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Jan 15, 2021

TC Energy Corporation (TRP)

$44.28 (As of 01/14/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **$47.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months	**Zacks Recommendation:** (Since: 02/25/20) Prior Recommendation: Outperform	**Neutral**
Short Term: 1-3 Months	**Zacks Rank:** (1-5)	**3-Hold**
	Zacks Style Scores:	VGM:C
	Value: B | Growth: D | Momentum: B	

Summary

TC Energy is a predominantly natural gas pipeline operator with operations spanning Canada, the United States and Mexico. A quality stock with industry leading wide moat assets, TC Energy has a secured portfolio of C$37 billion in growth projects. This should support the company's stated dividend growth commitment of 5-7% annually out to 2021. Underpinned by long-term contracts, TC Energy's low-risk, recession-proof business model offers investors rock-solid revenue and cash flow stability. However, continued timing and cost overrun issues over large construction projects, especially the Keystone XL, are major overhangs. Moreover, further share price appreciation will likely be tied to the progress on the debt reduction front, which sits at a massive C$37.6 billion. Hence, investors are advised to wait for a better entry point.

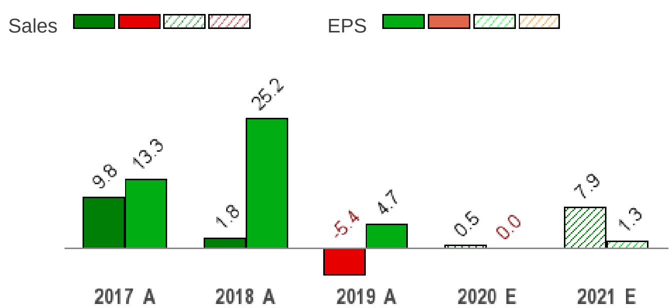
Price, Consensus & Surprise

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	**$57.92 - $32.37**
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	**2,214,032**
Market Cap	**$41.6 B**
Year-To-Date Price Change	**8.7%**
Beta	**0.71**
Dividend / Dividend Yield	**$2.55 / 5.7%**
Industry	**Alternative Energy - Other**
Zacks Industry Rank	**Bottom 15% (214 out of 253)**
Last EPS Surprise	**2.9%**
Last Sales Surprise	**4.3%**
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	**0.7%**
Expected Report Date	**02/11/2021**
Earnings ESP	**1.3%**
P/E TTM	**14.6**
P/E F1	**14.0**
PEG F1	**2.8**
P/S TTM	**4.3**

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of $)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021					10,836 E
2020	2,549 A	2,244 A	2,398 A		10,038 E
2019	2,623 A	2,521 A	2,373 A	2,472 A	9,989 A

EPS Estimates

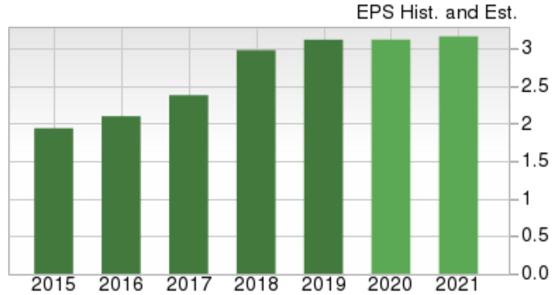
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	$0.80 E	$0.74 E	$0.78 E	$0.81 E	$3.16 E
2020	$0.88 A	$0.67 A	$0.71 A	$0.79 E	$3.12 E
2019	$0.80 A	$0.75 A	$0.79 A	$0.78 A	$3.12 A

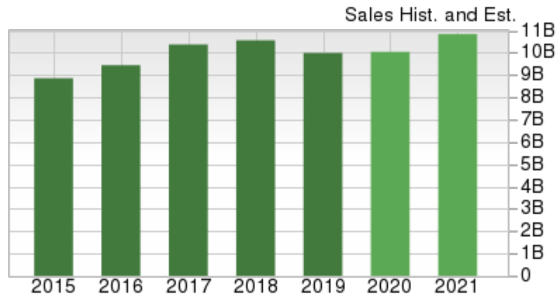
*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and Sales estimates, is as of 01/14/2021. The reports text is as of 01/15/2021.

Overview

Calgary, Alberta-based TC Energy Corporation is a premier energy infrastructure provider in North America. Established in 1951, the company is primarily focused on natural gas transmission through its 57,500-mile network of pipelines located in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. TC Energy is also involved in other businesses, including power generation, natural gas storage, and crude oil pipelines.





