CPA ONTARIO & CPA ONTARIO CENTER IN DIGITAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION | DECEMBER 2023

THE RISE OF INTANGIBLES IN ECONOMY AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

Feng Gu
University (SUNY) at Buffalo

# COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT FINANCIAL INFORMATION USED IN INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

- ▶ What types of information are important to investors?
- ► Are the currently available financial reports useful and sufficient?
- ► What needs to be done to ensure more effective financial reporting and investment analysis?

# THE CHANGING FACE OF U.S. ECONOMY: INTANGIBLES REVOLUTION

- ▶ The most valuable publicly traded firms
  - 2009: Exxon-Mobile, Wal-Mart, Johnson & Johnson
  - 2023: Apple, Microsoft, Alphabet, Amazon, Nvidia, Tesla, Meta
- ► Key difference: intangibles vs. tangibles
- Expensing of intangibles distorts earnings, book value, and related measures

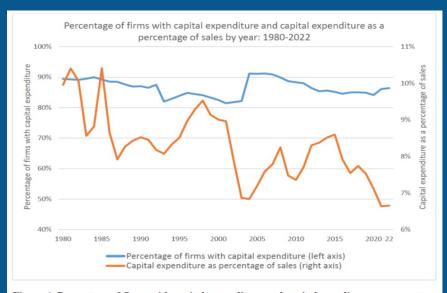


Figure 4. Percentage of firms with capital expenditure and capital spending as a percentage of sales

Source: Gu, "Intangibles, Firm Value, and Accounting Relevance in COVID-19", 2023

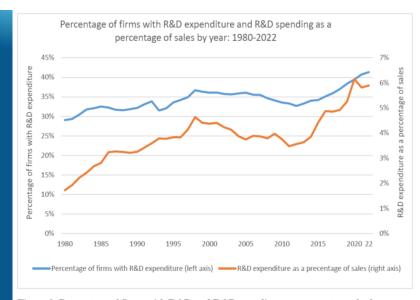


Figure 2. Percentage of firms with R&D and R&D spending as a percentage of sales

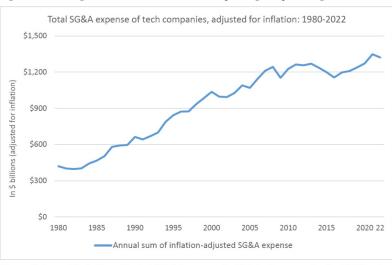
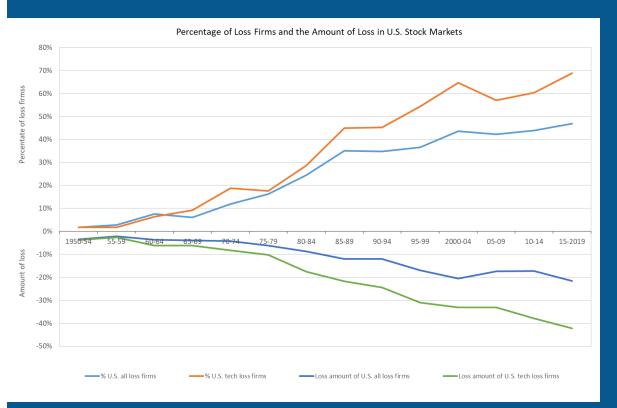


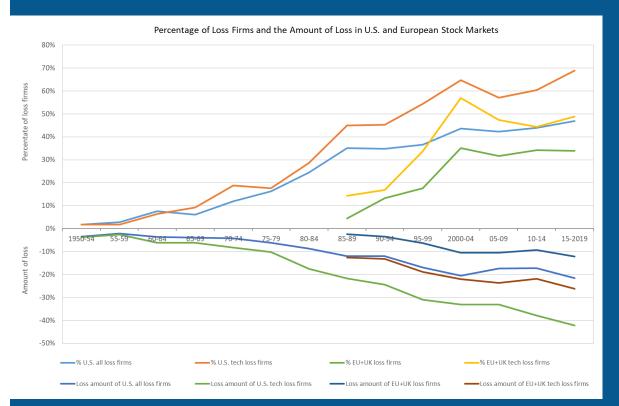
Figure 5. Annual inflation-adjusted SG&A expense by U.S. tech companies (in \$ billions)

