

GROUP *1* AUTOMOTIVE

Driving Value in an Inflated Market

June 24, 2015



Group 1 Automotive

GROUP **1**
AUTOMOTIVE

Ticker: GPI

Stock Price: \$82.53 *

- ▶ Group 1 owns and operates auto dealerships
 - ▶ Third largest dealership group in the U.S. retailing 275,000 new and used vehicles annually
 - ▶ 104 US dealerships, 17 UK dealerships, 17 Brazil dealerships
 - ▶ Market capitalization of \$2.0 billion
- ▶ Recent valuation multiples
 - ▶ '15e P/E: 11.5x

* All financials assume June 1, 2015
share price of \$82.53



Local Monopolies

- ▶ Dealers provided a great deal of protection in different states (receive long-term operating agreements because they are independently owned and capitalized)
- ▶ Franchise agreements provide geographic exclusivity in densely populated areas
- ▶ Law requires that the sales channel for new cars must be directed through the dealer network
- ▶ Manufacture paid maintenance service required to be completed at dealership
- ▶ Expensive OEM specific tools and diagnostics provide barriers to entry for service techs at independent shops

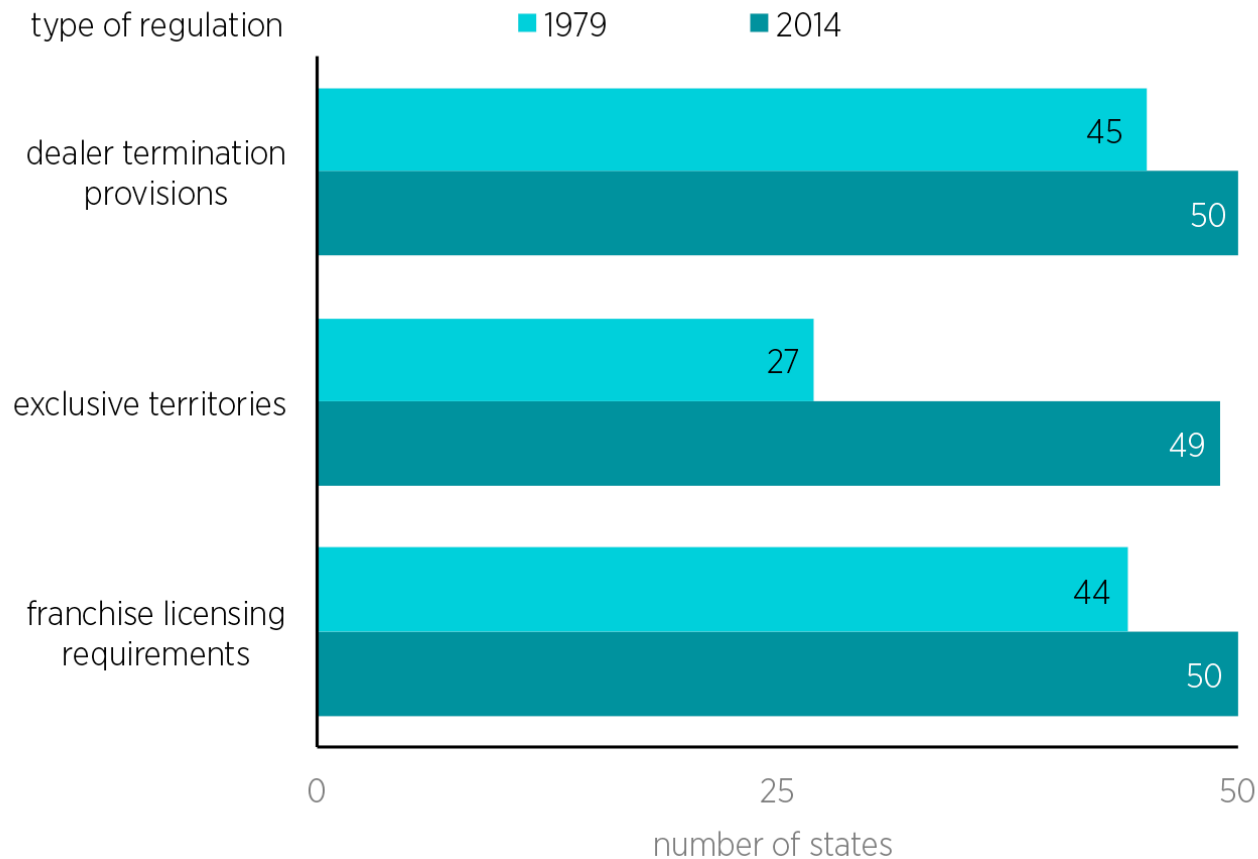


Economic Moat



Economic Moat

Number of States with Auto Regulations, 1979 vs. 2014



Deceptively High-Quality Business

- ▶ Inventory is financed through vehicle floorplan notes payable from various OEMs
 - ▶ Notes accrue like other types of borrowing, but OEMs extend “floorplan assistance” to offset the expense
 - ▶ Little inventory risk as the OEMs provide retailers with significant incentives to move inventory and dealers are often *paid to carry*
- ▶ Dealership decline has improved the competitive environment
 - ▶ Dealers down 20% over the past seven years
 - ▶ GM allowed to rationalize its dealer network during bankruptcy (cut network by 30%)

