



# Toyota Motor Corporation (TM)

Updated August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020 by Jonathan Weber

## Key Metrics

|                             |       |                                            |       |                                  |        |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|
| <b>Current Price:</b>       | \$134 | <b>5 Year CAGR Estimate:</b>               | -1.5% | <b>Market Cap:</b>               | \$189B |
| <b>Fair Value Price:</b>    | \$102 | <b>5 Year Growth Estimate:</b>             | 4.0%  | <b>Ex-Dividend Date:</b>         | -      |
| <b>% Fair Value:</b>        | 131%  | <b>5 Year Valuation Multiple Estimate:</b> | -5.3% | <b>Dividend Payment Date:</b>    | -      |
| <b>Dividend Yield:</b>      | 0.0%  | <b>5 Year Price Target</b>                 | \$124 | <b>Years Of Dividend Growth:</b> | -      |
| <b>Dividend Risk Score:</b> | C     | <b>Retirement Suitability Score:</b>       | F     | <b>Last Dividend Increase:</b>   | -      |

## Overview & Current Events

Toyota Motor Corporation is a multinational automotive conglomerate and Japan's largest manufacturer of automobiles. The company was founded in 1933 and has grown to be a leader in the automotive industry, manufacturing well-known vehicles such as the Camry, Corolla, Highlander, Sienna, Yaris, Prius, and RAV4. United States investors can invest in Toyota through American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Toyota is headquartered in Toyota, Japan. All numbers in this report are in US\$ unless noted otherwise.

Toyota Motor Corporation reported its fiscal 2021 first quarter earnings results on August 6. The company generated revenues of 4.6 trillion Yen during the quarter, which equates to revenues of \$43 billion. This was 40% less than the revenues that Toyota was able to generate during the previous year's quarter, the decline was primarily caused by the impact of the coronavirus crisis on Toyota's production and sales. Toyota generated operating profits of 14 billion Yen, which is equal to \$130 million, during the quarter. This was a whopping 98% less than during the previous year's quarter. The big decline in Toyota's operating profits was due to lower revenues and headwinds from operating leverage.

Toyota's net profits were down as well, and earnings-per-share totaled \$1.14. For the current year, fiscal 2021, Toyota forecasts a large headwind from the coronavirus pandemic, as vehicle sales are seen dropping by double digits, while operating income is forecasted to drop by 80%. We believe that Toyota will recover eventually, though, which is why we calculate fair value using a mid-cycle *earnings power* figure of \$12 per share.

## Growth on a Per-Share Basis

| Year                      | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    | 2021          | 2026           |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>EPS</b>                | \$1.89 | \$2.20 | \$7.24 | \$11.77 | \$12.31 | \$12.40 | \$10.72 | \$13.87 | \$15.28 | \$16.83 | <b>\$5.20</b> | <b>\$14.60</b> |
| <b>DPS</b>                | \$1.22 | \$1.27 | \$1.99 | \$3.23  | \$3.28  | \$3.79  | \$3.77  | \$3.95  | \$4.04  | \$4.02  | <b>\$0.00</b> | <b>\$0.00</b>  |
| <b>Shares<sup>1</sup></b> | 1570   | 1580   | 1580   | 1580    | 1570    | 1520    | 1490    | 1450    | 1425    | 1425    | <b>1400</b>   | <b>1350</b>    |

Toyota Motor Corporation's earnings-per-share history is not very smooth, due to its poor performance during the financial crisis. The global economic downturn between 2007 and 2009 hurt all automobile manufacturers, even causing the bankruptcy of General Motors. Since fiscal 2014, when Toyota's earnings stabilized, the company has grown its earnings-per-share at 4.2% per year. Currency rates can impact Toyota's results when its results are converted to US\$, as Toyota generates a large amount of its earnings in Japan and other overseas markets.

While Toyota was an early mover in the hybrid vehicle market thanks to the introduction of the Toyota Prius in 1997, the company has yet to introduce a range of fully electric vehicle, outside of the all-electric Prius, that has gained widespread consumer popularity. We believe Toyota's reputation gives it the capability to capture meaningful market share once it introduces a range of fully electric vehicles. Toyota's strong operating efficiency, which is centered around a focus on lean operations and fast throughput, allows for above-average margins relative to most of the company's peers. This, coupled with new cost-saving initiatives that aim to reduce the automobile company's fixed costs, will be another positive for Toyota's earnings growth. As a cyclical automobile company, Toyota will suffer substantially from the coronavirus-induced recession in the near term, though, although we see a meaningful recovery in the 2020s.

