## GameStop

December 14, 2017
Our View: GameStop is priced on a near-term liquidation basis, despite management's progress towards shifting business strategies and diversifying revenue streams. We believe profitability and capital structure concerns are grossly overexaggerated, offering investors an attractive opportunity to lock-in an 8\% dividend in a stock with substantial risk-adjusted upside.

## Key Points:

Favorable Outlook. Our research indicates this will be GameStop's most successful holiday quarter in several years - both in brick and mortar locations and e-commerce sites - driven by heavy demand for collectibles and authorized merchandise, iPhone $X$ and iPhone 8 launch, Nintendo Switch hardware and software, as well as downloadable content.

Unsustainable Multiples Compression. Price multiples compression stems from the $38 \%$ short interest on the stock. Given its high dividend yield and share repurchase history, as well as the favorable cyclical outlook for both consul gaming and mobile phones - GameStop's two largest sources of earnings - we believe these levels are unsustainable. Potential near-term catalysts that would result in a short squeeze include: (1) earnings beat due to higher than forecasted seasonal effects combined with 4Q2016 underperformance, (2) 5.6x earnings multiple offers an attractive repurchasing opportunity given the higher levels of cash on hand, (3) partnership announcements or favorable events for partners such as AT\&T Time Warner deal.

Dividend Sustainability Concerns Lack Substance. The market is falsely concerned about GameStop's ability to continue its dividend policy due to yields approaching $8 \%$ on current market prices. The high rate is a result of the price drop, not because of archaic payouts. Our models indicate conservative dividend coverage on both an earnings and free cash flow basis - enough to fund repurchases and pay down all debt at maturity using cash on hand, never dipping into the revolver.

Large Beneficiary of Corporate Tax Change. A lower tax rate primarily benefits high earning, low leverage companies with a small amount of capitalized assets. Assuming no change in price multiples, our models show a $12.5 \%$ increase to our fair value estimate if tax reform goes into effect in 2018.

Limited Potential Downside. Max holding period loss is capped at 15\% under a two-year controlled liquidation scenario. Holding shares have better risk-return characteristics and cheaper than purchasing a twoyear, at the money call, with the added benefit of an $8 \%$ annual dividend.

# Sector Outperform 

## Price Target USD 35.50



| Key Statistics |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Shares O/S (MM): | 101.2 | Market Cap (MM): | 1889.4 |
| Dividend: | 1.52 | EV (MM): | 2714.4 |
| Yield: | $8.1 \%$ | P/E: | 5.6 |
| Short Interest: | $38.0 \%$ | Institutional Ownership: | $103.0 \%$ |


| Revenue (Millions USD) | $\mathbf{1 Q}$ | 2Q |  | 3Q |  | 4Q |  | Year |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2014 | 1996 | 1731 | 2092 | 3477 | 9296 |  |  |  |  |
| 2015 | 2061 | 1762 | 2016 | 3525 | 9364 |  |  |  |  |
| 2016 | 1972 | 1632 | 1959 | 3045 | 8608 |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | 2046 | 1688 | 1989 | 3369 | $\mathbf{9 0 9 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 1 6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings Per Share (USD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0.59 | 0.22 | 0.57 | 2.15 | 3.47 |  |  |  |  |
| 2015 | 0.68 | 0.24 | 0.53 | 2.36 | 3.78 |  |  |  |  |
| 2016 | 0.63 | 0.27 | 0.49 | 2.04 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | 0.58 | 0.22 | 0.59 | 1.93 | $\mathbf{3 . 3 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | $\mathbf{0 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 3 4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends Per Share (USD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 0.275 | 0.275 | 0.275 | 0.275 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 1.32 |  |  |  |  |
| 2015 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 1.44 |  |  |  |  |
| 2016 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 1.48 |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | $\mathbf{0 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 5 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | $\mathbf{0 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 5 6}$ |  |  |  |  |

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## Video Game Brands

Their 5,956 stores and e-commerce sites operate under the brand names GameStop, EB Games, Micromania and ThinkGeek. They engage in the sale of new and pre-owned video game hardware, software and accessories, as well as various digital products including downloadable content (DLC), downloadable software, network points cards, prepaid digital and subscription cards. They are rapidly expanding into the licensed collectible and merchandise business, an untapped market with promising growth potential.

