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ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

Goodwill Amortization and the Usefulness of Earnings

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between earnings and goodwill. We find that companies with high earnings and low goodwill are more likely to be profitable. Financial analysts use earnings and goodwill to eliminate the impact of goodwill on earnings. Goodwill is a price-based indicator of share value. These results suggest that net income is a better indicator of share value than earnings.

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Analysts financial criticized the accounting requirement to amortize purchased goodwill against revenues

over a period not to exceed 40 years. Critics have argued that goodwill may not decline in value and that, even if it does, the arbitrary amounts recorded periodically as goodwill amortization are unlikely to reflect that decline. In this view, goodwill amortization simply adds noise to earnings, thereby reducing their usefulness to investors. Accounting standard setters, in contrast, have until recently maintained that goodwill is likely to be a wasting asset in most circumstances and that recording goodwill amortization makes reported earnings more useful to investors by reflecting its decline in value. We provide empirical evidence as to which of these views is more consistent with the way in which investors price securities.

This issue is of current interest to investors and analysts because of a recent change in the accounting rules for purchased goodwill. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, the reported earnings of acquiring companies will no longer include charges for goodwill amortization. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is recognized as an asset, as in the past, but once it is recognized, the asset remains on the balance sheet indefinitely, subject only to review for impairment when circumstances warrant. Thus, the question arises of whether excluding goodwill amortization from reported earnings will enhance or detract from its usefulness to investors.

To investigate this issue, we document the extent to which variation in stock prices is explained by changes in reported earnings, which includes the effect of goodwill amortization. We use data on publicly traded companies from 1980 to 1998, involving 1,000 companies. Our analysis shows that reported earnings per share are a significant determinant of stock prices. In fact, all value-relevant information is reflected in the reported earnings, the variation in which explains the variation in the price of share value.

Our results show that the change in accounting rules for goodwill amortization has no effect on reported earnings and, therefore, on the price of share value. In fact, the estimated coefficient on goodwill amortization is not significantly different from zero. Our findings suggest that the accounting rules for goodwill amortization are not value-relevant. In fact, the estimated coefficient on goodwill amortization is not significantly different from zero. Our findings suggest that the accounting rules for goodwill amortization are not value-relevant.



(valuation multiple) on earnings before goodwill amortization was large and highly significant whereas the estimated coefficient on goodwill amortization was statistically indistinguishable from zero. This finding strongly suggests that goodwill amortization merely adds noise to reported earnings. Overall, these results indicate that the recently adopted reporting rules for purchased goodwill are likely to increase the usefulness of earnings as a summary indicator of share value.

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