## GMT Research Accounting Screen

Short Name
GICS Ind Name
GICS Industry
Cntry of Dom
Most Recent Balance Sheet Period
Ticker
Latest Period
Current Fiscal Year
Current Fiscal Year
Well known auditor:
Country of incorporation
Country of financials:

| Anta Sports Prod | Description: |
| :---: | :---: |
| Textiles, Apparel \& Luxury Goods | ANTA Sports Products Limited designs, develops, manufactures, and markets |
| 252,030 | sportswear, including sports footwear and apparel for professionals and the |
| CN | general public. |
| 2017 Y |  |
| 2020 HK |  |
| Y |  |
| 2017 |  |

## Kpmg <br> Country of incorporation (Cayman Islands) is different from domicile (China).

 Currency of financials (Yuan Renminbi) is same as country of risk (China).Relevant GMT Research Reports (please go to our website and login):
EXCESS NEW EQUITY: Fraud or poor corproate governance? (12 Jan 2018) IN BRIEF: HIDING BAD NEWS?: Sudden departures (4 Jan 2018)

Short-Seller's Report (for Asian companies only)

Summary of accounting risk for Y/FY17

| - Profit manipulation | High risk: Montier. |
| :--- | :---: |
| - Financial position | Strong: Piotrioski. |
| - General accounting | Normal |

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g
Ahanigan
= Accounting risk:

## Strong: Piotrioski

Normal
Evidence: Window dressing. Fake Cash Flow. Excess Capital. High

Profit Manipulation
Profit Manipulation: Beneish M-Score (See App 1)
Cooking the Books: Montier's C-Score (App 2)
Financial Position
Strength of Financial Position: Piotroski F-Score (App 3)
Risk of Default: Altman Z-Score (App 4)
Accounting Shenanigans
Acquisition Accounting (App 5 )
Window Dressing (App 6)
Fake Cash Fraud: Overly profitable (App 7)
Excess Capital Raising (App 8)
Debt Reconciliation (App 9)
Other Financial Items
Number of Red Flags (Out of a possible 75)
Cash Balance
Restricted Cash
Receivables
Doubtful Debts
Payables
Inventory
Profit Manipulation: Gross Working Capital
Cash Extraction Fraud: Prepaid Expenses
Capitalisation of Expenses
Affiliate Investments
Auditing Costs
Deferred Tax Assets
Deferred Tax Liabilities
Derivatives
Other Large Curious Assets and/or Liabilities Depn \& Amort
Interest Cover
Leverage
Related Party Fraud
Other Tests:

Latest financials complete
Beneish M-Score of -2.34 in Y/FY17 suggests no profit manipulation.
A C-Score of $5 / 6$ suggests profit manipulation; watch out for: Deteriorating Accruals Margin. Rising receivables. Rising inventory. Falling depreciation. High asset growth.
An F-Score of 8/9 suggests are very strong and improving.
An Altman Z-Score of 13.6 is in the Safe Zone: Financially sound.

## No evidence of acquisition accounting.

Possible investment window dressing owing to a high investment churn. Further investigation needed
Scores $3 / 4$ in Y/FY17. Medium Fraud Alert: $23 \%$ of frauds score 3 points and $10 \%$ of all companies. Further investigation needed. Triggered Fake Cash Flow in last 5yrs?: FY17 FY16 FY15 FY14 FY13 Net flows over 5yrs at $7 \%$ of Sales are in the $81 \%$ ile and unusually high suggesting too much external finance is being raised.
No material unreconcilable changes in debt in the last 5 years.
Triggers 16 red flags in the last financial period which is normal.
Cash \& STI of CNY9.4bn is extremely high at $50 \%$ of sales, in the $94 \%$ ile relative to peers, which is a trait of fake cash flow frauds. Restricted Cash of CNYO.1bn is within normal range.
Receivables of CNY2.1bn are equal to $11 \%$ of Sales which is in within normal range
Delinquency at $0 \%$ of total receivables are within normal range.
Large Payables of CNY4.2bn equal to $22 \%$ of Sales are in the $94 \%$ ile relative to peers, have grown by 2 ppts relative to Sales over the past year which can be a sign of hidden debt and manufactured cash flow. Inventories of CNY2.2bn have been extended by 3ppts relative to Sales over the past year which can be a sign of channel stuffing.
No evidence of profit/cash flow manipulation through working capital.
Prepaid Expenses of CNYO.5bn are large relative to sales (3\%) and inventory (23.1\%), raising the risk of illegal cash extraction fraud.
Capitalised expenses relative to pre-tax profits ( $0.9 \%$ ) are within normal range.
There are no investments in associates.
Auditing expenses of 4.4 bp of sales within normal range.
Deferred Tax Assets have increased by 0.9ppts relative to sales over the past year which can be a sign of losses at subsidiaries or of Acquisition Accounting
Deferred Tax Liabilities have increased by 2 ppts relative to sales over the past year which suggests that profits reported to shareholders are higher than those reported to tax authorities
Derivatives equal to $0 \%$ of equity within normal range.
Within normal range.
Within normal range
EBIT Interest Cover of $256.6 x$ is within normal range.
Total Debt/Profit of $0 x$ and assets to equity of $1.3 x$ are within normal range
Existence of related party balances which raises risk of round tripping.
No or new CFO.