The company operates in five segments:

- **Canadian Natural Gas Pipelines:** It comprises TC Energy's investments in approximately 25,121 miles of regulated natural gas pipelines. Canadian Natural Gas Pipelines segment contributed 17% of the company's 2019 earnings.

- **U.S. Natural Gas Pipelines:** It includes TC Energy's interests in roughly 30,931 miles of regulated natural gas pipelines, 535 billion cubic feet of regulated natural gas storage assets, midstream as well as other properties. The unit also comprises TC Energy's 25.7% ownership in TC PipeLines L.P., a publicly-traded master limited partnership that owns, operates, develops and acquires pipelines and other midstream assets. U.S. Natural Gas Pipelines segment contributed 41.7% of the company's 2019 earnings.

- **Mexico Natural Gas Pipelines:** It comprises of TC Energy's investments in about 1,044 miles of regulated natural gas pipelines. Mexico Natural Gas Pipelines segment contributed 7.44% of the company's 2019 earnings.

- **Liquids Pipelines:** It includes TC Energy's interests in approximately 3,030 miles of oil pipeline systems that transports crude supplies from Alberta and U.S. to U.S. refining markets in Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas. Liquids Pipelines segment contributed 28% of the company's 2019 earnings.

- **Power and Storage:** It mainly focuses on TC Energy's investments in 11 electricity generation facilities (creating a combined capacity of approximately 7,000 megawatts) and 118 billion cubic feet of non-regulated natural gas storage assets. Energy segment contributed 7% of the company's 2019 earnings.

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

TC Energy's dividend appears to be highly secure, largely due to the stable cash flow that the company's long-term contracts provide it.

- One of the largest pipeline operators in the North American energy space, TC Energy's primary focus is on its massive network of natural gas transmission assets that cater to around 25% of the continental consumption. The company's wide array of natural gas midstream properties positions it for a solid long-term future as demand for the commodity soars, spurred by its cost effectiveness, the secular shift to the cleaner burning fuel for power generation and abundant supply in North America.
- In 2016, TC Energy acquired U.S. midstream operator Columbia Pipeline Group Inc. for $13 billion. Apart from scale advantages and increasing network reach, the Columbia Pipeline buy helped the company to significantly improve its backlog of near-term commercial projects. Currently, TC Energy's portfolio includes around C$37 billion of secured growth projects.
- The strong inventory of near-to-medium-term growth projects should support continued gains in TC Energy's earnings and cash flow. Further, with around 95% of the company's cash flow coming from secure, regulated assets backed by long-term contracts, TC Energy is exposed to minimal commodity price volatility and volume risks. In other words, the core business of TC Energy provides for highly stable and predictable cash flows.
- TC Energy has a long and consistent dividend paying record. The energy infrastructure operator, which announced a 8% hike in its quarterly payout for the first-quarter 2020, has increased dividends in each of the last 19 years. Considering the company's low-risk operational profile and predictable cash flows, it's stated dividend growth commitment of 5-7% annually out to 2021 should be safe and achievable.

Reasons To Sell:

TC Energy's high debt-burden of more than C$37 billion is concerning.

- The cloud of uncertainty continues to hover over TC Energy's largest project - Keystone XL Pipeline. After facing delays for near about a decade, the $8-billion pipeline – set to transport Canadian oil to refineries and distribution centers in the United States – received a much needed capital infusion from the Alberta government. However, the project was again hit by fresh controversy, as a Montana federal judge recently upheld a ruling that revoked the pipeline's environment permit.
- While the company's times interest earned ratio of 3.2 compares favorably with the industry's ratio of 1.6, TC Energy's debt levels appear too high. As of Sep 30, 2020, TC Energy had total debt of more than C$37 billion. Moreover, the company's debt-to-capitalization of 58.8% is quite high versus 52% for the sub industry to which it belongs.
- This leading North American energy infrastructure company is advancing secured growth projects worth C$37-billion. The massive capital expenditure spending has raised financing concerns among investors and is likely to be an overhang on the company's stock over the next few years.
- Apart from the flagship Keystone XL, TransCanada stock is subject to high degree of uncertainty related to some of the company's other troubled projects. The energy infrastructure provider expects costs for its $6.6-billion Coastal Gaslink pipeline in British Columbia to go up from its prior projections due to increased scale, permit deferrals and the impacts of the pandemic. The escalating costs, which the company is unlikely to recoup, is expected to take a toll on TransCanada's balance sheet.

Last Earnings Report

TC Energy Q3 Earnings Beat Estimates

Quarter Ending	09/2020
Report Date	**Oct 29, 2020**
Sales Surprise	**4.33%**
EPS Surprise	**2.90%**
Quarterly EPS	**0.71**
Annual EPS (TTM)	**3.04**

TC Energy's September-quarter adjusted earnings of 71 cents per share beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 69 cents per share. The better-than-expected results can be attributed to rapid development of projects in the Canadian Natural Gas Pipelines and Mexico Natural Gas Pipelines segments.

