

## SECTOR GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY

## How to separate winners and losers

Australian portfolios would get a significant boost from tech giants that actually make a profit

n investor who purchased the S&P500 Total Return index in April of 2012 would have generated a return of 147% from the index with an additional boost of 44% from the 30% decline in the Australian dollar.

Few investors were that successful because they are often less confident with international companies than those in their own backyard. That is, of course, why an Australian-managed global fund can help find companies with large addressable markets and long growth runways. Think technology.

If you aren't willing to employ a fund manager, however, then you'll need to conduct some serious due diligence.

Start by separating companies that dominate markets, generate large profits and trade at reasonable prices from those that are profitless. It might surprise you that



Apple trades on a one-year forward price earnings (PE) of just 15.7, Google's owner, Alphabet, is on a one-year forward PE of 21 while Facebook is on just 19.

Not all US tech titans are profitable, however, and many of the ones that aren't

Pacebook

In the second quarter.

Facebook reported reve-

nue growth of 28% year

giant, profitable business

in Australia with that kind

of growth! Strong growth

of 33% in the number of

ad impressions served in

the second quarter drove

the impressive result.

on year. Try finding a

## Nasdag: FB

Price \$US184 52wk 🔺 \$US209 52wk ▼ \$US123 Mkt cap \$US524bn Dividend -Dividend yield -PE ratio 19

**BUY** 

Management has pointed to incremental opportunities to grow Feed impressions, but it noted that most of the ad impression growth in the future will be driven by Stories ad formats. Having reached a \$US5 billion settlement with the US Federal Trade Commission, a material overhang has been removed.





are frighteningly expensive too. Profitless prosperity can't last forever.

Roger Montgomery is the founder and CIO at the Montgomery Fund. For his book, Value.able, see rogermontgomery.com.

**NYSE: UBER** 

52wk 🔺 \$US47

52wk ▼ \$US33

Dividend yield -

Mkt cap \$US60bn

Price \$US35

Dividend -

PE ratio -

**SELL** 

**3** Uber Technologies

\$US5.9billion loss in the

latest quarter, including

\$US3 billion of one-offs

associated with its float.

extends the 10-year run

of losses. Uber has raised

The underlving loss

Uber generated a

## **1** Alphabet

Alphabet, Google's owner, recently surprised the market with a quick reversal from its prior quarter's "deceleration", with revenue up about 20% year on year, beating consensus forecasts. EBIT was up 13%. Importantly, Google Cloud is now a significant business with



**BUY** 

a \$US8 billion (\$12 billion) run rate that has doubled in 18 months. An increased focus on Google Cloud raises the potential for further separate disclosures. When Amazon did this with Amazon Web Services (AWS), the value of the business delighted the market.

and I maintain the view that the company's service is only popular because it is underpriced. The losses are proof that prices are not high enough, but raising them will drive customers away. Moving to driverless cars is a long way off and would disenfranchise the drivers who are Uber's source of revenue.

over \$US24 billion from investors over a decade to achieve 2% penetration

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