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\$93.00 狭窄的

标准

尽管经历了动荡和外部挑战, 阿迪达斯仍然保持着全球领先 运动服装品牌的地位



大卫·斯沃茨 • 2023 年 12 月 7 日

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经营策略及展望

我们认为阿迪达斯是运动和"运动休闲"服装领域的领导者,其无形品牌资产的护城河评级较窄。尽管自 COVID-19 爆发以来它一直受到问题困扰,但我们认为它仍然可以根据其五年"Own the Game"计划(涵盖 2021-25年)取得进展。例如,其电子商务现已覆盖近 60 个国家,预计 2022 年销售额将达 49 亿欧元(占总销售额的 22%),我们预计到 2022 年将超过

90亿欧元,占其年销售额的30%。本十年结束时。此外,我们认为该公司的新运动服装产品以及提高其在跑步和户外等关键类别中地位的计划将会取得成功。然而,由于激烈的竞争、Yeezy合作关系的终止以及其在中国的缓慢复苏,我们的预测低于阿迪达斯0wn the Game 复合平均销售增长8%-10%、平均净利润增长目标的下限。增长16%-18%,2025年毛利率和营业利润率分别为53%-55%和12%-14%。

尽管受到 Yeezy 产品线终结的影响,但我们预计阿迪达斯在北美地区将持续增长,占 2022 年销售额的 28%。尽管面临疫情和供应问题,该公司在过去几年中通过推出创新和时尚产品克服了美国实体零售的疲软局面。我们相信,它通过时尚产品和高性能运动创新赢得了北美市场份额,并且我们认为,即使最近帮助该品牌的运动休闲和复古趋势降温,这些产品也将使其能够保持份额。

尽管阿迪达斯最近在中国遇到了困难,但我们相信阿迪达斯在中国拥有巨大的机会,中国现在是仅次于美国的全球第二大运动服装市场,中国政府继续大力投资体育运动,这使得阿迪达斯受益。我们预计阿迪达斯在大中华区的销售额将从 2022 年的 32 亿欧元增至 2027 年的近 50 亿欧元。

牛市说,熊市说

公牛队

阿迪达斯的电子商务使该公司能够 更好地控制其品牌和定价。该公司增 强了数字能力并削减了批发客户。 2022 年阿迪达斯的电子商务销售额约为45亿 欧元,占总销售额的20%。

阿迪达斯对国际足球领先球队和球员的赞助使其成为世界上最引人注目的品牌之一。

阿迪达斯在中国这一增长最快的运动服装和鞋类市场的市场份额略高于10%,并将受益于中国体育运动的增长。

熊

阿迪达斯在2022年受到中国COVID-19 限制措施的影响,复苏缓慢。其他外 部威胁包括乌克兰战争和通货膨胀对 消费者需求的影响。

阿迪达斯受益于最近的运动休闲和 复古趋势。如果趋势消退,其销售额 和利润可能会受到影响。

阿迪达斯不得不提前退出与 Yeezy 的合作关系(预计 2022 年销售额将达 到约 17 亿欧元)。虽然我们相信它将 出售剩余库存,但交易的结束造成了 预期销售额和利润的巨大缺 口。

财务实力

尽管阿迪达斯最近陷入困境,但其财务状况还不错。截至 2023 年第三季度,该公司的债务总额约为 30 亿欧元,现金约为 10 亿欧元。虽然这与前几年的情况发生了逆转,前几年该公司通常以净现金状况运营,但我们认为其债务是可控的,并且减少债务是当务之急。

阿迪达斯公开宣称的净债务/EBITDA 目标比率低于 2.0。尽管其杠杆率在 2022 年底高于该水平,但我们预计其杠杆率将在 2023 年底及之后低于该水平。

除债务外,阿迪达斯还承担了重大的营销和管理费用运营费用承诺,到2022年,其总额分别为28亿欧元和75亿欧元。截至年底,阿迪达斯的经营租赁负债总额为30亿欧元。

我们预计阿迪达斯将向股东返还大量现金,但 2023 年的预期亏损已在短期内影响了这些计划。 2021年,该公司产生了24亿欧元的自由现金流/股本(占销售额的11%),回购了价值约10亿欧元的股票,并支付了约6.3亿欧元的股息。 2022年,借助出售锐步的收益,该公司回购了25亿欧元的股票,并发放了6亿欧元的股息。然而,阿迪达斯在 2023 年仅支付了每股 0.70 欧元的股息(低于 2022 年的 3.30 欧元),我们预计 2024 年将完全不支付股息。 2024 年之后,我们预测阿迪达斯的股息支付率将普遍在规定的目标范围为30%至50%。此外,我们认为阿迪达斯将在 2026 年之前放弃股票回购。然后,我们预计到 2032 年平均每年回购金额约为8.8 亿欧元。我们认为阿迪达斯过去回购高于我们公允价值估计的股票,从而降低了股东价值。