However, the bottom line declined from the year-ago quarter's figure of 79 cents per share due to reduced contributions from the Liquids Pipelines and Power and Storage segments.

Moreover, TC Energy's comparable EBITDA of C$2.3 billion in the September-end quarter was down 1.7% from C$2.34 billion in the prior-year period. Further, management maintained that with 95% of the company's comparable EBITDA coming from long-term, fixed-rate contracts, the metric is mostly insulated from the short-term price and throughput fluctuations of the underlying commodities.

The North America-based energy infrastructure provider's quarterly revenues of $2.4 billion beat the Zacks Consensus mark by 4.3%, but dropped 1.1% year over year.

Segmental Information

Canadian Natural Gas Pipelines reported comparable EBITDA of C$666 million, up 16.4% from the year-ago quarter's levels. The upside was the outcome of robust growth at Canadian Natural Gas Pipelines owing to improved rate base earnings, flow-through depreciation and financial charges on the NGTL System from additional facilities.

U.S. Natural Gas Pipelines' comparable EBITDA of C$863 million reflects an 8.4% increase from the prior-year quarter's level. This upside can be attributed to reduced operating costs and increased earnings from ANR owing to the natural gas sale from some gas storage facilities.

Mexico Natural Gas Pipelines' comparable EBITDA of C$170 million improved 11.1% from the year-earlier quarter's figure of C$153 million. This upside came primarily on the back of solid earnings from investment in the Sur de Texas pipeline, which became operational on September last year.

Liquids Pipelines unit's comparable EBITDA of C$415 million in the reported quarter, deteriorated from the year-earlier quarter's level of C$575 million. This downtrend resulted from the plunging volumes of the Keystone Pipeline System. Moreover, lower earnings from liquids marketing activities were a prime reason.

Power and Storage posted a comparable EBITDA of C$187 million, plummeted 25.8% year over year due to an earnings decline from Bruce Power, thanks to the planned removal of unit 6.

Capital Expenditures and Balance Sheet

As of September 30, 2020, TC Energy's capital investments summed C$2.3billion. Concurrently, the company had cash and cash equivalents worth C$1.19 billion anda long-term debt of C$36.9 billion. Its total debt to total capital was 58.8%.

Key Updates

The company re-emphasizes its aforementioned guidance. On Mar 31, this leading industry player stated that it will move forward with the Keystone XL constructive process, which indicates an additional investment of approximately $8 billion.

The construction was launched in April and is expected to come online in 2023. Considering the higher spending on Keystone XL, this year's total capital expenditures are anticipated to be $10 billion, with no further increase from the earlier-year quarter's reported figure.

TC Energy also mentioned that it is progressing with Wisconsin Access Project to increase natural gas capacity. The $200-million project is also set to improve reliability of a pipeline system that delivers fuel from various basins to the U.S. Midwest and Gulf Coast.

Further, the energy infrastructure provider expects costs for its $6.6-billion Coastal Gaslink pipeline in British Columbia to go up from its prior projections due to increased scale, permit deferrals and the impacts of the pandemic.

Recent News

TC Energy Seeks Shipper Commitments for Keystone XL

On **Jan 6**, TC Energy announced the launch of a binding open season to seek shipper commitments for the movement of crude oil through the Keystone XL pipeline system from various receipt points located in Hardisty, AB, to Patoka, IL.

The binding open season procedure provides an opportunity for interested shippers to bid for capacity that is likely to be offered after the commencement of the pipeline services in about two years. Notably, the launch is being conducted despite upcoming American President Joe Biden's pledge to suspend the pipeline's permits to continue the construction.

Valuation

TC Energy shares are down 0.9% in the past six months and 17.7% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry and the Zacks Oil-Energy sector are up 17.3% and 24.9% in the six-month period, respectively. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and sector are down 16.2% and 20.1%, respectively.

The S&P 500 index is up 18.7% in six months and 16.3% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 12.73X trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA, which compares to 10.6X for the Zacks sub-industry, 5.29X for the Zacks sector and 17.27X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 20.2X and as low as 10.5X, with a 5-year median of 14.2X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our $47 price target reflects 14.83X F12M earnings.