# ACCOUNTING INFORMATION VS. ECONOMIC REALITY: INCREASING PREVALENCE OF LOSS FIRMS IN U.S.



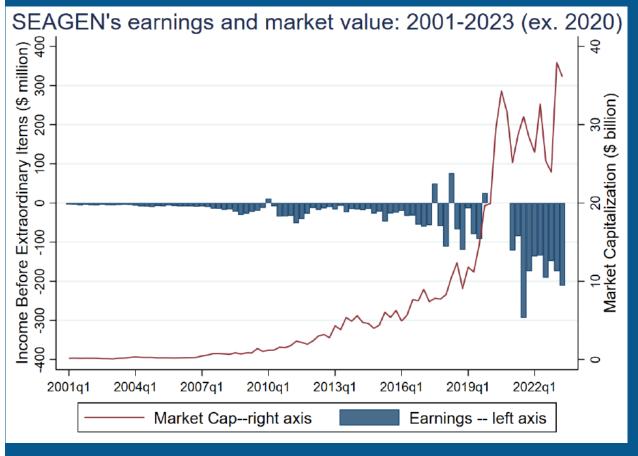
- ► 2010-2019: what economic recovery?
- Drivers for losses: expensing of intangibles
  - ► R&D & SG&A expenses
  - ► More than 1/3 of lossreporting firms are GAAPlosers

# ACCOUNTING INFORMATION VS. ECONOMIC REALITY: INCREASING PREVALENCE OF LOSS FIRMS IN EU



- Similar trend in EU countries for 35 years
- Drivers for losses: expensing of intangibles
  - ► R&D & SG&A expenses
- GAAP losers are more successful than real losers
  - ▶ technological innovation
  - ▶ human capital
  - ▶ future performance

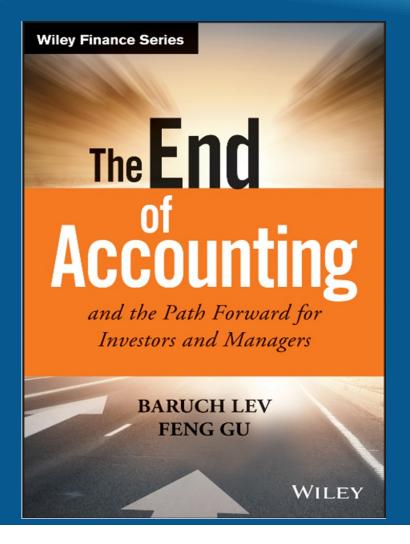
#### ACCOUNTING-DRIVEN LOSSES: A CASE IN POINT



- ► A public company for 22.5 years
- ► Profitable for only one year
  - ▶ R&D in 2022: \$1.34 billion, 69% of sales
  - ▶ more than 900 patents
  - ▶ 25% annual growth
  - ▶ stock return: 3700%
  - ► to be acquired by Pfizer for \$45 billion

Source: When Losers Are Really Winners (Gu, Lev, and Zhu, 2023)

## Not for nothing did I call the book: The End of Accounting



#### No One Seems Happy These Days With Accounting

- CEOs of six largest accounting firms in 2006, (those who know a thing or two about accounting): "FASB rules produce financial statements that virtually no one understands."
- CFO survey (Dichev et al., 2013): "Reporting has degenerated into a compliance exercise with dead weight costs."
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, 2016: "Current practice,..., already suggests that financial reporting alone cannot convey the full picture of an entity's performance."

#### No One Seems Happy These Days With Accounting - Continued

- SEC "Disclosure Effectiveness," 2014: "... some disclosure requirements are no longer necessary...there is a growing concern about disclosure overload...disclosure should benefit from a broader principles- based approach."
- Institute of Charted Accountants of England and Wales, 2013: "There is a widely-held view that financial reporting disclosures need to be reformed... few people seem to be happy with the current position."
- Deloitte: Exploring a New World of Corporate Reporting (2018): "Compliance first, clarity second. This is how we see reporting today."

#### DOES ANYONE STILL CARE ABOUT ACCOUNTING?

- I like most the concluding sentence of a CFO letter to us: "My investors don't understand the accounting; nor do they care."
- Loughran & McDonald (2018): Investors' use of EDGAR filings
- \* "The punchline of our paper is the surprisingly low number of investors who access the annual reports of publicly-traded companies at the time of their initial filing. The average publicly-traded firm has its annual report requested from the EDGAR site only 28.4 total times on the day of filing and the following day. On its filing date, the median publicly traded firm has only nine 10-K requests."
- For the 20% largest companies, the total 10-K requests for the median firm during days 0 to +4 is 56.