我们预计阿迪达斯未来十年的资本支出将占销售额的3%,因为它会投资于数字能力和商店。

经济护城河

基于阿迪达斯的无形品牌资产,我们维持其窄护城河评级。阿迪达斯是仅次于耐克的全球第二大运动服装公司,其收入从 2009 年的 104 亿欧元

增至 2022 年的 225 亿欧元,我们预计未来年销售额复合年增长率将达到中个位数10年。阿迪达斯为 160 多个国家的专业和业余运动员生产服装和鞋类,为运动员和非运动员生产运动装备和运动时装。作为其竞争优势的证据,阿迪达斯过去五年调整后的投资资本回报率(包括商誉)平均为 15%。此外,尽管由于一次性重组成本和 Yeezy 产品线的结束(我们估计该产品在高峰时期占销售额的高个位数百分比),2022 年的销售额将低于标准(5%),并且 2023 年可能会更低。,我们预测该公司的平均年度调整后投资回报率(包括商誉)将在未来 10 年超过其加权平均资本成本,支持我们的护城河评级。具体来说,我们估计阿迪达斯的加权平均资本成本为 9%,并预计其调整后的投资回报率(包括商誉)在2024-32 年期间平均约为 20%。

阿迪达斯拥有数量庞大的产品经销点,支撑着其品牌无形资产。在全球范围内,它拥有近 2,000 家商店、另外 15,000 家特许经营店,并在约 150,000 个批发地点销售产品。尽管阿迪达斯已经用直营店取代了一些全价店,但其门店基础变得更加高效。即使受到疫情影响,我们预计其品牌商店销售额将从 2014 年的 34 亿欧元增至 2022 年的 43 亿欧元。随着阿迪达斯关闭商店,它也增强了其数字业务。该公司目前通过数字渠道在 65 个国家/地区销售产品,其电子商务销售额从 2012 年的 2 亿欧元增至 2022 年的约 49 亿欧元。我们认为在线趋势是有利的,因为阿迪达斯通过渠道销售其大部分产品。以全价销售数字渠道,并可能通过将部分销售从批发渠道转移来获得更好的利润。此外,阿迪达斯还运营着一项名为 Creators Club 的在线忠诚度计划,用于突出展示新款和限量版商品。我们认为阿迪达斯的数字业务提高了客户参与度并提高了其品牌无形资产的价值。

我们相信,只有耐克和阿迪达斯有足够的财力和全球吸引力与欧洲、美国和其他地方的领先运动员、球队和联盟签署赞助协议。虽然其他公司,包括没有护城河的同行 Under Armour 和 Puma,赞助了一些知名运动员和球队,但它们缺乏阿迪达斯和耐克那样的明星力量。 2022 年,阿迪达斯的赞助费用约占其约 28 亿欧元的总营销支出的 50%。阿迪达斯备受瞩目的合作伙伴包括 FIFA 世界杯(阿迪达斯自 1970 年以来一直赞助)、奥运会、欧洲联盟杯、曼彻斯特曼联、阿森纳、皇家马德里和国家冰球联盟。阿迪达斯还赞助众多业余和俱乐部球队,包括美国 AAU 篮球队和大学队。阿迪达斯赞助的运动员包括莱昂内尔·梅西(足球)、保罗·博格巴(足球)、詹姆斯·哈登(篮球)、达米安·利拉德(篮球)、西德尼·克罗斯比(曲棍球)、亚伦·罗杰斯(橄榄球)、卡罗琳·沃兹尼亚奇(网球)和贾斯汀·罗斯(高尔夫)。 2015年,哈登与阿迪达斯签订了一份为期13年、价值2亿美元的合同。