Through their omnichannel sales process, customers can reserve and purchase merchandise online and pick it up the same day or have it delivered to their house for the next day. GameStop's wide network of stores and vendor agreements allows them to deliver new releases to customer doorsteps the day of a release, a competitive advantage over other brick and mortar stores and e-commerce sites such as Best Buy, Wal-Mart, and Amazon.

In recent quarters, management made a strategic decision to refocus its vision for its Video Game Branded Stores. Recognizing the inevitable shift in customer preference towards digital downloads and growing demand for authorized collectibles and merchandise, stores will reallocate square footage to a $50 / 50$ split by 2018. While software sales will still contribute meaningfully to their bottom line, GameStop is aiming for this contribution to be less than 50\% by 2019.

Through exclusive partnerships with vendors such as Funko Pop! And Nintendo, GameStop is able to provide a unique assortment of products only available at their stores or through their websites. These exclusive releases have built such a fanbase and instilled customer loyalty. Foot traffic has gained momentum as a result of the shifted focus. Customers regularly travel to different stores in search of hidden gems. Many GameStop employees state having to hold limited releases in the back for their regulars because of how quickly product moves.

GameStop is also making a conscious effort to expand its digital growth strategy both in-store and online. The company is working with vendors to provide exclusive DLC, allowing players to distinguish themselves in game and GameStop among its competitors. For example, Nintendo's Pokemon Go is built around getting players out of the house and experience the outside world. They partnered with GameStop by seeding legendary in-game creatures at their stores. The strategy aims to lure customers into the store and emotionally entice them with new collectibles and merchandise centered around the creature they just caught.

These exclusive partnerships benefit not only GameStop, but also the vendor. For example, during prerelease events, GameStop offers authorized collectibles and merchandise themed around the video game. They also offer DLC such as season passes, something vendors often have trouble selling on their own. Our research shows the attachment rates for these purchases during prerelease events reach upwards of $25 \%$. Not only is GameStop able to


## GameStop

differentiate itself by offering an emotionally-driven purchase, both companies improve their monetization efficiency. It's a rare situation where both parties win.

## Technology Brands

In 2014, management made a strategic decision to diversify its revenue streams fueled through acquisitions. They now own 1,506 stores operating under the brands Spring Mobile, Cricket Wireless and Simply Mac. Spring Mobile and Cricket Wireless are both AT\&T branded stores authorized to sell both prepaid and postpaid AT\&T services, DIRECTV service and wireless products, as well as related accessories and other consumer electronics. Simply Mac stores are authorized retailers of Apple products and employees are trained and certified for warranty and repair services.

Technology Branded Stores

- Spring Mobile
- Cricket Wireless
- Simply Mac


We feel the market is discrediting the true value of the Spring Mobile chain due to the name. These stores operate as if they were an AT\&T owned store. In many cases the customer doesn't even know they're visiting a Spring Mobile store, nor should they care. We believe the iPhone refresh cycle offers substantial upside potential over the near term. AT\&T's eventual acquisition of Time Warner promises to unlock long-term growth potential as a more appealing product line develops.

Assigning a conservative 8x multiple on 2017 EBIT, we believe the Technology Branded Segment is worth at least
 \$1.0B on a standalone basis. Forecasting out to 2019 and it could be worth more than GameStop's current market cap.


## 4Q17 Predictions

We are forecasting for \$3.37B in sales (+10.6\% yoy) for the quarter. Improved results will be driven largely by new hardware sales from the Nintendo Switch, iPhone X \& 8 launch as well as collectibles and authorized merchandise. The sales uptick will be slightly offset by lower demand for pre-owned video games due to new system cycle.