# DISAPPEARING RELEVANCE OF ACCOUNTING EARNINGS

- ▶ Wall Street Journal
  - "Earnings don't pack much punch after long stock rally" (March 5, 2018)
  - "Strong earnings? Don't expect the market to rally" (March 17, 2018)
  - ▶ "The forgotten earnings season" (April 12, 2018)
  - ▶ "Earnings are strong, but rewards are scarce" (April 22, 2018)
  - ▶ "Stocks have an earnings problem" (April 30, 2018)
  - "Don't Obsess over the Earnings Season" (February 5, 2019)
    "In theory and practice, quarterly earnings just aren't that important"

#### **OUR PROPOSAL**

- ► Treat intangibles as assets in accounting reports
- ▶ Streamline and improve current reporting system (e.g., less use of estimates)
- ▶ A new tool: Strategic Resources & Consequences Report
  - ▶ a framework for disclosure
  - organizing principles for CEOs, CFOs, and managers who want to provide useful information in a more integrated way
  - based on what really matters to investors and managers,

#### STRATEGIC RESOURCES AND CONSEQUENCES REPORT

- ► Focuses on strategic resources
  - ▶ generate net benefits, are rare, difficult to imitate
  - key for achieving and maintaining a sustained competitive advantage
- ► Mapping investments to resources
- ► Efforts and success in preserving and renewing strategic resources
- ▶ Strategic asset deployment and operation
- Measuring the value created

Figure 11.1: THE STRATEGIC RESOURCES & CONSQUENCES REPORT

external

training (\$)
• Employee
turnover

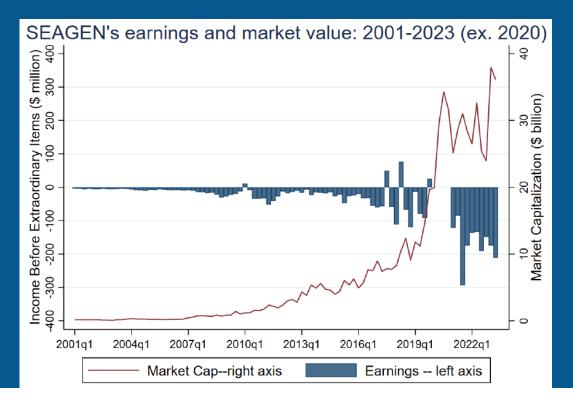
Broadband

DEVELOPING RESOURCES	RESOURCE STOCKS	RESOURCE PRESERVATION	RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT	VALUE CREATED			
R&D (\$) Internal  • Research • Development Acquired technology	Patents & Trademarks Quantity  • Applied  • Approved  • Stock Patent attributes (quality)  Customers  • Additions  • Terminations  • Total  • Churn  Proven Oil & Gas Reserves (\$)  • Exploration rights	Infringement Detection programs  Disruption Mitigation programs  Resources Decay prevention	Patents  Developed Sold/licensed Donated Expired  Oil & Gas Rights  % explored % producing % abandoned	Value Created in Period (\$) Cash flows from operation Plus:	► A new report on strategic		
Customer Acquisition Costs (\$)					resources & consequences		
Oil & Gas Exploration (\$)  Exploration  • Successful  • Unsuccessful			Alliances & Joint Ventures  Investment in alliances (\$)  No. of alliances  R&D  Manufacturing	Cost of equity capital			
Rights acquisition		Knowledge Management  • No. of		Plus:			
TV & Movie Content (\$)  • New • Sequels	• No. of rigs	employees participating	Movie / TV Content  • No. streams to	• Lifetime value of customers			
Spectrum • Acquisition (\$)	<ul><li>Brands</li><li>Number</li><li>Market share</li><li>Brand value (\$)</li></ul>	Maintaining Workforce Quality  In-house and	customers • Serialization • International	<ul><li>Value of oil &amp; gas reserves</li><li>Brands value</li></ul>			

From: Lev and Gu, "The End of Accounting and the Path Forward for Investors and Managers," 2016.

