

Company Information

Symbol: NCPL

Asset Type: Common Stock

Name: Netcapital Inc

Description: Netcapital Inc. is a fintech company. The company is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts.

CIK: 1414767

Exchange: NASDAQ

Currency: USD

Country: USA

Sector: TRADE & SERVICES

Industry: SERVICES-AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES

Address: 159 MEADOW STREET, NAUGATUCK, CT, US

Institutional Ownership

Date	Insti Owner	Shares Outstanding	Institution Shares Held
2023-01-31	0.08	0.32	0.06
2023-02-28	0.08	0.37	0.06
2023-03-31	1.04	0.4	0.06
2023-04-30	0.99	1.65	0.06
2023-05-31	0.83	2.75	0.06
2023-06-30	0.83	4.68	0.02

Ownership Information

- **Exchange:** NAS
- **Share Outstanding:** 14.26(Mil)
- **Institutional Ownership:** 0.44% (0.06(Mil))
- **Insider Ownership:** 0.7% (0.1(Mil))
- **Float Percentage of Total Share Outstanding:** 64.45% (9.19Mil)

Guru Picks

Guru	Date	Action	Price Range	Average Price	Comment	Current Shares
Jim Simons	2023-12-31	New Buy	0.19 - 0.52	0.36	New holding	21800

Real-Time Insider Trades for NCPL

Position	Date	Type	Transaction Shares	Final Shares	Price	Cost	Insider	Change (%)
CFO	2019-09-09	P	12,500	11	0.01	0.1	Kraysler Coreen Sarah	2979900
CEO, Chair of Board	2019-09-09	P	12,500	79	0.01	0.1	Lenk Cecilia	2979900

List of Company Executives for NCPL

Name	Position	Transaction Date
Arnold Scott	director	2022-12-08
Martin Robert Kay	director	2022-05-15
Carole Lisa Murko	officer: Chief Marketing Officer	2021-01-31
Kraysler Coreen Sarah	officer: Chief Financial Officer	2019-09-09
Cecilia Lenk	officer: Chief Executive Officer	2019-09-09
Kathryn Kraysler	officer: Chief Marketing Officer	2018-07-31

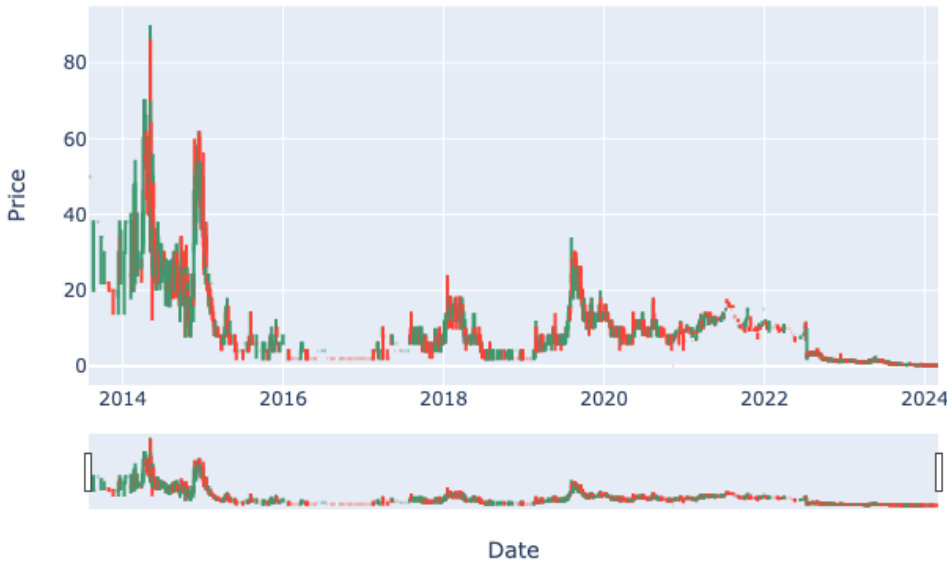
Manuel Goncalves Teixeira	officer: CEO	2015-04-27
Avi Liss	director	2013-11-02
Steven F Geary	director	2013-11-02

Institutional Holders

	Date Reported	Holder	pctHeld	Shares	Value
0	2023-06-30	Bard Associates Inc.	0.4350	1276335	1414179
1	2023-06-30	Sabby Management, LLC	0.1299	381301	422481
2	2023-06-30	Winthrop Advisory Group LLC	0.0311	91199	101048
3	2023-06-30	Vanguard Group Inc	0.0154	45304	50196
4	2023-06-30	Sheets Smith Wealth Management	0.0102	30000	33240
5	2023-06-30	Ground Swell Capital, LLC	0.0036	10536	11673
6	2023-06-30	Tower Research Capital LLC (TRC)	0.0019	5660	6271
7	2023-06-30	Loring, Wolcott & Coolidge Fiduciary Advisors LLP	0.0007	2000	2216
8	2023-06-30	UBS Group AG	0.0006	1708	1892
9	2023-06-30	Morgan Stanley	0.0005	1397	1547

CandleStick chart

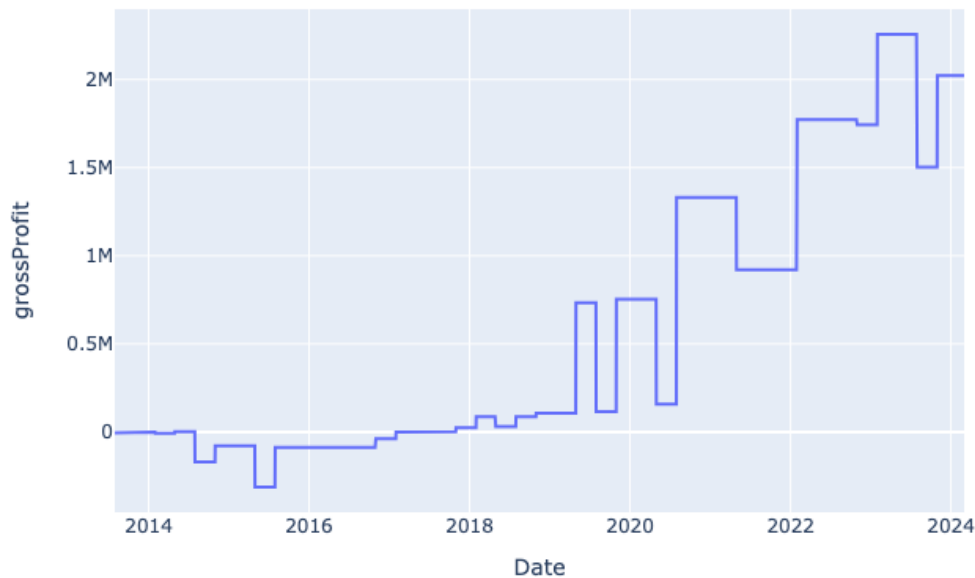
Candlestick Chart



Fundamental Data

grossProfit

The gross profit represents the revenue minus the cost of goods sold (COGS). It reflects the profitability of a company's core business activities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

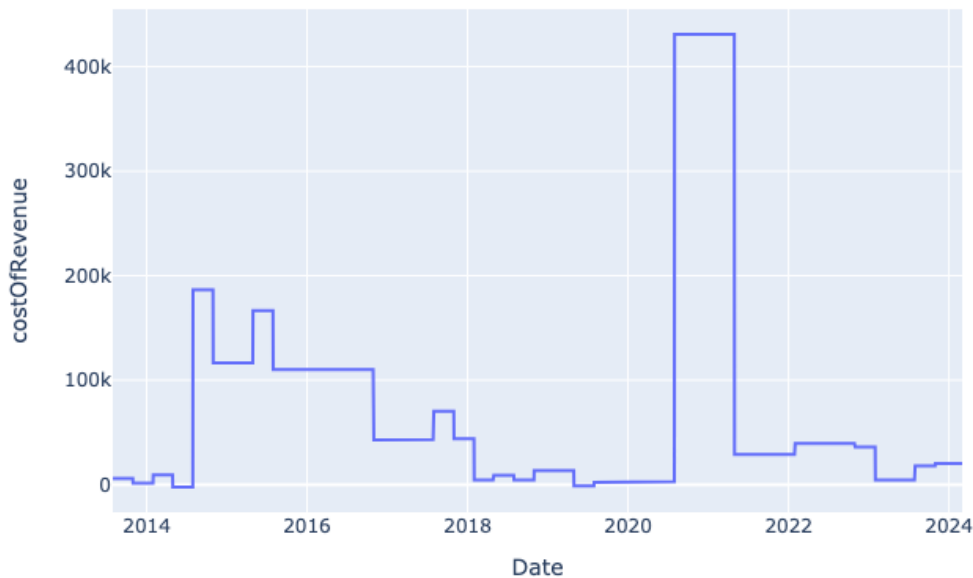
The gross profit margin is a key financial metric that indicates a company's ability to generate revenue after deducting the costs associated with producing goods or services. In this case, the company has consistently reported a gross profit of \$2,021,524 over the length of the dataset, indicating a stable and possibly profitable operation.

However, it is important to note that the negative values shown at the beginning of the dataset (-3720) may indicate some initial difficulties or losses incurred by the company. It is crucial to further investigate the reasons behind these negative values and determine whether they are isolated incidents or part of a broader trend.

Overall, a consistent and positive gross profit figure like the one displayed in the latter part of the dataset is a positive sign for the company's financial health and ability to cover operating expenses and generate profits for shareholders.

costOfRevenue

The cost of revenue represents the direct costs associated with producing goods or services sold by a company. It includes expenses such as raw materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead.



ChatGPT Analysis:

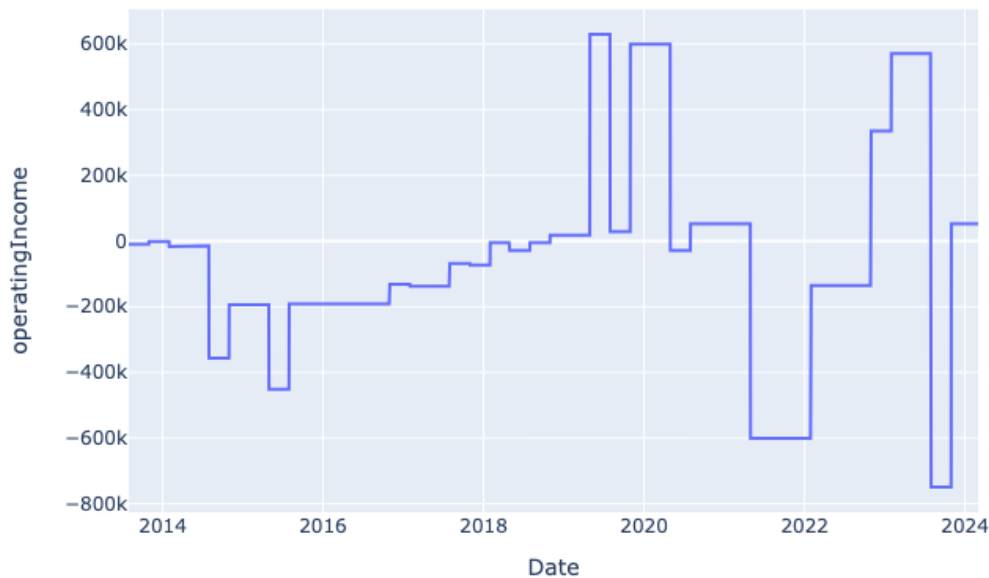
The 'costOfRevenue' column provides information on the costs incurred by the company in generating revenue. Looking at the data provided, we can see that the cost of revenue has remained constant at 5,866 for the first few data points and then jumps up to 20,134 for the later data points.

