## GMT Research Accounting Screen

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

| Yue Yuen Ind | \& Luxury Goods | Description: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Textiles, Apparel |  | Yue Yuen Industrial (Holdings) Limited, through its subsidiaries, |
| 252,030 |  | manufactures and markets athletic, athletic-style leisure, casual, and |
| HK |  | outdoor footwear. |
| 2017 Y |  |  |
| 551 HK |  |  |
| Y |  |  |
| 2017 |  |  |

Relevant GMT Research Reports (please go to our website and login): MANIPULATING PROFIT: Pou Sheng (3813 HK): Risks lie to the downside (12 Jan 17)

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

Summary of accounting risk for Y/FY17

- Profit manipulation
- Financial position
- General accounting
- Shenanigans
= Accounting risk:


## No info

No info
lean accounting with just 6 red flags
No evidence
Low

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
nventory
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 Cove
Leverage
Related Party Fraud
Other Tests:

This spreadsheet expires on 31st Mar 2018, in 82 days.
Lastest financials for 31/12/2017 incomplete Unable to calculate Beneish M-Score owing to insufficient disclosure. Unable to calculate Montier's C-Score owing to insufficient disclosure.

Unable to calculate Piotroski's F-Score owing to insufficient disclosure.
Unable to calculate Altman Z-Score owing to insufficient disclosure.

## No evidence of acquisition accounting

No evidence of window dressing
Scores $0 / 4$ in $\mathrm{Y} /$ FY17. $64 \%$ of companies score similarly and just $2.4 \%$ of frauds. Rest easy. Triggered Fake Cash Flow in last 5yrs?: None Net flows over 5yrs at $1 \%$ of Sales are normal No material unreconcilable changes in debt in the last 5 years.

## riggers 6 red flags in the last financial per

Cash \& STI of USD1.1bn is within normal range.
Restricted Cash of USDObn is within normal range.
Receivables of USD1.2bn are equal to $13 \%$ of Sales which is in within normal range
Te delinquencies have been reported
arge Payables of USD1.5bn are within normal range.
Inventories of USD1.6bn 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 USDObn, equal to $0.1 \%$ of Sales, raise the risk of illegal cash extraction.
Capitalised expenses relative to pre-tax profits ( $0 \%$ ) are within normal range.
Investments in Associates of USDO.7bn are high at $16 \%$ of equity and $11 \%$ of OP, raising concerns over related party transactions, transparency and corporate governance.
Auditing expenses of 2.1 bp of sales are unusually low in the $15 \%$ ile relative to peers, suggesting a poor audit.
Deferred Tax Assets/Sales of $1 \%$ are within normal range
Deferred Tax Liabilities/Sales of $4 \%$ are within normal range
Derivatives equal to $0 \%$ of equity within normal range.
Within normal range.
Within normal range
EBIT Interest Cover of $12.6 x$ is within normal range.
Total Debt/Profit of $3.7 x$ and assets to equity of $1.8 x$ are within normal range
No evidence of related party transactions.
Evidence of share price manipulation as 20 day MA Bid/Ask VWAP in excess of $60 \%$ for $3 \%$ of the time over last 6 m . No or new CFO.

## GMT Research Accounting Screen



## GMT Research Accounting Screen



Source: GMT Research, Bloomer

Summary of financial 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 financial 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 financial over 3 yrs Number of Red Flags (Out of a possible 62)

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

Result: Excellent score. Few red flags.

43\% In Y/FY17, Yue Yuan Ind recorded an average percentile score ( 0 is good, 100 is
$20 \%$ bad) of $43 \%$ across all 75 financial ratios listed below. This places it in a percentile
6 of 20 relative to around 379 GICS industry peers globally, which is a very good
$11 \%$ result. The company triggered a total of 6 red flags out of 75 placing it in a percentile of 11 relative to our sample of 16,000 companies globally, which is a very good result.
Result: Number of red flags normal. $\qquad$ Over the financial year prior to $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{FY} 17$, Ye Yuan Ind triggered a total of 6 red flags
$36 \%$ out 62 placing it in a percentile of 36 relative to our sample of 16,000 companies globally, which is a moderate result. Result: Number of red flags normal.