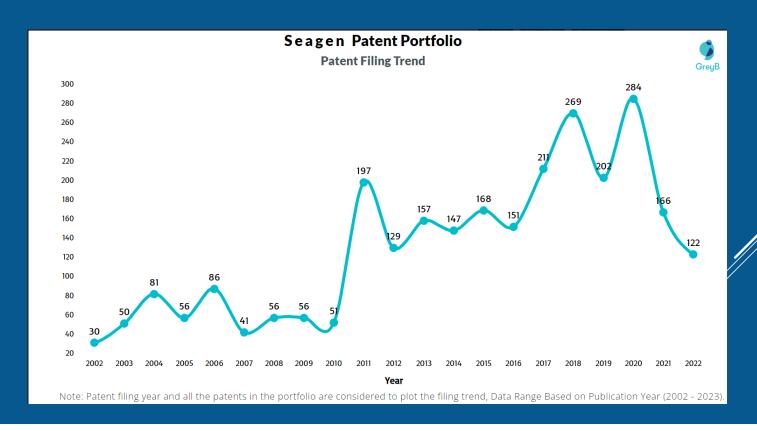
#### CASE #1: SEAGEN

▶ Would you have considered investing in a company with 23 consecutive years of operating losses? What about a company with 8 years of losses?



## CASE #1: SEAGEN

▶ What is driving SEAGEN's success?



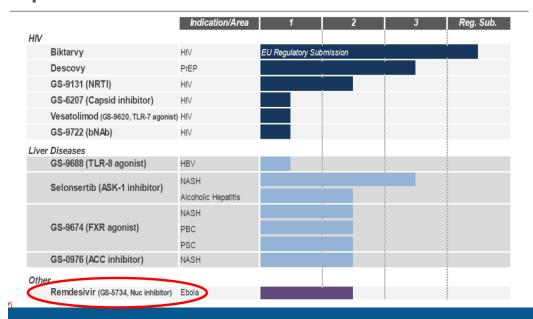
## CASE #2: GILEAD SCIENCES (GILD)

- ► A biopharmaceutical company with 35 years of history researching and developing antiviral drugs for
  - ► HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, cancer, cardiovascular, and respiratory diseases (COVID-19)
  - used to difficult or impossible to treat
- Strategic resources include inline products and new drugs at various stages of development pipeline
- ► From 2005 to 2019, Gilead's sales grew by 11 times, profit grew by 6.6 times, and stock price grew by 8 times
- ▶ In 2015, it achieved record high sales (\$32.6B) and earnings (\$18.1B)

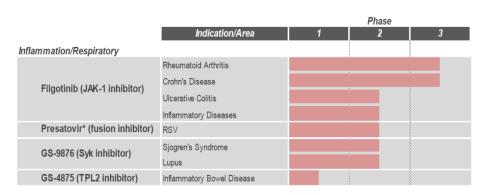
#### CASE #2: GILEAD'S PIPELINE PRODUCTS

- ► Success rate of pipeline products: clinical trial phase 1-10%, phase 2-15%, phase 3-50%, FDA approval application-80%
- ► Gilead's pipeline products as of May 1, 2018

#### **Pipeline Product Candidates**



#### **Pipeline Product Candidates (continued)**



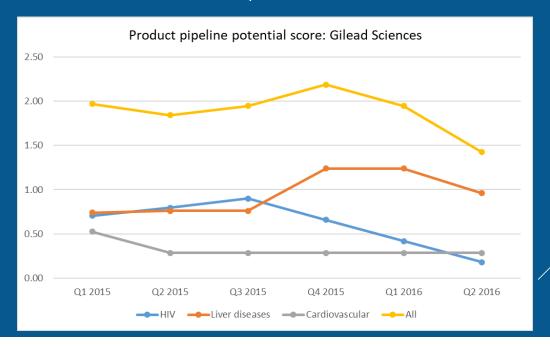
## CASE #2: GILEAD'S PIPELINE PRODUCTS

- ▶ Potential value of Gilead's pipeline products in 2015-2016
  - ▶ success rate of pipeline products: clinical trial phase 1-10%, phase 2-15%, phase 3-50%, FDA approval application-80%
  - consensus on market size for each product