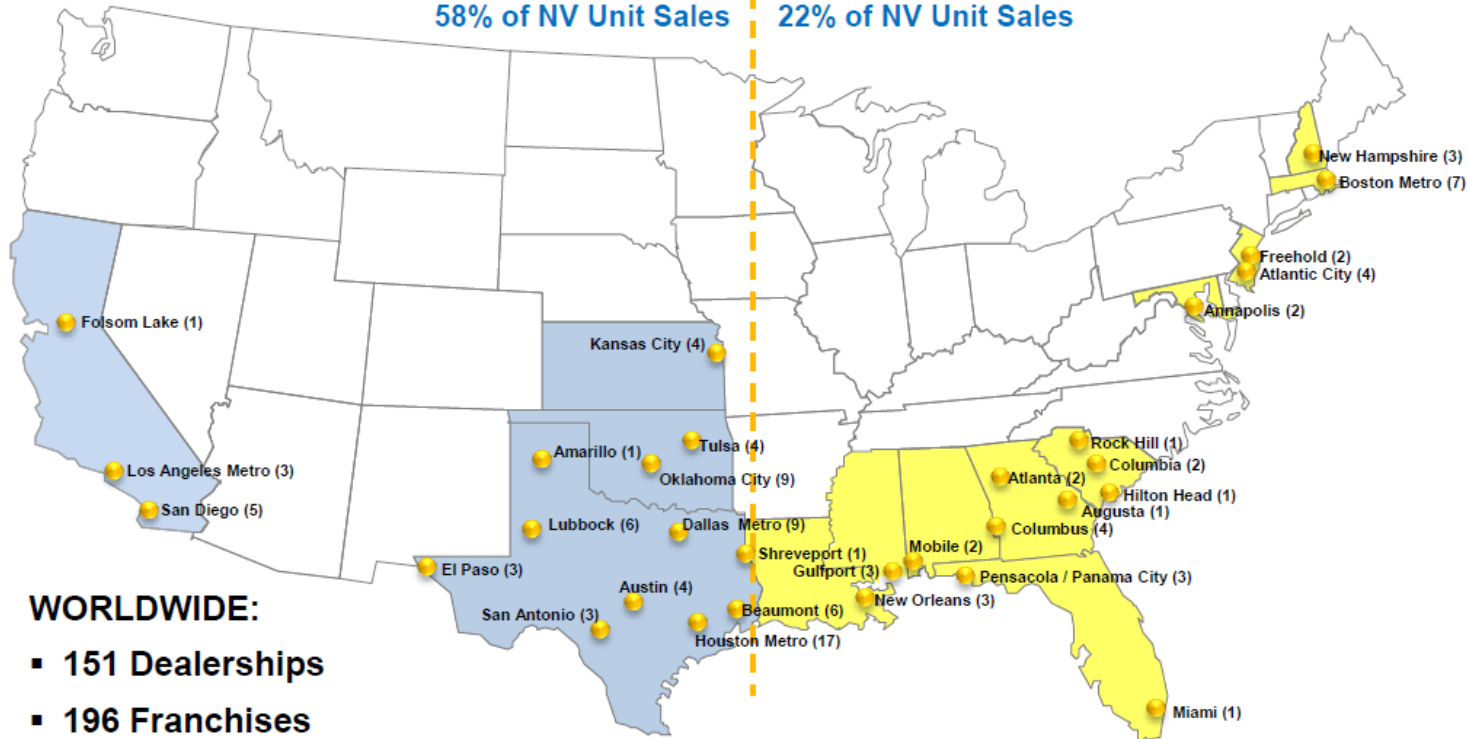


Strong National Footprint

UNITED STATES – 14 States

117 Dealerships

WEST REGION 58% of NV Unit Sales
EAST REGION 22% of NV Unit Sales



WORLDWIDE:

- 151 Dealerships
- 196 Franchises
- 38 Collision Centers
- 32 Brands

U.K.

England:

- 17 Dealerships
- 12% of NV Unit Sales



BRAZIL

Mato Grosso do Sul, Sao Paulo & Parana:

- 17 Dealerships
- 8% of NV Unit Sales



Business Mix

- ▶ New Vehicle- 54% of sales, 20% of gross profit
 - ▶ Roughly \$1,850 in gross profit per vehicle, with certain luxury vehicles bringing in more than twice this amount.
 - ▶ These per car margins are lower than historical norms
- ▶ Used Vehicle- 30% of sales, 13% of gross profit
 - ▶ Roughly \$1,600 in gross profit per vehicle
 - ▶ Unwanted cars sold at breakeven into the wholesale market
- ▶ Finance & Insurance- 4% of sales, 26% of gross profit
 - ▶ Fees and spreads on car loans and leases
 - ▶ Purely a fee-based earnings stream for arranging third-party financing, insurance, etc.
- ▶ Parts & Service- 12% of sales, 41% of gross profit
 - ▶ The real profit center of the dealership