我们将阿迪达斯视为一个成功的休闲时尚品牌和运动品牌。除了运动员名单外,阿迪达斯还与名人和艺术家建立了数十项赞助和合作关系,其中包括与斯特拉·麦卡特尼和杰瑞·洛伦佐的《恐惧上帝》的永久合作。阿迪达斯的赞助为该品牌提供了曝光度,并帮助其以高价推出新产品。我们相信,其在体育和娱乐领域的众多合作伙伴关系提供了竞争优势,并支持其基于无形品牌资产的狭窄护城河。

阿迪达斯在许多产品上实现了溢价,支持了我们对其品牌力的看法。虽然耐克是运动服装领域明显的价格领先者,但阿迪达斯也不甘落后。例如,在美国无护城河的 Dick's Sporting Goods 中,几乎所有每双零售价超过180美元的足球鞋都是阿迪达斯或耐克生产的。除了高性能服装外,阿迪达斯还为其一些专业时尚装备提供高价。

阿迪达斯因其溢价而获得高毛利率。其10年平均毛利率为50%,高于竞争对手VF和耐克。此外,阿迪达斯的毛利率总体上一直在改善。我们预计,由于在中国的困境和 Yeezy 交易的终止,经历了一些疲软的年份后,到 2027 年,其毛利率将稳定在 53% 左右。我们认为阿迪达斯是少数能够在竞争激烈的运动服装市场中实现高价格和高利润的公司之一,这支持了我们狭隘护城河的观点。

创新使阿迪达斯能够实现高价,并在专业和业余运动员中支持其品牌。阿迪达斯与全球最大的化工公司巴斯夫的合作伙伴关系已超过25年。2013年,阿迪达斯推出了一系列名为Boost的鞋子,其中采用了巴斯夫名为Infinergy的热塑性聚氨酯材料。巴斯夫最初与阿迪达斯的长期德国竞争对手彪马共同开发了这种材料。2011年,根据Puma提起的诉讼,巴斯夫终止了与Puma的交易,并与阿迪达斯签署了Infinergy的独家协议。阿迪达斯声称,Boost 鞋具有出色的跑步性能,中底在受到冲击后会弹回原来的形状,从而减少能量消耗。这一说法的真实性引起了跑步者的激烈争论。无论是否营销炒作,阿迪达斯的大部分高价鞋都采用了Boost 技术。在推出Boost 鞋之前,阿迪达斯在美国只是一个小跑鞋品牌。尽管彪马和其他竞争对手此后也发布了具有类似功能的跑鞋,但阿迪达斯通过率先上市而获得了优势。除了Boost之外,阿迪达斯还不断发布新款式、新技术。2018年,它推出了一款名为Futurecraft 4D的产品。这些鞋子部分采用3D打印,所有(限量版)生产很快就售罄。诸如此类的创新使阿迪达斯的品牌保持新鲜感,并使其能够保持较高的定价。

While it has historically operated as a primarily European brand, Adidas made a push in North America that has generally been successful, supporting our view that it has a narrow moat. Adidas spent three decades as a very distant second (or worse) to Nike after Michael Jordan signed with Nike in 1984. Although the U.S. is the largest

sportswear market in the world, Adidas North America produced only 15% of the firm's 2014 total sales. So, in that year, the company decided to invest heavily in the region. Among the moves, the company named a new president of Adidas North America and transferred 200 top employees from its home base in Germany to the United States. Adidas also signed sponsorship deals with American athletes and introduced new products with the Boost technology. As a result, in 2017, Adidas passed Nike's Air Jordan sub-brand to become the second-largest athletic footwear company in the U.S. Even so, we think Adidas needs to produce more merchandise specifically for North America, especially as the Yeezy partnership has ended. We forecast Adidas' North America sales will grow at a compound annual average of 2% over the next decade.

We also believe Adidas maintains significant opportunity in its Asia-Pacific and greater China segments. According to Euromonitor, the Chinese sportswear market, already the second-largest in the world after the U.S., will grow to roughly \$79 billion from \$54 billion between 2023 and 2028, a compound average annual rate of 8%. Adidas has approximately 7,000 stores (mostly franchised) in China. Over the next decade, we forecast compound average annual growth rates of 8% and 10%, respectively, for the company in Asia-Pacific and greater China. We view Adidas' popularity in fast-growing Asian markets as supporting its narrow moat based on its brand intangible asset.

