inflows during 2H20 sees CCV with ~\$85m of available cash (see page 5) in addition to which the business has ~\$60m of finance facility headroom.

All this cash – not a bad thing, but not necessarily a good thing

CCV earns high returns on the funds it lends; hence when those funds aren't being lent (i.e. sitting their lazily), profitability gets hit. In short CCV would rather be lending the cash than sitting on it.

At a high-level, we assume that as stimulus measures roll off CCV will see a gradual normalisation of demand for its lending products, however this may be some time away.

Sit on the cash or look to capital management

CCV's current cash and access to funding is far in excess of its current requirements. The question now for CCV is whether to consider some form of capital management, by way of a dividend payment or share buyback. A key consideration will be CCV's views on when they expect loan book growth to recommence and the pace and quantum of such.

CCV has \$68m of franking credits and retained earnings of \$51m, providing plenty of capacity to consider capital management options.

Speculative Buy, Price Target \$0.29

CCV is being largely ignored by investors; which to a certain extent is understandable given their recent history of material class action payments and ongoing upheaval in senior management ranks.

Notwithstanding these issues, which are real and have been detrimental to shareholders, on a risk reward basis we think the stock looks very cheap. So much so that at FY20, were CCV to liquidate its \$130m net loan book and pay off its finance facility, the business would be in a net cash position of ~\$140m, well in excess of its current market capitalization of ~\$100m (i.e. theoretically, worth more dead than alive).

While CCV remains high risk, the current share price offers potentially significant upside. We maintain our Speculative Buy recommendation with a price target of \$0.29 / share (from \$0.28 / share previously).

Share Price:	\$0.165
12mth price target:	\$0.29

Brief Business Description:

MACC lending, SACC lending, consumer finance, car finance and pawn broking operations.

Hartleys Brief Investment Conclusion:

High risk, though current share price offers potentially significant upside.

Chairman & CEO:

Jason Kulas (Non-Exec. Chairman)
Sam Budiselik (CEO)

Top Shareholders:

EZCORP	34.7%
Perpetual Ltd	12.1%

Company Address:

Level 18, 37 St Georges Tce
Perth, WA, 6000

Issued Capital:	616m
- fully diluted	634m
Market Cap:	102m
- fully diluted	105m
Net Debt (FY20):	-19m

	FY19a	FY20a	FY21e
Revenue	280.6	278.7	226.4
NPAT (A\$m)	-1.7	-10.5	9.6
NPAT (A\$m) *	20.7	19.6	9.6
EPS (\$, dil)*	3.3	3.1	1.5
P/E (diluted)	5.0x	5.3x	10.9x
EV / EBITDA	5.7x	5.5x	2.0x
N.D. / equity	13%	-6%	-14%