Finance & Insurance

- ▶ Pure margin business– GPI receives roughly \$1,350 per unit for arranging financing, service, and insurance contracts
 - ▶ **Financing:** 1/3 of F&I (\$450) comes in the form of flat fees or financing spreads paid to arrange a loan
 - ▶ **Vehicle Warranty and Protection:** 2/3 of F&I comes from fees earned from selling third-party extended warranty, vehicle service, and insurance products



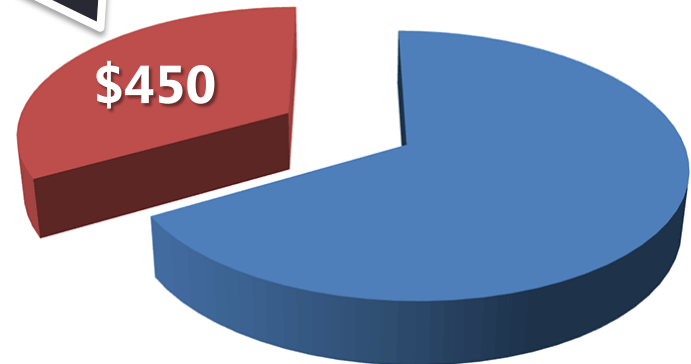
Financing

Buyer qualifies for a lender offered 3.5%
60-month amortizing loan

Dealership tells the buyer that 5.5% is
the best available rate

The difference between the buy rate and the
dealer rate known as the **yield spread
premium** is calculated and capitalized

The dealer receives the majority of this
markup as a kick-back from the lender



CFPB- Headline Risk



The **Consumer Financial Protection Bureau** believes dealer discretion in setting interest rates can potentially lead to discrimination in the form of higher prices for certain groups

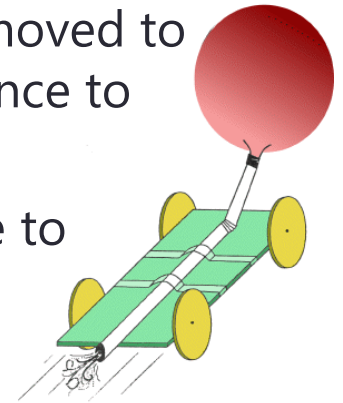


Implication: The extremely profitable F&I segment for auto dealers is set to be impacted.



CFPB- Headline Risk

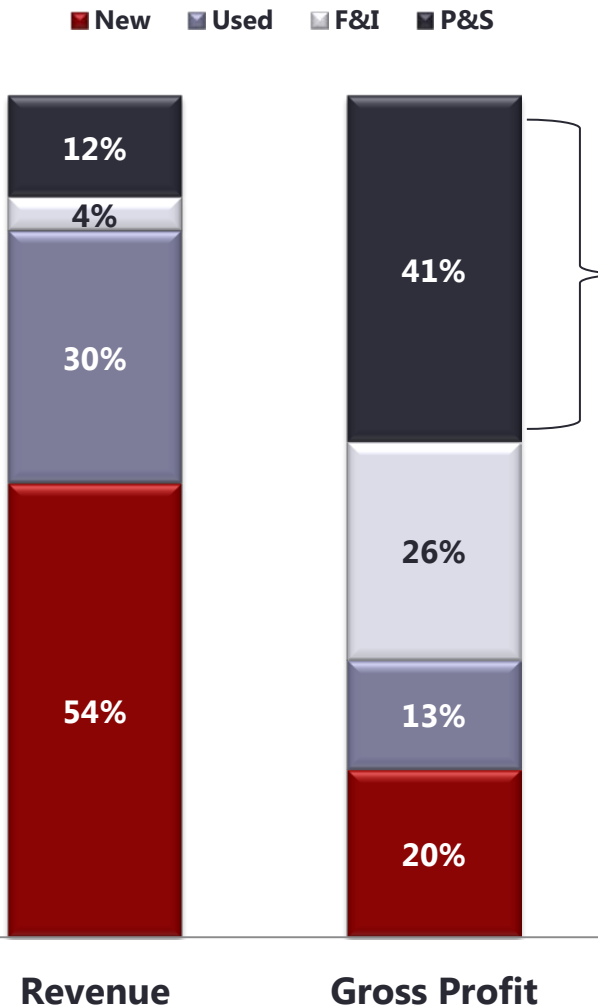
- ▶ The CFPB's intent is to monitor discrimination practices not set pricing—the **CFPB agrees that dealers should be compensated for processing financing**
- ▶ Any impact is **limited to financing**—dealer markups represent 1/3 or less of F&I income
- ▶ The expectation is that lenders will be forced to move from dealer reserves (interest rate markups) to flat fees
- ▶ Certain lenders including BMO Harris Bank in Chicago have moved to flat fees (3% of finance amount) with no change of consequence to dealer economics
- ▶ Dealer economics are unlikely to change as they will continue to choose which lenders get the financing business



