



The Earnings Recovery Is A Sham

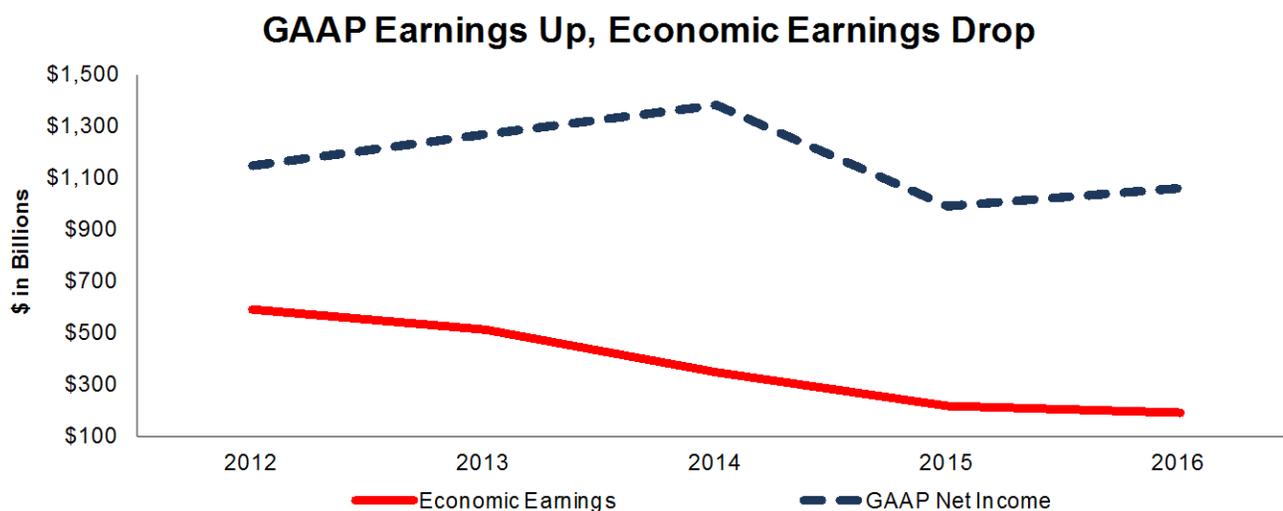
2016 earnings brought cheers for the end of the “[earnings recession](#).” Analysts are saying that [earnings growth is accelerating](#).

However, quarterly earnings omit valuable information. They are unaudited and don’t provide [financial footnotes](#) or the management discussion and analysis (MD&A) that investors need to accurately measure profits.

The footnotes and MD&A are present only in annual 10-K reports, which is why [10-K filing season](#) (late February to the end of March) should be the most important time of year for analysts and investors. In reality, these reports and the important details in them are overlooked because most investors and analysts do not have the time to read these 200+ page reports. Our [Robo-Analyst](#) technology automates the mundane parts of analyzing 10-Ks so that our analyst team can review all of them with more precision than traditional analysts.

Our analysis of the latest 10-K filings for the 2,600¹+ largest and most actively-traded companies shows that the much-hyped end to the earnings recession is an accounting illusion. Our review of 500+ first quarter financial reports published to date show the illusion continuing.

Figure 1: GAAP Earnings Offer Misleading Trend in Profits in 2016



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.

Figure 1 paints a much less rosy picture for investors looking for an earnings recovery. GAAP net income may have risen \$72 billion, but [economic earnings](#) fell \$26 billion. 2016’s drop in economic earnings was smaller than the \$129 billion decline in 2015, but there’s definitely no recovery in corporate profits.

The primary differences between economic and GAAP earnings is that economic earnings reverse accounting distortions and capture changes in balance sheets. The most important drivers of economic earnings are net operating profits after tax (NOPAT) and invested capital, the measure of all capital invested in a business over its life regardless of financing form.