## GMT Research Accounting Screen



## GMT Research Accounting Screen

| Ratios | Global/Sector/ | Anta Sports Prod Ratios |  |  | Ratio Change |  | Peer Group Comparison Ratios |  |  |  | Percentiles and Red Flags |  |  | Red Flag Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Country | Y/FY17 | Y/FY16 | Y/FY14 | 1yr Chg | -3yr Chg | 20th \%ile | 50th \%ile | 80th \%ile | No of Peers | Y/FY17 | -1yr Chg | -3yr Chg |  |
| Cash Flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0-100\%) | (+/-50\%) | (+\|-50\%) |  |
| CFO/Net Profit (x) | GICS Industry | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -0.0 | +0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1,697 | 56\% | +4\% | +6\% |  |
| Cash Interest Exp./CFO (\%) | GICS Industry | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | +0.1 | +0.4 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 25.8 | 271 | 28\% | +5\% | +8\% |  |
| Capex/Sales (\%) | GICS Industry | 3.3 | 4.3 | 2.8 | -1.0 | +0.4 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 371 | 50\% | -24\% | +9\% |  |
| Decrease Investments/Sales (\%) | GICS Industry | 27.3 | 17.9 | 54.6 | +9.4 | -27.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 141 | 91\% | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | Decrease Investments/sales (\%) high. |
| Other Investing Activities/Sales (\%) | GICS Industry | 6.3 | 0.0 | 6.9 | +6.2 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 292 | 85\% | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | Other Investing Activities/Sales (\%) high. |
| Debt Repay/ST Debt -1FY (\%) | Global | 104 | 100 | 1 | +4.1 | +103.7 | 20.0 | 88.4 | 210.9 | 10,373 | 60\% | +7\% | +35\% | Risen over 3yrs. |
| Free Cash Flow Margin (\%) | GICS Industry | 15.6 | 14.0 | 16.0 | +1.6 | -0.4 | -4.2 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 377 | 7\% | -8\% | +5\% |  |
| FCF-Divs/Sales (\%) | Global | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.9 | +1.5 | +0.1 | -7.2 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 10,563 | 31\% | -9\% | +3\% |  |
| No. of Mat. Capital Inc -5yrs | Global |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 9,451 | 85\% | 3 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Other Fin. Activities/Sales (\%) | GICS Industry | 6.6 | 4.9 | 0.1 | +1.7 | $+6.5$ | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 329 | 94\% | $\sum$ | $\xrightarrow{2}$ | Other Fin. Activities/Sales (\%) high. |
| Corporate Governance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (0-100\%) | (+/-50\%) | (+/-50\%) |  |
| Auditing Exp//sales (bp) | GICS Industry | 4.4 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\square$ | $\stackrel{\square}{3}$ | $\xrightarrow{\square}$ | 2.5 | 6.3 | 13.2 | 179 | 38\% | $\sum$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |  |
| RPT Balances/Equity (\%) | Global | 0.1 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.3 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 1,434 | 13\% | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | RPT Balances/Equity (\%) low. |
| Number of Acq\&Disp -5yrs | Global | 2 | 5 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 12,251 | 46\% | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Acq\&Disp Con./Sales Av. -5yrs (\%) | Global | 0.1 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\leqslant$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.2 | 1.4 | 6.9 | 12,251 | 10\% | $\bigcirc$ | 3 |  |
| Executive Comp/Sales (bp) | GICS Industry | 6.1 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 7.4 | 22.6 | 73.1 | 84 | 16\% | 3 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Executive Comp/PTP (bp) | GICS Industry | 23.5 | < | $\checkmark$ | , | $\bigcirc$ | 67.6 | 188.6 | 669.0 | 84 | 7\% | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| CEO Tenure (yrs) | Global | 1.3 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | > | 1.4 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 5,466 | 17\% | $\bigcirc$ | $\rightarrow$ | CEO Tenure (yrs) low. |
| CFO Tenure (yrs) | Global | na | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\xrightarrow{3}$ | 1.1 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 716 | na | - | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Av. Executive Tenure (yrs) | Global | na | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\rightarrow$ | $\sum$ | 4.1 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 3,291 | na | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Av. Board Tenure (yrs) | Global | na | $\sim$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 3.9 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 3,672 |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\geq$ |  |