"Spread and yield is like a balloon in our mind, you can push in one place and it will expand in another place" - Craig Monaghan CEO Asbury Automotive



Parts & Service (The Real Profit Driver)

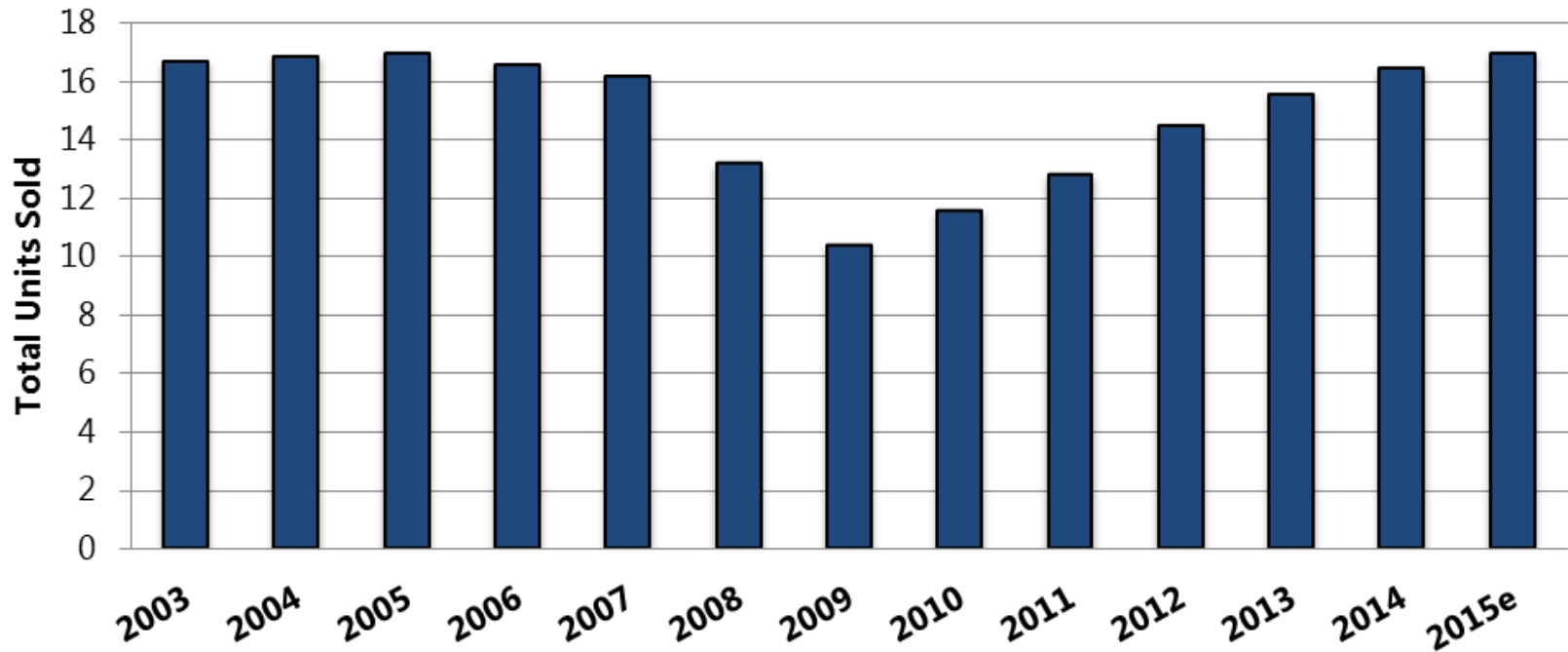


- ▶ Gross margins run at 52% (half is service at 70-80% margin, half is parts at 35% margin)
- ▶ Trends in manufacture-paid maintenance have improved economics for dealers—since service is free to customers, the dealer retains the entire service stream
- ▶ Customers may look outside hometown for a new car purchase, but they are a captive customer for car servicing
- ▶ Price & Servicing is driven by the servicing base (0-5 year fleet)



Near-Term Catalysts: SAAR Rebound

U.S. Light Vehicle Sales (SAAR)

