

There has been a lot of commentary as of late regarding the issue of corporate share repurchases. Even Washington D.C. has chimed into the rhetoric as of late discussing potential bills to limit or eliminate these repurchases. It is an interesting discussion because most people don't remember that share repurchases were banned for decades prior to President Reagan in 1982. •

Even after the ban was lifted, share repurchases were few and far between as during the *"roaring bull market of the 90's"* it was more about **increasing outstanding shares through stock splits**. Investors went crazy over stock splits as they got more shares of the company they loved at half the price. Most didn't realize, or understand the effective dilution; but for them it was more of a Yogi Berra analogy:

"Can you cut my pizza into four pieces because I can't eat eight." •

However, following the financial crisis stock splits disappeared and a new trend emerged - share repurchases. Like stock splits, share repurchases in and of themselves are not necessarily a bad thing, it is just the least best use of cash. Instead of using cash to expand production, increase sales, acquire competitors, or buy into new products or services, the cash is used to reduce the outstanding share count and artificially inflate earnings per share. Here is a simple example:

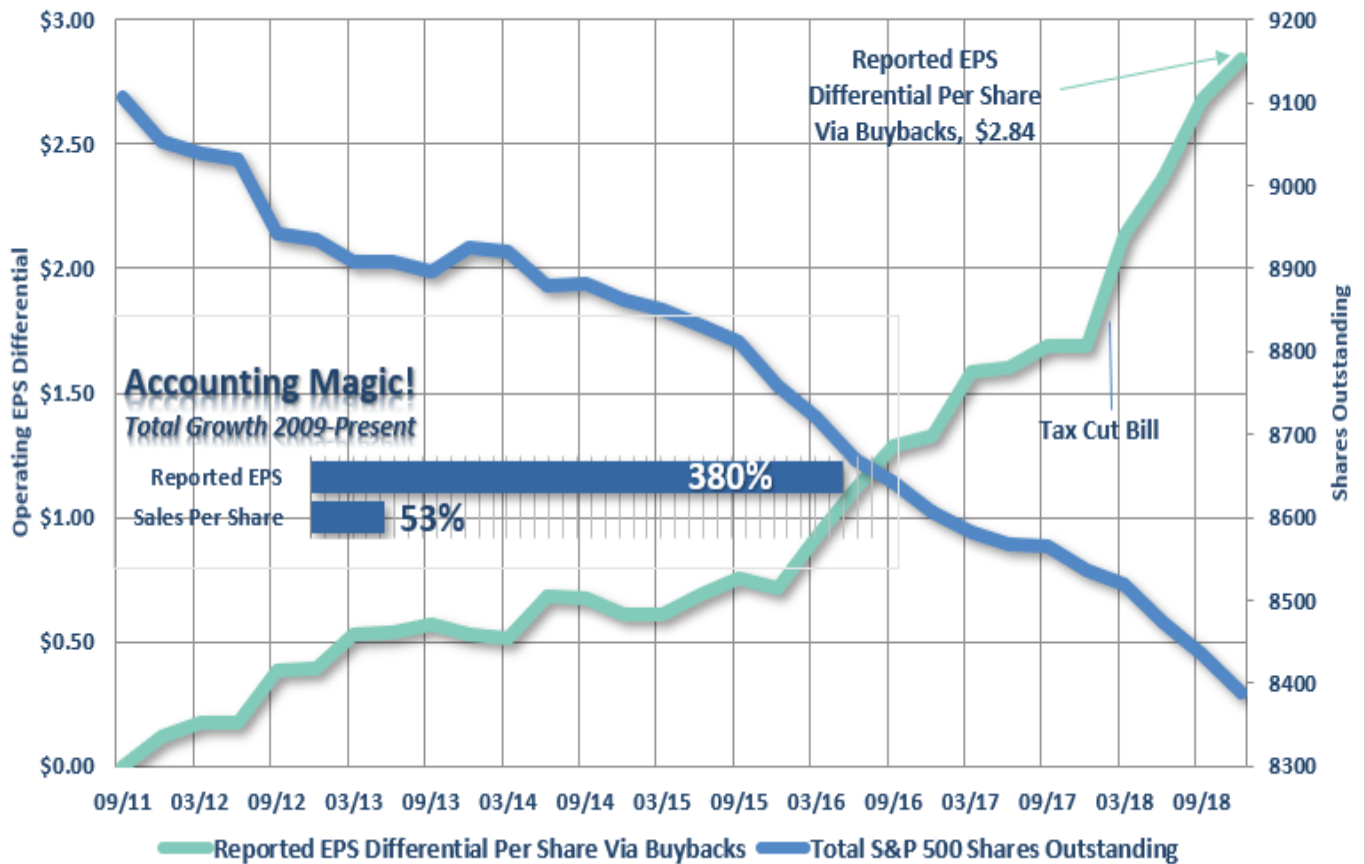
- *Company A earns \$1 / share and there are 10 / shares outstanding. •*
- *Earnings Per Share (EPS) = \$0.10/share.*
- *Company A uses all of its cash to buy back 5 shares of stock.*
- *Next year, Company A earns \$0.20/share (\$1 / 5 shares)*
- *Stock price rises because EPS jumped by 100%.*
- *However, since the company used all of its cash to buy back the shares, they had nothing left to grow their business.*
- *The next year Company A still earns \$1/share and EPS remains at \$0.20/share.*
- *Stock price falls because of 0% growth over the year. •*

