



New Stocks on Most Attractive/Most Dangerous: December 2015

Recap from November Picks

Our Most Attractive Stocks (-2.4%) underperformed the S&P 500 (-1.1%) last month. Most Attractive Large Cap stock Goodyear Tire & Rubber (GT) gained 6% and Most Attractive Small Cap stock Orbotech (ORBK) was up 24%. Overall, 18 out of the 40 Most Attractive stocks outperformed the S&P 500 in November.

Our Most Dangerous Stocks (+0.4%) underperformed the S&P 500 (-1.1%) last month. Most Dangerous Large Cap stock Macquarie Infrastructure (MIC) fell by 5% and Most Dangerous Small Cap Stock Astrotech Corporation (ASTC) fell by 13%. Overall, 15 out of the 40 Most Dangerous stocks outperformed the S&P 500 in November.

The successes of the Most Attractive and Most Dangerous stocks highlight the value of our forensic accounting. Being a [true value investor](#) is an increasingly difficult, if not impossible, task considering the amount of data contained in the ever-longer annual reports. By analyzing key details in these SEC filings, our research protects investors' portfolios and allows our clients to execute value-investing strategies with more confidence and integrity.

21 new stocks make our Most Attractive list and 32 new stocks fall onto the Most Dangerous list this month. December's Most Attractive & Most Dangerous stocks were made available to members on December 3, 2015.

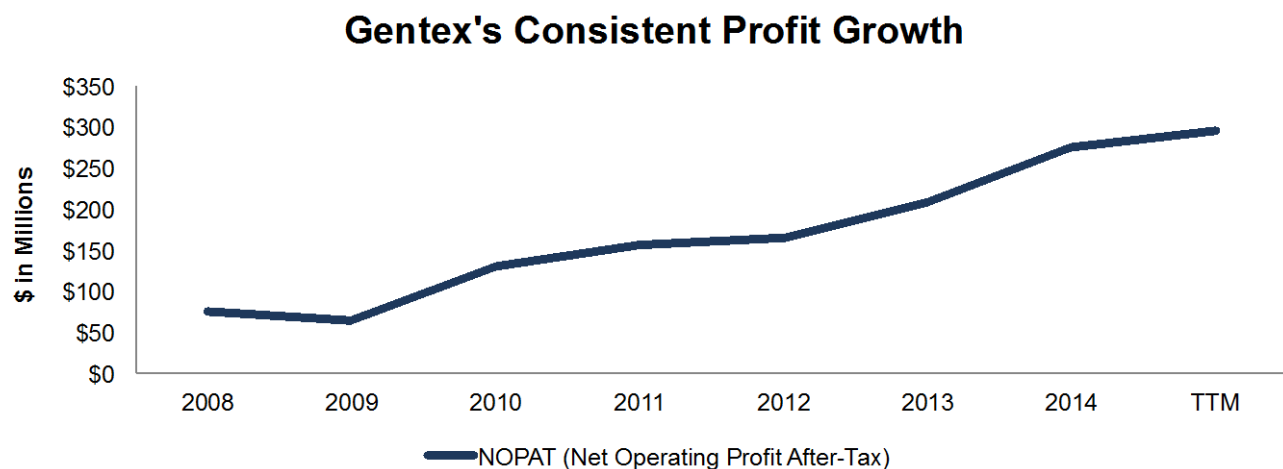
Our Most Attractive stocks have high and rising return on invested capital ([ROIC](#)) and low [price to economic book value ratios](#). Most Dangerous stocks have [misleading earnings](#) and long [growth appreciation periods](#) implied by their market valuations.

Most Attractive Stock Feature for December: Gentex Corp (GNTX: \$16/share)

Gentex Corp (GNTX), automobile parts supplier, is one of the additions to our Most Attractive List for December.

Gentex has built a dominant (90% market share in 2014), and more importantly, highly profitable business supplying automatic dimming rearview mirrors and electronics to the automotive industry. Since the industry crashed in 2008, Gentex has grown after-tax profit ([NOPAT](#)) by 24% compounded annually. This impressive profit growth can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Gentex Exhibits Strong NOPAT Growth



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

In addition to profit growth, Gentex currently earns a top quintile return on invested capital ([ROIC](#)) and has grown NOPAT margins from 12% in 2009 to 20% on a trailing-twelve-month basis. It's worth noting that the NOPAT margin in 2009 is the lowest achieved by Gentex dating back to 1998, the furthest our model covers. Even in one

of the worst recessions in history, especially as it relates to the automobile industry, Gentex remained profitable and achieved a double digit NOPAT margin.