Such a significant increase in the cost of revenue could indicate a change in the company's operations or cost structure during the period. It might be worth investigating what led to this sudden increase, whether it was due to higher production costs, changes in the pricing strategy, or other factors impacting the company's cost structure.

Analyzing the trend in the cost of revenue over time and comparing it to the company's revenue and overall financial performance can provide valuable insights into the company's operational efficiency and profitability. It is essential to track this metric consistently to assess the company's ability to manage its costs effectively and sustain its profitability in the long term.

operatingIncome

Operating income, also known as operating profit, is the profit earned from a company's core business operations after deducting operating expenses such as wages, rent, and utilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The operating income data provided for the company shows consistency with a constant figure of -9586 for the initial observations and then an increase to 52220 for the subsequent observations.

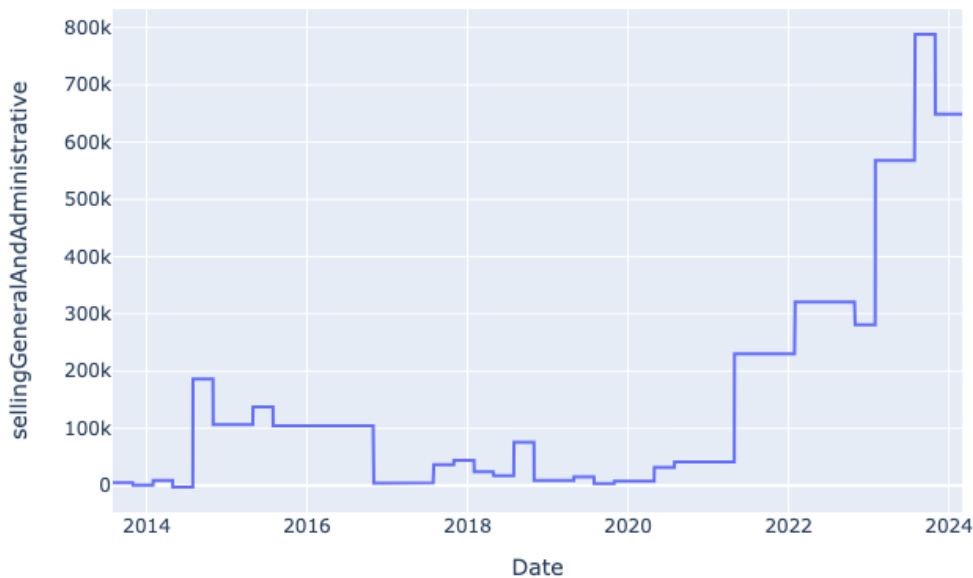
The negative operating income figure of -9586 indicates that the company did not generate enough revenue to cover its operating expenses during the period. However, the sudden increase to 52220 suggests a significant improvement in the company's operational performance in the later period.

Analyzing the trend in operating income is crucial for assessing a company's operational efficiency and profitability. The increase in operating income from -9586 to 52220 could indicate factors such as cost-cutting measures, revenue growth, improved operational efficiency, or strategic decisions that have positively impacted the company's bottom line.

Further examination of the company's financial statements, industry dynamics, and management commentary is necessary to gain a comprehensive understanding of the factors driving the changes in operating income and to make informed investment decisions.

sellingGeneralAndAdministrative

Selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses represent the indirect costs associated with selling products and managing the day-to-day operations of a business. They include expenses such as salaries, marketing, and administrative overhead.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'selling, general, and administrative' (SG&A) expenses reflect the day-to-day operational costs incurred by a company that are not directly related to production activities. These expenses typically include salaries, marketing costs, rent, utilities, and other administrative expenses.

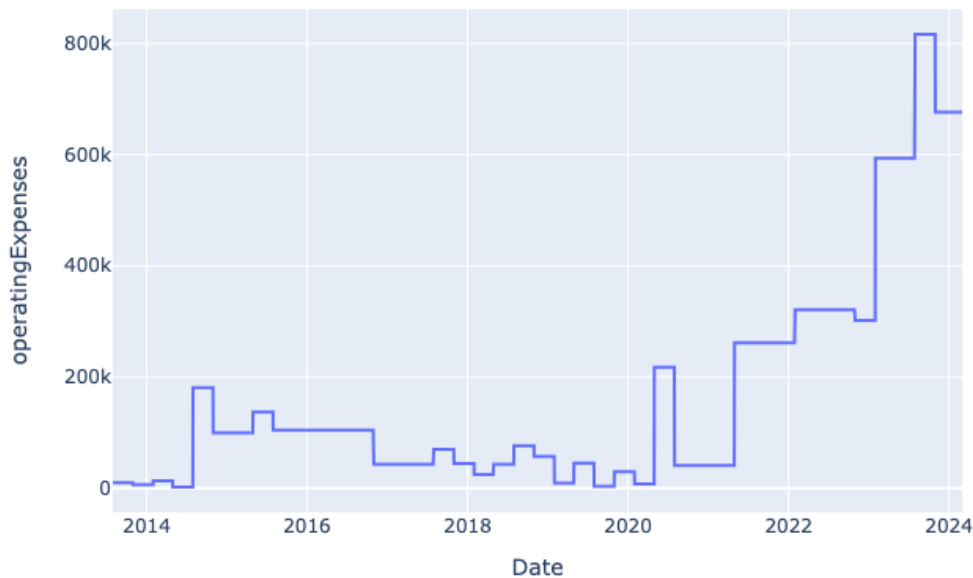
In the dataset provided, the SG&A expenses range from 5217.0 to 648625.0. The consistency of the values at 5217.0 for a significant portion of the dataset may indicate a base or fixed level of SG&A expenses that the company incurs regularly. However, the sudden increase to 648625.0 suggests a significant uptick in these expenses, which could be due to various reasons such as expansion, acquisitions, increased marketing efforts, or other operational changes.

Analyzing the trend over time and in comparison to revenue or other financial metrics would provide a better understanding of how efficiently the company is managing its SG&A expenses. An increasing trend in SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue could raise concerns about the company's cost control measures and operational efficiency. On the other hand, a decreasing trend or stable SG&A expenses relative to revenue could indicate effective cost management strategies.

It's essential to consider industry benchmarks and competitors' SG&A expenses to evaluate the company's performance in this area effectively. Additionally, qualitative factors like management commentary, business strategies, and market conditions should also be taken into account when interpreting SG&A expenses as part of the fundamental analysis of a company.

operatingExpenses

Operating expenses are the costs associated with running the day-to-day operations of a business, including salaries, rent, utilities, and marketing expenses.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'operatingExpenses' column provides information on the total operating expenses incurred by the company over a period of time. In this case, the values range from 9,699 to 676,956.

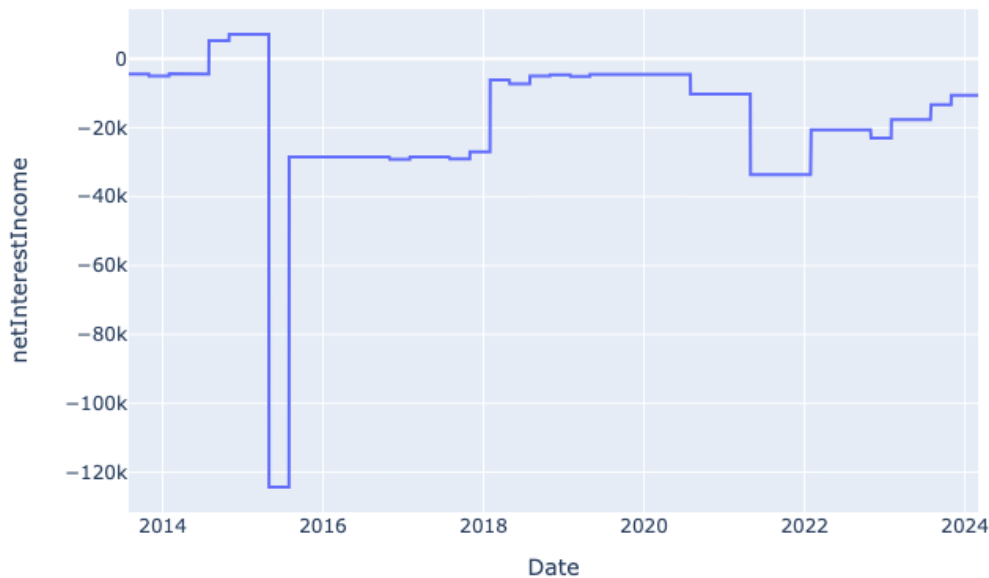
Analyzing the trend in operating expenses can provide insights into the company's cost management efficiency and growth strategies. A consistent increase in operating expenses could indicate expanding operations or increased investments in the business. Conversely, a sudden spike in operating expenses without corresponding revenue growth could raise concerns about the company's financial health and profitability.

It would be insightful to compare the trend in operating expenses with the company's revenue and net income over the same period to assess the overall financial performance and efficiency. Additionally, analyzing operating expenses as a percentage of revenue can help determine the company's cost structure and operational effectiveness.

Overall, a thorough analysis of the 'operatingExpenses' column in conjunction with other financial metrics will help in evaluating the company's operational efficiency and financial performance.

netInterestIncome

Net interest income is the difference between interest earned from assets and interest paid on liabilities. It reflects the profitability of a company's lending and investment activities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

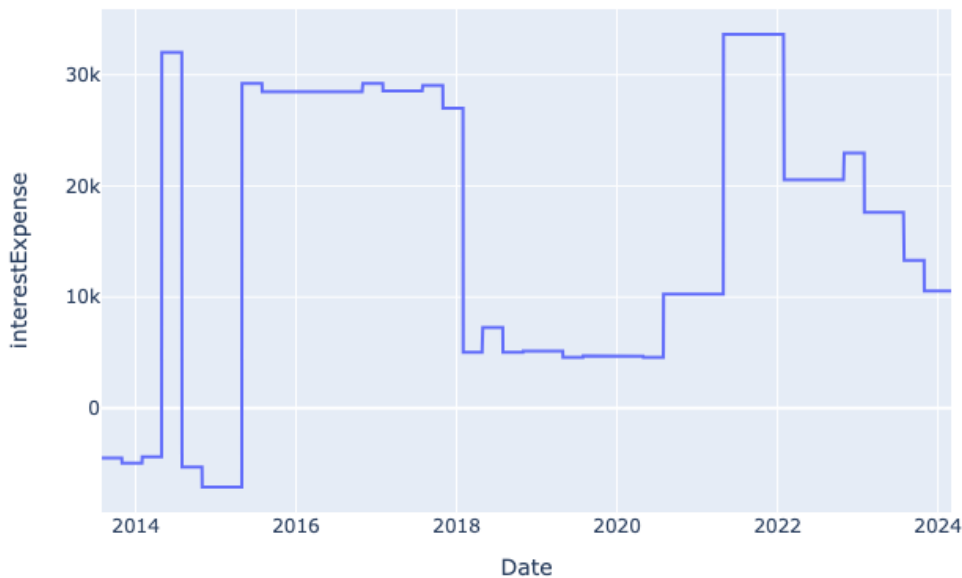
The column 'netInterestIncome' shows negative values consistently throughout the dataset, ranging from -4482 to -10562. This indicates that the company has been consistently experiencing a net loss in interest income. A negative net interest income implies that the company is paying out more in interest on its liabilities than it is earning from its interest-earning assets.

This could be a concerning sign for investors as it may indicate financial distress or inefficiencies in the company's operations. It suggests that the company may have high levels of debt or its interest-earning assets may not be generating sufficient income to cover its interest expenses.