Source: GMT Research, Bloomberg

Summary of financials in Y/FY17
Average Ratio Percentile Score ( 0 is good, 100 is bad

- Percentile vs Industry Peers ( $0 \%$ is good, $100 \%$ is bad)

Number of Red Flags (Out of a possible 75)

- Percentile vs Global Peers ( $0 \%$ is good, $100 \%$ is bad)

Summary of change in financials over 1 year Number of Red Flags (Out of a possible 62)

- Percentile vs Global Peers ( $0 \%$ is good, $100 \%$ is bad)

Summary of change in financials over 3 yrs Number of Red Flags (Out of a possible 62)

- Percentile vs Global Peers ( $0 \%$ is good, $100 \%$ is bad)

Result: Scores within normal range. Number of red flags normal. $\qquad$ 51\% In Y/FY17, Anta Sports Prod recorded an average percentile score ( 0 is good, 100
$61 \%$ bad) of $51 \%$ across all 75 financial ratios listed below. This places it in a percentile
16 of 61 relative to around 379 GICS industry peers globally, which is a moderat
$72 \%$ result. The company triggered a total of 16 red flags out of 75 placing it in a percentile of 72 relative to our sample of 16,000 companies globally, which is a moderate result.
Result: High number of red flags.

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 14 Result: High number of red flags.
## Explanation

Each of the 50 financial ratios listed below is percentile ranked relative to an appropriate peer group drawn from 16,000 companies globally between 2010 and 2015. In general, low percentile scores are good while high scores are poor. Red flags are mainly triggered when a company's ratio is above the 80th percentile; however, for certain ratios a red flag is triggered when it is below the 20th percentile. Red flags are highlighted below in red.

## Explanation

 flags out of 62 placing it in a percile 85 lat Pre companies globally, which is a very unusual result.Result: Number of red flags normal. $\qquad$ companies globally, which is a moderate result.

## GMT Research Accounting Screen

## Appendices

Appendix 1: Beneish M-Score

|  | Calculation | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | Fr16 | FY17 | Y/FY17 | Index Calculation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days Sales in Receivables Index | +(0.92*1.06) | 1.11 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 1.16 | 1.06 | 1.06 | ( Net Receivables $_{\text {d }} /$ Sales $_{t}$ / Net $^{\text {Receivables }}$ t-1 $/$ Sales $_{t_{-1}}$ ) |
| Gross Margin Index | +(0.528*0.98) | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.98 |  |
| Asset Quality Index | +(0.404*0.88) | 0.97 | 0.85 | 0.99 | 1.10 | 0.88 | 0.88 |  |
| Sales Growth Index | +(0.892*1.25) | 0.96 | 23 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.25 | Sales $/$ / saes $_{\text {t-1 }}$ |
| Depreciation Index | +(0.115*1.23) | 0.87 | 0.94 | 1.01 | 0.95 | 1.23 | 1.23 |  |
| SG\&A Index | -(0.172*0.94) | 0.88 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.94 |  |
| Total Accruals to Total Assets | +(4.679**.00) | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Profit from Continuing Ops ${ }_{\text {c }}$ - Cash Flows from Ops ${ }_{\text {t }}$ / Total Assets |
| Leverage Index | -(0.327*1.29) | 1.13 | 0.91 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1.29 | 1.29 |  |
| Beneish M-Score for Y/FY17 | -4.84 = | -2.43 | -2.40 | -2.24 | -2.13 | -2.34 | -2.34 | An M-Score of $>-2.22$ signals that the company is likely to be a manipulator |

Receiventstes on latest perios days have increased by 2 days Yoy
12 m Trailing Gross Margin of $49.4 \%$ has improved by 1 ppts Yo
Other LT Assets/Total Assets of $6.8 \%$ has fallen by 1 ppts Yo
12 m Trailing Sales have risen $25 \%$ YoY
12 m Trailing Depreciation/Sales of $9.7 \%$ has fallen by 2.3 ppts Yoy
Total Accruals (Net Profit less CFO)/Total Assets are 0\%
LT Debt + Current Liabilities/Total Assets of 24\% have fallen by 6.7 ppts YoY
Beneish M-Score of -2.34 in $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{FY} 17$ suggests no profit manipulation


Montier's C-Score
Appendix 3: Piotroski F-Score

|  | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Y/FY17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Income Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Operating Cash Flow Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Return on Assets Score | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Quality of Earnings Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Long-Term Debt to Assets Score | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Current Ratio Score | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Shares Outstanding Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gross Margin Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Asset Turnover Score | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Piotroski F-Score | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Point Caicunation
Positive Return on Assets in the current year (1 point)
Positive Operating Cash Flow in the current year (1 point)
Higher Return on Assets than previous year (1 point)
Operatitg Cash Flow ara erreater than ROA 1 1 point)
Lower ratio of Long Term Debt than previous year (1 point)
Higher Current Ratio this year compared to the previous year (1 point)
No new shares were issued in the last year ( 1 1 oint)
A higher Gross Margin compared to the previous year (1 point) A high Asset Turnover ratio compared to the previous year (1 poin)