Impact of Footnotes Adjustments and Forensic Accounting

In order to derive the [true recurring cash flows](#), an accurate [invested capital](#), and a real shareholder value, we made the following adjustments to Gentex's 2014 10-K:

Income Statement: we made \$19 million of adjustments with a net effect of removing \$15 million (1% of revenue) in [non-operating income](#). We removed \$17 million in non-operating income, including \$6 million in investment income, and \$2 million in [non-operating expenses](#). Despite removing this income, Gentex's NOPAT still grew over 30% year-over-year in 2014.

Balance Sheet: we made \$708 million of adjustments to calculate invested capital with a net decrease of \$552 million. One notable adjustment was the inclusion of \$60 million due to [asset write-downs](#). This adjustment represented 3% of reported net assets.

Valuation: we made \$931 million of adjustments with a net effect of increasing shareholder value by \$327 million. The largest adjustment was the inclusion of \$629 million due to [excess cash](#). This adjustment represents 13% of Gentex's market cap.

GNTX Is Undervalued At Current Prices

Despite the strength exhibited by Gentex's operations, GNTX is down 10% year-to-date (YTD), which has left shares undervalued. At its current price of \$16/share, Gentex has a price to economic book value (PEBV) ratio of 1.2. This ratio means that the market expects Gentex to grow NOPAT by only 20% over its remaining corporate life despite the fact that it has grown profits by over 20% compounded annually each year since 2008.

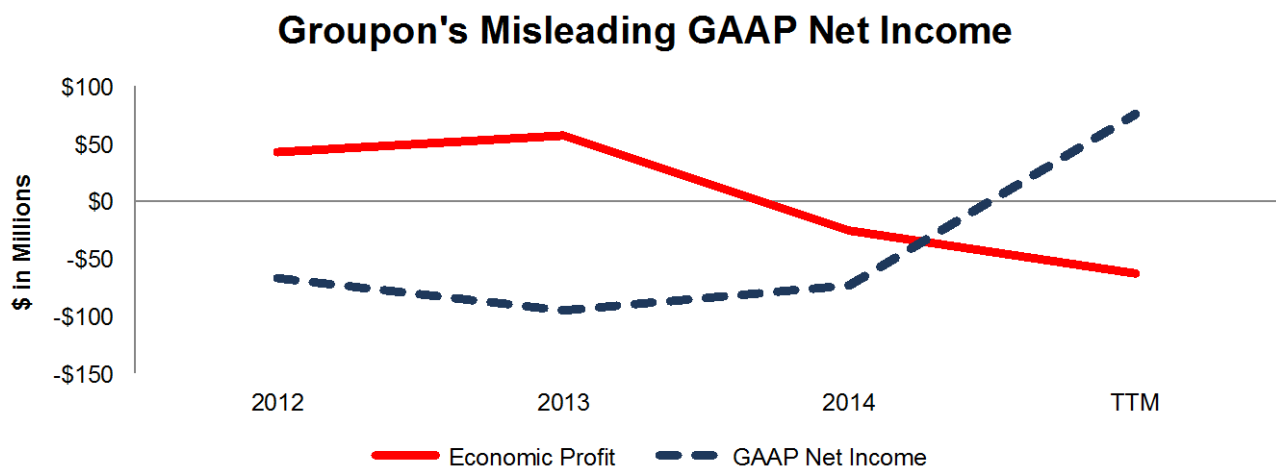
If Gentex can [grow NOPAT by just 10% compounded annually for the next decade](#), shares are worth \$23/share today – a 44% upside.

Most Dangerous Stock Feature: Groupon, Inc. (GRPN: \$3/share)

Groupon, Inc. (GRPN), local deal and coupon retailer, finds itself back on Most Dangerous stocks list in December. We've previously highlighted the problems with Groupon's business model in our [Danger Zone report from June](#) of this year. GRPN is down 48% since this report, and we still see more downside ahead.

Aside from the issues raised in our initial report, the acceleration of Groupon's misleading GAAP net income could pose the biggest risk to unknowing investors. As you can see from Figure 2, Groupon reported GAAP net income of \$76 million on a TTM basis while [economic earnings](#), the true cash flows available to investors, continued to decline to -\$64 million.