Investors should further investigate the company's financial statements, debt levels, and overall financial health to understand the reasons behind the consistently negative net interest income and assess the company's sustainability and profitability in the long term.

interestExpense

Interest expense represents the cost of borrowing money or using credit facilities. It includes interest payments on loans, bonds, and other debt instruments.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Interest expense is an important fundamental metric that indicates the cost a company incurs on its debt obligations. In this dataset, the interest expense values range from -4482.0 to 10562.0.

The negative values for interest expense (-4482.0 in this case) likely indicate a credit balance or refunds related to interest payments. This could be due to various factors such as interest rate adjustments, early debt repayments, or accounting treatments.

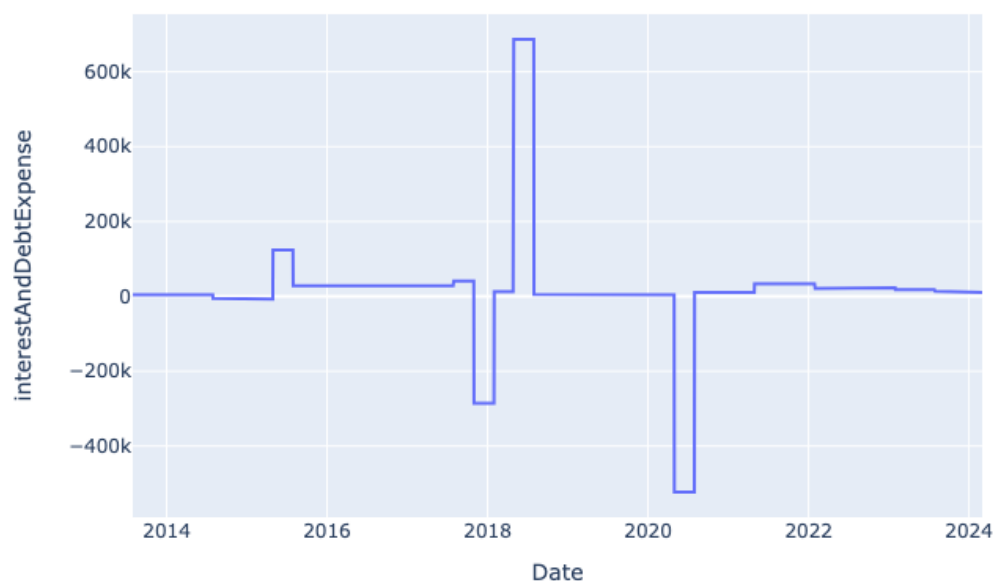
On the other hand, the positive values for interest expense (10562.0 in this case) represent the actual interest costs incurred by the company during the period. A higher interest expense may indicate higher debt levels, increased borrowing costs, or a significant amount of debt refinancing activities.

It's important to analyze interest expense in conjunction with other financial metrics and disclosures to understand the overall debt management and financing strategies of the company. Investors and analysts typically monitor changes in interest expense over time to assess the financial health and leverage of the company.

Overall, a detailed analysis of the interest expense trend, compared with the company's revenue, profitability, and overall financial health, would provide more insights into the company's financial performance and stability.

interestAndDebtExpense

Interest and debt expense represent the interest payments and other costs associated with servicing the company's debt obligations.



ChatGPT Analysis:

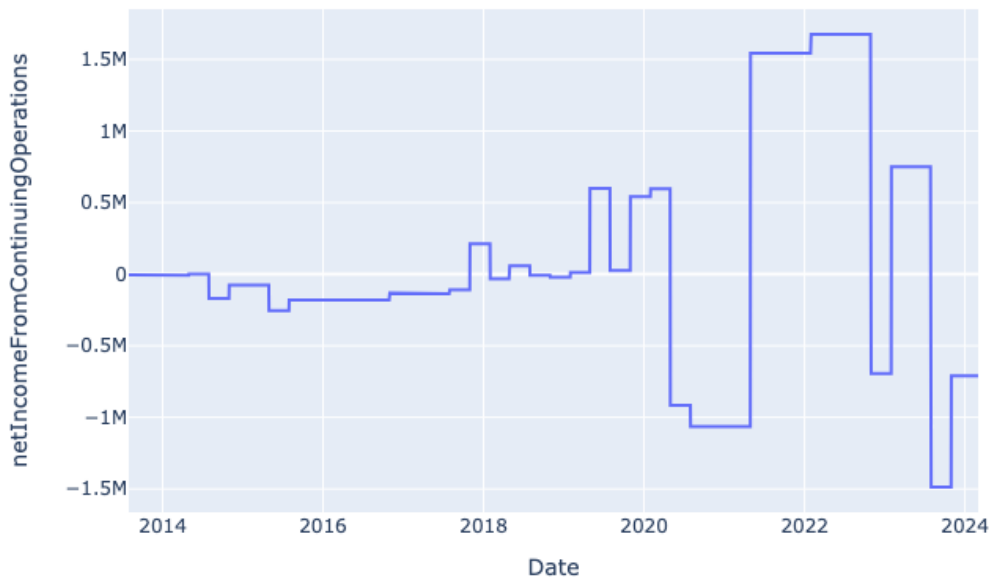
The 'interestAndDebtExpense' column provides information on the interest and debt-related expenses incurred by the company over a period of time. From the data provided, it is observed that the values remain constant at 4482 for the initial set of data and then increase to 10562 for the subsequent entries.

This indicates that there may have been a change in the company's debt structure or interest obligations during the period covered by the dataset. The increase in the interest and debt expenses could be due to factors such as taking on additional debt, higher interest rates, or increased borrowing activity.

Analyzing this data in conjunction with other financial metrics and company disclosures would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the company's financial health and its ability to manage debt-related obligations. Investors and analysts should monitor these expenses closely as they can impact the company's profitability and cash flow position.

netIncomeFromContinuingOperations

Net income from continuing operations is the profit remaining after deducting all expenses, including taxes, interest, and non-operating expenses, from revenue.



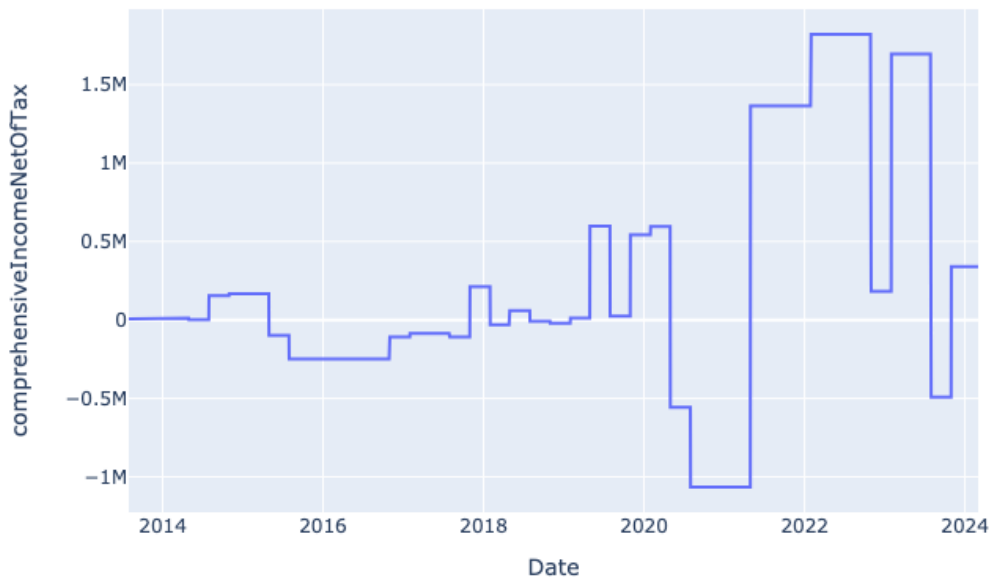
ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'netIncomeFromContinuingOperations' shows a consistent pattern of negative values, ranging from -3720 to -711219 over the dataset with a length of 2665 entries. This indicates that the company has been reporting losses from its continuing operations. Consistency in negative net income may suggest underlying issues such as declining revenues, high operating expenses, or poor financial management.

Investors and analysts should closely examine the company's financial statements, management discussions, and industry trends to understand the reasons behind the persistent losses. It is essential to assess the company's ability to generate sustainable profits in the future and its overall financial health. Additionally, monitoring any changes in the company's strategy or market conditions that could potentially impact its profitability is crucial for making informed investment decisions.

comprehensiveIncomeNetOfTax

Comprehensive income represents the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'comprehensiveIncomeNetOfTax' for this company shows the comprehensive income after accounting for taxes over a period. The values in this column range from 8202.0 to 339616.0.

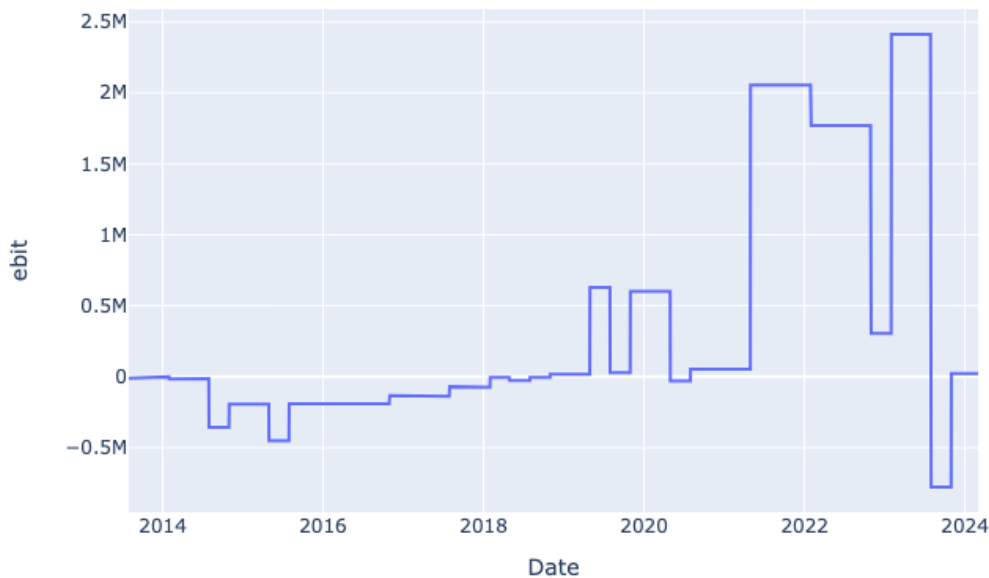
It is important to analyze this information in the context of the company's financial performance and growth. A consistent increase or stable comprehensive income over time indicates a healthy financial position and operational efficiency. On the other hand, a declining trend or erratic fluctuations may point to potential issues that require further investigation.

To conduct a thorough analysis, one should compare the comprehensive income figures with the company's revenue, expenses, and other financial metrics. This can provide insights into the company's profitability, ability to generate returns for shareholders, and overall financial health.

Additionally, it is beneficial to compare the comprehensive income figures with industry benchmarks and peers to assess the company's competitive position and performance. By examining trends and patterns in comprehensive income, investors and analysts can make more informed decisions about the company's prospects and investment potential.

ebit

EBIT stands for Earnings Before Interest and Taxes. It measures a company's profitability before accounting for interest and tax expenses. It's calculated by subtracting operating expenses from gross profit.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Based on the provided data for the EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) column, it appears that the values are consistently negative at -9586 for the first 2660 entries and then show a significant positive increase to 23889 for the remaining entries.

The negative EBIT values suggest that the company may have been operating at a loss or experiencing financial difficulties during the initial period. However, the sudden change to positive EBIT values indicates a significant improvement in the company's financial performance.