We do not believe Adidas has a moat based on any other factors besides its brand intangible asset. As Adidas outsources most of its manufacturing to more than 400 factories in about 44 countries, we do not think it has any cost advantage over competitors, which source from similar supply chains. Moreover, we do not believe Adidas can sign sponsorship deals at below-market prices, since it must compete with Nike and others to sign the top athletes and teams. We do not think Adidas has a moat based on efficient scale, as its distribution system is like that of competitors. There is

no network effect in the athletic apparel business and no switching costs. While Adidas produces some exclusive performance and fashion apparel, consumers have many alternatives to its products.

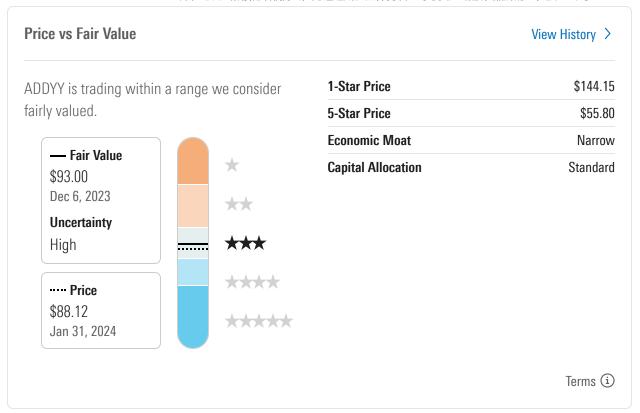
Fair Value and Profit Drivers

We are lifting our fair value estimate on Adidas' ADRs (equivalent to 0.5 shares) to \$93 from \$90 due to the roughly 2% depreciation of the euro against the U.S. dollar since our last update. The price is based on an exchange rate of EUR 0.93/\$1, the spot rate on Dec. 6, 2023. Adidas' third-quarter results (including its 6.8% operating margin) matched its preliminary report and our forecast. While we expect a large loss in the fourth quarter as no Yeezy merchandise will be sold, we now forecast positive EPS of EUR 0.18 for 2023. For 2024, we forecast 10% sales growth, a 4.7% operating margin, and EUR 4.05 in EPS, but there is uncertainty in these estimates given that the remaining EUR 300 million (at cost) in Yeezy merchandise may or may not be sold (we assume that it will be).

In the long term, we forecast the growth of Adidas' direct-to-consumer business will boost its margins, which have generally trended up since 2009. E-commerce accounted for 20% of Adidas' 2022 sales, and we estimate it will rise to 39% of its sales in 2032. Its total owned retail (both branded stores and e-commerce) increased to about EUR 8.8 billion in 2022 from EUR 3.8 billion in 2014 despite the closure of hundreds of stores. We also believe improved efficiency in Adidas' supply chain will boost margins. Among other efforts, the firm invests in automation in its manufacturers' factories to reduce costs and increase production rates.

We anticipate Adidas' growth will slow in North America, where its sales increased by more than EUR 4 billion between 2014 and 2022 (to EUR 6.4 billion from EUR 2.2 billion) on the strength of its casualwear and fashionable footwear. We do not think recent double-digit sales growth rates are achievable in the long term as fashion trends change, the Yeezy contract is ending, and Adidas' sales base has grown much larger. We forecast its compound average annual sales growth in North America at 2% over the next decade.

We forecast higher sales growth rates in greater China and Asia-Pacific as these are less mature markets (in comparison with North America and Europe) with substantial growth prospects as more people move into the middle class. We forecast 10-year compound average sales growth of about 10% and 8% in greater China and Asia-Pacific, respectively. Meanwhile, we project modest 2% compound average annual sales growth in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. While this is Adidas' largest market, it is also saturated and lacks strong growth opportunities.



Risk and Uncertainty

We assign a High Morningstar Uncertainty Rating to Adidas. The company has faced a string of challenges lately, including lost market share in China and the end of the Yeezy partnership. Moreover, high inflation and shifts in spending away from apparel and footwear could reduce consumer demand.