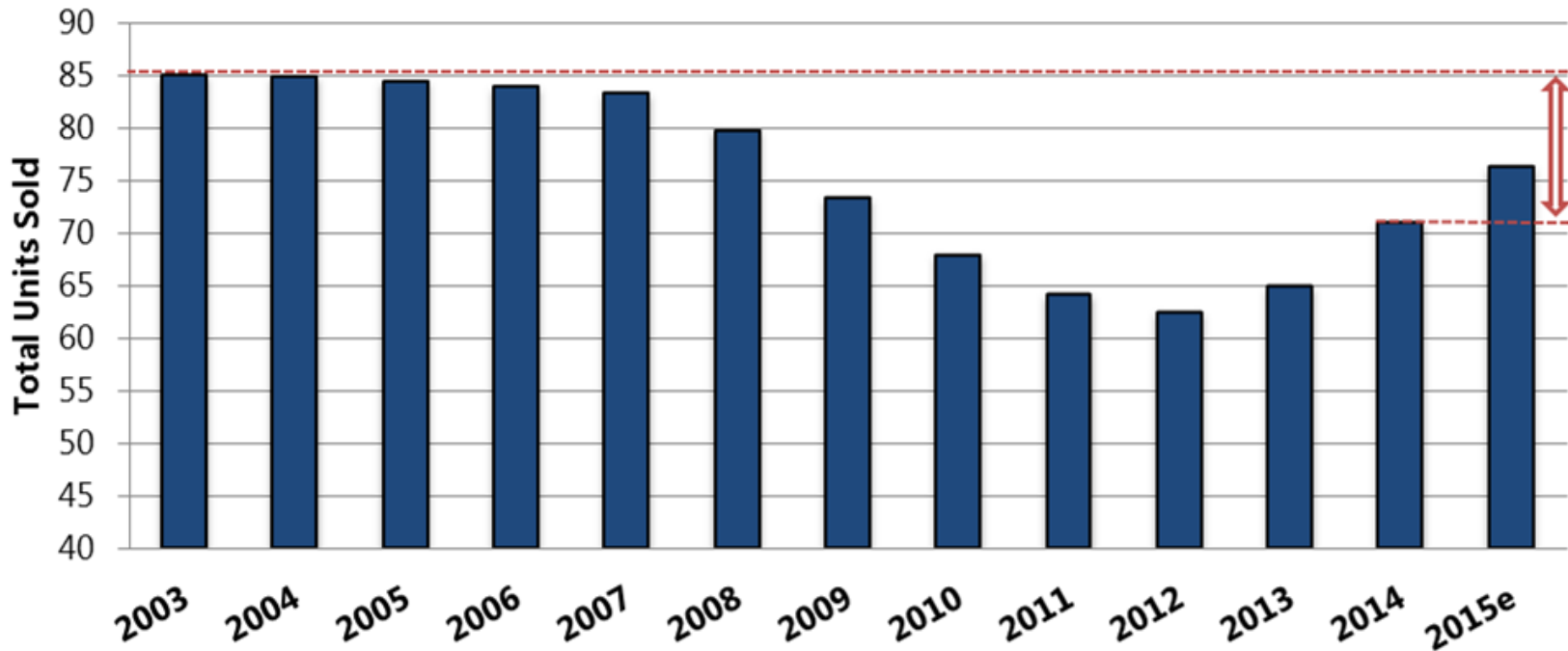


US auto sales have now fully recovered from the last financial crisis



Auto Recovery Tailwind

SAAR- Five Year Rolling



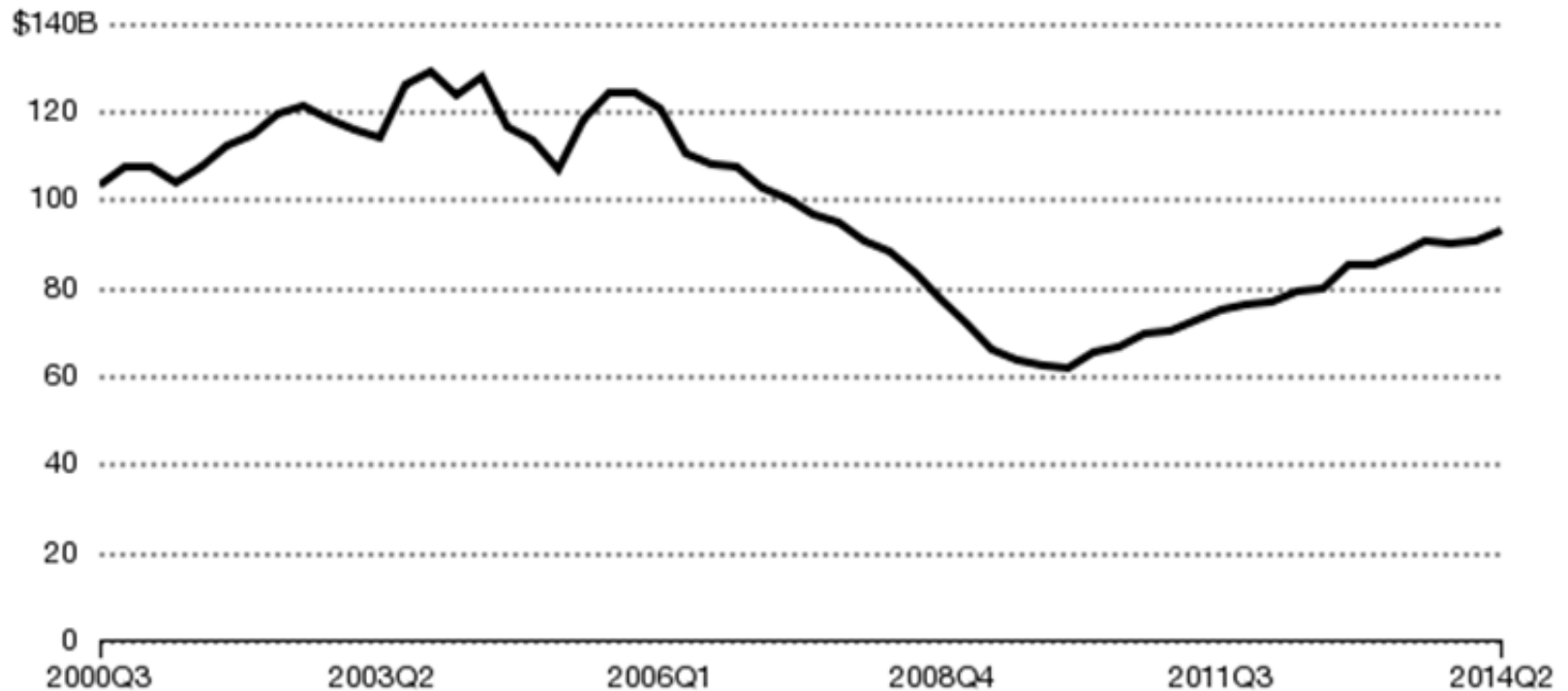
Parts & service sales base of 0-5 year old vehicles is still more than 15% below its pre-2008 average, providing a multi-year tailwind for the business