Q1 2016 product pipeline scoredemonstration											
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Regulatory submission	Score for Phase 1	Score for Phase 2	Score for Phase 3	Score for regulatory submission	Total score	Relative market size	Final score
HIV (3 drugs)	1	0	1	1	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.80	1.40	0.30	0.42
Liver diseases (10 drugs)	1	6	1	2	0.10	0.90	0.50	1.60	3.10	0.40	1.24
Cardiovascular (4 drugs)	0	3	1	0	0.00	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.95	0.30	0.29
Total	J	3	,	J	0.00	0.43	0.30	0.00	0.73	0.30	1.95

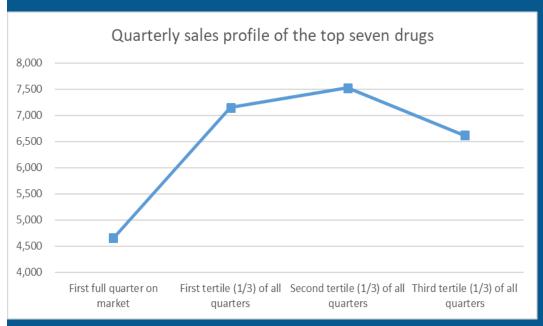
#### CASE #2: GILEAD'S PIPELINE PRODUCTS

- ▶ Potential value of Gilead's pipeline products in 2015-2016
  - ▶ success rate of pipeline products: clinical trial phase 1-10%, phase 2-15%, phase 3-50%, FDA approval application-80%
  - consensus on market size for each product



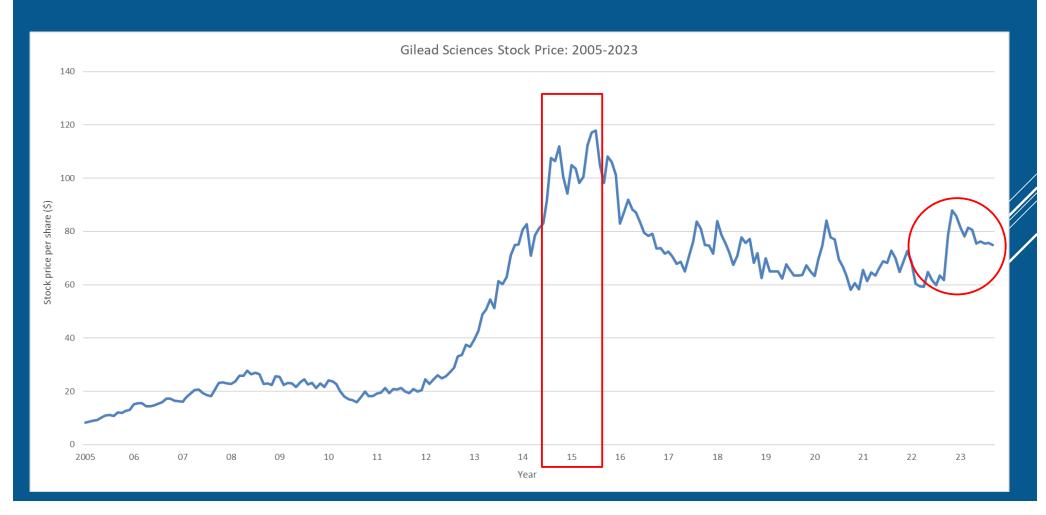
#### CASE #2: GILEAD'S IN-LINE PRODUCTS

- ► Analysis of in-line products in 2015-2016
  - ▶ 7 HIV/AIDS and hepatitis drugs account for 94% of total sales
  - ► outlook for future performance