Source: Hartleys Research. *normalised



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SUMMARY MODEL

Cash Converters International (CCV)					Recommendation: Speculative Buy					
Company Information					Profit & Loss (\$m)					
Date	16 Sep 2020	Level 18, 37 St Georges Tce			6/19A	6/20A	6/21F	6/22F		
Share Price	\$0.165	Perth, WA, 6000			Operating Revenue	280.6	278.7	226.4	241.1	
52 Week High-Low	\$0.27 - \$0.10	Ph: (08) 9221 9011			EBITDA	14.7	15.2	40.7	48.1	
Market Cap (\$m)	\$102	www.cashconverters.com.au			growth	-69.4%	3.5%	168.4%	18.1%	
Net Debt (\$m)	-\$19				EBITDA / Revenue	5.2%	5.4%	18.0%	20.0%	
Enterprise Value (\$m)	\$83				Depn & Amort.	-9.1	-17.2	-15.0	-15.0	
Ordinary Shares	616				EBIT	5.5	-2.1	25.7	33.1	
Fully Diluted Shares	634				Net Interest	-9.5	-12.3	-12.1	-11.7	
Price Target	\$0.29				PBT	-4.0	-14.3	13.7	21.4	
Upside / Downside	77%				Tax	0.7	2.8	-4.1	-6.4	
Dividend Yield - FY20	0%				Assoc. Cont	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Return	77%				NPAT	-1.7	-10.5	9.6	15.0	
Price Target					Cashflow Statement (\$m)					
12 Month Price Target					\$0.29					
P/E (FY6/20A) at price target - Reported EPS					-17.2x					
P/E (FY21) at price target - Reported EPS					18.8x					
Div. Yld (FY6/20A) at price target					0.0%					
Div. Yld (FY21) at price target					0.0%					
Multiples (\$/price at \$0.17)					Balance Sheet (\$m)					
P / E (basic, weighted)	6/19A	6/20A	6/21F	6/22F	6/19A	6/20A	6/21F	6/22F		
P / E (norm, diluted, weighted)	-60.1x	-9.7x	10.6x	6.8x	Cash	81.1	106.5	122.2	135.7	
Dividend Yield	5.0x	5.3x	10.9x	7.0x	Loan Receivables	128.4	93.7	85.1	98.6	
EV/EBITDA multiple	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Receivables	7.8	6.7	5.4	5.8	
EV/EBIT multiple	5.7x	5.5x	2.0x	1.7x	Inventories	20.4	15.2	12.4	13.2	
Price / Book Value	15.0x	-40.3x	3.2x	2.5x	Other	9.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	
Price / NTA	0.3x	0.3x	0.3x	0.3x	Total Current Assets	247.3	228.5	231.5	259.6	
	0.6x	0.6x	0.5x	0.5x	Property, Plant & Equipment	6.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	
Ratios					Loan Receivables	46.2	35.9	36.2	40.2	
Return on Average Equity	6/19A	6/20A	6/21F	6/22F	Intangibles	133.9	128.3	128.3	128.3	
Return on Assets	-0.5%	-3.4%	3.0%	4.5%	Other	30.6	82.4	82.4	82.4	
ND / ND + Equity	-0.3%	-2.2%	2.0%	3.0%	Total Non Current Assets	216.9	251.3	251.9	256.0	
ND / Equity	11.8%	-6.5%	-16.3%	-18.1%	Total Assets	464.2	479.8	483.5	515.6	
Net Interest Cover (EBIT)	13.3%	-6.1%	-14.0%	-15.3%	Accounts Payable	15.3	23.3	18.9	20.2	
Revenue growth	0.6x	-0.2x	2.1x	2.8x	Interest Bearing Liabilities	87.8	60.6	60.0	60.0	
EBIT growth	8%	-1%	-19%	6%	Other	7.0	15.0	19.1	21.4	
NPAT growth	-86%	-137%	1350%	29%	Total Current Liabilities	110.2	98.9	98.0	101.6	
EPS (dil, wghtd) growth	-108%	520%	-191%	57%	Interest Bearing Liabilities	35.5	27.2	17.3	23.1	
EBIT Margin	-106%	523%	190%	57%	Other	1.7	47.4	47.4	47.4	
Tax Rate	2%	-1%	11%	14%	Total Non Current Liabilities	37.2	74.6	64.7	70.5	
	17%	20%	30%	30%	Total Liabilities	147.4	173.5	162.7	172.0	
					Net Assets	316.9	306.4	320.7	343.6	
Cash Flow Analysis					Balance Sheet (\$m)					
Net Operating Cash Flow	6/19A	6/20A	6/21F	6/22F	Cash	81.1	106.5	122.2	135.7	
+ Tax Paid	41.3	56.4	18.4	32.4	Loan Receivables	128.4	93.7	85.1	98.6	
+ Net Interest	5.9	0.1	0.0	4.1	Receivables	7.8	6.7	5.4	5.8	
Ungeared pre-tax cashflow	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.7	Inventories	20.4	15.2	12.4	13.2	
Reported EBITDA	59.2	68.6	30.5	48.2	Other	9.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	
Cash Conversion	404%	452%	75%	100%	Total Current Assets	247.3	228.5	231.5	259.6	
Capex / D&A	0.8x	0.2x	0.3x	0.3x	Property, Plant & Equipment	6.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	
Share Data					Loan Receivables	46.2	35.9	36.2	40.2	
Ord Issued shares (m)	6/19A	6/20A	6/21F	6/22F	Intangibles	133.9	128.3	128.3	128.3	
growth	616.4	616.4	616.4	616.4	Other	30.6	82.4	82.4	82.4	
Weighted ave shares (m)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Total Non Current Assets	216.9	251.3	251.9	256.0	
growth	616.4	616.4	616.4	616.4	Total Assets	464.2	479.8	483.5	515.6	
Diluted shares wghtd (m)	24.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Accounts Payable	15.3	23.3	18.9	20.2	
growth	628.6	625.4	630.5	630.5	Interest Bearing Liabilities	87.8	60.6	60.0	60.0	
	23.6%	-0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	Other	7.0	15.0	19.1	21.4	
Directors & Senior Mgt					Total Current Liabilities	110.2	98.9	98.0	101.6	
Substantial Shareholders					Interest Bearing Liabilities	35.5	27.2	17.3	23.1	
Jason Kulas (Non-Exec. Chairman)	EZZCORP			34.7%	Other	1.7	47.4	47.4	47.4	
Peter Cumins (Exec. Deputy Chairman)	Perpetual Ltd			12.1%	Total Non Current Liabilities	37.2	74.6	64.7	70.5	
Kevin Dundo (NED)					Total Liabilities	147.4	173.5	162.7	172.0	
Lachlan Given (NED)					Net Assets	316.9	306.4	320.7	343.6	
Robert Hines (NED)					Net Asset Value / Share (\$)	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.56	
Julie Elliott (NED)					NTA / Share (\$)	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.35	
Sam Budiselik (CEO)					Net Debt (net cash)	42.2	-18.8	-44.9	-52.6	
Analyst: Oliver Stevens										
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Sources: IRESS, Company Information, Hartleys Research										