Over the 3 financial years prior to Y/FY17, Ye Yuan Ind triggered a total of 6 red . 62 placing 1 in companies globally, which is a moderate result

## 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

Red flags are normally triggered by a score between +30 and +50 which suggests an aggressively deteriorating financial ratio. These are highlighted in red below.

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## GMT Research Accounting Screen

## Appendices

Appendix 1: Beneish M-Score


Appendix 3: Piotroski F-Score

|  | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Y/FY17 | Point Calculation | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Income Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Positive Return on Assets in the current year (1 point) | 12 m Trailing Return on Assets of 6.8\% |
| Operating Cash Flow Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | na | na | Positive Operating Cash Flow in the current year (1 point) | na |
| Return on Assets Score | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Higher Return on Assets than previous year (1 point) | 12 m Trailing ROA has fallen to $6.8 \%$ from 7.1\% YoY |
| Quality of Earnings Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | na | na | Operating Cash Flow are greater than ROA (1 point) | na |
| Long-Term Debt to Assets Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lower ratio of Long Term Debt than previous year (1 point) | LT Debt/Total Assets has risen to $24 \%$ from $13 \%$ YoY |
| Current Ratio Score | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Higher Current Ratio this year compared to the previous year (1 point) | Current Ratio has fallen to 2 x from 2.33 x Yoy |
| Shares Outstanding Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | No new shares were issued in the last year (1 point) | Number of shares remains unchanged |
| Gross Margin Score | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | A higher Gross Margin compared to the previous year (1 point) | 12 m Trailing Gross Margin of $25.8 \%$ has improved by 0.6 ppts Yoy |
| Asset Turnover Score | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | A high Asset Turnover ratio compared to the previous year (1 point) | Asset turnover has risen to 1.15x from 1.14x YoY |
| Piotroski F-Score | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | na | na | Score 0-1 weak and deteriorating; 8-9 strong and improving | Unable to calculate Piotroski's F-Score owing to insufficient dis |

## Appendix 4: Altman Z-Score

|  | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Y/FY17 | Altman Z -Score for a manufacturing company | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solvency | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.33 | Working Capital (Current Assets less Current Liabilities)/Tangible Assets | Ability to meet short term obligations |
| Cumulative profitability | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.74 | na | na | Retained Earnings/Tangible Assets | Determines cumulative historic profitability |
| Profitability | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.24 | EBIT/Tangible Assets | Measures earnings away from the effects of taxes and leverage |
| Market confidence | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.08 | 1.08 | Market Capitalisation/Total Liabilities | Whether a firm's value able to cover liabilities |
| Efficiency | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.16 | Sales/Tangible Assets | An asset turnover metric to measure efficiency |
| Leverage | na | na | na | na | na | na | Book Value of Equity/Total Liabilities | Leverage |
| Altman Z -Score for $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{FY} 17$ | 3.92 | 3.93 | 3.86 | 3.99 | na | na | Anything <1.81 for a manufacturer or <1.11 for other companies is problematic | Unable to calculate Altman Z -Score owing to insufficient disclosure |

Appendix 5: Acquisition Accountin
Material acquisition?
Rise in intangible assets - 1 yr ?
Material intangibles on balance sheet?
Rise in deferred tax assets - -yr?
Large deferred tax assets
Actisition

| Point Calculation | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | Y/FY17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 point | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 point | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 point | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Comments

Intangibles Assets have risen by 1 ppts of sales to $4 \%$ of sales
Intangible Assets/Sales of $4 \%$ are in the $68 \%$ ile
DTAs have risen by $0.2 \%$ of sales to $0.5 \%$ of sales
DTA/Sales of $0.5 \%$ is in the $35 \%$ ile relative to industry peers
Acquisition Accounting

## GMT Research Accounting Screen



|  |  | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Insider Shares 0/5 (\%) | 0.02 |  |
| Chg Insider HIdgs -6m (\%) | 5.40 | Changes in insider holdings can be due to options, etc. as opposed to actively buying or sellin shares |
| Number of Insider Shares Purchased ( m ) | +0.0 |  |
| Number of Insider Shares Sold (m) | +0.0 |  |
| Average Purchase Price of Insider Shares | 0.00 | Current share price is HKD31.25 |
| Average Sell Price of Insider Shares | 0.00 |  |
| Shares Outstanding ( m ) | $1,649$ |  |

Appendix 12: Comprehensive Income (latest Bloomberg data)


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