This shift could be attributed to various factors such as cost-cutting measures, operational efficiencies, increased revenue, strategic business decisions, or other positive developments within the company. Further analysis of the company's financial statements, industry trends, and market conditions would be necessary to understand the reasons behind this change and evaluate the sustainability of the improved EBIT performance.

netIncome_x

Net income represents the total profit earned by the company after subtracting all expenses, including taxes and interest, from revenue.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'netIncome_x' represents the net income of a company over a certain period of time. In this dataset, the net income values range from -8202.0 to 339616.0.

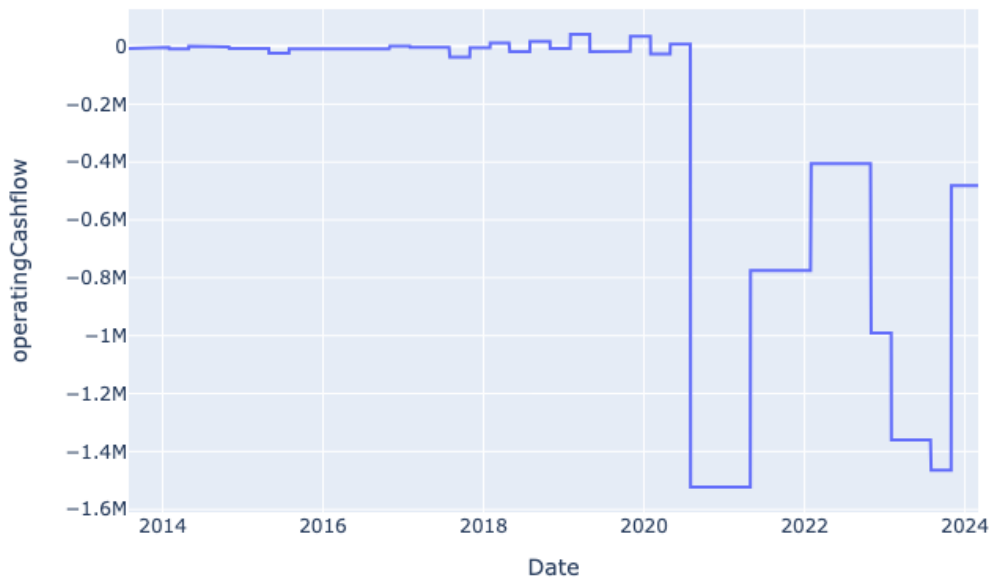
Having negative net income values like -8202.0 indicates that the company incurred losses during those periods. On the other hand, positive values like 339616.0 suggest that the company generated profits.

Analyzing the trend of net income over time is crucial for investors as it provides insights into the company's financial performance and profitability. Consistently increasing net income is a positive sign, indicating growth and financial health. Conversely, a declining trend in net income could signal potential issues within the company's operations or industry.

It is important to compare the net income values with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks to get a comprehensive understanding of the company's financial position and make informed investment decisions. Additionally, considering the context of the company's business model, market conditions, and future growth prospects is essential for a more accurate analysis.

operatingCashflow

Operating cash flow represents the cash generated from a company's core business operations. It's a key indicator of a company's ability to generate cash from its primary activities.



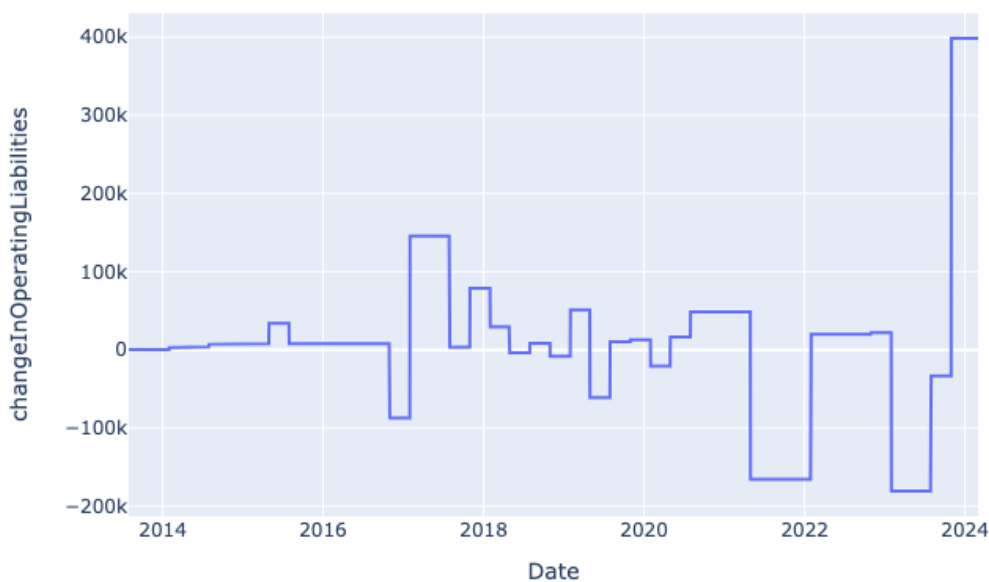
ChatGPT Analysis:

The operating cash flow for the company seems to be consistently negative over the entire period captured in the dataset. This indicates that the company is generating less cash from its core operations than it is spending. A prolonged period of negative operating cash flow can be a cause for concern as it may lead to liquidity issues and hinder the company's ability to meet its financial obligations.

Further analysis would be needed to understand the reasons behind the consistent negative operating cash flow. It could be due to a variety of factors such as low profitability, inefficient cost management, or heavy investments in operations. Investors should closely monitor the company's financial health and management's plans to improve the operating cash flow situation.

changeInOperatingLiabilities

Change in operating liabilities represents the change in the company's obligations related to its day-to-day operations, such as accounts payable and accrued expenses.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'changeInOperatingLiabilities' provides information on the changes in a company's operating liabilities over a certain period. In this case, the data ranges from 588.0 to 398575.0.

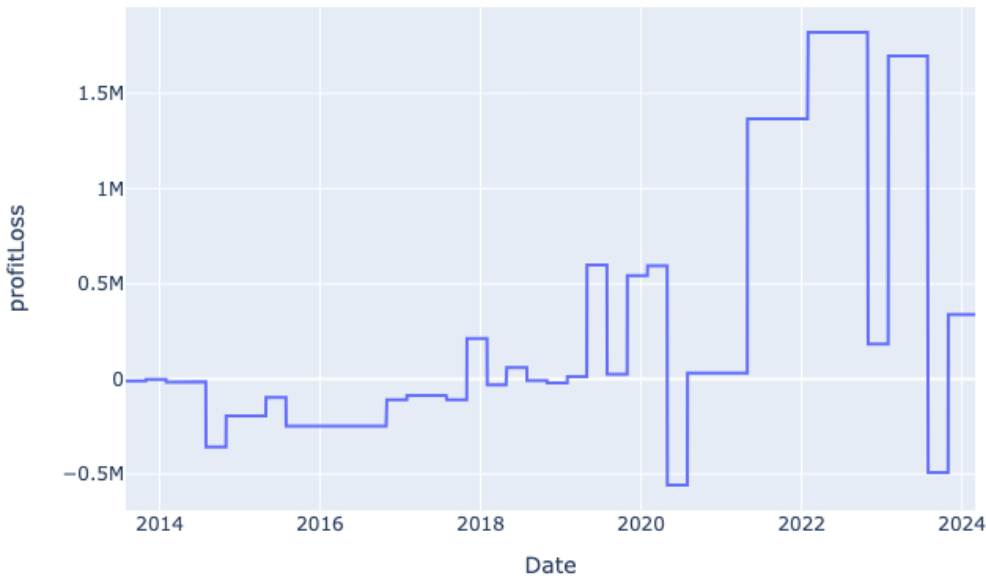
To analyze this data, we can consider the magnitude of the changes over time. A consistent increase or decrease in operating liabilities could indicate a trend in the company's ability to effectively manage its operating expenses. For example, a steady increase might suggest that the company is taking on more liabilities to fuel growth, while a decrease could indicate improved efficiency in managing these obligations.

Additionally, it would be valuable to compare the changes in operating liabilities with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks to gain a deeper understanding of the company's financial health and performance. This comparison could help identify any potential red flags or strengths in the company's operations.

Overall, analyzing the 'changeInOperatingLiabilities' data in conjunction with other fundamental information can provide insights into the company's financial strategy, operational efficiency, and overall performance.

profitLoss

This metric represents the overall profit or loss earned by the company during a specific period.



ChatGPT Analysis:

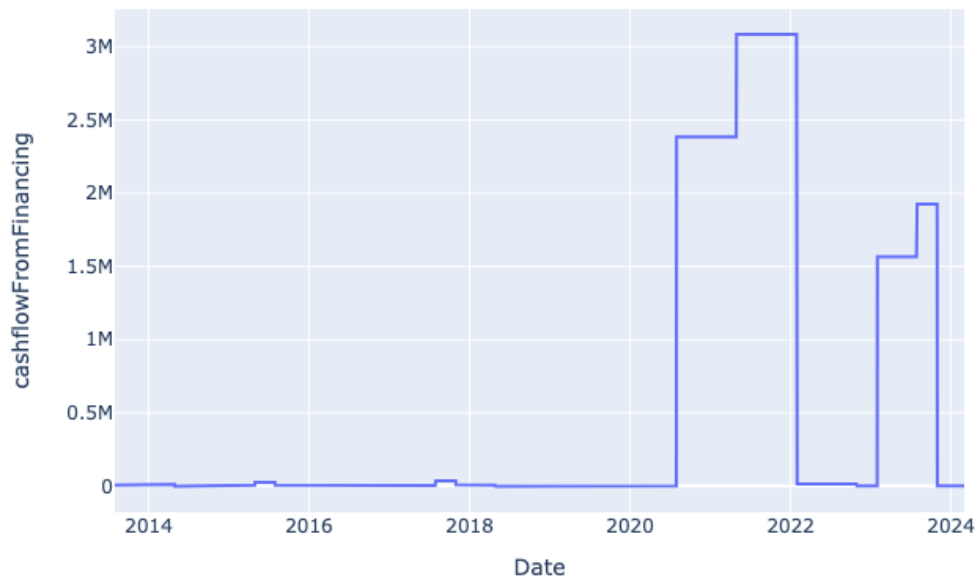
Based on the provided data for the 'profitLoss' column, it appears that the company has consistently reported a profit of \$339,616.0 in the most recent entries. Prior to this, the company was consistently reporting a loss of \$9,586.0 in the earlier entries.

The switch from consistent losses to consistent profits indicates a positive financial trend for the company. This shift may be a result of various factors such as successful cost-cutting measures, increased revenues, improved operational efficiency, or strategic business decisions.

Investors and stakeholders would likely view this change favorably as it demonstrates the company's ability to turn around its financial performance and generate profits. It will be important to monitor future financial reports to ensure that this positive trend continues and analyze the underlying reasons for the improvement in profitability.

cashflowFromFinancing

Cash flow from financing activities represents the cash inflows and outflows associated with raising and repaying capital, including issuing and repurchasing stocks and bonds.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'cashflowFromFinancing' provides insight into a company's financial activities related to financing, such as issuing or repurchasing stock, paying dividends, and obtaining or repaying debt.

