



Featured Stock in December's Dividend Growth Model Portfolio

Five new stocks make our [Dividend Growth Stocks Model Portfolio](#) this month, which was made available to members on December 27, 2019.

Recap from November's Picks

Our Dividend Growth Stocks Model Portfolio outperformed the S&P 500 from November 26, 2019 through December 24, 2019. The Model Portfolio rose 2.8% on a price return basis and rose 3.2% on a total return basis. The S&P 500 rose 2.3% on a price return basis and rose 2.8% on a total return basis. The portfolio's best performing stock was up 23.2%. Overall, 15 out of the 30 Dividend Growth Stocks outperformed the S&P from November 26, 2019 through December 24, 2019, and 25 had positive returns.

Get the best fundamental research

Only our research utilizes the superior data and earnings adjustments featured by the HBS & MIT Sloan paper, "[Core Earnings: New Data and Evidence](#)." The long-term success of our model portfolio strategies highlights the value of our [Robo-Analyst technology](#)¹, which scales our forensic accounting expertise ([featured in Barron's](#)) across thousands of stocks².

The methodology for this model portfolio mimics an All-Cap Blend style with a focus on dividend growth. Selected stocks earn an [Attractive or Very Attractive rating](#), generate positive free cash flow ([ECF](#)) and [economic earnings](#), offer a current dividend yield >1%, and have a 5+ year track record of consecutive dividend growth. This model portfolio is designed for investors who are more focused on long-term capital appreciation than current income, but still appreciate the power of dividends, especially growing dividends.

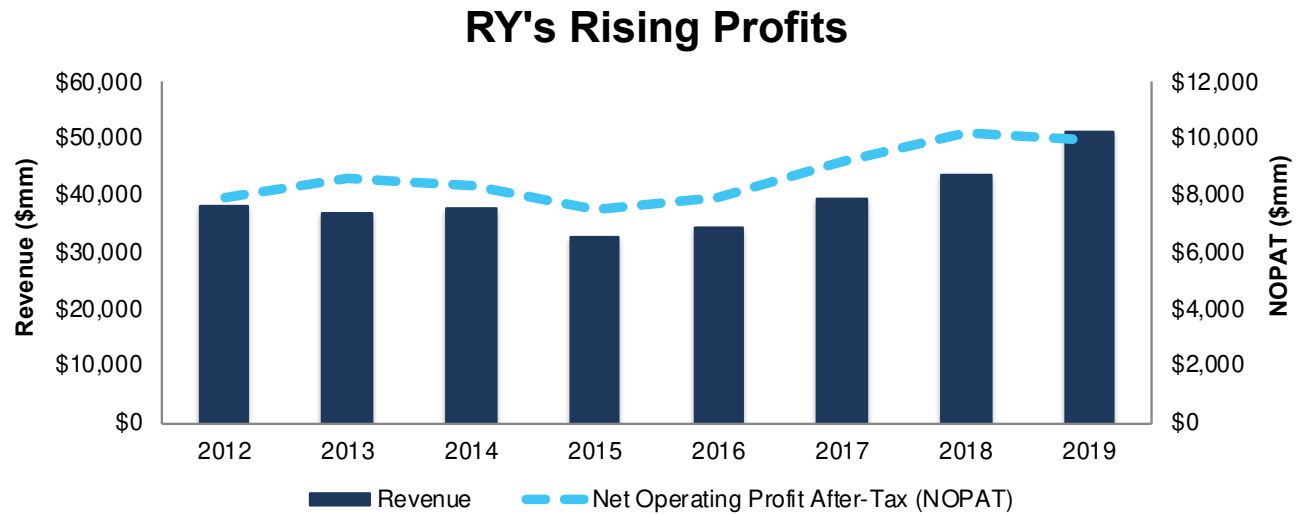
Featured Stock from December: Royal Bank of Canada (RY: \$80/share)

Royal Bank of Canada (RY) is the featured stock from December's Dividend Growth Stocks Model Portfolio. We first made RY a Long Idea in [April 2018](#), and despite underperforming the market, the fundamentals remain strong and the stock undervalued.

