

Definitions of Fundamental Data Fields

The following document outlines the fundamental data fields included in your HUBB software product. This information is provided for education purposes only and should not be interpreted as trading advice.

All calculations shown illustrate the calculations used within the HUBB software and may differ from calculations used by other sources or institutions.

Overview of HUBB Data Policy

The HUBB Organisation adheres to the following policy in regards to provided data services:

1. For all published data we will provide complete disclosure of the source of that data and the calculations used to prepare any ratios or other aggregated fields.
2. Wherever possible, we will always go directly to the originating source (such as the ASX) rather than republish data from a third party where it may have been manipulated.

The HUBB Organisation has implemented this policy to ensure our clients the highest level of reliability in the services we supply and to allow for accurate comparison of our data to that supplied from other sources.

Should any of our customers have any queries with the data they receive from us, we encourage them to contact us immediately.

Annual vs Interim Data

Inclusion of interim data

All HUBB software using fundamental analysis includes interim and annual results, as provided to the ASX. When viewing fundamental data for individual companies, both annual and interim results are included, as shown in the following screenshot:

	Date	Value	Period	Months
1	31/05/91	28313447000.000	A	12
2	31/05/92	24636361000.000	A	12
3	31/05/93	29258739000.000	A	12
4	31/05/94	31559047000.000	A	12
5	31/05/95	33846433000.000	A	12
6	31/05/96	34516300000.000	A	12
7	31/05/97	34281400000.000	A	12
8	31/05/98	5947000000.000	A	12
9	30/11/98	22744000025.000	I	6
10	31/05/99	-12466000000.000	A	12
11	30/11/99	19286000025.000	I	6
12	30/06/00	6290700000.000	A	13
13	31/12/00	21624000000.000	I	6

Within the **period** column,
A represents annual results
I represents interim results

The number of months included in each result is shown in the **months** column.

The table shown, which represents Profit & Loss data for BHP includes
 Interim results calculated on a 6 month period.

Annualisation of interim data

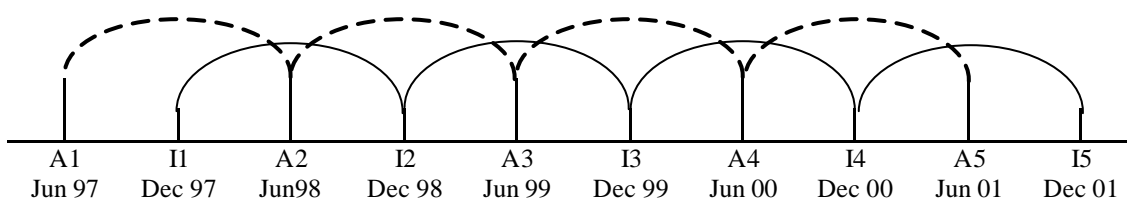
Many fundamental indicators rely on comparing the current annual result to previous annual results. However, this can become complicated when a company issues interim results. In providing our

customers with fundamental data, the issue arises in regards to whether calculations are made using annual or interim results. All companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange are required to submit results to the ASX on a regular basis, be this quarterly, half yearly or annually.

We base all calculation on the most recently received data. This means that in many cases, the most recently received information will be an interim result. Interim results only include results for the interim period, such as quarterly figures, or half year figures, and therefore they aren't an annual result.

Our software has been specifically designed to "annualise" all interim results, where this is the most recent data received, to ensure that all calculations are performed across a 12 month period.

The following diagram shows an example stock that issues half yearly interim results as well as annual results.



If, for example, a function is run in August 2001, then the last available data date would be an annual result issued in June 2001 (A5 in the above diagram). We would then compare A5 with A4, A3, A2 and A1. This is shown by the dotted line, linking results which are compared during analysis.

However, if a function is performed in January 2002, then the last available date would be an interim result, shown as I5 in the above diagram. This analysis would compare I5 with I4, I3, I2 and I1.

The result provided by the ASX for I5 is only for the six months since the last annual result. To annualise this result, we use the following calculation.

$(A5 - I4) + I5 = 12 \text{ month results from previous interim result to current interim result.}$

This calculation is repeated for all interim results within the period being analysed, to ensure that all analysis is based on 12 month periods.