FY20 RESULT SUMMARY

Fig. 1: FY20 result summary

CCV	FY19a	FY20a	Chg	1H20	2H20
Revenue	281	279	-1%	144	135
Gross Profit	156	168	8%	86.5	81.0
Expenses	-141	-152		-99	-53
EBITDA	14.7	15.2		-12.8	28.0
D&A	-9.1	-17.2		-8.7	-8.6
EBIT	5.5	-2.1		-21.5	19.4
Net Interest	-9.5	-12.3		-6.3	-6.0
PBT	-4.0	-14.3		-27.7	13.4
Tax	0.7	2.8		8.3	-5.5
NPAT	-1.7	-10.5		-19.4	8.9
Adjustments (pre-tax)	31.7	42.9		42.9	0.0
Adjusted EBITDA	46.4	58.1	25%	30.1	28.0
Adjusted NPAT	20.7	19.6	-5%	10.6	8.9
Divisional Gross Profit					
Financial Services	108	114	5%	57	57
Sale of goods	31	39	26%	19	20
Other (incl. Franchise Fees)	16	14	-13%	10	4

Source: CCV, Hartleys

- CCV reported a Net Loss After Tax of \$10.5m, primarily impacted by the \$42.5m (pre-tax) charge taken in 1H20 in relation to the settlement of the Lynch Class Action (see our note of 21 October 2019 "Lynch action settlement agreed at \$42.5m").
- After adjusting for this charge and associated legal costs (\$0.4m pre-tax), CCV achieved an Adjusted NPAT of \$19.6m down 5% on FY19.
- On a comparable basis, the first-time adoption of AASB16 provided an \$11.0m boost to EBITDA while negatively impacting NPAT by \$1.6m.

LOAN BOOK

CCV's gross loan book declined significantly during 2H20, dropping from \$224m to \$160m.