Since 2012, RY has grown revenue by 4% compounded annually and net operating profit after tax ([NOPAT](#)) by 3% compounded annually. The firm currently earns a top-quintile 15% return on invested capital ([ROIC](#)), which equals its average ROIC since 2012.

¹ Harvard Business School features the powerful impact of our research automation technology in the case [New Constructs: Disrupting Fundamental Analysis with Robo-Analysts](#).

² This [paper](#) compares our analytics on a mega cap company to other major providers. The Appendix details exactly how we stack up.

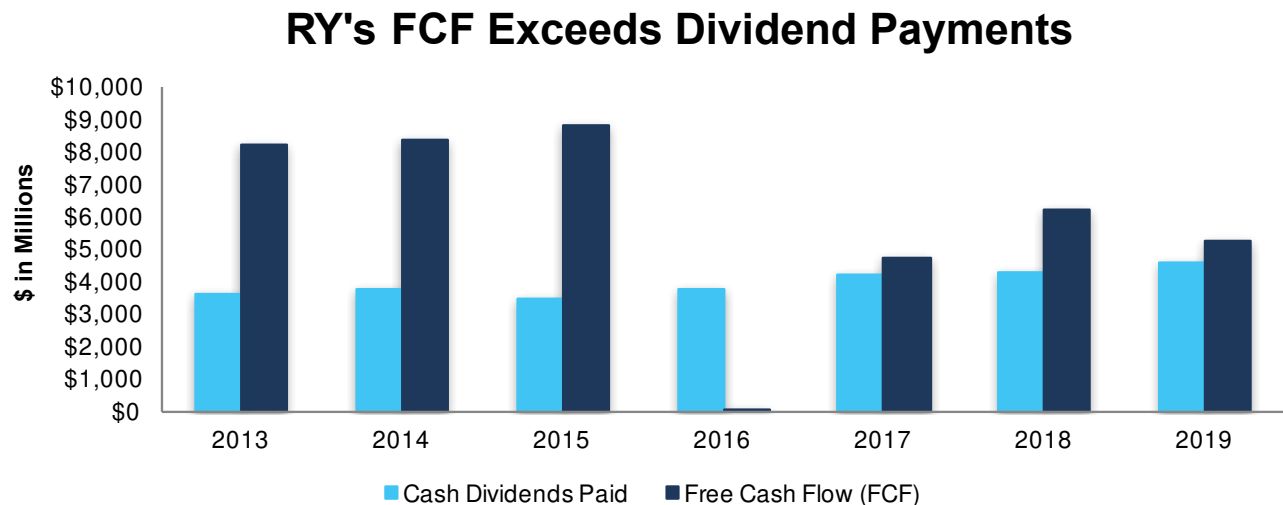
**Figure 1: RY's Revenue & NOPAT Since 2012**

Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

Steady Dividend Growth Supported by FCF

RY has increased its annual dividend each year since 2012. The annualized dividend has grown from \$2.26/share in 2012 to \$3.21/share in 2019, or 5% compounded annually. RY easily generates the cash flow needed to continue paying and growing its dividend. Since 2013, RY has generated \$41.8 billion in cumulative FCF (37% of market cap) while paying \$27.8 billion in dividends.

Companies with FCF well in excess of dividend payments provide higher quality dividend growth opportunities because we know the firm generates the cash to support a higher dividend. On the other hand, the dividend of a company where FCF falls short of the dividend payment over time cannot be trusted to grow or even maintain its dividend because of inadequate free cash flow.

Figure 2: Free Cash Flow (FCF) vs. Regular Dividend Payments

Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

**RY's Valuation Holds Significant Upside Potential**

At its current price of \$80/share, RY has a price-to-economic book value ([PEBV](#)) ratio of 0.6. This ratio means the market expects RY's NOPAT to permanently decline by 40%. This expectation seems overly pessimistic for a firm that has grown NOPAT by 3% compounded annually since 2012.