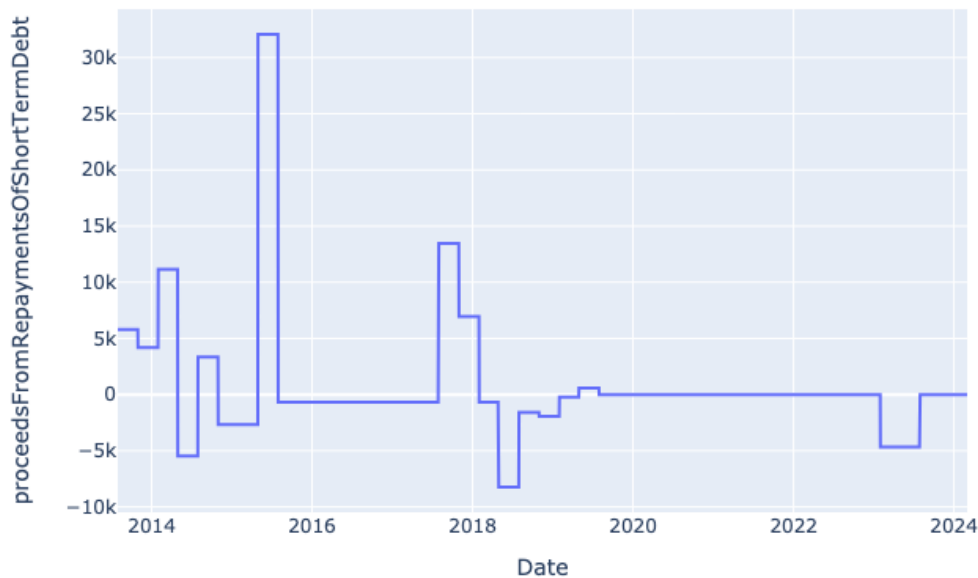
In the provided data, it appears that the company consistently had a cash flow from financing activities of 5797.0 for a significant number of periods. This could indicate a stable financing strategy or potentially regular financing activities at that amount.

However, it is notable that in the later periods, the cash flow from financing dropped to 0.0 consistently. This significant decrease could suggest a change in the company's financing activities, such as reduced issuance of stock, lower debt repayments, or fewer dividend payouts.

Further investigation into the company's financial reports and disclosures would be necessary to fully understand the reasons behind these changes in cash flow from financing and to assess the overall impact on the company's financial health and strategy.

proceedsFromRepaymentsOfShortTermDebt

Proceeds from repayments of short-term debt represent the cash received from repaying short-term debt obligations.



ChatGPT Analysis:

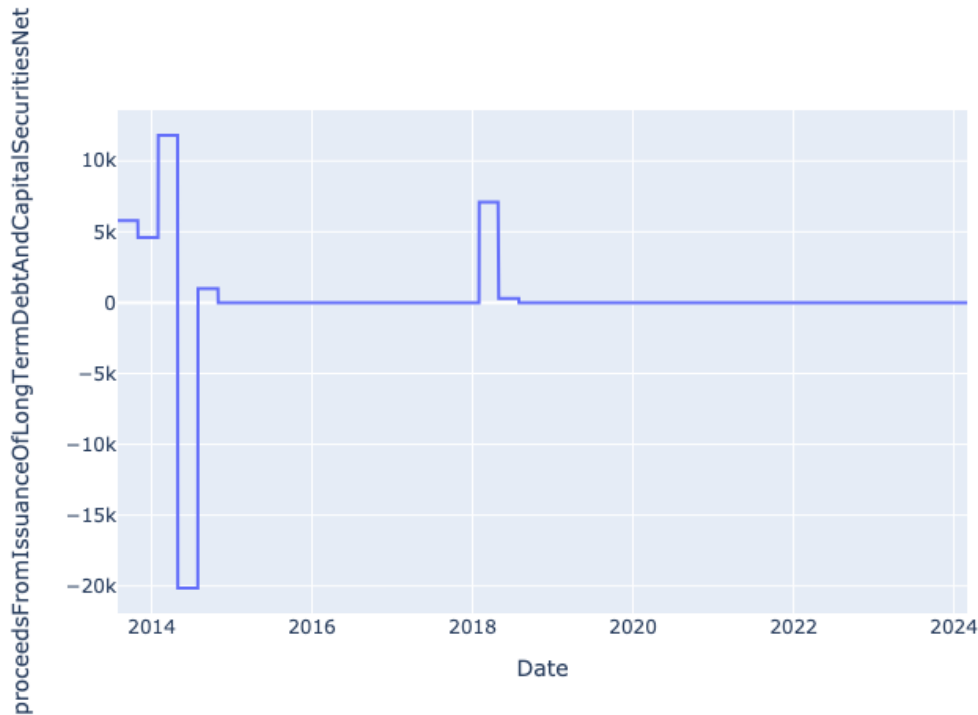
The column 'proceedsFromRepaymentsOfShortTermDebt' shows the amount of money a company received from repaying short-term debt over a period of time. In this particular dataset, the values predominantly show a consistent figure of 5797.0 throughout most of the observations, indicating a regular pattern of repaying short-term debt during those periods.

However, towards the end of the dataset, the values drop to 0.0, suggesting that there were no proceeds from repayments of short-term debt in those periods. This could indicate a change in the company's financial strategy or a temporary shift in debt management.

Overall, analyzing this column can provide insights into the company's debt management practices, its ability to repay short-term obligations, and any changes in its financial trends over time.

proceedsFromIssuanceOfLongTermDebtAndCapitalSecuritiesNet

Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt and capital securities represent the cash received from issuing long-term debt instruments such as bonds and preferred stock.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'proceedsFromIssuanceOfLongTermDebtAndCapitalSecuritiesNet' provides information on the proceeds generated by a company from issuing long-term debt and capital securities, net of any related costs or expenses. In this case, the data shows a consistent value of 5797 for a significant number of periods, followed by a sudden drop to 0 for the remaining periods.

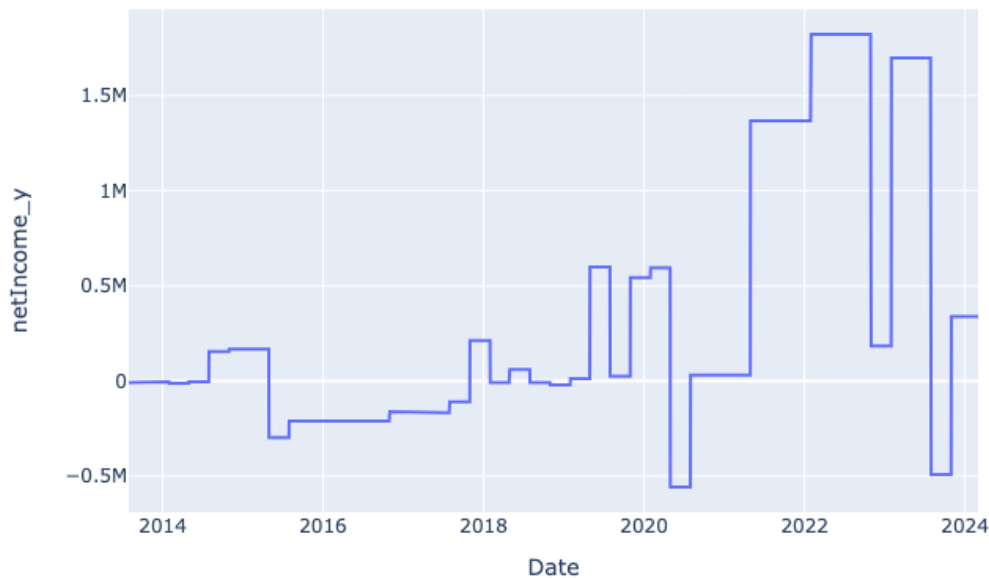
The consistent value of 5797 suggests that the company might have had a successful issuance of long-term debt and capital securities during those periods, resulting in a steady stream of proceeds. This could indicate that the company was able to attract investors or lenders at favorable terms, potentially to fund expansion, operations, or other strategic initiatives.

The sudden drop to 0 in the later periods may indicate a change in the company's financing strategy. It could suggest that the company either paused its issuance of long-term debt and capital securities or faced challenges in raising funds through this avenue. This change could have various implications for the company's financial health and growth prospects.

Further analysis would be needed to understand the reasons behind this shift and its impact on the company's overall financial position and strategy. It would also be important to assess how this change in proceeds from issuance of long-term debt and capital securities aligns with the company's broader financial and operational performance.

netIncome_y

Net income represents the total profit earned by the company after subtracting all expenses, including taxes and interest, from revenue.



ChatGPT Analysis:

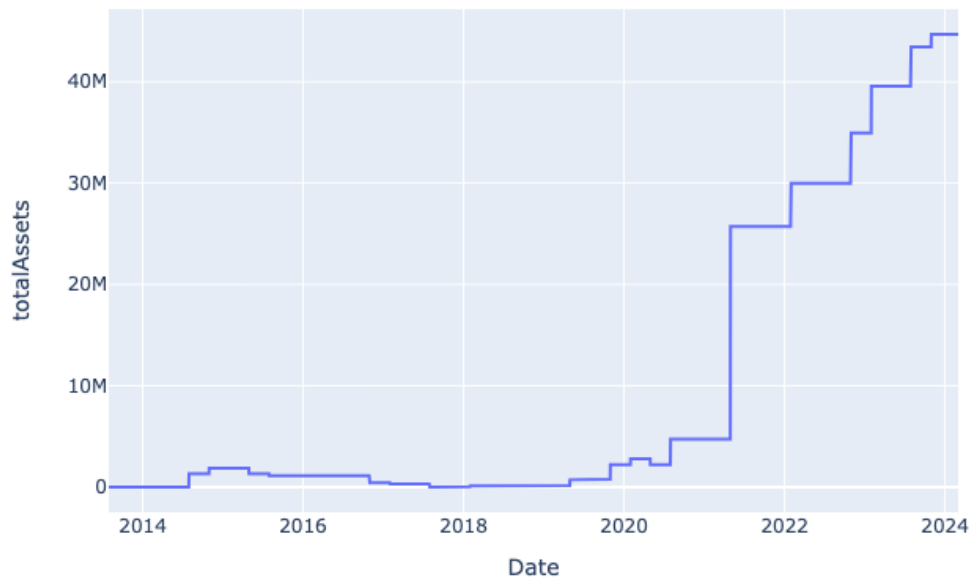
The column 'netIncome_y' represents the net income of a company over a certain period of time. In the provided data, the net income is consistently reported as -8202.0 before suddenly increasing to 339616.0 and maintaining that level thereafter.

This significant change in net income indicates a potential turning point in the company's financial performance. A persistent negative net income may suggest financial challenges or losses incurred by the company. However, the sudden surge to a positive net income of 339616.0 could imply improved operational efficiency, increased sales, cost-cutting measures, or successful business strategies.

For a fundamental stock analyst, it would be important to investigate the reasons behind this sudden shift in net income. It could be beneficial to look at the company's financial statements, management discussions, industry trends, and market conditions to understand the factors driving this change. Additionally, assessing the sustainability and future growth prospects of the company based on this new net income level would be crucial in making investment decisions.

totalAssets

Total assets represent the total value of all assets owned by the company, including cash, investments, property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Total assets provide insight into the size and financial health of a company. In this dataset, the column 'totalAssets' ranges from 1258.0 to 44,679,261.0.

The consistent value of 1258.0 across multiple entries could indicate potential errors or missing data. It would be important to investigate these instances further to ensure data accuracy.