The table below shows summary valuation data for TRP

Valuation Multiples - TRP

		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	12.73	10.6	5.29	17.27
	5-Year High	20.2	18.71	10.59	17.37
	5-Year Low	10.5	8.49	3.09	9.55
	5-Year Median	14.2	13.46	6.18	13.22
P/E F12M	Current	13.96	15.3	19.87	23.13
	5-Year High	25.63	28.13	56.88	23.79
	5-Year Low	10.72	10.78	11.29	15.3
	5-Year Median	16.61	18.78	18.42	17.83
P/S F12M	Current	3.83	2.03	0.92	4.53
	5-Year High	5.1	2.96	1.47	4.53
	5-Year Low	2.92	1.38	0.6	3.2
	5-Year Median	4.24	1.84	0.97	3.68

As of 01/14/2021 *Source: Zacks Investment Research*

Industry Analysis **Zacks Industry Rank:** Bottom 15% (214 out of 253)

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Ameresco, Inc. **(AMRC)**	Neutral	2
Covanta Holding Corporation **(CVA)**	Neutral	4
Clearway Energy, Inc. **(CWEN)**	Neutral	4
Enbridge Inc **(ENB)**	Neutral	3
Evergy Inc. **(EVRG)**	Neutral	3
Vestas Wind Systems AS **(VWDRY)**	Neutral	3
Williams Companies, Inc. The **(WMB)**	Neutral	3
NextEra Energy Partners, LP **(NEP)**	Underperform	5

The positions listed should not be deemed a recommendation to buy, hold or sell.

Industry Comparison Industry: Alternative Energy - Other

	TRP	X Industry	S&P 500	ENB	EVRG	VWDRY
				Industry Peers		
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	3
VGM Score	C	-	-	D	A	C
Market Cap	41.63 B	1.34 B	27.40 B	72.10 B	12.09 B	47.91 B
# of Analysts	7	3	13	6	2	1
Dividend Yield	5.75%	0.00%	1.42%	6.91%	4.01%	0.30%
Value Score	B	-	-	C	B	D
Cash/Price	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.06
EV/EBITDA	10.37	3.54	14.74	12.17	9.98	39.14
PEG F1	2.76	2.59	2.60	2.55	2.71	NA
P/B	1.85	3.38	3.77	1.58	1.38	11.77
P/CF	8.66	13.04	14.43	10.49	7.35	61.97
P/E F1	13.83	16.63	20.63	17.38	16.63	48.51
P/S TTM	4.31	3.32	3.02	2.33	2.44	2.68
Earnings Yield	7.14%	2.09%	4.73%	5.76%	6.00%	2.06%
Debt/Equity	1.53	0.59	0.70	1.04	1.06	0.22
Cash Flow ($/share)	5.11	0.74	6.92	3.39	7.25	1.28
Growth Score	D	-	-	D	B	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	13.30%	9.98%	9.72%	4.89%	6.66%	-17.93%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	1.37%	57.03%	12.26%	7.44%	5.78%	27.34%
Current Cash Flow Growth	3.72%	-4.32%	5.20%	13.94%	16.35%	-2.38%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	11.18%	10.66%	8.37%	18.69%	20.87%	14.07%
Current Ratio	0.51	1.25	1.38	0.55	0.91	1.13
Debt/Capital	57.77%	38.55%	41.97%	47.92%	51.36%	17.86%
Net Margin	34.82%	-0.74%	10.44%	5.57%	12.75%	2.83%
Return on Equity	13.26%	0.00%	15.40%	8.50%	8.32%	13.50%
Sales/Assets	0.13	0.28	0.50	0.25	0.19	1.08
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	7.95%	9.31%	6.01%	8.14%	NA	16.43%
Momentum Score	B	-	-	F	C	A
Daily Price Change	2.45%	0.00%	0.11%	2.89%	-1.75%	-0.67%
1-Week Price Change	4.37%	8.75%	2.23%	4.25%	-4.52%	10.14%
4-Week Price Change	1.63%	15.83%	2.96%	7.42%	-1.35%	9.55%
12-Week Price Change	4.53%	40.00%	13.26%	21.25%	-5.78%	40.69%
52-Week Price Change	-17.65%	52.90%	6.24%	-12.08%	-20.61%	142.84%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	2,214,032	299,255	1,749,628	4,371,339	2,351,130	123,260
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.73%	0.00%	0.06%	-0.49%	0.00%	0.62%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	0.57%	2.70%	2.44%	-2.62%	-1.23%	4.49%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.31%	NA	NA

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

We offer two rating systems that take into account investors' holding horizons: Zacks Rank and Zacks Recommendation. Each provides valuable insights into the future profitability of the stock and can be used separately or in combination with each other depending on your investment style.

