## ERIK PENSER BANK

## Björn Borg

Strong on many fronts

## The online journey continues

Björn Borg reported revenues in Q1 of SEK 185 million (SEK 172 million), which exceeded our estimate of SEK 165 million. Online growth continues to impress, with expansion in own online sales of $40 \% \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$. E-tailer sales grew strongly during the first quarter, while store sales fell $11 \% \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$. Total operating expenses were SEK 87 million against our estimate of SEK 92 million.

## Multiple signs of strength

The EBIT margin of $12 \%$ for a first quarter was the strongest in the past six years. The gross margin was $53.3 \%$ but is charged with write-downs related to inventories. Adjusted for these, the gross margin was stronger and is being driven by a more favourable sales mix, with online making up an increasing share of sales.

## Still big upside

We still believe that Björn Borg should be valued at a discount of $40 \%$ against sector peers with a brand. A $40 \%$ discount on multiples for 2022e gives EV/EBIT of about 12x. This generates a fair value of SEK 34-36 (SEK 33-35). We continue to see medium risk.


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## Overview

## Strong on many fronts

## Investment Case


#### Abstract

Björn Borg's transition from an underwear company into a sportswear brand has been hampered by the pandemic and shutdowns in the company's core markets during the first half of 2020. In the long term, however, the health and fitness trend will continue to drive the company's growth. Despite its strong brand, Björn Borg is today valued on a par with or lower than other clothing retailers. We believe a brand valuation is more relevant. Given the company's lower profitability and regional focus exclusively on northern Europe, a discount is justified against other brand companies, although the current discount is unjustifiably high.


## Company Profile

Björn Borg is a Swedish fashion company that designs and sells underwear, footwear, sportswear and other products under its own Björn Borg brand. The company's two largest markets are the Netherlands and Sweden, which together accounted for just over $62 \%$ of brand sales in 2020 . The underwear product area accounted for the majority of sales in 2020 , at $56 \%$, while sports apparel accounted for some $13 \%$. Own ecommerce and sales via external e-tailers made up $46 \%$ of sales in Q1 2021. Björn Borg updated its financial targets in 2019. The new targets are annual sales growth of $5 \%$, an annual operating margin of $10 \%$, an annual dividend of at least $50 \%$ of net profit after tax, and an equity/assets ratio not less than $35 \%$.

## Valuation approach

We value Björn Borg using a multiple approach compared with companies that have the same sector exposure and growth potential. Björn Borg is valued at a discount to the sector, and in our judgement this discount is not fully justified. Björn Borg is traded at EV/EBIT 11x for 2021e and 8 x for 2022e, which is closer to a retailer without the pricing freedom of a brand. Our comparison group of retailers trades at EV/EBIT 14 x for 2021e, while brand companies are traded at EV/EBIT 26x for 2021e and 21x for 2022e.
We believe Björn Borg is positioned to continue to grow its online business. We also note that the company has a strong brand in several segments and we find it has the potential to improve the discount level of its products. A discount of $40 \%$ against sector companies with their own brand gives a multiple of just under $16 x$ EBIT. We see a fair value of SEK 34-36 at medium risk. The valuation is supported by our DCF model, which indicates a fair value of SEK 33 per share. The DCF model applies a WACC of $11 \%$, growth beyond the forecast period of $1.5 \%$, and an operating margin in line with Björn Borg's target of $10 \%$.

## Target Price

34-36 SEK


| Shareholder data |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Shareholder | Votes | Shares |
| Martin Bjäringer | $9,9 \%$ | $9,9 \%$ |
| Mats Nilsson | $6,5 \%$ | $6,5 \%$ |
| Avanza Pension | $5,0 \%$ | $5,0 \%$ |
| Nordnet | $4,5 \%$ | $4,5 \%$ |
| Other | $74 \%$ | $74 \%$ |
| Chairman |  | Heiner Olbrich |
| CEO |  | Henrik Bunge |
| CFO |  | Jens Nyström |
| Contact | www.corporate.bjornborg.com |  |
| Website |  |  |





Björn Borg continues to deliver strong online growth. The organic growth of $14 \%$ should be compared to Q1 2020, when the company fell back $10 \%$ organically. Own online and e-tailers are growing and accounted for $46 \%$ of sales during the quarter. However, growth is declining in the physical stores, which weakened $11 \%$ this quarter. The company has a gross margin tailwind in terms of currency, but indicates that it continues to reduce discounts, which is in line with the case we have put forward around its pricing ambitions. A favourable sales mix is benefitting the gross margin, while the company is making write-downs that have the opposite effect. Overall, the gross margin was $53.3 \%(54.1 \%)$. Operating costs fell by SEK 9 million $y / y$ and reflect the company's focus on profitability and costcutting. Operating expenses were largely in line with our estimate, but the higher sales mean that EBIT of SEK 22.4 million (SEK 7.2 million) exceeded our estimate of SEK 1 million.