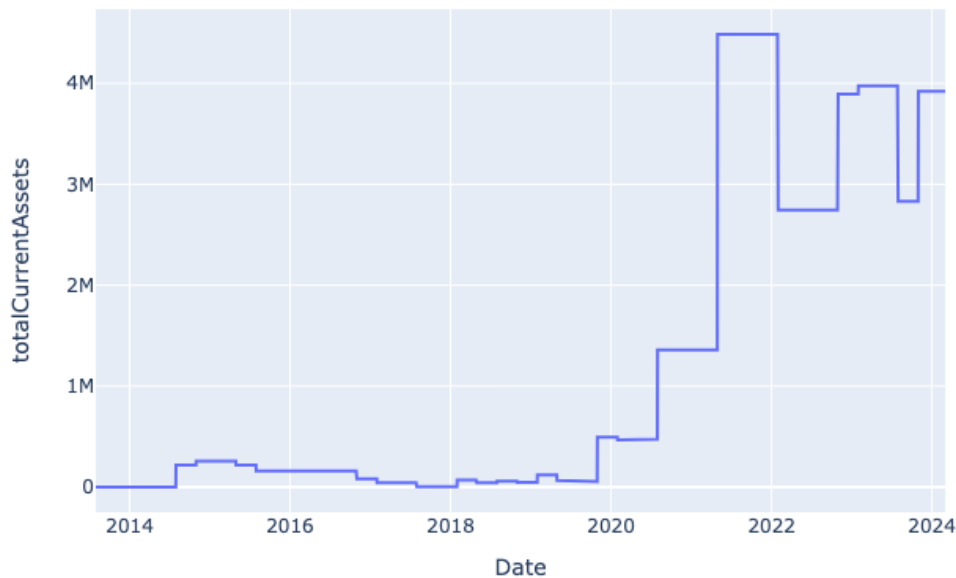
The significant increase in total assets from 1258.0 to 44,679,261.0 suggests growth or significant changes in the company over time. This could be due to various factors such as acquisitions, expansions, increased investments, or improved financial performance.

Analyzing the trend and magnitude of changes in total assets over time can provide valuable insights into the company's financial stability, growth trajectory, and overall performance. Comparing total assets with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks can help assess the company's position relative to its peers and the market.

Overall, total assets play a crucial role in evaluating a company's financial position and performance, making it an essential fundamental indicator for investors and analysts.

totalCurrentAssets

Total current assets represent the total value of assets that are expected to be converted into cash or used up within one year. It includes assets such as cash, accounts receivable, and inventory.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'totalCurrentAssets' represents the total value of current assets held by the company at a specific point in time. In this dataset, the values range from 1258.0 to 3920425.0.

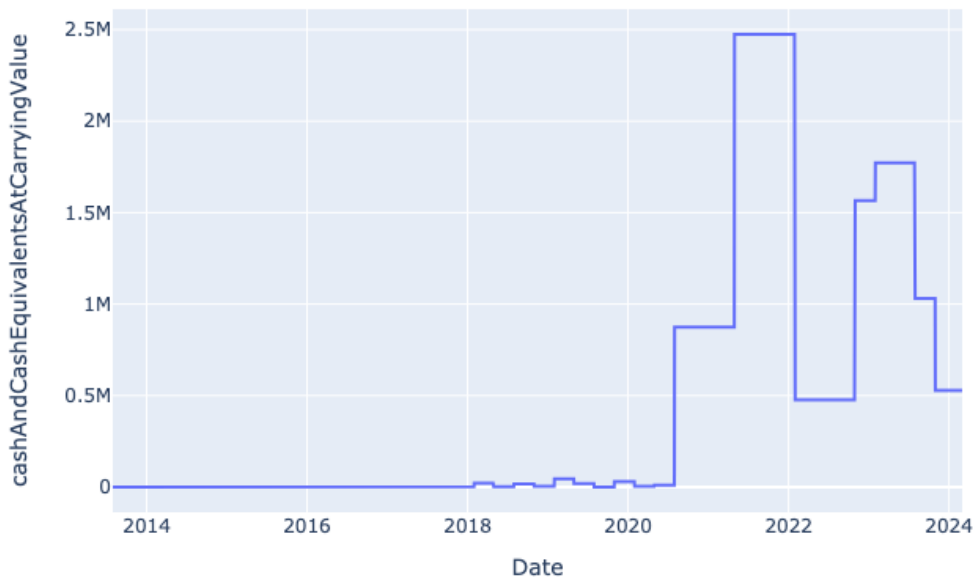
Analyzing this column can provide insights into the liquidity and short-term financial health of the company. A higher value indicates that the company has sufficient current assets to meet its short-term obligations. It also signifies that the company may have strong working capital management.

Consistency or fluctuations in the values over time can also be analyzed to understand the company's ability to manage its current assets efficiently. A steady increase in total current assets may indicate growth or improved financial management.

Overall, the 'totalCurrentAssets' column is an important fundamental metric to assess a company's short-term financial strength and liquidity position. It is valuable in evaluating the company's ability to operate effectively in the near future.

cashAndCashEquivalentsAtCarryingValue

Cash and cash equivalents at carrying value represent the value of cash and highly liquid assets that are easily convertible into cash. It includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'cashAndCashEquivalentsAtCarryingValue' provides information on the amount of cash and cash equivalents that a company holds at the carrying value on its balance sheet. In this dataset, the values range from 1,258 to 528,827.

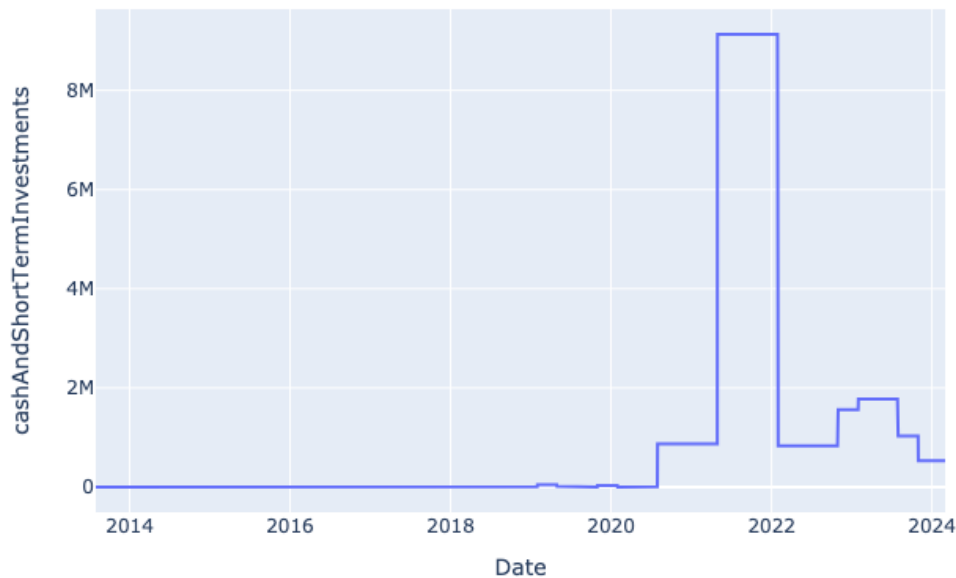
Analyzing this information can provide insights into the company's liquidity position and its ability to meet short-term obligations. A higher value indicates that the company has more liquidity available, which can be positive as it suggests the company has enough cash to cover its current liabilities or take advantage of investment opportunities.

It is important to compare this figure to other financial metrics and trends over time to get a comprehensive understanding of the company's financial health. Additionally, comparing the cash and cash equivalents to the company's overall size and industry benchmarks can provide further context for analysis.

Overall, 'cashAndCashEquivalentsAtCarryingValue' is a crucial component of a company's financial position and should be considered alongside other fundamental indicators when evaluating an investment opportunity.

cashAndShortTermInvestments

Cash and short-term investments represent the value of cash and highly liquid assets that are easily convertible into cash. It includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'cashAndShortTermInvestments' provides information on the cash and short-term investments held by a company. Looking at the data provided, we can see that the values range from 1258.0 to 528827.0.

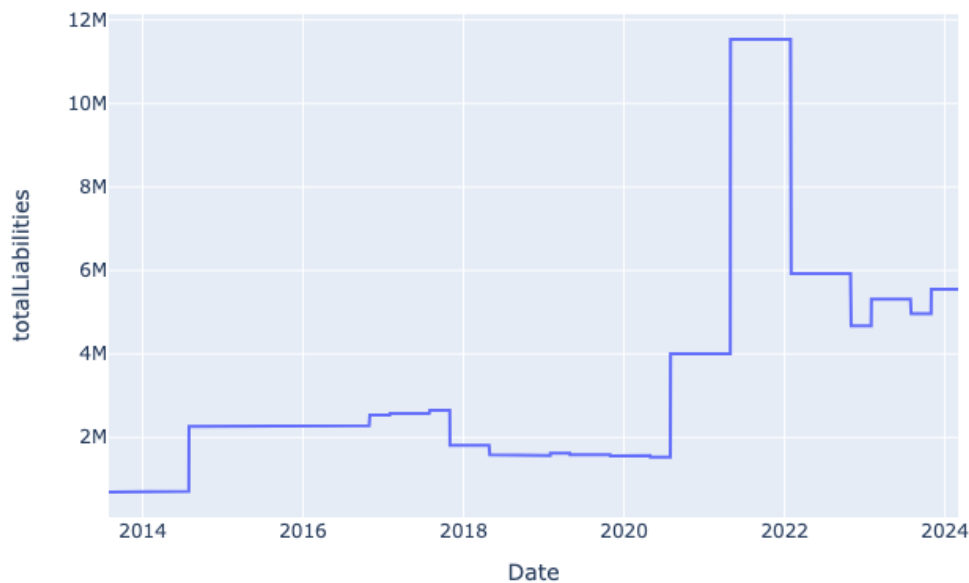
Analyzing this data, we can infer that the company has maintained a consistent level of cash and short-term investments over the period captured in the dataset. The stability in the values may suggest that the company has a prudent financial management strategy in place.

However, without further context such as the industry, specific company details, and trends over time, it is challenging to draw definitive conclusions. It would be beneficial to compare these values with industry averages or historical data of the company to gain a better understanding of its financial health and liquidity position.

Overall, a consistent level of cash and short-term investments is a positive sign as it indicates that the company has the resources to meet its short-term obligations and potentially capitalize on investment opportunities.

totalLiabilities

Total liabilities represent the total debts and obligations owed by the company to creditors, including loans, bonds, and accounts payable.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'totalLiabilities' column provides a key insight into the financial health of a company. In this case, the values range from 691,986.0 to 5,551,700.0 over the dataset.

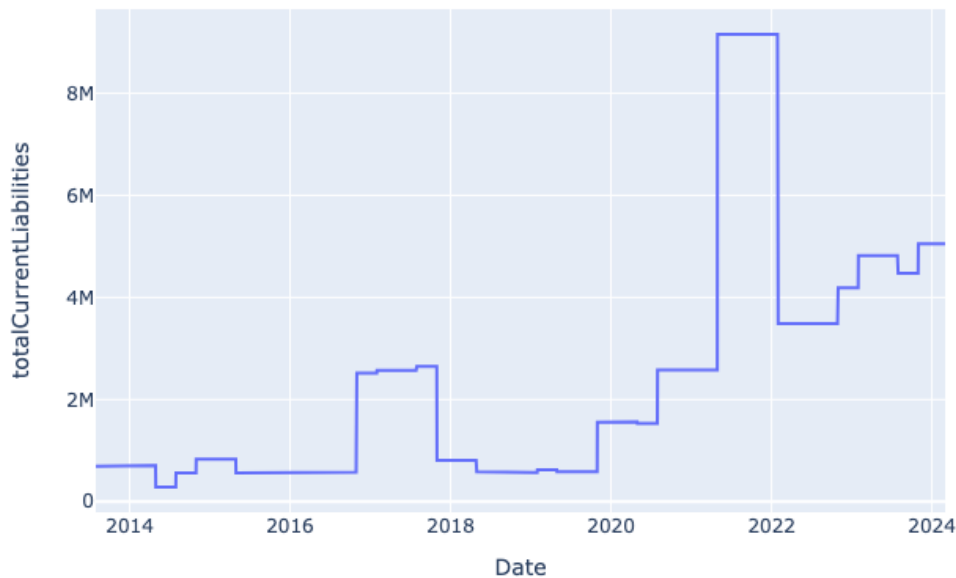
Here are some key points to consider when analyzing the 'totalLiabilities' column:

1. Trend Analysis: It would be useful to analyze the trend of total liabilities over time. If the values are consistently increasing, it could indicate that the company is taking on more debt to finance its operations.
2. Comparison: Comparing the total liabilities to other financial metrics such as total assets, equity, and revenue can provide a better understanding of the company's leverage and solvency.
3. Industry Benchmarking: Comparing the total liabilities of the company to industry averages can help assess its financial position relative to its peers.
4. Debt Maturity: Understanding the maturity profile of the company's liabilities can provide insights into its debt repayment obligations in the short and long term.