Gross profits will increase slightly to \$1.07B, reflecting gross margin shrinkage (31.7\%) inherent to new hardware sales, as well as in the pre-owned segment. Sales from Digital and Technology Brands segments will offload some of this compression.

Net income is estimated at \$196M (\$1.93/share), a 5.4\% decrease over last year. This is due to a higher tax rate for the year, as well as margin shrinkage.

## FYE17 Predictions

We are forecasting for \$9.09B in sales (+5.6\% yoy) for the year. Results will be driven by new hardware sales from the Nintendo Switch, as well as collectibles and authorized merchandise. The sales uptick will be slightly offset by lower demand for pre-owned video games due to new system cycle.

Gross profits will increase slightly to \$3.08B, reflecting gross margin shrinkage (33.9\%) inherent to new hardware sales, as well as in the pre-owned segment. Sales from Digital and Technology Brands segments will offload some of this compression.

We have reason to believe their promotions were a huge success and their decision to open on Thanksgiving likely brought sales to levels unseen in many years.

Many employees reported selling out nearly all their inventory before they even opened on Black Friday. Many stated via social media that they exceeded $3 x$ sales goals for the week. An internal email from the CEO also surfaced, thanking employees for the most successful Black Friday event they've ever had.

Our research also indicates that web search volume spiked to the highest level in company history and is up in aggregate in Q4 so far.

Net income is estimated at \$333M (\$3.32/share), a $2.3 \%$ decrease over last year. This is due to a higher tax rate for the year, as well as margin shrinkage.

## Speculative Predictions

Management guided very lightly going into Q4, despite last year's comparables being horrific. Our research indicates heavy pre-stock on collectibles and merchandise going into the Black Friday week.


## Establishing a Price Floor

| GAMESTOP - Controlled Liquidation Scenario |  | Multiplier | V_Liquid | Many people assume GameStop will go bankrupt over the next few |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | 3Q17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 454.7 | 1.00 | 454.7 | years similarly to Blockbuster. |  |  |
| Receivables, net | 195.8 | 0.95 | 186.0 | Although we don't agree with this |  |  |
| Merchandise inventories, net | 1,822.5 | 0.90 | 1,640.3 |  |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 198.0 | 0.00 | 0.0 | GameStop's diversification efforts, healthy balance sheet and ability to |  |  |
| Total current assets | 2,671.0 |  | 2,281.0 |  |  |  |
| Property and equipment: |  |  |  | consistently generate positive EVA |  |  |
| Land | 19.2 | 1.50 | 28.8 | - we decided to model the scenario |  |  |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | 752.9 | 0.65 | 489.4 |  |  |  |
| Fixtures and equipment | 986.7 | 0.20 | 197.3 | as a worst case. Doing so shows just how deep the shallow end really is |  |  |
| Total property and equipment | 1,758.8 |  | 715.5 |  |  |  |
| Less accumulated depreciation | $(1,300.9)$ |  | 0.0 | for those who can't swim. |  |  |
| Net property and equipment | 457.9 |  | 715.5 | We made the pessimistic |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additional non-current assets: |  |  |  | assumption GameStop would |  |  |
| Goodwill | 1,693.2 | 0.50 | 846.6 | liquidate the company in a controlled state over the next two |  |  |
| Other intangible assets, net | 512.1 | 0.50 | 256.1 |  |  |  |
| Other noncurrent assets | 139.8 | 0.00 | 0.0 | years. During this time, earnings will just cover dividend distributions |  |  |
| Total additional non-current assets | 2,345.1 |  | 1,102.7 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets | 5,474.0 |  | 4,099.1 |  | share r | urchases. No benefits |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | drom proposed |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  | corporate tax overhaul, although |  |  |
| Current liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts payable | 1,285.1 | 1.00 | 1,285.1 | GameStop will be a huge |  |  |
| Accrued liabilities | 914.9 | 0.75 | 686.2 | beneficiary. |  |  |
| Income taxes payable | 17.5 | 1.00 | 17.5 | Given these conditions, GameStop |  |  |
| Total current liabilities | 2,217.5 |  | 1,988.8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term liabilities: |  |  |  | discount to today's market price. |  |  |
| Long-term debt, net | 817.2 | 1.00 | 817.2 | Viewed in a different light, investors |  |  |
| Other long-term liabilities | 125.6 | 1.00 | 125.6 |  |  |  |
| Total long-term liabilities | 942.8 |  | 942.8 | are purchasing a two-year, at the money call for a $15 \%$ premium. The |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total liabilities | 3,160.3 |  | 2,931.6 | actual option would cost $22 \%$ and |  |  |
| Total Equity | 2,313.7 |  | 1,167.6 | 1,167.6 | 1,167.6 | relinquished the 8\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | dividend benefit. |
| Common Shares Outstanding | 101.3 |  | 101.3 | 96.2 | 91.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | +1 Year | +2 Years |  |
| Value / Share | \$22.84 |  | \$11.52 | \$12.13 | \$12.77 |  |
| Total Dividend Received |  |  |  | \$1.52 | \$3.04 |  |
| Aggregate Value / Share |  |  | \$11.52 | \$13.65 | \$15.81 |  |