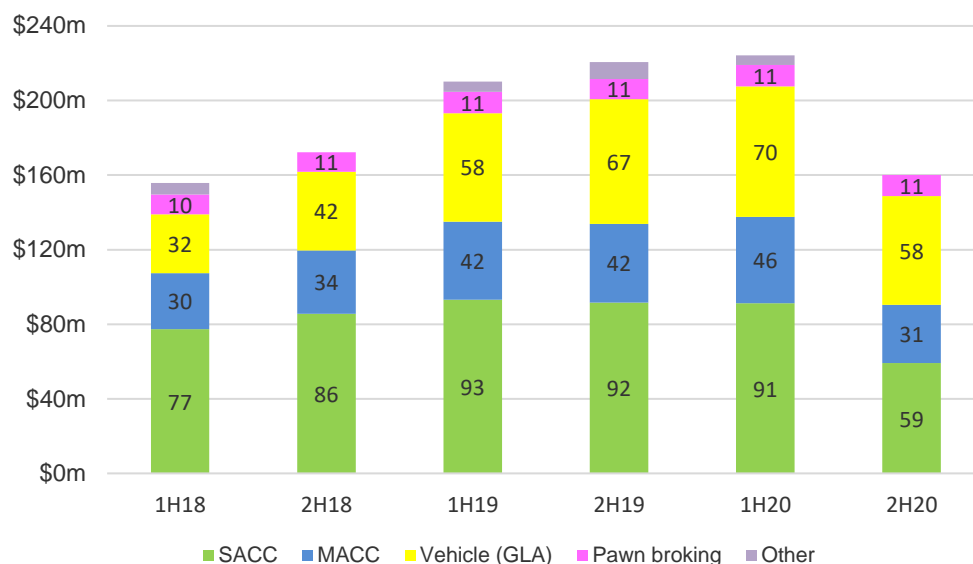
The decline in CCV's loan book has occurred as a direct result of COVID-19, in particular:

- **Government stimulus payments** have seen early settlements on client loans along with a decline in demand for short-term credit.

CCV expects that by 2H21, as the various stimulus payments reduce / cease, borrowing behaviours will return to what the business has historically seen.

- **Tightened lending criteria** was prudently adopted by CCV at the onset of the crisis.

Fig. 2: Gross loan book



Source: CCV, Hartleys

BALANCE SHEET / FUNDING CAPACITY

One of the major impacts of the sharp decline in the loan book is reflected in the cash that has flowed back into the business.

In FY20 CCV reported operating cash flow of \$70m. 2H20 operating cash flow was \$86m, following \$16m cash outflow in 1H20, which included a \$32.5m payment related to the Lynch Class Action settlement.

CCV now finds itself with significant (excess?) cash holdings (Figure 3).