Overall, analyzing the 'totalLiabilities' column along with other financial indicators can help in evaluating the company's financial stability and risk profile.

totalCurrentLiabilities

Total current liabilities represent the total value of debts and obligations that are due within one year. It includes liabilities such as accounts payable, short-term loans, and accrued expenses.



ChatGPT Analysis:

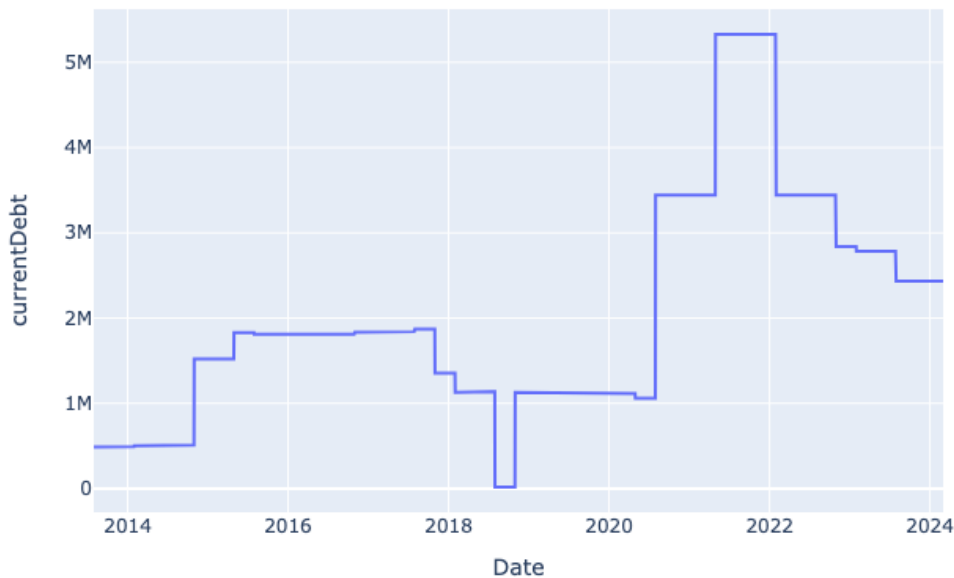
Total current liabilities represent the debts and obligations a company is expected to pay within one year. In this case, the column 'totalCurrentLiabilities' shows varying values over the dataset. The consistent value of 691,986.0 for the first few entries indicates that the company may have stable short-term obligations during that period.

However, the sudden jump to 5,051,700.0 from entry 2660 onwards suggests a significant increase in short-term liabilities. This could be due to various reasons such as increased borrowing, higher accounts payable, or other short-term financial obligations.

Analyzing the trend in total current liabilities over time can provide insights into the company's liquidity position and its ability to meet its short-term financial obligations. Investors and analysts may monitor this metric closely to assess the company's financial health and management of short-term debts. Further analysis and comparison with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks would be necessary for a comprehensive evaluation.

currentDebt

Current debt represents the portion of the company's total debt that is due within one year. It includes short-term loans, lines of credit, and other obligations.



ChatGPT Analysis:

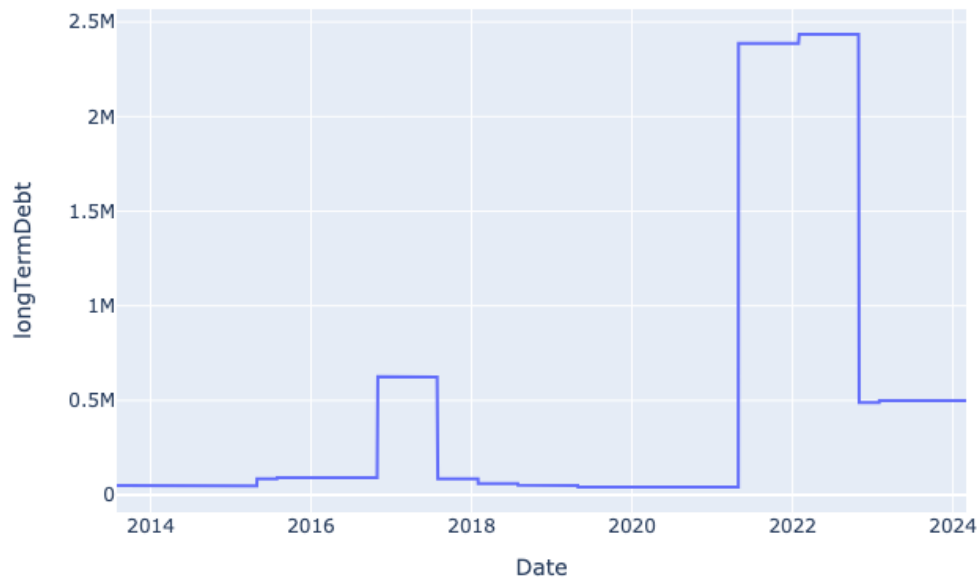
Based on the provided data for the 'currentDebt' column, we can see that the current debt levels for the company have remained constant at 488346.0 for the majority of the observations. However, there is a noticeable increase in the current debt amount towards the end of the dataset, where it jumps to 2435124.0 and stays at that level until the end.

This suggests that there might have been a significant event or decision made by the company that led to a substantial increase in their current debt levels. It is important to further investigate the reasons behind this sudden increase in current debt to understand the implications it may have on the company's financial health and overall performance.

Analyzing the trend in current debt over time and comparing it with other financial metrics can provide valuable insights into the company's financial management and stability, helping investors make informed decisions about investing in the company's stock.

longTermDebt

Long-term debt represents the portion of the company's total debt that is due beyond one year. It includes long-term loans, bonds, and other obligations.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'longTermDebt' column provides information on the long-term debt of a company. From the data provided, it seems that the long-term debt amounts are consistent at 50237.0 for a majority of the entries, but there is a significant increase to 500000.0 in the later entries.

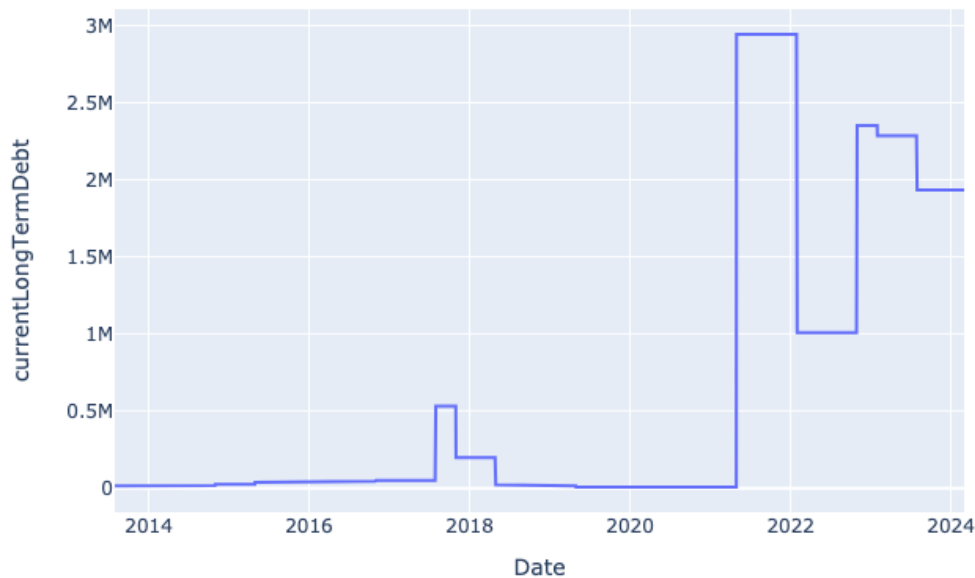
Here are some key points to consider in analyzing this data:

1. **Consistency:** The consistent value of 50237.0 for a large number of entries may indicate stable borrowing behavior or a fixed debt structure maintained by the company over time.
2. **Increase in Debt:** The sudden jump to 500000.0 in the later entries suggests a significant change in the company's long-term debt profile. This could signify a major financing decision, such as a new debt issuance or acquisition that required additional capital.
3. **Debt Levels:** It's important to consider the company's overall financial health and ability to manage its debt obligations. High levels of long-term debt relative to its earnings and cash flow could increase the company's financial risk.
4. **Industry Comparison:** Comparing the company's long-term debt levels to industry peers can provide insights into its leverage position and competitive standing.
5. **Future Prospects:** Understanding the reasons behind the increase in long-term debt can provide valuable insights into the company's future growth prospects, investment plans, and financial strategy.

Overall, analyzing the long-term debt data in conjunction with other fundamental indicators can help in assessing the company's financial stability, risk profile, and strategic direction.

currentLongTermDebt

Current long-term debt represents the portion of the company's long-term debt that is due within one year. It includes long-term loans and bonds with maturities of less than one year.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'currentLongTermDebt' column provides valuable information about the amount of long-term debt that a company currently owes. In this dataset, the values range from 15,000 to 1,935,124.

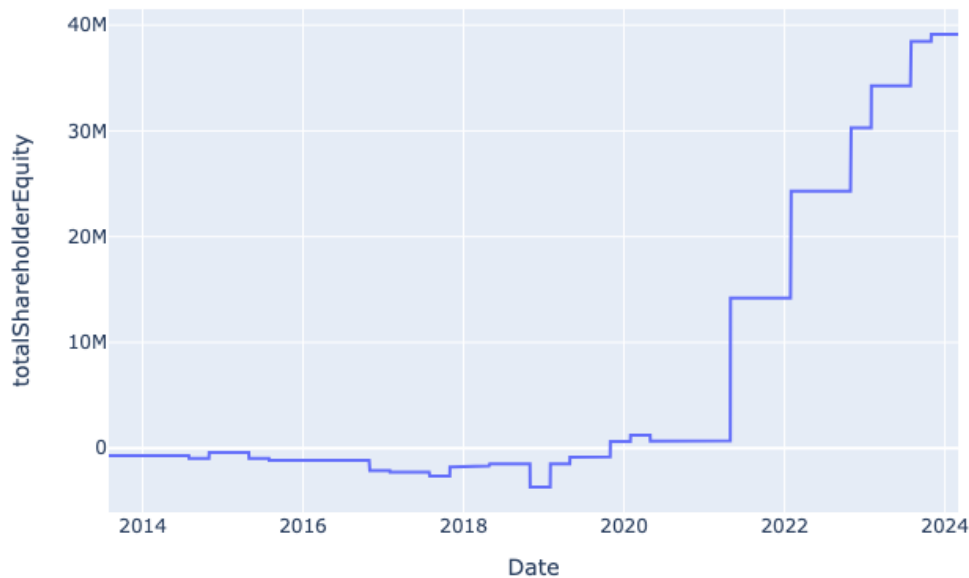
Analyzing this column can help investors understand the financial leverage of the company. A high amount of long-term debt may indicate higher financial risk, as the company has significant debt obligations to fulfill in the long term. On the other hand, a lower amount of long-term debt may suggest a more conservative financial approach.

