## The Gap Inc. (GPS)

Updated September 29 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$ by Felix Martinez
Key Metrics

| Current Price: | $\$ 17$ | 5 Year CAGR Estimate: | $9.5 \%$ | Volatility Percentile: | $88.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Fair Value Price: | $\$ 19$ | 5 Year Growth Estimate: | $3.0 \%$ | Momentum Percentile: | $5.3 \%$ |
| \% Fair Value: | $91 \%$ | 5 Year Valuation Multiple Estimate: | $2.1 \%$ | Growth Percentile: | $17.6 \%$ |
| Dividend Yield: | $5.7 \%$ | 5 Year Price Target | $\$ 22$ | Valuation Percentile: | $77.1 \%$ |
| Dividend Risk Score: | D | Retirement Suitability Score: | B | Total Return Percentile: $64.5 \%$ |  |

## Overview \& Current Events

The Gap Inc. is an American clothing and accessories retailer with a presence worldwide. The company was founded in 1982 by Nick Taylor, Donald Fisher, and Doris F. Fisher, and is headquartered in San Francisco, California. The company has a market capitalization of $\$ 6.46$ billion. The Gap operates 6 lines of business: Gap, Banana Republic, Old Navy, Intermix, Hill City, and Athleta. The Gap Inc. has increased its dividend payout since 1989 and has a 5-year dividend growth rate of $13.88 \%$.

On February 28, 2019, the company announced that they will create two independent publicly traded companies. One will be called Old Navy which will only include the Old Navy brand. The other company has yet to be named and for now, is being called "NewCo". NewCo will include brands GAP, Banana Republic, Athleta, Intermix, and Hill City.

On August 22, The Gap Inc. released its 2nd quarter results. Net sales for 2 Q 19 were $\$ 4.0$ billion, a decrease of $2 \%$ compared to 2Q18. A big negative impact of $\$ 22$ million in net sales was due to foreign currencies into U.S. dollars. Gross profit also saw a decrease of $4 \%$ compared to last year. Net Income came in at $\$ 168$ million vs $\$ 297$ million 2Q18. This represents a $-43 \%$ decrease for the quarter compared to last year. Overall Net Income is down $-14 \%$ for 1 H 19 vs 1 H 18.
GPS continues to expect comparable sales for the fiscal year 2019 to be down low single digits. They continue to expect to repurchase approximately $\$ 50$ million per quarter through the end of the fiscal year 2019.
The company affirmed its fiscal year 2019 adjusted diluted earnings per share guidance range of $\$ 2.05$ to $\$ 2.15$. Thus, we will use $\$ 2.10$ for our calculations and expected returns.

## Growth on a Per-Share Basis

| Year | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EPS | \$1.58 | \$1.88 | \$1.56 | \$2.33 | \$2.74 | \$2.83 | \$2.23 | \$2.. 02 | \$2.13 | \$2.59 | \$2.10 | \$2.43 |
| DPS | \$0.34 | \$0.40 | \$0.45 | \$0.49 | \$0.63 | \$0.86 | \$0.91 | \$0.92 | \$0.92 | \$0.97 | \$0.97 | \$1.07 |
| Shares | 676.0 | 588.0 | 485.0 | 463.0 | 446.0 | 421.0 | 397.0 | 399.0 | 389.0 | 378.0 | 370.0 | 355.0 |

The Gap has been experiencing operating margin compression over the past 10 years. Operating margins ranged between $9.9 \%$ and $13.4 \%$ during the period from 2009 to 2014 . The subsequent 4 years saw operating margins decrease to a range of $7.7 \%$ and $9.6 \%$. Second-quarter 2019 gross profit margin was $38.9 \%$, a decrease of 90 basis points. While the adjusted operating profit margin declined to $7.0 \%$ from $8.3 \%$. As a result of rising operating costs through the store closures and initiatives to revitalize the portfolio of brands, operating costs will increase, resulting in lowered profit expectations. We, therefore, believe that diluted earnings per share will decline over the next 3 years until the store closures and cost optimization initiatives are completed. Management has announced plans to repurchase $\$ 200$ million shares in the fiscal year 2019 which is reflected in the 7.8 million shares reduction estimated from 378 million shares outstanding in the fiscal year 2018. Despite the near-term decline in earnings, we expect the company to continue paying stable annual dividends of $\$ 0.97$ while increasing the payout ratio to $46 \%$ in 2019 . The above analysis is for the combined company, and does not account for the upcoming spin-off.