Figure 2: GAAP Net Income Can Be Misleading



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

In addition to rising GAAP net income and falling economic earnings, Groupon's already struggling business has gotten worse. NOPAT margins have fallen from -0.2% in 2014 to -1% on a TTM basis while ROIC is currently a bottom quintile -9%, well below the -2% earned in 2014. No matter which way you cut it, Groupon's business model has continued to deteriorate throughout 2015.

Forensic Accounting Reveals Overstated EPS

In order to derive the true recurring cash flows, an accurate invested capital, and a real shareholder value, we made the following adjustments to Groupon's 2014 10-K

Income Statement: we made \$76 million of adjustments with a net effect of removing \$68 million in [non-operating expenses](#) (2% of revenue). We removed \$72 million related to non-operating expenses, including \$31 million in foreign currency losses, and \$4 million related to [non-operating income](#). Despite removing \$68 million in non-operating expenses, Groupon still earned negative NOPAT in 2014.

Balance Sheet: we made \$1.4 billion of adjustments to calculate invested capital with a net decrease of \$671 million. The most notable adjustment was the inclusion of \$177 million (20% of net assets) due to [operating leases](#).

Valuation: we made \$1.2 billion of adjustments with a net effect of increasing shareholder value by \$447 million. The largest adjustment was the inclusion of \$807 million in [excess cash](#). This adjustment represents 44% of Groupon's market cap.

Valuation Is Still Too High

With GRPN down nearly 64% YTD, you may wonder, "how much further can it fall?" Even at \$3/share, Groupon remains significantly overvalued. To justify its current price, Groupon must immediately achieve 3% pre-tax margins (-1.5% on a TTM basis) and [grow revenue by 15% compounded annually for the next 15 years](#). In this scenario, Groupon would be generating \$26 billion in revenue in 15 years, which is nearly equal to food giant McDonalds' 2014 revenue.

Meanwhile, if we're conservative and assume GRPN can achieve 1% pre-tax margins and [grow revenue by 11% compounded annually for the next decade](#), shares are worth just over \$1.25/share today – a 58% downside.

Disclosure: David Trainer and Kyle Guske II receive no compensation to write about any specific stock, style, or theme.



New Constructs® – Profile

How New Constructs Creates Value for Clients

We find it. You benefit. Cutting-edge technology enables us to scale our [forensic accounting expertise](#) across 3000+ stocks. We shine a light in the dark corners of SEC filings so our clients can make safer, more informed decisions.

Our [stock rating methodology](#) instantly informs you of the quality of the business and the fairness of the stock's valuation. We do the diligence on earnings quality and valuation so you don't have to.

In-depth risk/reward analysis underpins our ratings. Our rating methodology grades every stock, ETF, and mutual fund according to what we believe are the 5 most important criteria for assessing the quality of an equity. Each grade reflects the balance of potential risk and reward of buying that equity. Our analysis results in the 5 ratings described below. Very Attractive and Attractive correspond to a "Buy" rating, Very Dangerous and Dangerous correspond to a "Sell" rating, while Neutral corresponds to a "Hold" rating.

QUESTION: Why shouldn't fund research be as good as stock research? Why should fund investors rely on backward-looking price trends?

ANSWER: They should not.

Don't judge a fund by its cover. Take a look inside at its holdings and understand the quality of earnings and valuation of the stocks it holds. We enable you to choose the best fund based on its stock-picking merits so you do not have to rely solely on backward-looking technical metrics.

The drivers of our [forward-looking fund ratings](#) are Portfolio Management (i.e. the aggregated ratings of its holdings) and Total Annual Costs. The Total Annual Costs Rating ([details here](#)) captures the all-in cost of being in a fund over a 3-year holding period, the average period for all fund investors.

Our Philosophy About Research

Accounting data is not designed for equity investors, but for debt investors. [Accounting data must be translated into economic earnings](#) to understand the profitability and valuation relevant to equity investors. Respected investors (e.g. Adam Smith, Warren Buffett and Ben Graham) have repeatedly emphasized that accounting results should not be used to value stocks. [Economic earnings](#) are what matter because they are:

1. Based on the complete set of financial information available.
2. Standard for all companies.
3. A more accurate representation of the true underlying cash flows of the business.

Additional Information

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