If RY can maintain a 17% NOPAT margins (below 2019 margins of 19%), and grow NOPAT by just 1% compounded annually over the next decade, the stock is worth \$145/share today – an 81% upside. [See the math behind this dynamic DCF scenario](#). With RY's 4.0% dividend yield and history of dividend growth, it's clear why this stock is in December's Dividend Growth Stocks Model Portfolio.

Critical Details Found in Financial Filings by Our [Robo-Analyst Technology](#)

As investors [focus more](#) on fundamental research, research automation technology is needed to analyze all the critical financial [details in financial filings](#) as shown in the Harvard Business School and MIT Sloan paper, "[Core Earnings: New Data and Evidence](#)".

Below are specifics on the adjustments we make based on Robo-Analyst findings in Royal Bank of Canada's 2019 40-F:

Income Statement: we made \$1 billion of adjustments with a net effect of removing \$389 million in non-operating expense (1% of revenue). See all adjustments made to RY's income statement [here](#).

Balance Sheet: we made \$13.9 billion of adjustments to calculate invested capital with a net decrease of \$296 million. The most notable adjustment was \$3.6 billion (5% of reported net assets) related to [operating leases](#). See all adjustments to RY's balance sheet [here](#).

Valuation: we made \$10 billion of adjustments with a net effect of decreasing shareholder value by \$10 billion. There were no adjustments that increased shareholder value. The largest adjustment to shareholder value was \$4.3 billion in [preferred stock](#), which is 4% of RY's market value. See all adjustments to RY's valuation [here](#). Despite these subtractions from shareholder value, RY remains undervalued.

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

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Footnotes adjustments matter. We are the ONLY source.

We provide ratings, models, reports & screeners on U.S. 3,000 stocks, 700 ETFs and 7,000 mutual funds.

[HBS & MIT Sloan research](#) reveals that:

- **Markets are inefficiently assessing earnings because no one reads the footnotes.**
- **Corporate managers hide gains/losses in footnotes to manage earnings.**
- **Our technology brings the material footnotes data to market for the first time ever.**

Combining human expertise with NLP/ML/AI technologies ([featured by Harvard Business School](#)), we shine a light in the dark corners (e.g. footnotes) of hundreds of thousands of financial filings to unearth critical details.

The HBS & MIT Sloan paper, [Core Earnings: New Data and Evidence](#), shows how our superior data drives uniquely comprehensive and independent debt and equity research.

This [paper](#) compares our analytics on a mega cap company to other major providers. The Appendix details exactly how we stack up.

Learn [more](#).

Quotes from HBS & MIT Sloan professors on our research:

Get better research:

“...the NC dataset provides a novel opportunity to study the properties of non-operating items disclosed in 10-Ks, and to examine the extent to which the market impounds their implications.” – page 20

Pick better stocks:

“Trading strategies that exploit cross-sectional differences in firms’ transitory earnings produce abnormal returns of 7-to-10% per year.” – Abstract

Avoid losses from using other firms’ data:

“...many of the income-statement-relevant quantitative disclosures collected by NC do not appear to be easily identifiable in Compustat...” – page 14

Build better models:

“Core Earnings [calculated using New Constructs’ novel dataset] provides predictive power for various measures of one-year-ahead performance...that is incremental to their current-period counterparts.” – page 4

Exploit market inefficiencies:

“These results ... suggest that the adjustments made by analysts and Compustat to better capture core earnings are incomplete. Moreover, the non-core items identified by NC produce a measure of core earnings that is incremental to alternative measures of operating performance in predicting an array of future income measures.” – page 26

Fulfill fiduciary duties:

“An appropriate measure of accounting performance for purposes of forecasting future performance requires detailed analysis of all quantitative performance disclosures detailed in the annual report, including those reported only in the footnotes and in the MD&A.” – page 33-34



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