Zacks Recommendation

The Zacks Recommendation aims to predict performance over the next 6 to 12 months. The foundation for the quantitatively determined Zacks Recommendation is trends in the company's estimate revisions and earnings outlook. The Zacks Recommendation is broken down into 3 Levels; Outperform, Neutral and Underperform. Unlike many Wall Street firms, we maintain a balance between the number of Outperform and Neutral recommendations. Our team of 70 analysts are fully versed in the benefits of earnings estimate revisions and how that is harnessed through the Zacks quantitative rating system. But we have given our analysts the ability to override the Zacks Recommendation for the 1200 stocks that they follow. The reason for the analyst over-rides is that there are often factors such as valuation, industry conditions and management effectiveness that a trained investment professional can spot better than a quantitative model.

Zacks Rank

The Zacks Rank is our short-term rating system that is most effective over the one- to three-month holding horizon. The underlying driver for the quantitatively-determined Zacks Rank is the same as the Zacks Recommendation, and reflects trends in earnings estimate revisions.

Zacks Style Scores

The Zacks Style Score is as a complementary indicator to the Zacks rating system, giving investors a way to focus on the highest rated stocks that best fit their own stock picking preferences.

Academic research has proven that stocks with the best Value, Growth and Momentum characteristics outperform the market. The Zacks Style Scores rate stocks on each of these individual styles and assigns a rating of A, B, C, D and F. We also produce the VGM Score (V for Value, G for Growth and M for Momentum), which combines the weighted average of the individual Style Scores into one score. This is perfectly suited for those who want their stocks to have the best scores across the board.

Value Score	B
Growth Score	D
Momentum Score	B
VGM Score	C

As an investor, you want to buy stocks with the highest probability of success. That means buying stocks with a Zacks Recommendation of Outperform, which also has a Style Score of an A or a B.

Disclosures

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ZIR uses the following rating system for the securities it covers. **Outperform-** ZIR expects that the subject company will outperform the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months. **Neutral-** ZIR expects that the company will perform in line with the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months. **Underperform-** ZIR expects the company will underperform the broader U.S. equities markets over the next six to twelve months.

Additional Disclosure

This material represents an assessment of the market and economic environment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Any statements that refer to expectations, projections or characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forwardlooking statements. Actual results, performance, or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied.

Returns quoted represent past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so that when shares are redeemed, they may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown.

Investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. There is no guarantee that companies that can issue dividends will declare, continue to pay or increase dividends.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

52-Week High-Low: The range of the highest and lowest prices at which a stock has traded during the past year. This range is determined based on the stock's daily closing price which may differ from the intra-day high or low. Many investors use it as a technical indicator to determine a stock's current value and future price movement. The idea here is that if price breaks out from the 52-week range, in either direction, the momentum may continue in the same direction.

20-Day Average Volume (Shares): The average number of shares of a company traded in a day over the last 20 days. It is a direct indication of a security's overall liquidity. The higher the average daily trading volume, the easier it is to enter or exit the stock at a desired price with more buyers and sellers being available.

Daily Price Change: This is the percentage difference between a trading day's closing price and the prior trading day's closing price. This item is updated at 9 p.m. EST each day.

1-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 5 trading days. This change reflects the collective buying and selling sentiment over the 1-week period.

A strong weekly price increase for the stock, especially when accompanied by increased volume, is an indication of it gaining momentum.

4-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 20 trading days or past 4 weeks. This is a mediumterm price change metric and an indication of the stock gaining momentum.

12-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change of a stock's closing price over the last 60 trading days or past 12 weeks. Similar to 4-week price change, this is a medium-term price change metric. It shows whether a stock has been enjoying strong investor demand, or if it has been in consolidation, or distress over this period.

52-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 260 trading days or past 52 weeks. This long-term price change metric is a good reference point for investors. Some investors seek stocks with the best percentage price change over the last 52 weeks, expecting the momentum to continue.

Market Cap: The number of outstanding common shares of a company times its latest price per share. This figure represents a company's size, which indicates various characteristics, including price stability and risk, in which investors could be interested.

Year-To-Date Price Change: Change in a stock's daily closing price in the period of time beginning the first day of the current calendar year through to the previous trading day.

# of Analysts: Number of EPS estimates used in calculating the current-quarter consensus. These estimates come from the brokerage analysts tracking this stock. However, the number of such analysts tracking this stock may not match the number of estimates, as all brokerage analysts may not come up with an estimate or provide it to us.

Beta: A measure of risk commonly used to compare the volatility of a stock to the overall market. The S&P 500 Index is the base for calculating beta and carries a value of 1. A stock with beta below 1 is less risky than the market as a whole. And a stock with beta above 1 is riskier.