This is a bit of an extreme example but shows the point that share repurchases have a limited, one-time effect, on the company. This is why once a company engages in share repurchases they are inevitably trapped into continuing to repurchase shares to keep asset prices elevated. This diverts ever-increasing amounts of cash from productive investments and takes away from longer term profit and growth.

As shown in the chart below, the share count of public corporations has dropped sharply over the last decade as companies scramble to shore up bottom line earnings to beat Wall Street estimates against a backdrop of a slowly growing economy and sales.

(The chart below shows the differential added per share via stock backs. It also shows the cumulative growth in EPS and Revenue/Share since 2011)

Reported Earnings Boosted Via Buybacks



The Abuse & Misuse

As I stated, share repurchases aren't necessarily a bad thing. It is just the misuse and abuse of them which becomes problematic. It's not just share repurchases though. In "*4-Tools To Beat The Wall Street Estimate Game*" we discussed how companies not only use stock repurchases, but a variety of other accounting gimmicks to "meet their numbers."

?The tricks are well-known: A difficult quarter can be made easier by releasing reserves set aside for a rainy day or recognizing revenues before sales are made, while a good quarter is often the time to hide a big 'restructuring charge' that would otherwise stand out like a sore thumb.

What is more surprising though is CFOs? belief that these practices leave a significant mark on companies? reported profits and losses. When asked about the magnitude of the earnings misrepresentation, the study's respondents said it was around 10% of earnings per share.?

Cooking the Books?

Top 5 reasons companies use earnings to misrepresent their financial performance, according to finance chiefs...

Percentage of CFOs who agree with the reason


Reason	Rank	Percentage
Influence the stock	1	93%
Outside pressure to hit earnings benchmarks	2	93
Inside pressure to hit earnings benchmarks	3	91
Influence executive compensation	4	89
Senior managers fear for their career	5	80

...and the top 5 ways to spot earnings mismanagement

1 Earnings don't correlate with cash flows




3 Sudden changes in reserves




4 Earnings growth is too consistent



2 Earnings deviate from a company's peers or the industry's norm



5 Large and frequent one-time charges or gains



Sources: Dichev; Graham; Rajgopal

The Wall Street Journal

The reason that companies do this is simple: stock-based compensation. Today, more than ever, many corporate executives have a large percentage of their compensation tied to company stock performance. A miss of Wall Street expectations can lead to a large penalty in the company's stock price.