<sup>1</sup> In Millions

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## Valuation Analysis

| Year      | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Now  | 2026 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Avg. P/E  | ---  | 34.0 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 9.8  | 10.0 | 10.5 | 8.6  | 7.9  | 6.8  | 11.2 | 8.5  |
| Avg. Yld. | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 2.7% | 2.7% | 2.9% | 3.4% | 3.5% | 3.7% | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

Toyota has been valued at 9 to 12 times earnings since 2013, when its profits hit pre-crisis levels again. Right now, shares trade for around 11 times this year's earnings power estimate, which tries to adjust for the near-term coronavirus impact. This does not represent a low valuation compared to how Toyota's shares were valued in the past, and due to the issues in the industry, such as need for heavy electrification investments, we believe that fair value is at a lower level of 8-9 times annual net profits, which means that we see Toyota's shares as overvalued.

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

| Year   | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021 | 2026 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Payout | 64.6% | 57.7% | 27.5% | 27.4% | 26.6% | 29.4% | 35.1% | 29.9% | 28.8% | 23.9% | ---  | ---  |

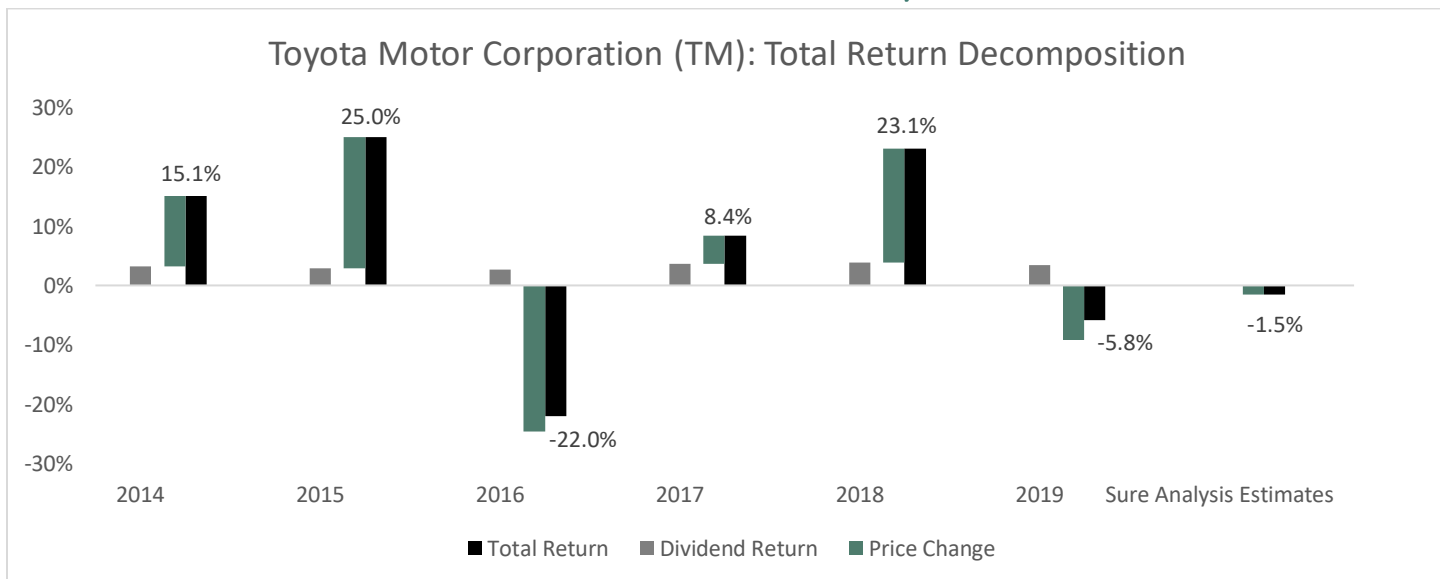
Toyota's dividend payout ratio declined substantially following the last financial crisis, when earnings started to normalize again. The company currently plans to make no dividend payments during fiscal 2021, which is not a big surprise, as its profits and cash flows will take a very large hit due to the pandemic.

Toyota was hit hard during the last financial crisis, like all of its peers. During other global downturns, such as the current pandemic crisis, the company will suffer from substantial sales declines as well. Toyota's major scale, and its operating efficiency provide competitive advantages over its peers. Its leadership role regarding hybrid vehicles has resulted in a positive reputation, on which Toyota could capitalize with electric vehicles in the future.

## Final Thoughts & Recommendation

Toyota is, by vehicle sales, profits, and market capitalization, a leading automobile producer. Its results in fiscal 2020 were quite strong. Toyota is famous for its operating efficiency, and has produced relatively solid earnings growth during the last couple of years. Fiscal 2021 will be a big down year for the company, however, and shares currently look overvalued. Since forecasted total returns are not attractive from the current price, we rate Toyota a sell.