Discounted Cash Flow Model for GameStop


GameStop

Financial Health

DEBT SAFETY NET

| Fiscal year | 2014A | 2015A | 2016A | 2017P | 2018P | 2019P | 2020P | 2021P |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Fiscal year end date | $2 / 1 / 15$ | $1 / 31 / 16$ | $1 / 30 / 17$ | $1 / 31 / 18$ | $1 / 31 / 19$ | $1 / 31 / 20$ | $1 / 31 / 21$ | $1 / 31 / 22$ |
| Debt to Equity |  | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Financial Leverage |  | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Interest Coverage Ratio | 57.8 | 27.7 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| DIVIDEND SUSTAINABILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend Payout | $38.6 \%$ | $38.1 \%$ | $43.9 \%$ | $46.7 \%$ | $47.3 \%$ | $46.9 \%$ | $44.7 \%$ | $44.6 \%$ |
| (Div+Repurchase)/NI | $122.8 \%$ | $86.3 \%$ | $61.8 \%$ | $59.9 \%$ | $60.7 \%$ | $60.2 \%$ | $57.3 \%$ | $57.2 \%$ |
| Free Cash Flow Payout | $63.3 \%$ | $52.7 \%$ | $-257.2 \%$ | $49.0 \%$ | $45.9 \%$ | $48.9 \%$ | $47.5 \%$ | $49.0 \%$ |
| (Div+Repurchase)/FCF | $201.5 \%$ | $119.5 \%$ | $-361.9 \%$ | $62.8 \%$ | $58.9 \%$ | $62.7 \%$ | $60.9 \%$ | $62.8 \%$ |