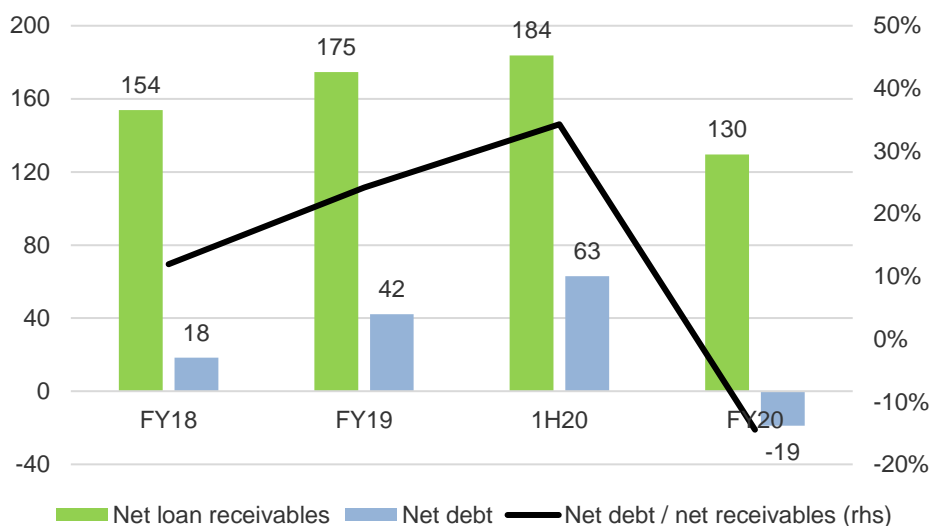
Fig. 3: Funding / Cash Position

Cash			
FY20		106.5	
Restricted cash		-11.1	Deposits related to lending facilities.
Unrestricted Cash		95.4	
Lynch Settlement - Tranche 2		-10.0	Due by 30 Sep 2020
Proforma Unrestricted Cash	1	85.4	
Working Capital Required	2	-30.0	Estimate of working cap. required.
CCV Cash available for Lending	3	55.4	
Fortress Facility			
Total Facility		150.0	Current expiry December 2020.
Drawn at FY20		87.8	
Other		1.5	
Headroom at FY20		60.8	
FY20 Net Receivables (Loan Book)		130	
Funding Ratio		68%	Net Receivables / Fortress facility utilised.

Source: CCV, Hartleys

- 1. On a pro-forma basis, post payment of Class Action Tranche 2 (\$10m), CCV has \$85m of available cash.
- 2. We assume working capital to fund day to day operations of \$30m.
- 3. Shows excess funds available to facilitate ongoing growth in lending book.

The change in the CCV's cash / funding situation on the back of the drop in loan book balances is made clear in Figure 4.

Fig. 4: Net loan book / gearing

Source: CCV, Hartleys

FORECASTS

Fig. 5: Forecasts

CCV	FY20	FY21	Chg
Loan Book - Gross	160	149	-7%
Revenue	279	226	-19%
Gross Profit	168	128	-24%
Expenses	-152	-87	
EBITDA	15.2	40.7	168%
D&A	-17.2	-15.0	
EBIT	-2.1	25.7	
Net Interest	-12.3	-12.1	
PBT	-14.3	13.7	195%
Tax	2.8	-4.1	
NPAT	-10.5	9.6	191%
Adjustments (pre-tax)	42.9	0.0	
Adjusted NPAT	19.6	9.6	-51%
EPS - Adjusted, dil	3.1c	1.5c	-52%
Reported EPS (basic)	-1.7c	1.6c	191%

Source: CCV, Hartleys

CCV's core lending business is heavily leveraged to the impacts (to date, primarily Government stimulus programs) flowing from COVID-19. As such, there remains material uncertainty around CCV's short-term earnings and our forecasts.

CCV earns high returns on the funds it lends; hence when those funds aren't being lent (i.e. sitting their lazily), profitability gets hit.

At a high-level, we would assume that as stimulus measures roll off CCV will see a gradual normalisation of demand for its lending products.

In relation to FY21, CCV comments as follows:

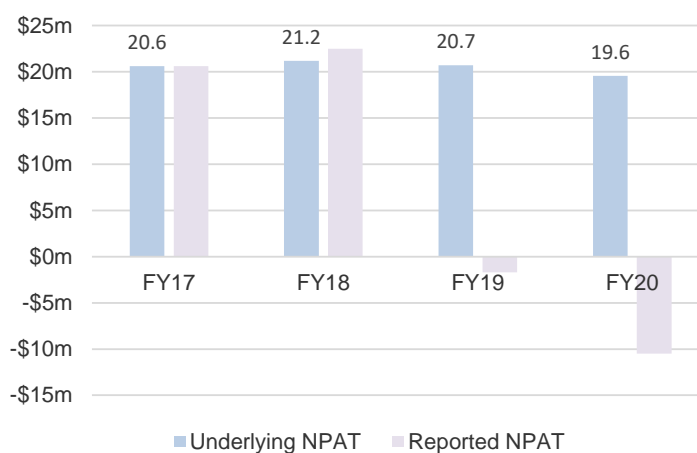
- The year on year reduction in gross loan book balances will likely remain in FY21, which is expected to have a relatively negative effect on revenue and earnings.
- Revenue and earnings are forecast to be significantly lower in 1H21 due primarily to the impact of the reduction in lending volumes seen through 4Q20.
- By 2H21 CCV expects that borrowing behaviours will have returned to what it historically considers to be normal.