12 m Trailing Accruals Margin of $0.4 \%$ has fallen from $0.4 \%$ Yoy Inventory of 13 days has risen by 3 days Yor

Depreciation of 11.4 yrrs has risen by 1.3 yrs Yo
A C-Score of $5 / 6$ suggests profit manipulation

Appendix 4: Altman Z-Score

|  | fr13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Y/FY17 | Altman Z -Score for a company in emerging markets | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solvency | 7.47 | 4.32 | 3.59 | 3.43 | 3.91 | 3.91 | Working Capital (Current Assets less Current Liabilities)/Tangible Assets | Ability to meet short term obligations |
| Cumulative profitability | 2.28 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.11 | 1.78 | 1.78 | Retained Earnings/Tangible Assets | Determines cumulative historic profitability |
| Profitability | 1.09 | 1.25 | 1.51 | 1.57 | 1.46 | 1.46 | EBIT/Tangible Assets | Measures earnings away from the effects of taxes and leverage |
| Market confidence | na | na | na | na | na | na | Market Capitalisation/Total Liabilities | Whether a firm's value able to cover liabilities |
| Efficiency | na | na | na | na | na | na | Sales/Tangible Assets | An asset turnover metric to measure efficiency |
| Leverage | 2.79 | 2.49 | 2.51 | 2.40 | 3.20 | 3.20 | Book Value of Equity/Total Liabilities | Leverage |
| Altman Z -Score for Y/FY17 | 16.88 | 13.50 | 13.04 | 12.75 | 13.60 | 13.60 | Anything $<1.81$ for a manufacturer or $<1.11$ for other companies is problematic | Safe Zone: Financially sound |

Appendix 5: Acquisition Accounti
Material acquisition?
Rise in intangibe assets -1yr?
Material intangibbes on balance sheet?
Rise in deferred tax assets $-1 y r$ ?
Large deferred tax assets
Acguisition

| Point Calculation | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Y/FY17 | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 point | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A |
| 1 point | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | E |
| 1 point | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | O |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | E |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |

An acquisition in excess of $5 \%$ of sales.
Or Intangibles are $>=50 \%$ Asle relative to peers
ther a rise in Deferred Tax Asset over 1 yea
a large Deferred Tax Asset in the 80\%ile relative to industry peers

12 m Trailing Return on Assets of 18.5
12 m Trailing CFO Margin of $18.9 \%$
12 m Trailing ROA has risen to $18.5 \%$ from $17.9 \% \mathrm{Yo}$
12 m Trailing CFO Margin of $18.9 \%$ is above Net Profit Margin of $18.4 \%$ LT Debt/Total Assets has fallen to $1 \%$ from $7 \%$ Yoy

Ability to meet short term obligations
保 's value able to cover liabilities

Safe Zone: Financially sound

## GMT Research Accounting Screen



Appendix 11: Insiders (latest Bloomberg data)

| Insider Shares $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{S}(\%)$ | 0.03 | Comment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Chg Insider HIlds $-6 \mathrm{~m}(\%)$ | 0.00 | Changes in insider holdings can be due to options, etc. as opposed to actively buying or selling |
| Number of Insider Shares Purchased $(\mathrm{m})$ | +0.0 | shares |
| Number of Insider Shares Sold ( m ) | +0.0 |  |
| Average Purchase Price of Insider Shares | 0.00 | Current share price is HKD39.45 |
| Average Sell Price of Insider Shares | 0.00 |  |
| Shares Outstanding m ) | 2,085 |  |
| Insider Shares Traded $-6 \mathrm{~m} /$ Total Shares (\%) | 0.00 |  |

Appendix 12: Comprehensive Income (latest Bloomberg data)

|  | (CNYM) | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Comprehensive Income | 2,625 |  |
| Less: |  |  |
| Net Income/Net Profit (Losses) | 3,088 |  |
| Other comprehensive income comprised of: |  |  |
| Foreign Currency Trans. Adj. | (463) | Other comprehensive income is $-15 \%$ of income which is within normal range. Able to fully |
| na | na | reconcile other comprehensive income. |
| na | na |  |
| na | na |  |
| na | na |  |
| na | na |  |
| na | na |  |
| Amount unable to reconcile: | 0 |  |

Assets paid with debt (such as operating leases) is a non-cash item. Capex should be restated
-Proceeds raised from convertible bonds (CBS) are sometimes regarded as equity, not debt.
Large acquisitions can lead to difficulties in reconciling debt.