Financial Statement Models

| INCOME STATEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiscal year | 2014A | 2015A | 2016A | 2017P | 2018P | 2019P | 2020P | 2021P |
| Fiscal year end date | 2/1/15 | 1/31/16 | 1/30/17 | 1/31/18 | 1/31/19 | 1/31/20 | 1/31/21 | 1/31/22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue | 9,296 | 9,364 | 8,608 | 9,091 | 9,016 | 8,673 | 8,355 | 8,001 |
| Cost of sales (enter as -) | $(6,520)$ | $(6,446)$ | $(5,599)$ | $(6,008)$ | $(5,899)$ | $(5,616)$ | $(5,348)$ | $(5,063)$ |
| Gross Profit | 2,776 | 2,918 | 3,009 | 3,083 | 3,117 | 3,057 | 3,007 | 2,937 |
| Selling, general \& administrative (enter as -) | $(2,001)$ | $(2,109)$ | $(2,253)$ | $(2,379)$ | $(2,387)$ | $(2,322)$ | $(2,262)$ | $(2,190)$ |
| Depreciation and amortization (enter as -) | (154) | (157) | (165) | (171) | (171) | (171) | (175) | (176) |
| Impairments (enter as -) | (2) | (5) | (34) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operating profit (EBIT) | 618 | 648 | 558 | 533 | 560 | 565 | 570 | 572 |
| Interest income (enter as +) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Interest expense (enter as -) | (11) | (23) | (54) | (51) | (51) | (52) | (32) | (32) |
| Pretax profit | 608 | 625 | 505 | 482 | 509 | 514 | 539 | 541 |
| Taxes (enter expense as -) | (215) | (222) | (152) | (150) | (181) | (182) | (191) | (192) |
| Net income | 393 | 403 | 353 | 333 | 329 | 331 | 348 | 349 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic shares outstanding | 112 | 106 | 103 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 93 |
| Impact of dilutive securities | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diluted shares outstanding | 113 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic EPS | \$3.50 | \$3.80 | \$3.42 | \$3.32 | \$3.34 | \$3.43 | \$3.66 | \$3.73 |
| Diluted EPS | \$3.47 | \$3.78 | \$3.40 | \$3.31 | \$3.32 | \$3.41 | \$3.64 | \$3.72 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Growth rates \& margins |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue Growth | NA | 0.7\% | (8.1\%) | 5.6\% | (0.8\%) | (3.8\%) | (3.7\%) | (4.2\%) |
| Gross Profit Margin | 29.9\% | 31.2\% | 35.0\% | 33.9\% | 34.6\% | 35.3\% | 36.0\% | 36.7\% |
| SG\&A Margin | 21.5\% | 22.5\% | 26.2\% | 26.2\% | 26.5\% | 26.8\% | 27.1\% | 27.4\% |
| EBIT Margin | 6.7\% | 6.9\% | 6.5\% | 5.9\% | 6.2\% | 6.5\% | 6.8\% | 7.1\% |
| EBT Margin | 6.5\% | 6.7\% | 5.9\% | 5.3\% | 5.7\% | 5.9\% | 6.5\% | 6.8\% |
| Tax rate | 35.4\% | 35.6\% | 30.0\% | 31.0\% | 35.5\% | 35.5\% | 35.5\% | 35.5\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBITDA reconciliation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation \& amortization (inc amt in cost of sales) | 157 | 158 | 167 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 175 | 176 |
| Stock based compensation | 22 | 30 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| EBITDA | 796 | 836 | 742 | 725 | 752 | 756 | 764 | 766 |