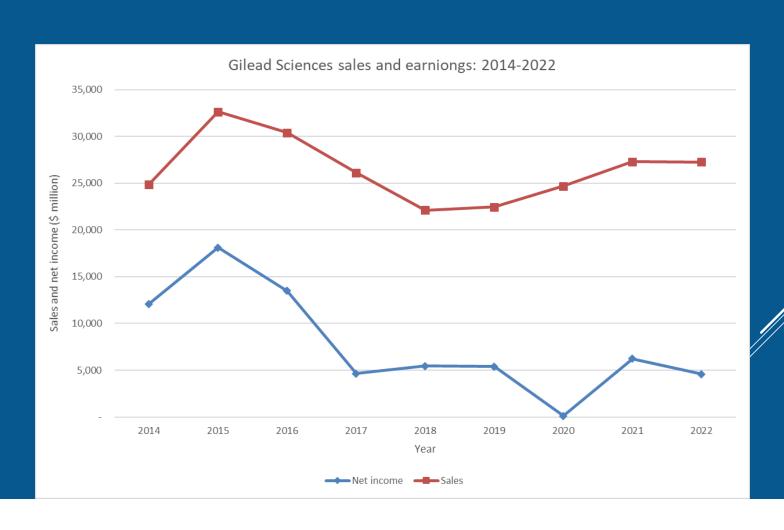




## CASE #2: GILEAD'S STOCK PRICE



## CASE #2: GILEAD'S ACCOUNTING PERFORMANCE

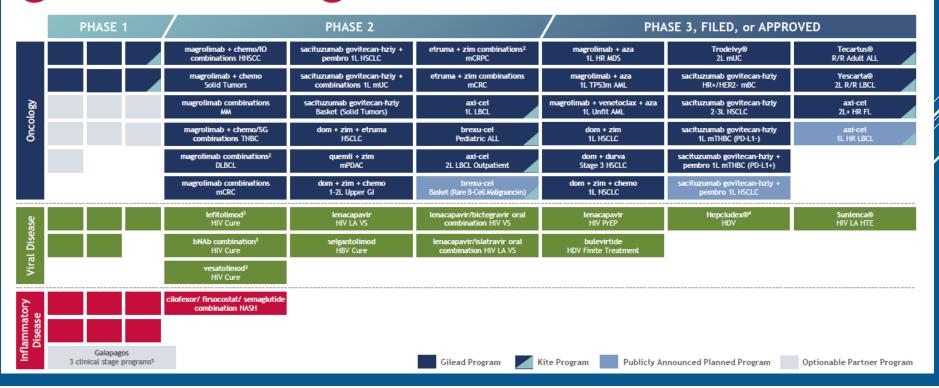


## CASE #2: GILEAD'S PIPELINE ON 10/27/2022

## Robust Pipeline with Upcoming Catalysts

60 Clinical stage programs<sup>1</sup>

10 Potential clinical stage opt-in assets

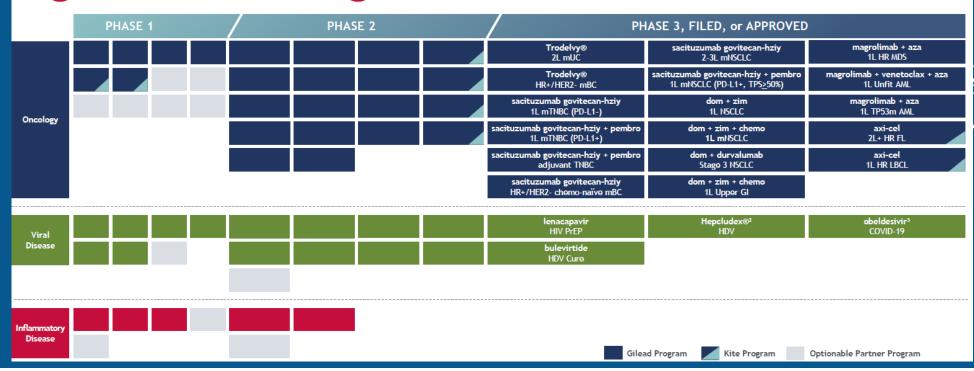


## CASE #2: GILEAD'S PIPELINE ON 8/3/2023

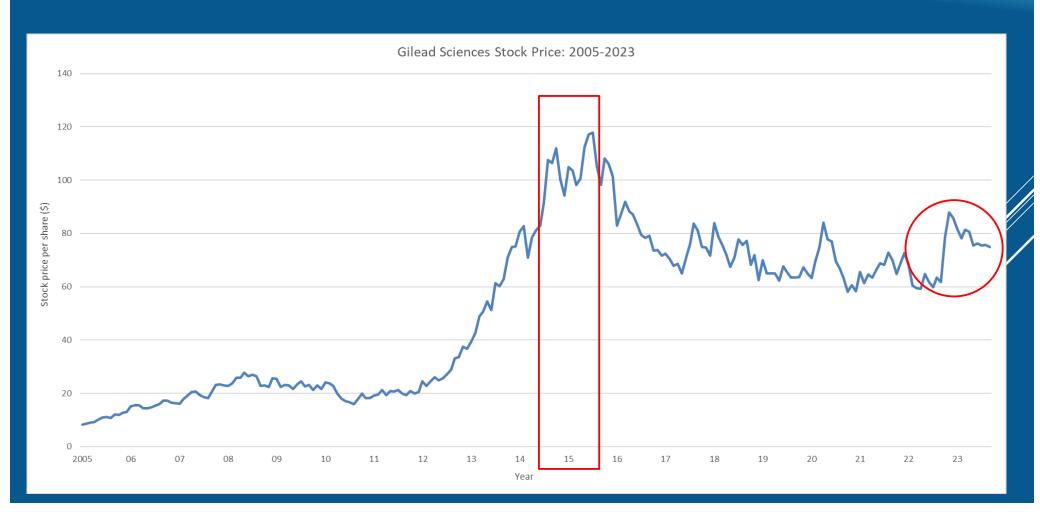
## Robust Pipeline with Upcoming Catalysts