Auto Lending—Is there a Bubble?

Auto Lending Still Below Normal Levels

Auto loan originations, adjusted for inflation



SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Four quarter moving average



Auto Lending—Is there a Bubble?

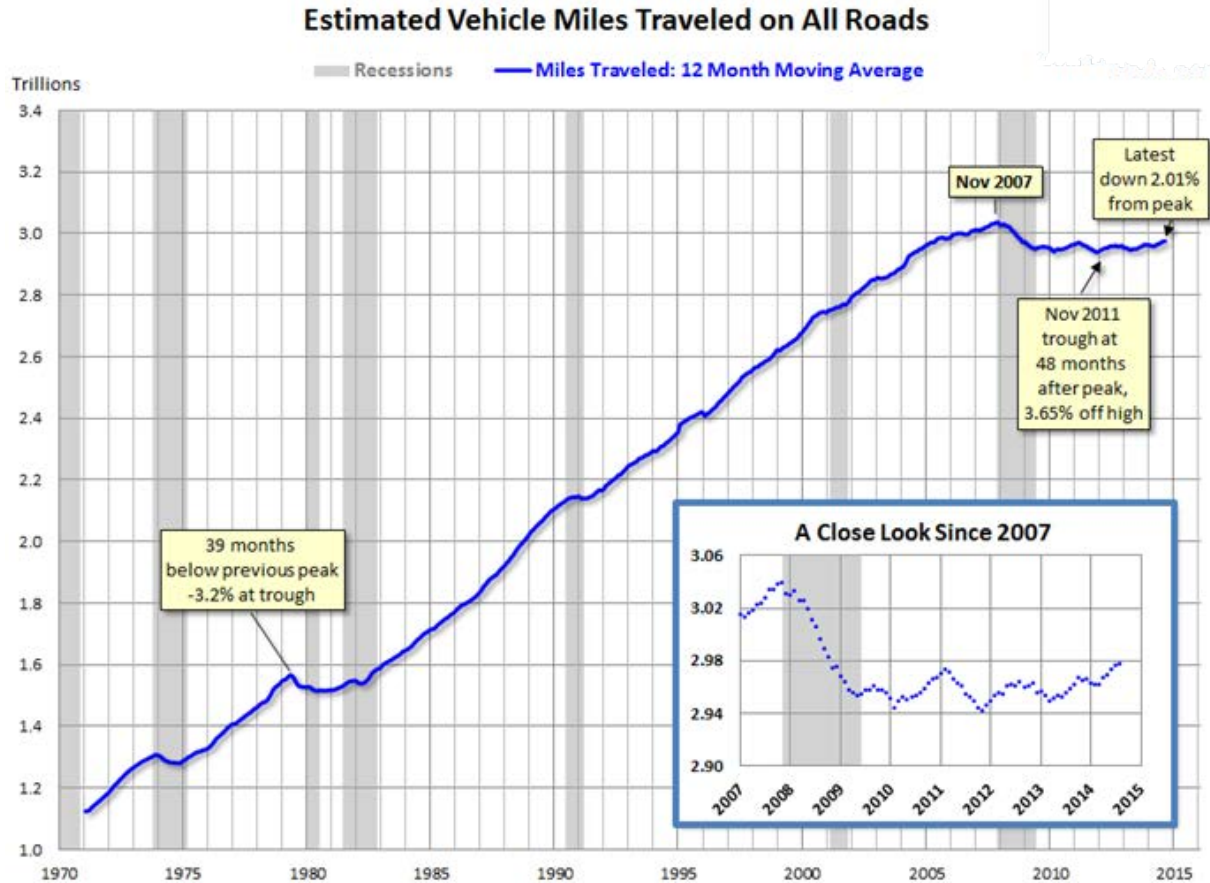
Subprime Auto Lending Is Well Below Normal Levels