As a result of this annualisation, HUBB customers can be confident that all fundamental analysis not only uses the most recent results but also uses 12 month periods for all fundamental comparisons.

Definitions of Fundamental Data included in HUBB software

The fields included within this table are as follows:

- Short name** – the name used within the software
- Long name** – the full name of the fundamental field
- Description** – the description of the fundamental field, how it is derived and why it may be used.
Where no calculation is shown, the data is shown “as reported” to the ASX.
- Calculation** – any calculation used in the HUBB software to calculate this field
- Display** – the category under which this field is displayed in the software
- Stored in** – how the fundamental field is displayed numerically in the software

Short Name	% Frank Final Div.		
Long Name	Percentage Franked Final Dividend		
Description	Represents the extent to which corporate tax has been paid on final dividends. A franked dividend is a dividend paid by a company out of profits on which the company has already paid tax. The shareholder is entitled to an imputation credit or reduction in the amount of income tax that must be paid up to the amount of tax already paid by the company. The % figure represents the % of tax already paid by the company. Sometimes the percentage franked is also referred to in company announcements as a franked amount or imputation credit.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	%
Short Name	% Frank Interim Div.		
Long Name	Percentage Franked Interim Dividend		
Description	When a dividend is paid more than once a year, dividends other than the final one are called interim dividends.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	%
Short Name	Amortisation		
Long Name	Amortisation		
Description	An annual charge made in a company’s profit and loss account to reduce the value of an asset to zero over a period of years. Acquisition costs or other values of assets can either be allocated to a period as expenses or period costs or to inventory accounts as product costs. Amortisation usually refers to non-physical assets. <i>Contrast with: <u>Depreciation</u>.</i>		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Profit & Loss	Stored in	\$000s

Short Name	Current Ratio		
Long Name	Current Ratio		
Description	A measure of liquidity that shows a company's ability to pay its short term debts. This figure shows how easily a company could pay all of its bills if all creditors demanded payment at once. Theoretically, the number should be above 1, because if it is below 1, the company does not have the liquidity to pay all its creditors straight away. However, some sectors frequently have Current Ratios below 1.		
Calculation	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$		
Display	Ratio	Stored in	number
Short Name	Depreciation		
Long Name	Depreciation		
Description	Depreciation is the charge in a company's accounts which reflects the reduction in value of an asset over time as its useable life is exhausted. Depreciation is charged before calculation of profit, on the grounds that the use of capital assets is one of the costs of being in business and one of the contributors to profit. <i>Compare with: <u>Amortisation</u></i>		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Profit & Loss	Stored in	\$000s
Short Name	Diluted EPS		
Long Name	Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Description	Earnings per share adjusted for dilution factors. Dilution factors are defined as issues that dilute the existing capital base and include such issues as bonus issues, rights issues and reconstructions. Such adjustments allow for comparisons of current figures with figures of previous years.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	Cents
Short Name	Dividend Yield		
Long Name	Dividend Yield		
Description	The dividend yield moves with the daily share price, expressing the most recent dividend rate as a percentage of the current share price. Dividend yield provides a simplified rate of return on an investment and allow for comparison of various securities with each other, as well as with alternative investment options such as long term bank deposit.		
Calculation	$\frac{\text{DPS (calc)}}{\text{Current Share Price}}$		
Display	Ratio	Stored in	number

Short Name	DPS
Long Name	Dividend Per Share
Description	Total dividends per share declared for the year. This is the amount of distributed profit that a shareholder receives in respect of each share owned and may include special cash dividends.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in cents
Short Name	DPS (Calc)
Long Name	Dividend Per Share (Calculated)
Description	Total dividend, in cents per share, for the year, adjusted by a dilution factor to take account of issues and reconstructions.
Calculation	Final Dividend and Interim Dividend
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in cents
Short Name	EBIT
Long Name	Earnings Before Interest & Tax
Description	A key measure of the financial performance of a company. It is similar to net profit, except that the effects of tax benefits, deductions and loans are factored out, providing a better measure of a company's underlying performance.
Calculation	Operating Profit (Loss) before Tax and Abnormals + interest paid (expense) - interest received (earned)
Display	Profit & Loss Stored in \$000s
Short Name	EBITDA
Long Name	Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortisation
Description	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, also known as operating profit before depreciation. EBITDA is a commonly used way of measuring the profitability of a company.
Calculation	Operating Profit (Loss) before Tax and Abnormals + interest paid(expense) - interest received (earned) + Depreciation + Amortisation
Display	Profit & Loss Stored in \$000s
Short Name	EPS Growth
Long Name	Earnings Per Share Growth
Description	Growth of Earnings over a period of time, in this case 12 months. Calculation uses the Diluted EPS figures.
Calculation	$\left(\frac{\text{Diluted EPS [this year]} - \text{Diluted EPS [last year]}}{\text{Diluted EPS [last year]}} \right) \times 100$
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in %