64 Clinical stage programs<sup>1</sup>

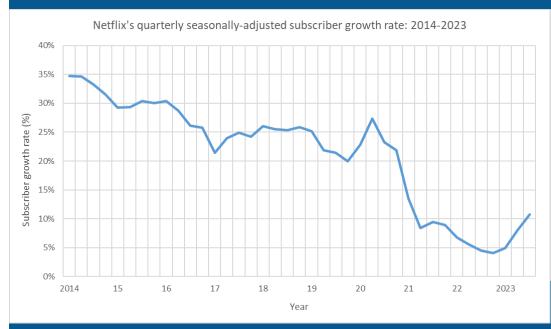
11 Potential clinical stage opt-in assets



## CASE #2: GILEAD'S STOCK PRICE



## CASE #3: NETFLIX SUBSCRIBER GROWTH AND STOCK PRICE





## CASE #4: Intangibles and firm value in COVID-19





Figure 6. Sales growth rate for low, medium, and high-intangibles firms

Figure 7. Gross margin growth rate for low, medium, and high-intangibles firms

## CASE #4: Intangibles and firm value in COVID-19

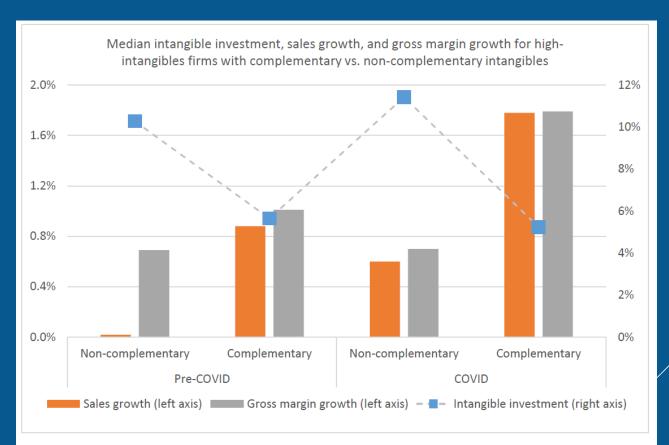


Figure 8. Sales growth and gross margin growth for firms with complementary intangibles and firms with non-complementary intangibles