## Estimate adjustments

We are upping our revenue forecast for the current year to SEK 750 million (previously SEK 730 million) but leaving our growth estimates for coming years unchanged. We are making marginal adjustments to costs for this year and upping EBIT to SEK 64 million (SEK 58 million). We apply a discount of $40 \%$ to the multiple (EV/EBIT) for brand companies for 2022e, which generates a fair value of SEK 34-36 (SEK 33-35).


|  | 2017A | 2018A | 2019A | 2020A | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 696 | 710 | 757 | 705 | 750 | 795 | 825 |
| Other operating income | 8 | 7 | 22 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Cost of goods sold | -320 | -303 | -351 | -335 | -348 | -338 | -347 |
| Gross profit | 376 | 407 | 406 | 370 | 402 | 457 | 479 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | -319 | -334 | -320 | -324 | -326 | -358 | -370 |
| Other operating costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBITDA | 65,3 | 79,9 | 108,6 | 74,5 | 103,9 | 126,6 | 135,8 |
| Depreciation/amortisation | -9,9 | -8,9 | -57,2 | -40,8 | -39,8 | -41,0 | -42,3 |
| EBIT | 55,4 | 71,0 | 51,4 | 33,7 | 64,1 | 85,6 | 93,5 |
| Extraordinary Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted EBIT | 55,4 | 71,0 | 51,4 | 33,7 | 64,1 | 85,6 | 93,5 |
| Net financial items | -4,0 | 3,0 | -2,7 | -16,1 | -2,5 | -2,7 | -2,7 |
| Profit before tax (EBT) | 51,4 | 74,0 | 48,7 | 17,6 | 61,6 | 82,9 | 90,8 |
| Income tax | -14,0 | -14,1 | -9,7 | 1,3 | -11,6 | -17,0 | -18,6 |
| Minority Interest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income | 37,4 | 59,9 | 38,9 | 18,8 | 49,9 | 65,9 | 72,2 |
| Net Income (Adjusted) | 37,4 | 59,9 | 38,9 | 18,8 | 49,9 | 65,9 | 72,2 |

Balance sheet

|  | 2017A | 2018A | 2019A | 2020A | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill | 36 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Other Intangible assets | 193 | 197 | 329 | 198 | 192 | 151 | 109 |
| Tangible fixed assets | 15 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 32 |
| Other fixed assets | 23 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Total fixed assets | 266 | 271 | 397 | 265 | 264 | 228 | 191 |
| Inventory | 110 | 140 | 128 | 123 | 135 | 143 | 149 |
| Accounts receivable | 91 | 130 | 125 | 84 | 113 | 119 | 124 |
| Other current assets | 21 | 14 | 20 | 77 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 53 | 36 | 29 | 70 | 68 | 129 | 190 |
| Total current assets | 274 | 320 | 302 | 355 | 359 | 434 | 505 |
| Total assets | 541 | 591 | 699 | 619 | 623 | 662 | 696 |
| Equity and liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity | 277 | 288 | 265 | 291 | 303 | 331 | 366 |
| Minority Interest | 0,49 | -5,86 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Total equity | 277 | 282 | 265 | 291 | 303 | 331 | 366 |
| Non-current liabilities | 125 | 150 | 150 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Provisions for pensions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred tax liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other non-current liabilities | 66 | 47 | 137 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 191 | 197 | 287 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 |
| Current liabilities | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts payable | 20 | 38 | 56 | 77 | 69 | 80 | 79 |
| Tax liability | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other current liabilities | 52,0 | 74,8 | 84,7 | 76,8 | 76,8 | 76,8 | 76,8 |
| Total current liabilities | 72 | 112 | 148 | 154 | 146 | 157 | 156 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 541 | 585 | 699 | 619 | 623 | 662 | 696 |


|  | 2017A | 2018A | 2019A | 2020A | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBITDA | 65 | 80 | 109 | 75 | 104 | 127 | 136 |
| Changes in working capital | -8 | -54 | 21 | 89 | -49 | -4 | -11 |
| Other items | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | 57 | 20 | 113 | 143 | 41 | 103 | 104 |
| Net financial expenses | -2 | -3 | -3 | -16 | -3 | -3 | -3 |
| Income taxes paid | -3 | -1 | -10 | 1 | -12 | -17 | -19 |
| Investments | 15 | -16 | -13 | -9 | -5 | -5 | -5 |
| Free Cash Flow | 73 | 4 | 100 | 134 | 36 | 98 | 99 |
| Dividends | -50 | -50 | -50 | 0 | -38 | -38 | -38 |
| Right issue/Share buyback | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acquisitions | 28 | -2 | -9 | -5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debt financing and other adjustments | -13 | -14 | -4 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash Flow | 7 | -21 | -8 | 43 | -2 | 61 | 61 |
| Adjustments for non-cash items | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net debt (Adjusted) | 90 | 114 | 262 | 128 | 130 | 70 | 9 |

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## Erik Penser Bank (publ.)

Apelbergsgatan 27 Box 740510391 STOCKHOLM
tel: +4684638000 fax: +4686788033 www.penser.se