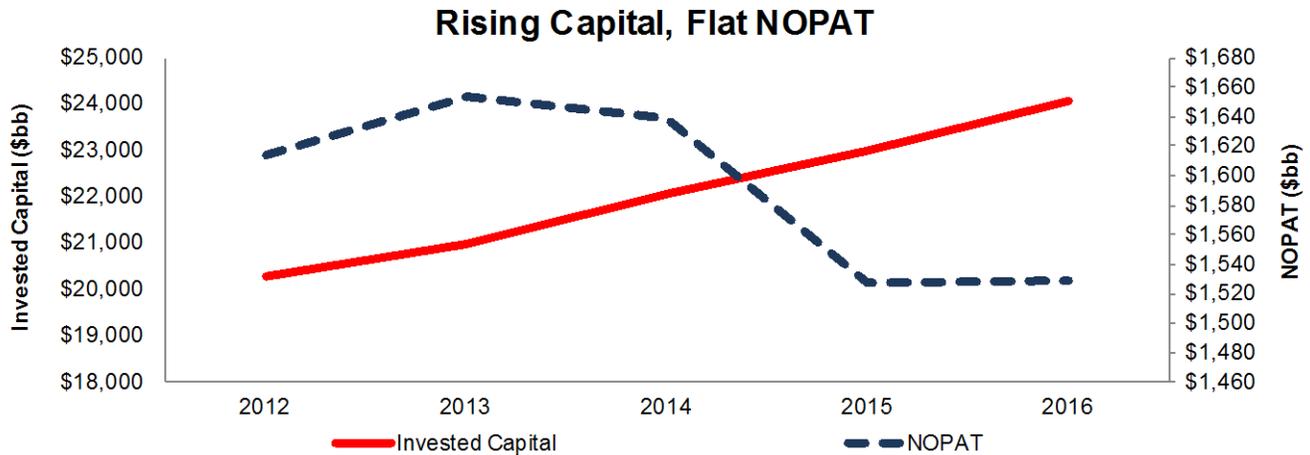
Figure 2 shows the source of the discrepancy between GAAP and economic earnings comes mostly from invested capital growth that has not resulted in growth in NOPAT. Specifically, in 2016, companies increased

¹ With an aggregate market cap of \$6 trillion (more than the Russell 3000), these 2,600+ companies offer a representative sample of the overall market.



invested capital by \$1.1 trillion while NOPAT was flat. This analysis shows how companies can grow accounting earnings through financial engineering even though cash flows are declining.

Figure 2: Trends In Net Operating Profit After Tax & Invested Capital For The Broader Market



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings.

Why was NOPAT flat when GAAP net income rose last year? When we analyzed the footnotes for these companies, we discovered 21,094 adjustments with a total value of \$1.1 trillion that applied to GAAP income statement results.

However, as noted above, it's the growth in [invested capital](#) that drives the biggest wedge between GAAP earnings and economic earnings. We had to look in the footnotes to find the truth about the growth in balance sheets as well because companies hid most of this growth by writing assets down.

[Asset write-downs](#) allow companies to erase assets and shareholder equity from the balance sheet forever with a stroke of a pen. You see the charges for write-downs on the income statement about 75% of the time.

To hold companies accountable for all capital put into their business, we include written-down assets (after-tax) in our calculation of invested capital. We also add the charges for them on the income statement back to our calculation of NOPAT. In short, we normalize the effect of these unusual events for our calculation of economic earnings (and [ROIC](#)).

In 2015, companies wrote down \$350 billion of assets, \$78 billion of which were hidden in the footnotes or MD&A. These write-downs were driven largely by falling commodity prices.

As commodity prices stabilized in 2016, companies wrote down only \$192 billion in assets, \$63 billion of which were hidden in the footnotes and MD&A.

Unusually large write-downs in 2015 drove GAAP earnings artificially low comps, which set up good comps and allowed companies to report rising GAAP earnings in 2016 despite a lack of any real increase in operating profit and an economic earnings decline. The end of the earnings recession is an accounting mirage.

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Disclosure: David Trainer and Sam McBride receive no compensation to write about any specific stock, sector, style, or theme.

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4. **Relevant** - Empirical evidence must provide [tangible, quantifiable correlation](#) to stock, ETF or mutual fund performance.

Value Investing 2.0: Diligence Matters: Technology is Key to Value Investing With Scale

Accounting data is only the beginning of fundamental research. It must be translated into economic earnings to truly understand profitability and valuation. This translation requires deep analysis of footnotes and the MD&A, a process that our [robo-analyst technology](#) empowers us to perform for thousands of stocks, ETFs and mutual funds.



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