Adidas has experienced sales growth far above industry rates in North America over the past few years (25% growth in 2022, for example), but it is likely that these rates will moderate. The end of the Yeezy partnership is likely to lead to a decline in sales in the region in 2023 and puts future growth in doubt. Meanwhile, the athletic apparel

market in North America is increasingly competitive and the boost to the industry after the easing of the pandemic is beginning to fade.

Adidas had to terminate operations in Russia due to the invasion of Ukraine. While this move necessitated a roughly EUR 200 million writedown in 2022, the longer-term impact should be limited.

Adidas is exposed to weakness in physical retail in the U.S. and other markets. Many retailers that carry its gear are suffering from declining customer traffic and closing stores as e-commerce and discount stores take share. Liquidations from bankruptcies have hurt pricing across the industry. We think Adidas must increase its direct-to-consumer business to overcome weakness at physical retail.

Although it has faced its share of scandals, we do not think Adidas faces any environmental, social, or governance risks that will have a material effect on our valuation of the company. However, like many international apparel manufacturers, it has faced controversies related to the treatment of workers in its supply chain and the large amounts of resources used in clothing production. Moreover, Adidas has been entangled in the forced labor controversy in China.

Capital Allocation

We assign a capital allocation rating of Standard to Adidas. The company, in accordance with German law, is overseen by an executive board and supervisory board. The executive board consists of the five top executives of the company and reports to the supervisory board. The supervisory board consists of 16 members, evenly split between members elected by shareholders and members elected by employees.

Kasper Rorsted, who joined Adidas in January 2016 after eight years as CEO of narrow-moat chemical and consumer products firm Henkel, unexpectedly resigned (under pressure) as CEO in late 2022. He has been replaced by Bjorn Gulden, former CEO of no-moat Puma, Adidas' longtime rival. We anticipate Gulden will temporarily halt capital returns to shareholders as he works through Adidas' problems.

阿迪达斯通常以非常保守的资产负债表运营。尽管该公司自 2015 年以来 首次在 2022 年结束时处于净债务状况,但我们相信,由于债务减少和正 自由现金流,该公司将在 2024 年底前恢复净现金状况。在未来十年中, 我们预计它将为公司带来平均每年 21 亿欧元的自由现金流。

阿迪达斯的资本需求不大,因为过去十年其资本支出平均仅占收入的 2.7%。由于阿迪达斯投资于其供应链、电子商务和公司自营商店,我们 预计长期资本支出占销售额的比例为 3%。我们对这些投资持积极看 法。

2005年,阿迪达斯以 38 亿美元收购了锐步,这桩交易被证明是资本利用不当。锐步曾经是耐克在美国的合法竞争对手,但现在却远远落后于耐克和阿迪达斯管理下的其他主要运动品牌。因此,我们对 2022 年将该品牌以 21 亿欧元的价格出售给 Authentic Brands Group 持乐观态度。

阿迪达斯已经五年多没有收购一家公司了。阿迪达斯最近的一笔交易是总部位于奥地利的健身应用程序 Runtastic,该应用程序于 2015 年被前任管理层以 2.4 亿美元收购。我们认为阿迪达斯支付过高,因为该应用程序的 50.1% 是在两年前以仅为 2500 万美元的企业价值出售的。由于没有护城河的 Under Armour 大约在同一时间在健身应用领域进行收购,我们

认为阿迪达斯可能感受到了跟进的压力。我们预计该公司不会进行大规模收购,并预计它将利用大部分自由现金流进行股票回购和股息。

阿迪达斯通常会向股东返还大量现金,尽管这些活动在 COVID-19 危机期间暂停,并将受到公司 2023 年预期净亏损的影响。2021 年,阿迪达斯产生了 24 亿欧元的股本自由现金流,并返还了 1.6 欧元亿美元作为股息和股票回购给股东。2022年,它返还了31亿欧元,但其股权自由现金流为负9.6亿欧元。近年来,阿迪达斯以高于我们公允价值估计的价格回购了股票,我们认为这降低了股东价值。关于股息,该公司通常每年支付一次股息,但由于预计 2023 年将出现亏损,我们预计 2024 年将不会支付股息。此后,我们预计阿迪达斯将恢复盈利,并按照其既定计划,一般会派发股息将其盈利的30%-50%作为股息分配给股东。



股票分析师笔记

阿迪达斯:初步业绩反映 Yeezy 销量和盈利能力改善;股票估值合理



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