Dividend: The portion of earnings a company is expected to distribute to its common shareholders in the next 12 months for each share they own. Dividends are usually paid quarterly. Dividend payments reflect positively on a company and help maintain investors' trust. Investors typically find dividend-paying stocks appealing because the dividend adds to any market price appreciation to result in higher return on investment (ROI). Moreover, a steady or increasing dividend payment provides investors a cushion in a down market.

Dividend Yield: The ratio of a company's annual dividend to its share price. The annual dividend used in the ratio is calculated based on the mostrecent dividend paid by the company. Dividend yield is an estimate of the dividend-only return from a stock in the next 12 months. Since dividend itself doesn't change frequently, dividend yield usually changes with a stock's price movement. As a result, often an unusually high dividend yield is a result of weak stock price.

S&P 500 Index: The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. It is a market-capitalization-weighted index of stocks of the 500 largest U.S. companies. Each stock's weight in the index is proportionate to its market value.

Industry: One of the 250+ groups that Zacks classifies all stocks into based on the nature of business. These groups are termed as expanded (aka "X") industries and map to their respective (economic) sectors; Zacks has 16 sectors.

Zacks Industry Rank: The Zacks Industry Rank is determined by calculating the average Zacks Rank for all stocks in the industry and then assigning an ordinal rank to it. For example, an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 1.6 is better than an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 2.3. So, the industry with the better average Zacks Rank would get a better Zacks Industry Rank. If an industry has the best average Zacks Rank, it would be considered the top industry (1 out of 250+), which would place it at the top 1% of Zacks-ranked industries. Studies have shown that roughly half of a stock's price movement can be attributed to the industry group it belongs to. In fact, the top 50% of Zacks-ranked industries outperforms the bottom 50% by a factor of more than 2 to 1.

Last EPS Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported earnings per share from the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Companies with a positive earnings surprise are more likely to surprise again in the future (or miss again if they recently missed).

Last Sales Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported sales from the Zacks Consensus Estimate.

Expected Report Date: This is an estimated date of a company's next earnings release. The information originated or gathered by Zacks Investment Research from its information providers or publicly available sources is the basis of this estimate.

Earnings ESP: The Zacks Earnings ESP compares the Most Accurate Estimate to the Zacks Consensus Estimate for the yet-to-be reported quarter. The Most Accurate Estimate is the most recent version of the Zacks Consensus EPS Estimate. The idea here is that analysts revising their estimates closer to an earnings release have the latest information, which could potentially be more accurate than what they and others contributing to the consensus had predicted earlier. Thus, a positive or negative Earnings ESP reading theoretically indicates the likely deviation of the actual earnings from the consensus estimate. However, the model's predictive power is significant for positive ESP readings only. A positive Earnings ESP is a strong predictor of an earnings beat, particularly when combined with a Zacks Rank #1 (Strong Buy), #2 (Buy) or #3 (Hold). Our research shows that stocks with this combination produce a positive surprise nearly 70% of the time.

Periods:

TTM: Trailing 12 months. Using TTM figures is an effective way of analyzing the most-recent financial data in an annualized format that helps neutralize the effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variation.

F1: Current fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the ongoing full fiscal year.

F2: Next fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the next full fiscal year.

F12M: Forward 12 months. Using F12M figures is an effective way of analyzing the near-term (the following four unreported quarters) estimates in an annualized manner. Instead of typically representing estimates for the full fiscal year, which may not represent the nitty-gritty of each quarter, F12M figures suggest an all-inclusive annualized estimate for the following four quarters. The annualization helps neutralize the potential effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variations.

P/E Ratio: The price-to-earnings ratio measures a company's current market price per share relative to its earnings per share (EPS). Usually, the trailing-12-month (TTM) EPS, current-fiscal-year (F1) EPS estimate, or forward-12-month (F12M) EPS estimate is used as the denominator. In essence, this ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of EPS. In other words, this ratio gives a sense of what the relative value of the company is at the already reported level of earnings or at a future level of earnings.

It is one of the most widely-used multiples for determining the value of a company and helps comparing its valuation with that of a competitor, the industry group or a benchmark.

PEG Ratio: The price/earnings to growth ratio is a stock's P/E ratio using current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by its expected EPS growth rate over the coming 3 to 5 years. This ratio essentially determines a stock's value by factoring in the company's expected earnings growth and is thus believed to provide a more complete picture than just the P/E ratio, particularly for faster-growing companies.

P/S Ratio: The price-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by trailing 12 months (TTM) sales or revenues per share. This ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of TTM sales per share. The P/S ratio is at times the only valuation metric when the company has yet to become profitable.