Short Name	Finance Charges
Long Name	Finance Charges
Description	The interest component of lease payments made during the year on leases classed as finance leases. Also called finance lease charges.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Profit & Loss Stored in \$000s
Short Name	Fixed Assets
Long Name	Total Fixed Assets
Description	Assets which are not readily converted into cash or liquidated. Buildings, factories, machinery etc are considered fixed assets and are used over a period of time for the purpose of generating profits.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in \$000s
Short Name	Gearing Ratio
Long Name	Gearing Ratio
Description	Gearing ratio measures the percentage of capital employed that is financed by debt and long term finance. The higher the gearing, the higher the dependence on borrowings and long-term financing. The lower the gearing ratio, the higher the dependence on equity financing. Traditionally the higher the level of gearing, the higher the level of financial risk due to the increased volatility of profits.
Calculation	$\frac{\text{Total Borrowings}}{\text{Total Shareholder's Equity}}$
Display	Ratio Stored in number
Short Name	Int Rev in Op Profit
Long Name	Interest Revenue included in Operating Profit
Description	Includes interest income from wholly-owned subsidiaries, director related entities, other persons and investments.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Profit & Loss Stored in \$000s
Short Name	Int. Pd on Con Sec.
Long Name	Interest Paid on Convertible Securities
Description	Total amount of interest paid on convertible securities.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Profit & Loss Stored in \$000s

Short Name	NIC (ASX)		
Long Name	Net Interest Cover (Australian Stock Exchange calculation)		
Description	A ratio that shows the number of times interest payments are covered by earnings before interest and tax (EBIT). The higher the interest cover, the greater the company's ability to meet interest payments.		
Calculation	$\frac{\text{Earnings Before Interest and Tax}}{(\text{Int Paid} + \text{Int paid on Conv Securities} + \text{Int revenue inc Op Profit})}$		
Display	Ratio	Stored in	number
Short Name	Non Current Assets		
Long Name	Total Non Current Assets		
Description	Assets not expected to be converted into cash, sold or exchanged within the normal operating cycle of a company, typically one year. These include permanent fixtures used for the running of the business, including buildings, plant, vehicles etc.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	\$000s
Short Name	Non Current Liab.		
Long Name	Total Non Current Liabilities		
Description	Debts of a company which are not due for repayment in the next accounting period.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	\$000s
Short Name	NTA (¢)		
Long Name	Net Tangible Assets		
Description	An indication of what each share in a company is worth if all the assets were liquidated, all the debts were paid and the residual was distributed to the ordinary shareholders on a per share basis.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	cents
Short Name	NTAB		
Long Name	Net Tangible Asset Backing		
Description	Refers to the net physical assets owned by shareholders of a company at balance date. It expresses the asset value per share, i.e. shareholders' funds less intangibles, less preference capital, divided by the number of ordinary shares.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	number
Short Name	Op. Profit after Tax		
Long Name	Operating Profit (Loss) after Taxation		
Description	Operating profit or loss after taxation & abnormals but before extraordinary items.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Profit & Loss	Stored in	\$000s