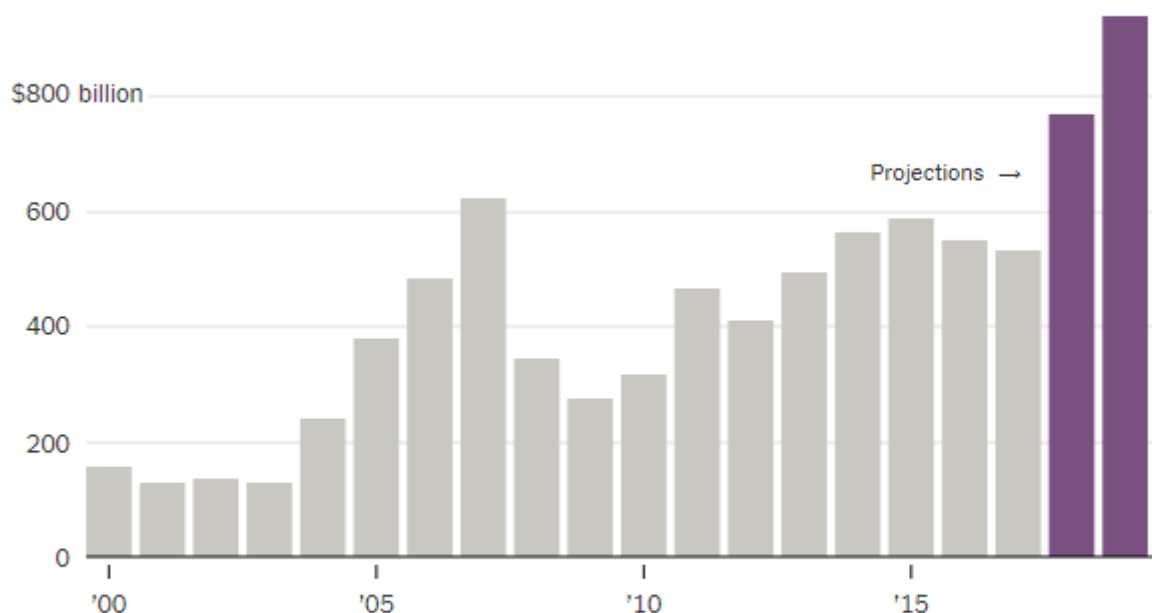
As shown in the table above, it is not surprising to see that 93% of the respondents pointed to influence on stock price and outside pressure as the reason for manipulating earnings figures.

The use of stock buybacks has continued to rise in recent years and went off the charts following the passage of tax cuts in 2017. As I wrote in early 2018, while it was widely believed that tax cuts would lead to rising capital investment, higher wages, and economic growth, it went exactly where we expected it would. To wit:

"Not surprisingly, our guess that corporations would utilize the benefits of tax cuts to boost bottom line earnings rather than increase wages has turned out to be true. As noted by Axios, in just the first two months of this year companies have already announced over \$173 BILLION in stock buybacks. This is 'financial engineering gone mad'."

Share buybacks are expected to hit a new record by the end of 2019.

Company share buybacks



By The New York Times | Source: Goldman Sachs

"Share repurchases aren't bad. It is simply the company returning money to shareholders."

There is a problem with that statement.

Share buybacks only return money to those individuals who sell their stock. This is an open market transaction so if Apple (AAPL) buys back some of their outstanding stock, the only people who receive any capital are those who sold their shares.

So, who are the ones mostly selling their shares?