Cash/Price Ratio: The cash-to-price ratio or Cash Yield is calculated as cash and marketable securities per share divided by the company's current share price. Like the earnings yield, which shows the anticipated yield (or return) on a stock from earnings for each dollar invested, the cash yield does the same, with cash being the source of return instead of earnings. For example, a cash/price ratio of 0.08 suggests a return of 8% or 8 cents for every $1 investment.

EV/EBITDA Ratio: The EV/EBITDA ratio, also known as Enterprise Multiple, is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization). Usually, trailing-12-month (TTM) or forward-12-month (F12M) EBITDA is used as the denominator.

EV/Sales Ratio: The enterprise value-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by annual sales. It is an expansion of the P/S valuation, which uses market value instead of enterprise value. The EV/Sales ratio is perceived as more accurate than P/S, in part, because the market capitalization does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/CF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-cash flow ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by the trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow. It's a measure of how long it would take to buy the entire business if you were able to use all the company's operating cash flow.

The EV/CF ratio is perceived as more accurate than the P/CF ratio, in part, because the market price does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/FCF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-free cash flow metric compares a company's enterprise value to its trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow (FCF). This metric is very similar to the EV/CF ratio, but is considered a more exact measure owing to the fact that it uses free cash flow, which subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding growth activities and payments to shareholders.

P/EBITDA Ratio: The P/EBITDA ratio is calculated as a company's per share market value divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization). This metric is very similar to the EV/EBITDA ratio, but is considered a little less exact measure as it uses market price, which does not take a company's debt into account. However, since EBITDA is often considered a proxy for cash income, the metric is used as a measure of what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of the company's cash profitability in the trailing 12 months (TTM) or forward 12 months (F12M).

P/B Ratio: The price-to-book ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by its book value (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks) per share. In short, the book value is how much a company is worth. In other words, it reflects the total value of a company's assets that its common shareholders would receive if it were to be liquidated. So, the P/B ratio indicates whether you're paying higher or lower than what would remain if the company went bankrupt immediately. Investors typically use this metric to determine how a company's stock price stacks up to its intrinsic value.

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as a the per share market value of a company divided by the value of its tangible assets (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks – intangible assets) per share. Tangible book value is the same thing as book value except it excludes the value of intangible assets to get a step closer to the baseline value of the company.

P/CF Ratio: The price-to-cash flow ratio measures a company's per share market price relative to its trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow per share. This metric is used to determine whether a company is undervalued or overvalued relative to another stock, industry or sector. And like the P/E ratio, a lower number is typically considered better from the value perspective.

One of the reasons why P/CF ratio is often preferred over P/E ratio is the fact that operating cash flow adds back non-cash expenses such as depreciation and amortization to net income. This feature helps valuing stocks that have positive cash flow but are not profitable because of large noncash charges.

P/FCF Ratio: The price-to-free cash flow ratio is an extension of P/CF ratio, which uses trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow per share instead of operating cash flow per share. This metric is considered a more exact measure than P/CF ratio, as free cash flow subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding activities that generate additional revenues.

Earnings Yield: The earnings yield is calculated as current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by the company's current share price. The ratio, which is the inverse of the P/E ratio, measures the anticipated yield (or return) from earnings for each dollar invested in a stock today.

For example, earnings yield for a stock, which is trading at $35 and expected to earn $3 per share in the current fiscal year (F1), would be 0.0857 (3/35 = 0.0857) or 8.57%. In other words, for $1 invested in the stock today, the yield from earnings is anticipated to be 8.57 cents.

Investors most commonly compare the earnings yield of a stock to that of a broad market index (such as the S&P 500) and prevailing interest rates, such as the current 10-year Treasury yield. Since bonds and stocks compete for investors' dollars, stock investors typically demand a higher yield for the extra risk they assume compared to investors of U.S. Treasury-backed securities that offer virtually risk-free returns. This additional return is referred to as the risk premium.

Debt/Equity Ratio: The debt-to-equity ratio is calculated as a company's total liabilities divided by its shareholder equity. This metric is used to gauge a company's financial leverage. In other words, it is a measure of the degree to which a company is financing its operations through debt versus its own funds. The higher the ratio, the higher the risk for shareholders.

However, this ratio is difficult to compare across industry groups where ideal amounts of debt vary. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-equity ratio should be compared with other companies in the same industry.

Cash Flow ($/share): Cash flow per share is calculated as operating cash flow (after-tax earnings + depreciation + other non-cash charges) divided by common shares outstanding. It is used by many investors as a measure of a company's financial strength. Since cash flow per share takes into consideration a company's ability to generate cash by adding back non-cash expenses, it is regarded by some as a more accurate measure of a company's financial situation than earnings per share, which could be artificially deflated.