| BALANCE SHEET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiscal year | 2014A | 2015A | 2016A | 2017P | 2018P | 2019P | 2020P | 2021P |
| Fiscal year end date | 2/1/2015 | 1/31/2016 | 1/30/2017 | 1/31/2018 | 1/31/2019 | 1/31/2020 | 1/31/2021 | 1/31/2022 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents |  | 450 | 669 | 787 | 926 | 695 | 823 | 466 |
| Receivables, net |  | 177 | 221 | 249 | 247 | 238 | 229 | 219 |
| Merchandise inventories, net |  | 1,163 | 1,122 | 1,202 | 1,180 | 1,123 | 1,070 | 1,013 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets |  | 152 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| Net property and equipment |  | 485 | 471 | 435 | 415 | 407 | 407 | 416 |
| Deferred income taxes |  | 39 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Goodwill and net intangible assets |  | 1,807 | 2,232 | 2,267 | 2,302 | 2,336 | 2,370 | 2,404 |
| Other noncurrent assets |  | 62 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Total Assets |  | 4,335 | 4,986 | 5,211 | 5,340 | 5,070 | 5,170 | 4,788 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts payable |  | 632 | 617 | 626 | 614 | 585 | 557 | 527 |
| Accrued liabilities |  | 1,041 | 1,091 | 1,152 | 1,143 | 1,099 | 1,059 | 1,014 |
| Income taxes payable |  | 121 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Deferred income taxes |  | 30 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Revolver |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term debt |  | 350 | 825 | 825 | 825 | 475 | 475 | 0 |
| Other long-term liabilities |  | 80 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| Total Liabilities |  | 2,254 | 2,732 | 2,802 | 2,781 | 2,358 | 2,290 | 1,740 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common stock / additional paid in capital |  | 0 | 0 | (23) | (45) | (69) | (94) | (119) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) |  | (89) | (47) | (47) | (47) | (47) | (47) | (47) |
| Retained earnings |  | 2,170 | 2,301 | 2,479 | 2,652 | 2,828 | 3,021 | 3,214 |
| Total Equity |  | 2,081 | 2,254 | 2,409 | 2,559 | 2,712 | 2,880 | 3,048 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance Check |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratios |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net debt |  | (100) | 156 | 38 | (101) | (220) | (348) | (466) |
| Asset turnover (Revenue / Total assets) |  | 2.16x | 1.73x | 1.74 x | 1.69x | 1.71x | 1.62x | 1.67x |
| Net profit margin |  | 4.3\% | 4.1\% | 3.7\% | 3.6\% | 3.8\% | 4.2\% | 4.4\% |
| Return on assets (ROA) |  | 9.3\% | 7.1\% | 6.4\% | 6.2\% | 6.5\% | 6.7\% | 7.3\% |
| Return on book equity (ROE) |  | 19.4\% | 15.7\% | 13.8\% | 12.8\% | 12.2\% | 12.1\% | 11.4\% |

Gamestop

| CASH FLOW STATEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiscal year | 2014A | 2015A | 2016A | 2017P | 2018P | 2019P | 2020P | 2021P |
| Fiscal year end date | 2/1/2015 | 1/31/2016 | 1/30/2017 | 1/31/2018 | 1/31/2019 | 1/31/2020 | 1/31/2021 | 1/31/2022 |
| Net income |  |  |  | 333 | 329 | 331 | 348 | 349 |
| Depreciation \& amortization (inc amt in cost of sales) |  |  |  | 171 | 171 | 171 | 175 | 176 |
| Impairments (enter as +) |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stock based compensation |  |  |  | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Receivables, net |  |  |  | (28) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Merchandise inventories |  |  |  | (80) | 22 | 57 | 54 | 57 |
| Accounts payable |  |  |  | 9 | (11) | (30) | (28) | (30) |
| Accrued liabilities |  |  |  | 61 | (9) | (43) | (40) | (45) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred income tax assets |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other noncurrent assets |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Income taxes payable |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other long-term liabilities |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-cash (PIK) interest |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash from operating activities |  |  |  | 487 | 524 | 515 | 536 | 535 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital expenditures |  |  |  | (120) | (135) | (147) | (159) | (168) |
| Purchases of intangible assets |  |  |  | (50) | (50) | (50) | (50) | (50) |
| Cash from investing activities |  |  |  | (170) | (185) | (197) | (209) | (218) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long term debt |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | (350) | 0 | (475) |
| Common dividends |  |  |  | (155) | (155) | (155) | (155) | (155) |
| New share issuances |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Share repurchases |  |  |  | (44) | (44) | (44) | (44) | (44) |
| Other comprehensive income / (loss) |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revolver |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash from financing activities |  |  |  | (199) | (199) | (549) | (199) | (674) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net change in cash during period |  |  |  | 118 | 139 | (232) | 128 | (357) |

## PLEASE REVIEW:

# GME_VALUATION(12-13-2017) WORKBOOK FOR INDIVIDUAL BREAKOUT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT COMPONENTS, SUPPORTING RATIOS AND SEGMENT ANALYSIS. 

## GME_RVG WORKBOOK FOR RELATIVE VALUE OF GROWTH ANALYSIS.