As noted above, it's the insiders, of course, as changes in compensation structures since the turn of the century has become heavily dependent on stock based compensation. Insiders regularly **liquidate shares which were "given" to them as part of their overall compensation structure to convert them into actual wealth.** As the Financial Times recently penned:

*"Corporate executives give several reasons for stock buybacks but none of them has close to the explanatory power of this simple truth: **Stock-based instruments make up the majority of their pay and in the short-term buybacks drive up stock prices.**"*

A recent report on a study by the Securities & Exchange Commission found the same:

- SEC research found that **many corporate executives sell significant amounts of their own shares after their companies announce stock buybacks**, Yahoo Finance reports.

What is clear, is that **the misuse and abuse of share buybacks to manipulate earnings and reward insiders has become problematic**. As [John Authers](#) recently pointed out:

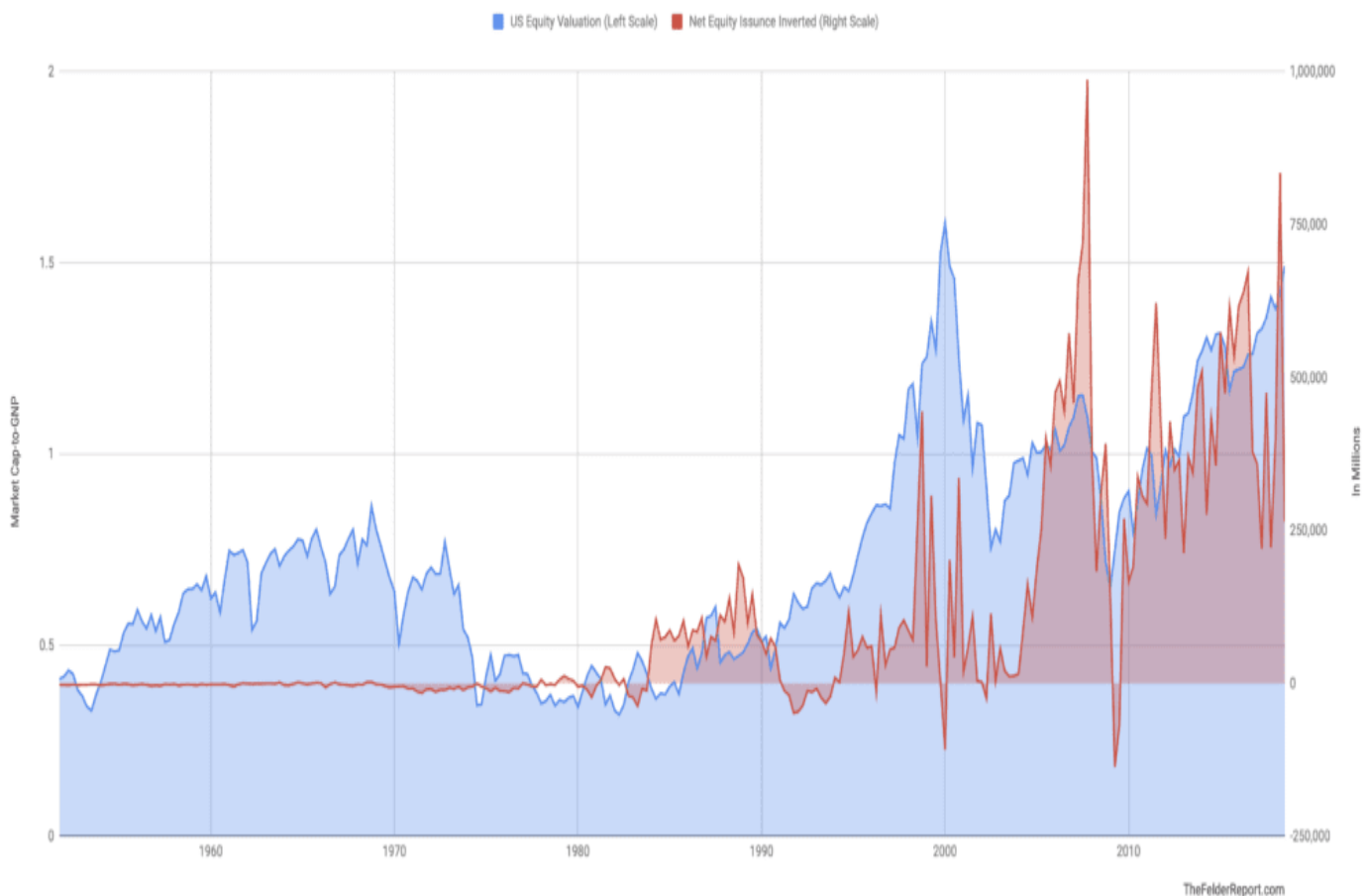
?For much of the last decade, companies buying their own shares have accounted for all net purchases. The total amount of stock bought back by companies since the 2008 crisis even exceeds the Federal Reserve's spending on buying bonds over the same period as part of quantitative easing. Both pushed up asset prices.?