Current Ratio: The current ratio or liquidity ratio is a company's current assets divided by its current liabilities. It measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations. A current ratio that is in line with the industry average or slightly higher is generally considered acceptable. A current ratio that is lower than the industry average would indicate a higher risk of distress or default. A higher number is usually better. However, a very high current ratio compared to the industry average could be an indication of inefficient use of assets by management.

Debt/Capital Ratio: Debt-to-capital ratio is a company's total debt (interest-bearing debt + both short- and long-term liabilities) divided its total capital (interest-bearing debt + shareholders' equity). It is a measure of a company's financial leverage. All else being equal, the higher the debt-to-capital ratio, the riskier the stock.

However, this ratio can vary widely from industry to industry, the ideal amount of required debt being different. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-capital ratio should be compared with the same for its industry.

Net Margin: Net margin is calculated as net income divided by sales. It shows how much of each dollar in sales generated by a company translates into profit. For example, if a company's net margin is 15%, its net income is 15 cents for every $1 of sales it makes.

A change in margin can reflect either a change in business conditions, or a company's cost controls, or both. If a company's expenses are growing faster than sales, its net margin will decline. However, different net margin rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare net margin rates of companies in the same industry group.

Return on Equity: Return on equity (ROE) is calculated as trailing-12-month net income divided by trailing-12-month average shareholder equity (including reinvested earnings). This metric is considered a measure of how effectively management is using a company's assets to generate profits. For example, if a company's ROE is 10%, it creates 10 cents profits for every $1 shareholder equity, which is basically the company's assets minus debt. A company's ROE deemed good or bad depends on what's normal for its peers or industry group.

Sales/Assets Ratio: The sales-to-assets ratio or asset utilization ratio or asset turnover ratio is calculated as a company's annual sales divided by average assets (average of assets at the beginning of the year and at the year's end). This metric helps investors understand how effectively a company is using its assets to generate sales. For example, a sales-to-assets ratio of 2.5 indicates that the company generated $2.50 in sales for every $1 of assets on its books.

The higher the sales-to-assets ratio, the better the company is performing. However, similar to many other ratios, the asset turnover ratio tends to be higher for companies in certain industries/sectors than in others. So, a company's sales-to-assets ratio should be compared with the same for its industry/sector.

Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years): This is the average annual (trailing-12-month) EPS growth rate over the last 3-5 years. This metric helps investors see how a company's EPS has grown from a long-term perspective.

Note: There are many factors that can influence short-term numbers — a recession will reduce this number, while a recovery will inflate it. The longterm perspective helps smooth out short-term events.

Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0): This is the estimated EPS growth rate for the current financial year. It is calculated as the consensus estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported EPS for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Current Cash Flow Growth: It measures the latest year-over-year change in operating cash flow. Cash flow growth tells an investor how quickly a company is generating inflows of cash from operations. A positive change in the cash flow is desired and shows that more 'cash' is coming in than going out.

Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years): This is the annualized change in cash flow over the last 3-5 years. The change in a longer period helps put the current reading into proper perspective. By looking at the rate, rather than the actual dollar value, the comparison across the industry and peers becomes easier.

Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0): This metric looks at the estimated sales growth for the current year. It is calculated as sales estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported sales for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Like EPS growth, a higher rate is better for sales growth. A look at a company's projected sales growth instantly tells you what the outlook is for their products and services. However, different sales growth rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare sales growth rates of companies in the same industry group.

EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past week. The change in a company's consensus EPS estimate (or earnings estimate revision) has proven to be strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares. It is an integral part of the Zacks Rank.

If a stock's consensus EPS estimate is $1.10 now versus $1.00 a week ago, that will be reflected as a 10% upward revision. If, on the other hand, it went from $1.00 to 90 cents, that would be a 10% downward revision.

EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past four weeks.

A stock's earnings estimate revision in a 1-week period is important. But it's more meaningful to look at the longer-term revision. And, of course, the 4-week change helps put the 1-week change into proper perspective.

EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past 12 weeks.

This metric essentially shows how the consensus EPS estimate has changed over a period longer than 1 week or 4 weeks.

EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal quarter over the past four weeks.

While the revision in consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year is strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares, the estimate revision for the current fiscal quarter is an important metric as well, especially over the short term, and particularly as a stock approaches its earnings date. If a stock's Q1 EPS estimate decreases ahead of its earnings release, it's usually a negative sign, whereas an increase is a positive sign.