Short Name	Op. Profit before Ab		
Long Name	Operating Profit (Loss) before Abnormals		
Description	Operating profit before abnormals. Abnormals are defined as items of revenue or expense which arise in the normal course of business but distort normal operating profit or loss because of their unusual size or nature.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Profit & Loss	Stored in	\$000s
Short Name	Op. Profit before Tax		
Long Name	Operating Profit (Loss) before Taxation		
Description	Operating profit or loss before taxation, after abnormals and before extraordinary items		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Profit & Loss	Stored in	\$000s
Short Name	Paid Ord. Shares		
Long Name	Number of Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
Description	Total number of fully paid ordinary shares as at balance date.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Balance Sheet	Stored in	number
Short Name	PE Ratio		
Long Name	Price to Earning Ratio		
Description	Shows the number of times the price covers the earnings per share over a twelve month period. Investors commonly use this ratio to measure the attractiveness of particular shares and to compare shares in one company with those in another. Price Earning Ratio is one of the most widely used factors in assessing if a company is well valued and should be compared against other companies of a similar size as well as against the market as a whole. P/E's can differ significantly across different industries. A high P/E can indicate that the company is expected to grow significantly but can also indicate that recent earnings have been low. A low P/E can indicate there are low investor expectations or that the stock is undervalued.		
Calculation	$\frac{\text{Current Share Price}}{\text{Diluted EPS}}$		
Display	Ratio	Stored in	number

Short Name	PE/G Ratio		
Long Name	Price Earning to Growth Ratio		
Description	The PE/G of a company is calculated by dividing its prospective P/E ratio by its estimated future growth rate in earnings per share of the company. A value of less than 1 implies that the stock may well be undervalued, more than one implies it is overvalued. PE/G is considered particularly helpful in valuing small and mid-cap growth stocks which typically pay no dividend. PE/G ratios are considered less useful in assessing cyclical stocks and those in industries where assets are a more important indicator of value.		
Calculation	$\frac{\text{PE Ratio}}{\text{EPS Growth}}$		
Display	Ratio	Stored in	number
Short Name	Profit & Loss		
Long Name	Profit & Loss		
Description	The statement of revenues, expenses, gains and losses showing the results of an entity's operations in a period. Also called income statement, profit and loss account or revenue statement		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Profit & Loss	Stored in	\$000s
Short Name	Profit Margin		
Long Name	Profit Margin		
Description	Profit margin outlines the underlying profitability of a company's trading activities. Profit margin calculates the rate of profit generated on actual business operations, excluding capital investment, depreciation and other costs that don't directly and immediately relate to the cost of goods.		
Calculation	$\frac{\text{Operating Profit (Loss) after Tax}}{\text{Revenue}}$		
Display	Ratio	Stored in	number
Short Name	Revenue		
Long Name	Revenue		
Description	Revenue is the accomplishments of the earning activities of an entity during a period, resulting in increases in proprietorship. They represent actual or expected cash inflows that have occurred or will eventuate from delivering or producing goods, rendering services or carrying out other activities that represent the entity's on-going operations.		
Calculation	N/A		
Display	Profit & Loss	Stored in	\$000s

Short Name	ROE
Long Name	Return on Equity
Description	In analysing shares as investments, return on equity is calculated to show the return the company has made for shareholders on their investment.
Calculation	$\frac{\text{Operating Profit (Loss) after Tax}}{\text{Total Shareholders Equity}}$
Display	Ratio Stored in number
Short Name	Shareholder's Equity
Long Name	Total Shareholder's Equity
Description	Represents the net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company. Shareholders' equity normally excludes intangible assets such as goodwill and is calculated by deducting total liabilities and intangibles from total assets.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in \$000s
Short Name	Total Assets
Long Name	Total Assets
Description	The total value of all the assets employed and controlled by the company.
Calculation	$\text{Current Assets} + \text{Non-Current Assets}$
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in \$000s
Short Name	Total Borrowings
Long Name	Total Borrowings
Description	Total amount borrowed by the company.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in \$000s
Short Name	Total Div. (¢/share)
Long Name	Total Dividend Rate (cents/share)
Description	Total amount paid for the year on ordinary dividends scaled to the nearest thousand.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in cents
Short Name	Total Liabilities
Long Name	Total Liabilities
Description	These are the total debts and borrowings of the company.
Calculation	$\text{Current Liabilities} + \text{Non-Current Liabilities}$
Display	Balance Sheet Stored in \$000s

Short Name	Trading Revenue
Long Name	Trading Revenue
Description	Trading revenue reflects the proceeds generated from the sale of products and services produced by the company's core operations. This concept is also commonly referred to as Sales or Operating Revenue and generally excludes other income such as interest, dividends and profit on sale of assets.
Calculation	N/A
Display	Profit & Loss
	Stored in \$000s