In other words, between the Federal Reserve injecting a massive amount of liquidity into the financial markets, and corporations buying back their own shares, **there have been effectively no other real buyers in the market.**

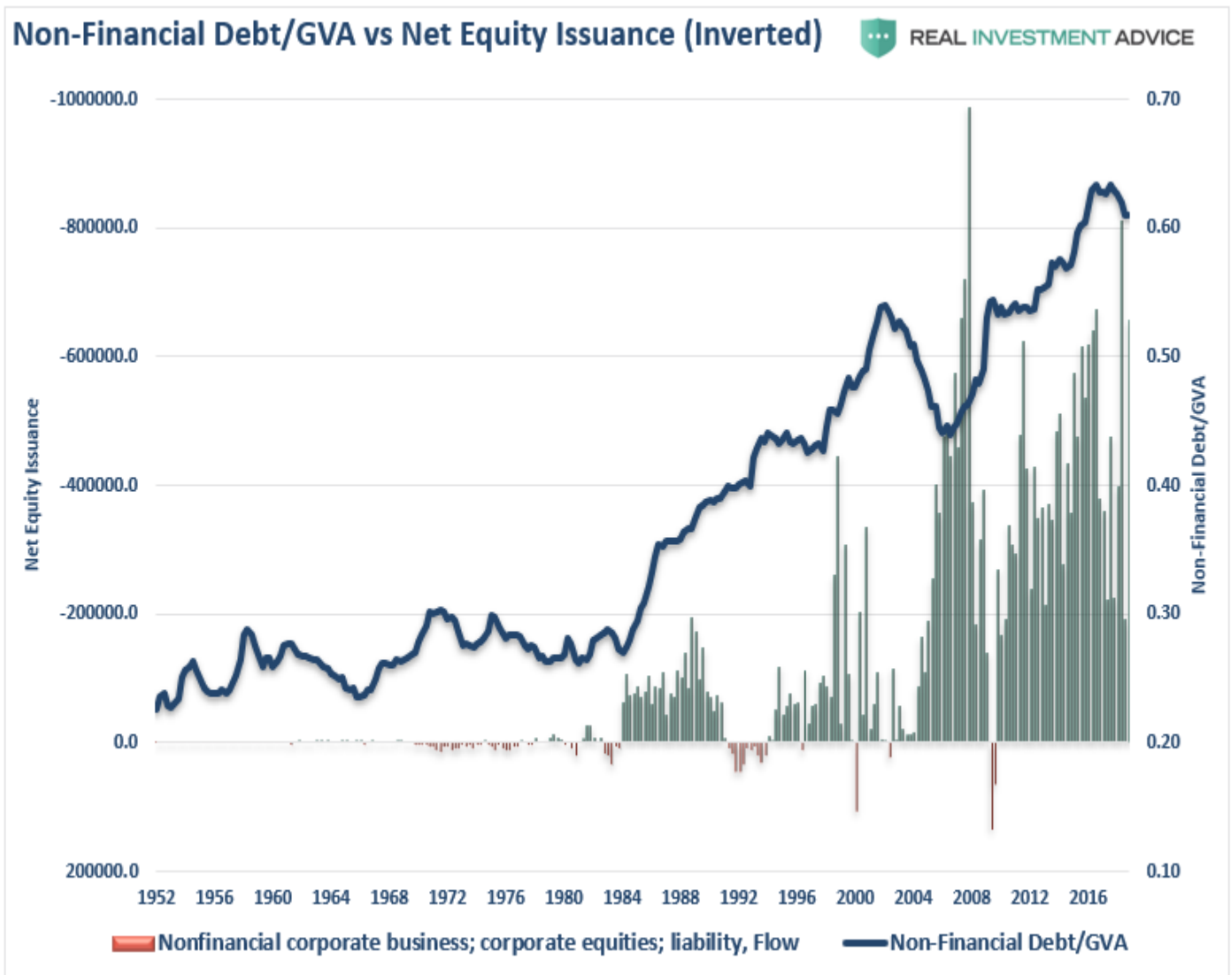
As [Jesse Felder](#) wrote:

"Without that \$4 trillion in stock buybacks and in a market where trading volume has been falling for decades they never would have been able to soar as high as they have. The chart below plots 'The Buffett Yardstick' (total equity market capitalization relative to gross national product) against total net equity issuance (inverted). Since the late-1990's both valuations and buybacks have been near record highs. Is this just a coincidence? I think it's safe to say it's not."

US Equity Valuations & Stock Buybacks



The other problem with the share repurchases is that it has increasingly been done with the use of leverage. The ongoing suppression of interest rates by the Federal Reserve led to an explosion of debt issued by corporations. Much of the debt was not used for mergers, acquisitions or capital expenditures but for the funding of share repurchases and dividend issuance. •



The explosion of corporate debt in recent years will become problematic if rates rise markedly, further deterioration in credit quality locks companies out of refinancing, or if there is a recessionary drag which forces liquidation of debt. This is something Dallas Fed President Robert Kaplan warned about:

*U.S. nonfinancial corporate debt consists mostly of bonds and loans. This category of debt, as a percentage of gross domestic product, **is now higher than in the prior peak reached at the end of 2008.***

*A number of studies have concluded this level of credit could **'potentially amplify the severity of a recession,'***

The lowest level of investment-grade debt, BBB bonds, has grown from \$800 million to \$2.7 trillion by year-end 2018. High-yield debt has grown from \$700 million to \$1.1 trillion over the same period. This trend has been accompanied by more relaxed bond and loan covenants, he added.

This was recently noted by the Bank of International Settlements. •

*"If, on the heels of economic weakness, enough issuers were abruptly downgraded from BBB to junk status, mutual funds and, more broadly, other market participants with investment grade mandates could be forced to offload large amounts of bonds quickly. **While attractive to investors that seek a targeted risk exposure, rating-based investment mandates can lead to fire sales.?***

Summary

While share repurchases by themselves may indeed be somewhat harmless, it is when they are coupled with accounting gimmicks and massive levels of debt to fund them in which they become problematic. •

The biggest issue was noted by Michael Lebowitz:

"While the financial media cheers buybacks and the SEC, the enabler of such abuse idly watches, we continue to harp on the topic. It is vital, not only for investors but the public-at-large, to understand the tremendous harm already caused by buybacks and the potential for further harm down the road."

Money that could have been spent spurring future growth for the benefit of investors was instead wasted only benefiting senior executives paid on the basis of fallacious earnings-per-share.

As stock prices fall, companies that performed un-economic buybacks are now finding themselves with financial losses on their hands, more debt on their balance sheets, and fewer opportunities to grow in the future. Equally disturbing, the many CEO's who sanctioned buybacks, are much wealthier and unaccountable for their actions.

This article may be best summed up with just one word:

Fraud ? fr•d/houn:

Wrongful•or•criminal•deception intended to result in•financial or personal gain.