### **Accounting relevance during COVID-19**

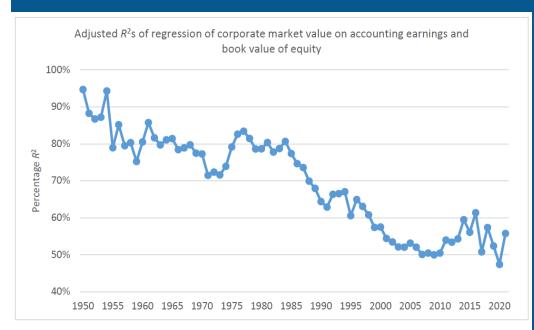


Figure 13. Declining value relevance of accounting earnings and book value

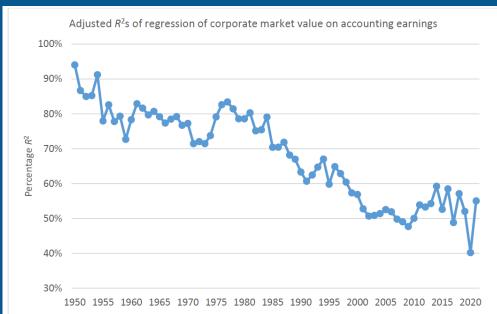


Figure 14. Declining value relevance of accounting earnings

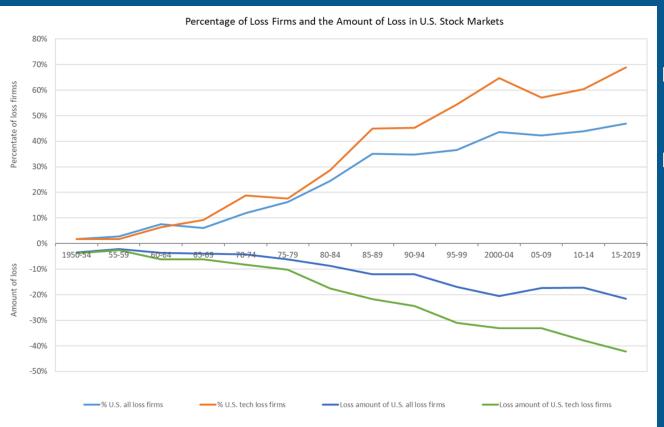
Source: Gu, "Intangibles, Firm Value, and Accounting Relevance in COVID-19", 2023

## Accounting relevance during COVID-19 (Cont.)



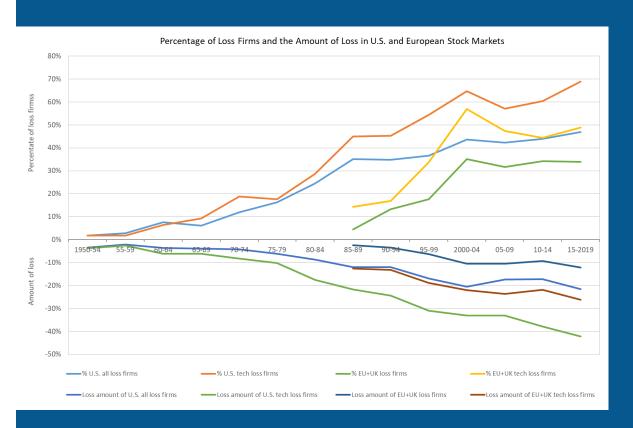
Figure 18. Declining returns from perfect prediction of firms' annual earnings

Source: Gu, "Intangibles, Firm Value, and Accounting Relevance in COVID-19", 2023



- ► 2010-2019: what economic recovery?
- Drivers for losses: expensing of intangibles
  - ► R&D & SG&A expenses

# ACCOUNTING INFORMATION VS. ECONOMIC REALITY: INCREASING PREVALENCE OF LOSS FIRMS IN EU



- Similar trend in EU countries for 35 years
- ► Drivers for losses: expensing of intangibles
  - ▶ R&D & SG&A expenses
- ► GAAP losers are more successful than real losers

- Adjust earnings for the capitalization and amortization of internal intangible investments
   add back current year R&D expenditure and subtract annual R&D amortization expense (industry-specific amortization) period is 3 to 5 years)

  — add back capitalized SG&A, equal to 1/3 of current year SG&A expense
- common approaches in economics, finance, and accounting research
   Examples of two software firms with 3-year R&D amortization period

(Amounts in \$ millions)	Firm A	Firm B	
(1) Take reported income before extraordinary items (IB) of the year	-64	-64	
(2) Add back current year R&D expenditure	40	30	
(3) Subtract R&D amortization expense (3-year amortization period)			
Year t-1 R&D expenditure	30	28	
Year t-2 R&D expenditure	20	24	
Year t-3 R&D expenditure	22	17	
DOD emortization expanse (4/2 of total DOD expanditure ever prior three years)	24	23	
R&D amortization expense (1/3 of total R&D expenditure over prior three years)	24	23	
(4) SG&A expense of the year	180	138	
Add back capitalized amount of SG&A (1/3 of current year SG&A expense)	60	46	
(5) Adjusted earnings (AIB)	12	-11	
	=-64+40-24+60	=-64+30-23+46	
Loss firm classification	GAAP loser	Real loser	

- ► GAAP losers are more successful innovators and create more value from investment in technologies and human capital than other firms, including even profitable firms
- ► GAAP losers are less likely to decline and more likely to reverse their losses in future than Real losers. GAAP losers also have better future stock performance than profitable firms, particularly for the last 20 years.

Don't be seduced into thinking that that which does not make a profit is without value.

—Arthur Miller

## Thank you for your participation!