## Total Return Breakdown by Year



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## Income Statement Metrics

| Year             | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Revenue (\$B)    | 220593 | 235451 | 266985 | 256514 | 249047 | 236695 | 255194 | 265163 | 272639 | 275380 |
| Gross Profit     | 27622  | 27811  | 41422  | 48831  | 49315  | 48314  | 44967  | 49553  | 49105  | 49755  |
| Gross Margin     | 12.5%  | 11.8%  | 15.5%  | 19.0%  | 19.8%  | 20.4%  | 17.6%  | 18.7%  | 18.0%  | 18.1%  |
| SG&A Exp.        | 22184  | 23306  | 25439  | 25946  | 24162  | 24531  | 26525  | 27893  | 26847  | 27278  |
| D&A Exp.         | 13653  | 13529  | 13372  | 12489  | 12885  | 13549  | 14897  | 15650  | 16167  | 14771  |
| Operating Profit | 5439   | 4506   | 15983  | 22885  | 25153  | 23783  | 18442  | 21660  | 22258  | 22476  |
| Op. Margin       | 2.5%   | 1.9%   | 6.0%   | 8.9%   | 10.1%  | 10.0%  | 7.2%   | 8.2%   | 8.2%   | 8.2%   |
| Net Profit       | 4741   | 3593   | 11643  | 18202  | 19874  | 19273  | 16932  | 22509  | 16984  | 19103  |
| Net Margin       | 2.1%   | 1.5%   | 4.4%   | 7.1%   | 8.0%   | 8.1%   | 6.6%   | 8.5%   | 6.2%   | 6.9%   |
| Free Cash Flow   | 3865   | (1009) | 5774   | 9658   | 3001   | 3347   | 250    | 5636   | 250    | (41)   |
| Income Tax       | 3633   | 3323   | 6676   | 7666   | 8170   | 7319   | 5816   | 4552   | 5953   | 6288   |

## Balance Sheet Metrics

| Year               | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Assets (\$B) | 358414 | 372409 | 376833 | 402648 | 397637 | 421963 | 436022 | 473401 | 468419 | 487452 |
| Cash & Equivalents | 25010  | 20402  | 18248  | 19834  | 19033  | 26152  | 26788  | 28722  | 32240  | 38775  |
| Acc. Receivable    | 67143  | 74294  | 75289  | 74482  | 69801  | 70400  | 74348  | 80624  | 81356  | 80585  |
| Inventories        | 15677  | 19711  | 18222  | 18411  | 17808  | 18341  | 21364  | 23899  | 23958  | 22530  |
| Total Liab. (\$B)  | 227156 | 237952 | 241185 | 254765 | 250617 | 265301 | 273392 | 290563 | 287434 | 295566 |
| Accounts Payable   | 18067  | 27247  | 22448  | 21506  | 20083  | 21260  | 22954  | 24340  | 23864  | 22523  |
| LT Debt (\$B)      | 149061 | 145867 | 150080 | 158653 | 158105 | 162754 | 171329 | 182061 | 181734 | 190177 |
| Total Equity (\$B) | 124195 | 128186 | 129012 | 140597 | 139862 | 148997 | 156652 | 176306 | 174501 | 185621 |
| D/E Ratio          | 1.20   | 1.14   | 1.16   | 1.13   | 1.13   | 1.09   | 1.09   | 1.03   | 1.04   | 1.02   |

## Profitability & Per Share Metrics

| Year             | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Return on Assets | 1.4%   | 1.0%   | 3.1%   | 4.7%   | 5.0%   | 4.7%   | 3.9%   | 5.0%   | 3.6%   | 4.0%   |
| Return on Equity | 4.0%   | 2.8%   | 9.1%   | 13.5%  | 14.2%  | 13.3%  | 11.1%  | 13.5%  | 9.7%   | 10.6%  |
| ROIC             | 1.8%   | 1.3%   | 4.1%   | 6.1%   | 6.5%   | 6.2%   | 5.2%   | 6.4%   | 4.7%   | 5.1%   |
| Shares Out.      | 1570   | 1580   | 1580   | 1580   | 1570   | 1520   | 1490   | 1450   | 1425   | 1425   |
| Revenue/Share    | 140.69 | 149.80 | 168.60 | 161.79 | 157.60 | 150.52 | 167.02 | 177.08 | 186.82 | 193.52 |
| FCF/Share        | 2.47   | (0.64) | 3.65   | 6.09   | 1.90   | 2.13   | 0.16   | 3.76   | 0.17   | (0.03) |

Note: All figures in millions of U.S. Dollars unless per share or indicated otherwise.

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