Twitter Thread by Meet Shah





Thread on "The Final Checklist" by Peter Lynch.

~ Ideas can come from anywhere - Peter Lynch.

Stocks in General:

- The p/e ratio. Is it high or low for this particular company & for similar companies in the same industry.
- The percentage of Institutional ownership. The lower the better.
- Insiders buying & buy-back.Both are positive signs.
- The record of earnings growth to date & whether the earnings are sporadic or consistent. (The only category where earnings may not be important is in the asset play.)
- Strong balance sheet or weak balance sheet (debt-to-equity-ratio) & how it's rated for Financial Strength.
- The cash position. Net cash provides floor on the stock.

~ If you can't find any companies that you think are attractive, put your money in the bank until you discover some - Peter Lynch.

★ Slow Growers:

Since you buy these for the Dividends (why else would you own them?)

You want to check to see if dividends have always been paid, & whether they are routinely raised.

When possible find out the percentage of the earnings are being paid out as dividends. If it's a low percentage, then the company has a cushion in hard times.

It can earn less money & still retain the dividend. If it's a high percentage, then the dividend is riskier.

~ All you need for a lifetime of successful investing is a few big winners, and the pluses from those will overwhelm the minuses from the stocks that don't work out - Peter Lynch.		

★ Fast Growers:

Whether the stock is selling at a p/e ratio at or near the growth rate.

Investigate whether the product that's supposed to enrich the company is a major part of the company's business.

That the company has duplicated its successes in more than one city or town, to prove that expansion will work.

What the growth rate in earnings has been in recent years. (20 to 25 percent range is good but 50 percenters usually are found in hot industries, & you know what that means.)

> Stalwarts:

- These are big companies that aren't likely to go out of business, the key issue is price, & the p/e ratio will tell you whether you are paying too much.
- Diworsification (may reduce earnings in future.)
- Check the company's long term growth rate, & whether it has kept up the same momentum in recent years.
- f you plan to hold the stock forever, see how the company has fared during previous recessions & market drops.

* Turnarounds:

Most important, can the company survive a raid by its creditors? How much cash does the company have? How much debt?

f it's bankrupt already, then what's left for the shareholders?

f Is business coming back?

How the company is supposed to be turning around? Has it rid itself of unprofitable divisions? This can make a big difference in earnings.

Are costs being cut? It so, what will the effect be?

* Asset Plays:

- What's the value of the assets? Are there any hidden assets?
- for Is the company taking on new debt, making the assets less valuable?
- How much debt is there to detract from these assets? (Creditors are first in line.)
- for Is there a raider in the wings to help shareholders reap the benefits of the assets?

~ His timeless classics:

One up on wall street. Learn to Earn. Beating the street.

~ Fav Peter Lynch Quote:

Behind every stock is a company. Find out what it's doing

~ Philosophy:

The person that turns over the most rocks wins the game. And that's always been my philosophy.