Auto loans originated to borrowers with a credit score below 620



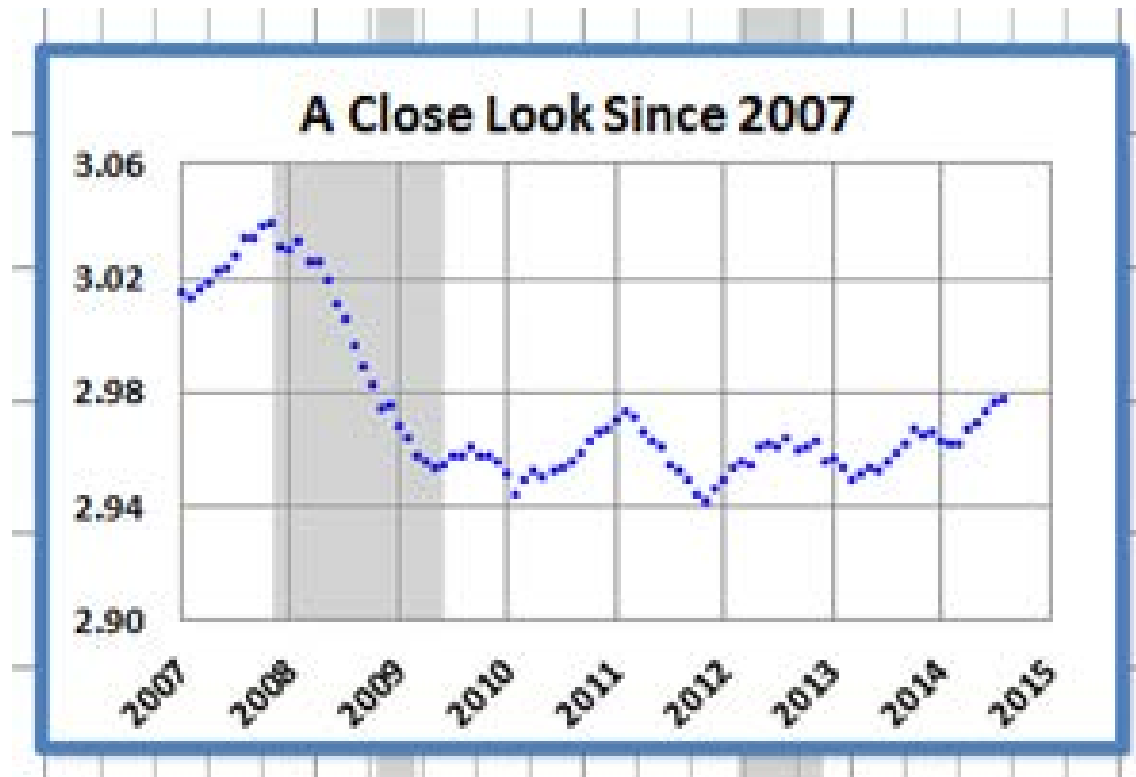
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Normalized SAAR



Total vehicles miles traveled remains remarkably steady and suggests a replacement rate similar to the early 2000's

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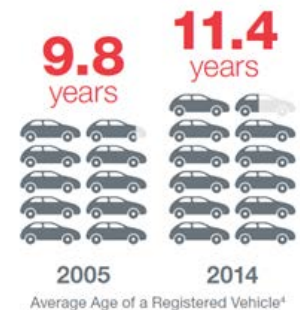