## The Gap Inc. (GPS)

## Updated September 29 th, 2019 by Felix Martinez <br> Valuation Analysis

| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | Now |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. P/E |  | 11 | 12.4 | 13 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 12 | 12.4 | 11.3 | $\mathbf{8 . 1}$ |
| Avg. YId. | $1.9 \%$ | $1.9 \%$ | $2.3 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 . 7 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{9 . 9} \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Management did not anticipate the weak performance in the first quarter and that worried investors. The 2019 P/E of 8.1x fully reflects an extended period of slow growth and operational headwinds. We expect the effects of revitalizing the brands and optimization of store operating profits to commence after the completion of store closures in the fiscal year 2020. Hence the 5 -year growth estimate of $3 \%$ assumes that The Gap Inc. recovers over the next 5 years to 2018 fiscal year performance (approximately $\$ 1$ billion in net earnings). Taking into consideration expectations of a marginal earnings decline in the near term and subsequent growth thereafter, we assume a fair $2024 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{E}$ of 9.0 x instead of the historical average PE of $12.8 x$. The potential Old Navy spin-off has not been factored into this valuation.

## Safety, Quality, Competitive Advantage, \& Recession Resiliency

| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Payout | $22 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 6 \%}$ |

The Gap Inc. manages a portfolio of brands and has the cash flow to acquire new brands to bolster its business or engage in aggressive share repurchases. Inorganic growth through acquisitions may represent upside to investors. The Gap is also able to capitalize on weaknesses in the retail industry by buying distressed brands and assets. An example would be the purchase of high-end children's clothing line Janie and Jack from a bankrupt retailer, Gymboree for \$35 million.

The company's balance sheet is also stable with a debt/equity ratio of 0.35 for 2019 thus far, declining from a high of 0.51 in the fiscal year 2016. During the last financial crisis, the company displayed resiliency in its business as it reported net income of $\$ 967$ million in 2008 and $\$ 1,102$ million in 2009 while maintaining its dividend during those years.

## Final Thoughts \& Recommendation

We rate The Gap Inc. a borderline buy, with an expected annual total return of $9.5 \%$ and a 5 -year share price target of $\$ 22$. The company is undergoing a transformation in which costs will be incurred to restructure the business and grow through organic initiatives or inorganic acquisitions. Hence, we estimate $3 \%$ EPS growth annually over the next 5 years but a small $2.1 \%$ annualized improvement in the P/E from 8.1 to 9.0 in 2024.