VALUATION

As discussed above, there is great uncertainty as to likely profitability levels in the short-term, due primarily to the current low demand for credit from CCV's customer base.

In considering a 'reasonable' level of profitability for CCV, the last four years show that underlying NPAT has sat at around \$20m (Figure 6). Reported NPAT has been impacted by a variety of other (largely self-inflicted) costs, primarily related to Class Action settlements and related legal costs.

Fig. 6: NPAT History



Source: CCV, Hartleys

Other, non-COVID-related, risks to earnings remain:

- Potential SACC law review implementation may occur at some stage – see below.
- Other operational issues. CCV has in recent times had a rotating door of senior executives which has come at a cost to shareholders through additional compensation payments and a cost to the business through ongoing disruption.

Keeping these risks in mind, in considering our valuation we adopt an NPAT of \$20m, which implies an EPS of 3.2cps. Applying a PER multiple of 9x results in our valuation of \$0.29 / share (Figure 7). We note that this valuation is in line with CCV's reported NTA of \$0.29 /share.

Fig. 7: CCV Valuation

CCV	
FY20 EPS	3.2c
Target PER	9.0x
Valuation per share	\$0.29

Source: Hartleys

SACC LAW REVIEW

Background	Comments
<p>In February 2019 The Senate Inquiry report into “<i>Credit and financial services targeted at Australians at risk of financial hardship</i>” was released. Among other recommendations, the report recommended that the proposed SACC amendments should be passed through Parliament.</p> <p>In September 2019 and December 2019 two Bills were introduced to Parliament. Together the Bills propose to amend the National Consumer Credit Protection Act as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The protected earnings amount (PEA) for SACC’s will be reduced from 20% of a consumer’s gross income in relation to Centrelink recipients, to 10% of a consumer’s net income for each payment period; and - Extend the PEA cap to all borrowers (PEA and non-PEA) not just those receiving 50% or more of their income from Centrelink. 	<p>It would appear that at present this proposed legislation has been further delayed.</p> <p>As a reminder, were The Bills ultimately passed into law, they do not take effect until 12 months from the date of receiving Royal Assent.</p> <p>CCV has not released any updated assumptions around potential impacts if the Bills are passed in their current form. At FY19, CCV estimated that the changes likely result in a goodwill impairment in the range of \$45m-\$60m, were the changes to be enacted from July 2020</p>

RISKS

While not an exhaustive list, other potential risks we see as ever-present to CCV include:

- The potential for future regulatory reviews and / or proposed changes. Any activity in this regard could impact CCV’s operations or may simply cause share price pressure due to the potential for additional investor uncertainty.
- Future disputes or litigation (for e.g. with regulatory bodies) in the ordinary course of business.
- Action of franchisees. The majority of CCV’s stores are run under franchise agreements. CCV faces the risk of non-compliance by franchisors to contractual arrangements which could result in damage to CCV’s brand and reputation or require CCV to take steps to remedy non-compliance.
- Security of online databases. CCV maintains significant data and client account information online. The theft, loss or corruption of this data is a risk.
- Ability to access and maintain funding sources. CCV relies in part on debt to fund its business operations. CCV’s Fortress facility was recently extended to December 2022, providing good tenure.

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Hartleys Recommendation Categories

Buy	Share price appreciation anticipated.
Accumulate	Share price appreciation anticipated but the risk/reward is not as attractive as a "Buy". Alternatively, for the share price to rise it may be contingent on the outcome of an uncertain or distant event. Analyst will often indicate a price level at which it may become a "Buy".
Neutral	Take no action. Upside & downside risk/reward is evenly balanced.
Reduce / Take profits	It is anticipated to be unlikely that there will be gains over the investment time horizon but there is a possibility of some price weakness over that period.
Sell	Significant price depreciation anticipated.
No Rating	No recommendation.
Speculative Buy	Share price could be volatile. While it is anticipated that, on a risk/reward basis, an investment is attractive, there is at least one identifiable risk that has a meaningful possibility of occurring, which, if it did occur, could lead to significant share price reduction. Consequently, the investment is considered high risk.

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