Normalized SAAR

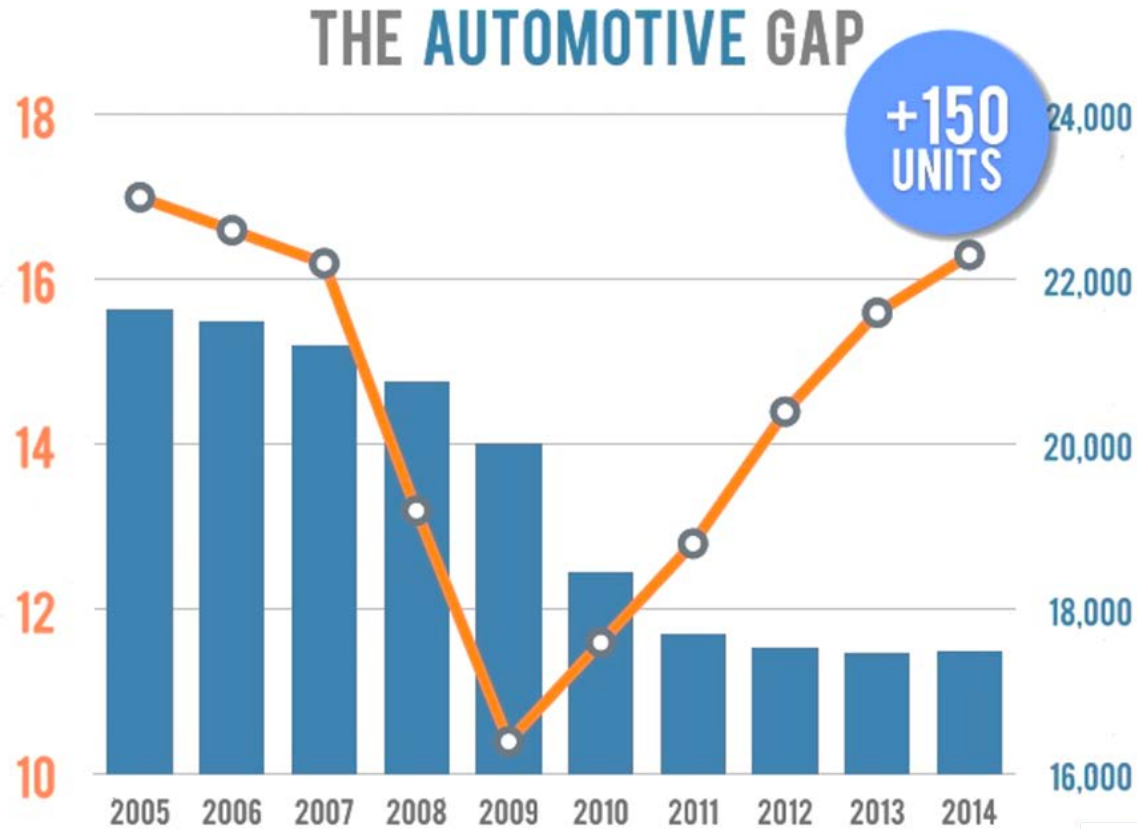
Replacement SAAR

Annual miles driven (in millions)	3,000,000 (3 trillion)
Average vehicle scrap mileage	180,000 (includes totalled vehicles)
Implied average life	14.4 years
Normalized replacement demand	16.7 million cars

Current fleet size	250 million cars
Mileage consumption	12,500 yearly miles per car
Average fleet age	11.4 years



The Automotive Gap



Then (2008)		Now (2015)	
Total Dealerships	20,000+	Total Dealerships	16,400
New Vehicle Sales	16,000,000	New Vehicle Sales	16,000,000
Units Per Dealer	800	Units Per Dealer	976



GPI Acquisition Strategy

- ▶ Over the past five years, GPI has purchased 89 franchises with expected annual revenues of \$3.6 billion
- ▶ Purchase dealerships at 15-20% of revenues (excluding real estate and floorplan liabilities)
- ▶ Increase operating efficiency in areas such as used vehicle sourcing, advertising, purchasing, data processing, personnel utilization, and cost of floorplan financing
- ▶ Improving pre-tax margins to 2.5% results in an unlevered return of 10%
- ▶ Target 15% returns on acquisitions



Less than 10% of US dealerships are held by publicly traded companies, leaving a huge opportunity for dealership consolidation



Comparables

Comparables

Company Name	Enterprise			Total	
	Value To EBITDA	EBITDA Margin (3-Year Average)	EBITDA Growth	Price/ Earnings	Debt to EBITDA
Group 1 Automotive	7.9	3.7%	22.5%	11.5	6.2
AutoNation	9.9	4.7%	11.1%	17.8	5.6
Carmax	10.0	5.1%	19.9%	26.2	8.6
Asbury Automotive Group	10.6	4.7%	17.7%	18.0	5.0
Pensky Automotive Group	10.6	3.3%	16.7%	15.1	7.1
Sonic Automotive	6.9	3.4%	1.3%	13.3	6.8



Valuation

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenue	\$ 7,476,100	\$ 8,918,581	\$ 9,937,889	\$ 10,387,363	\$ 10,857,889	\$ 11,267,050
Cost of Sales	\$ 6,358,848	\$ 7,626,035	\$ 8,489,951	\$ 8,871,099	\$ 9,271,204	\$ 9,619,675
Gross Margin	\$ 1,117,252	\$ 1,292,546	\$ 1,447,938	\$ 1,516,265	\$ 1,586,685	\$ 1,647,375
	14.94%	14.49%	14.57%	14.60%	14.61%	14.62%
Same Store Sales Growth	13.7%	6.2%	5.6%	4.5%	4.5%	3.8%
Total Expenses	879,980	1,012,752	1,104,308	1,167,524	1,221,747	1,268,479
Tax %	25.5%	27.8%	23.6%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
EPS	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.87	\$ 7.05	\$ 7.48	\$ 7.85
(+) Improved of Brazilian Ops				0.05	0.25	0.50
(+) Addt. Acquisition Accetion				0.42	0.84	1.26
PF Cash EPS				\$ 7.52	\$ 8.57	\$ 9.61
P/E Multiple				15.0x	15.0x	15.0x
Value Per Share				\$ 112.86	\$ 128.61	\$ 144.20
(+) Cumulative Dividend				0.60	1.40	2.20
Adj. Value Per Share				\$ 113.46	\$ 130.01	\$ 146.40
% Premium to Current				37%	58%	77%

Group 1 trades at 12x earnings, a substantial discount to the current market multiple



Conclusion



Competition for Existing Units	Local Monopoly
Barriers to Entry	High
Maintenance CAPEX	.2% of Revenue
Returns on Capital	High

Group 1 is a high quality business selling at a significant discount to intrinsic value



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