## Total Return Breakdown by Year



# The Gap Inc. (GPS) 

Updated September 29th, 2019 by Felix Martinez
Income Statement Metrics

| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | $\mathbf{1 4 , 1 9 7}$ | 14,664 | 14,549 | 15,651 | 16,148 | 16,435 | 15,797 | 15,516 | 15,855 | $\mathbf{1 6 , 5 8 0}$ |
| Gross Profit | 5,724 | 5,889 | 5,274 | 6,171 | 6,293 | 6,289 | 5,720 | 5,640 | 6,066 | 6,322 |
| Gross Margin | $40.3 \%$ | $40.2 \%$ | $36.2 \%$ | $39.4 \%$ | $39.0 \%$ | $38.3 \%$ | $36.2 \%$ | $36.3 \%$ | $38.3 \%$ | $38.1 \%$ |
| SG\&A Exp. | 3,336 | 3,359 | 3,330 | 3,746 | 3,674 | 3,706 | 3,669 | 3,918 | 4,088 | 4,443 |
| D\&A Exp. | 573 | 562 | 506 | 483 | 470 | 500 | 527 | 531 | 499 | 517 |
| Operating Profit | 1,815 | 1,968 | 1,438 | 1,942 | 2,149 | 2,083 | 1,524 | 1,191 | 1,479 | 1,362 |
| Op. Margin | $12.8 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ | $9.9 \%$ | $12.4 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $12.7 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $9.3 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |
| Net Profit | 1,102 | 1,204 | 833 | 1,135 | 1,280 | 1,262 | 920 | 676 | 848 | 1.003 |
| Net Margin | $7.8 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ | $7.3 \%$ | $7.9 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ |
| Free Cash Flow | 1,594 | 1,187 | 815 | 1,277 | 1,035 | 1,415 | 868 | 1,195 | 715 | 676 |
| Income Tax | 714 | 778 | 536 | 726 | 813 | 751 | 551 | 448 | 576 | 319 |

Balance Sheet Metrics

| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Assets | $\mathbf{7 , 9 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 0 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 4 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 4 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 8 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 6 9 0}$ | 7,473 | 7,610 | $\mathbf{7 , 9 8 9}$ | 8,048 |
| Cash \& Equivalents | 2,348 | 1,568 | 1,885 | 1,460 | 1,510 | 1,515 | 1,370 | 1,783 | 1,783 | 1,081 |
| Acc. Receivable | 614 | 654 | 809 | 864 | 992 | 913 | 742 | 702 | 788 | 751 |
| Inventories | 1,477 | 1,620 | 1,615 | 1,758 | 1,928 | 1,889 | 1,873 | 1,830 | 1,997 | 2,131 |
| Goodwill \& Int. | 153 | 153 | 153 | 276 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 204 | 204 | 201 |
| Total Liabilities | 3,094 | 2,985 | 4,667 | 4,576 | 4,787 | 4,707 | 4,928 | 4,706 | 4,845 | 4,496 |
| Accounts Payable | 1,027 | 1,049 | 1,066 | 1,144 | 1,242 | 1,173 | 1,112 | 1,243 | 1,181 | 1,126 |
| Long-Term Debt | 0 | 0 | 1,606 | 1,246 | 1,369 | 1,332 | 1,310 | 1,248 | 1,249 | 1,249 |
| Total Equity | 4,891 | 4,080 | 2,755 | 2,894 | 3,062 | 2,983 | 2,545 | 2,904 | 3,144 | 3,553 |
| D/E Ratio | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 |

Profitability \& Per Share Metrics

| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Return on Assets | $\mathbf{1 4 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 7 \%}$ | $16.2 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ | $10.9 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ |
| Return on Equity | $24.6 \%$ | $26.8 \%$ | $24.4 \%$ | $40.2 \%$ | $43.0 \%$ | $41.8 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $24.8 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | $30.0 \%$ |
| ROIC | $24.6 \%$ | $26.8 \%$ | $19.7 \%$ | $26.7 \%$ | $29.9 \%$ | $28.9 \%$ | $22.5 \%$ | $16.9 \%$ | $19.8 \%$ | $21.8 \%$ |
| Shares Out. | 699 | 641 | 533 | 488 | 467 | 440 | 413 | 400 | 396 | 388 |
| Revenue/Share (\$) | 20.31 | 22.88 | 27.30 | 32.07 | 34.58 | 37.35 | 38.25 | 38.79 | 40.04 | 42.73 |
| FCF/Share (\$) | 2.28 | 1.85 | 1.53 | 2.62 | 2.22 | 3.22 | 2.10 | 2.99 | 1.81 | 1.74 |

Note: All figures in millions of U.S. Dollars unless per share or indicated otherwise. 2018 refers to fiscal year period ending February 2, 2019.

## Disclaimer

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     to the contrary should be made. There is a risk of loss from an investment in marketable securities. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