It is essential to compare the current long-term debt with other financial metrics, such as total assets, revenue, and cash flow, to get a comprehensive picture of the company's financial health. Additionally, tracking the trend of the current long-term debt over time can provide insights into the company's debt management practices and overall financial stability.

Overall, the 'currentLongTermDebt' column is a crucial fundamental indicator that investors should consider when evaluating a company for investment potential.

totalShareholderEquity

Total shareholder equity represents the residual value of assets after deducting liabilities. It represents the shareholders' ownership interest in the company.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The total shareholder equity represents the net assets of a company that belong to its shareholders. In this case, the total shareholder equity varies between -690,728.0 and 39,127,561.0 for the company in question.

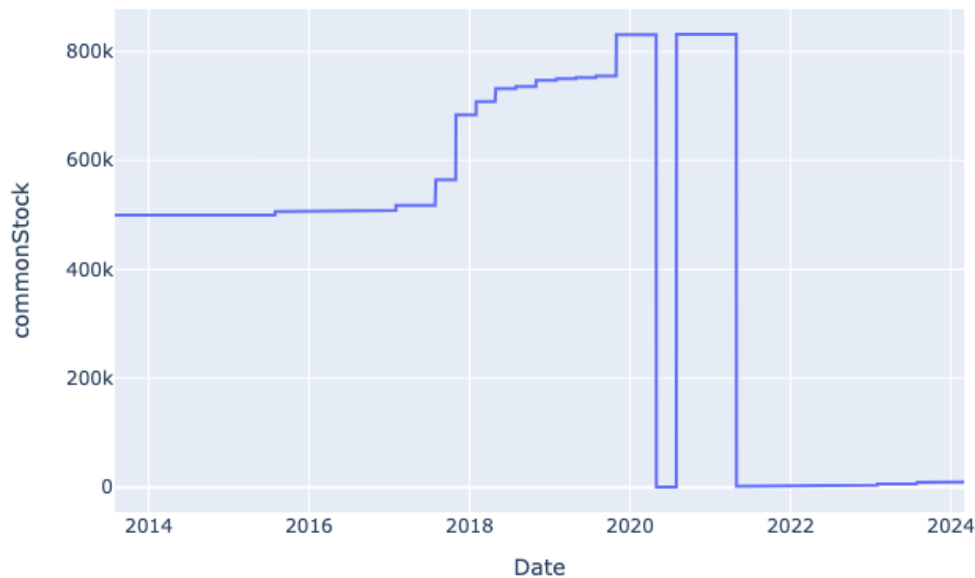
The negative value of -690,728.0 suggests that the company's liabilities exceed its assets in certain periods, indicating potential financial distress or high debt levels. It's important to investigate further into the reasons behind the negative shareholder equity to understand the financial health of the company.

On the other hand, the positive value of 39,127,561.0 indicates a healthy financial position where the company's assets exceed its liabilities by a significant margin. This can signal strong performance, growth, and potential for future investments or acquisitions.

It is essential to track the trend of total shareholder equity over time to assess the company's financial stability and growth prospects. Analyzing other financial metrics alongside shareholder equity can provide a comprehensive view of the company's fundamentals.

commonStock

Common stock represents the shares of ownership in a corporation. It represents the ownership stake of the company's shareholders.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'commonStock' column provides information on the total value of common stock issued by the company. In this case, the values range from 500,000.0 to 9,459.0 over the 2,665 data points.

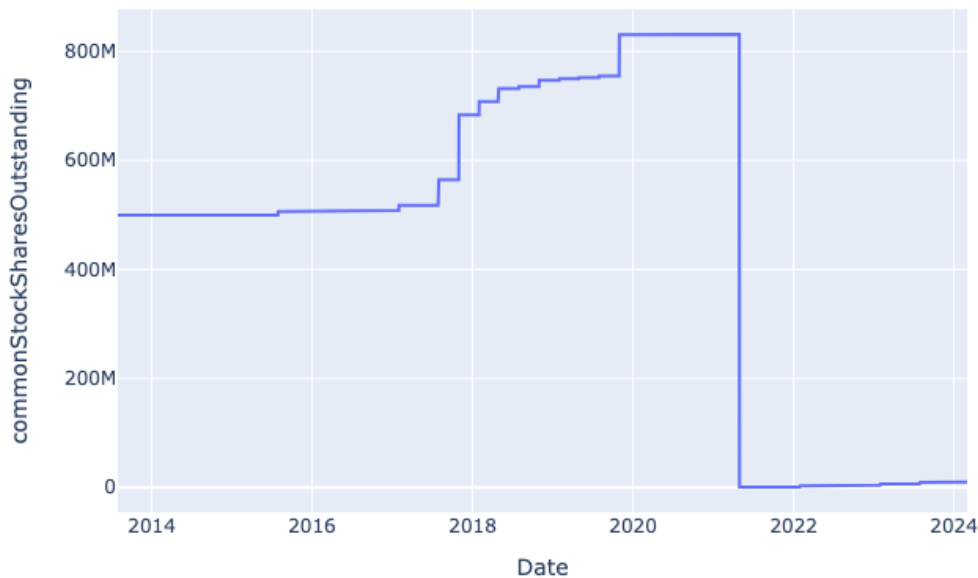
Analyzing the common stock value can give insights into the company's equity financing and ownership structure. A higher common stock value indicates that the company has issued more shares, which could imply dilution for existing shareholders. Conversely, a lower common stock value may indicate a more conservative approach to equity financing.

It's important to compare the common stock value with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks to get a comprehensive view of the company's financial health. Changes in the common stock value over time can also indicate shifts in the company's capital structure and funding sources.

Overall, the 'commonStock' data provides fundamental information on the company's equity financing, and further analysis in conjunction with other financial metrics can help in assessing the company's financial position and strategy.

commonStockSharesOutstanding

Common stock shares outstanding represent the total number of shares of common stock issued by the company and held by investors.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'commonStockSharesOutstanding' provides information about the total number of common stock shares outstanding for a company. In this case, the values seem to be constant at 500,000,000 for the majority of the observations, indicating a stable number of common shares issued by the company over time.

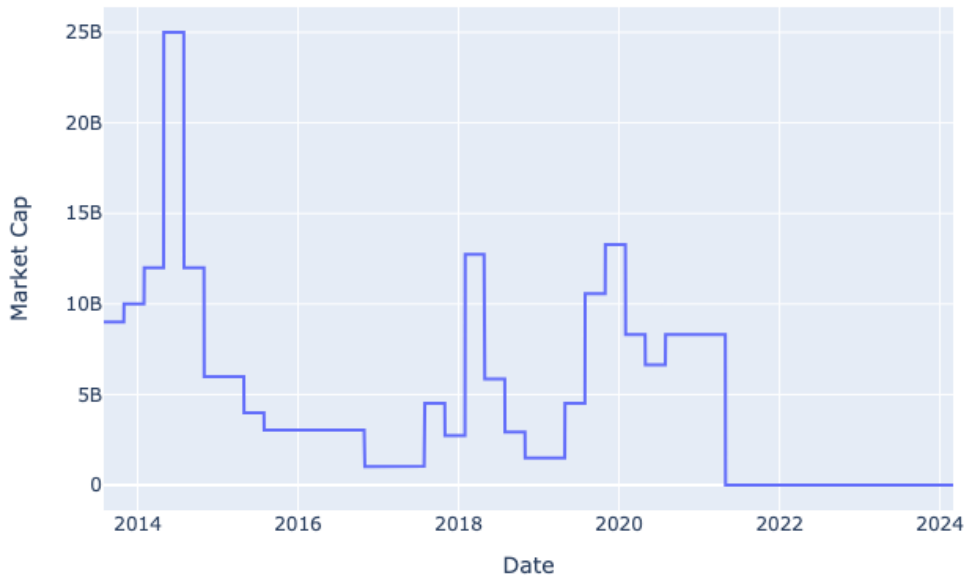
However, towards the end of the dataset, there is a noticeable change in the common stock shares outstanding, with a significant decrease to 9,459,132 shares. This could be due to events such as stock buybacks, reverse stock splits, or other corporate actions that reduce the number of outstanding shares.

As a fundamental stock analyst, it's important to consider these changes in common stock shares outstanding as they can impact metrics such as earnings per share (EPS), price-to-earnings (P/E) ratios, and other valuation measures. A decrease in the number of outstanding shares could potentially result in an increase in EPS and valuation ratios, all else being equal.

It would be beneficial to further investigate the reasons behind the decrease in common stock shares outstanding and how it aligns with the overall financial health and strategy of the company.

Market Cap

Market capitalization represents the total value of a company's outstanding shares. It's calculated by multiplying the current share price by the total number of outstanding shares.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Market Cap is a fundamental metric that provides insight into the overall size and value of a company. In the provided data column, we can see a wide range of Market Cap values, ranging from $3.802571e+06$ to $9.000000e+09$.

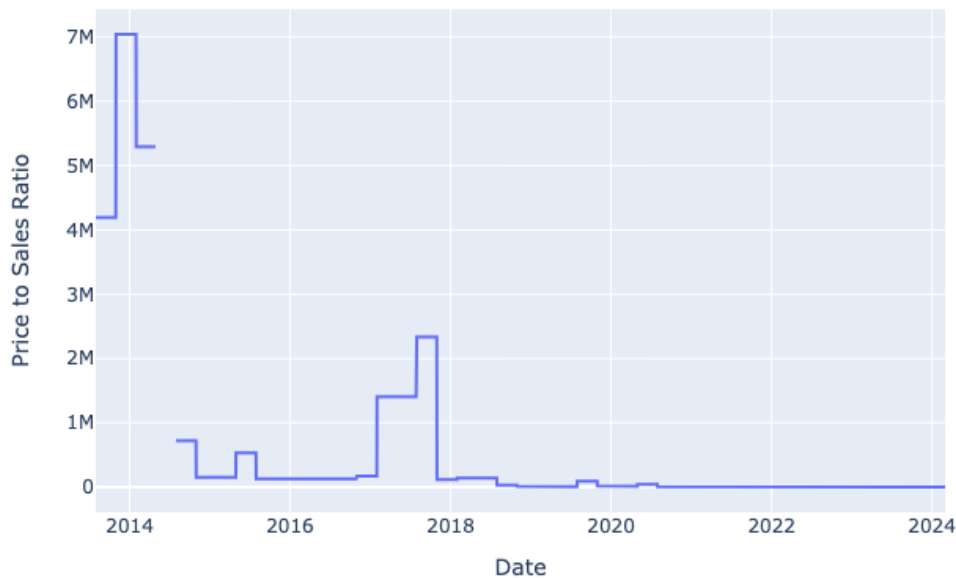
A high Market Cap, such as $9.000000e+09$, typically indicates a large and well-established company with a significant market presence. These companies are often considered less volatile and may offer more stability in terms of stock price.

On the other hand, a low Market Cap, such as $3.802571e+06$, suggests a smaller company that may be in the early stages of growth. These companies can be more volatile in terms of stock price movement, but they also have the potential for rapid growth and higher returns for investors.

It is important for investors to consider a company's Market Cap in conjunction with other fundamental and financial metrics to make well-informed investment decisions. Market Cap alone does not provide a complete picture of a company's financial health and performance.

Price to Sales Ratio

The price-to-sales ratio measures the company's stock price relative to its revenue per share. It's calculated by dividing the current share price by the revenue per share.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Price to Sales Ratio is a valuation metric that compares a company's market capitalization to its revenue. A lower ratio typically suggests that a company may be undervalued relative to its sales.

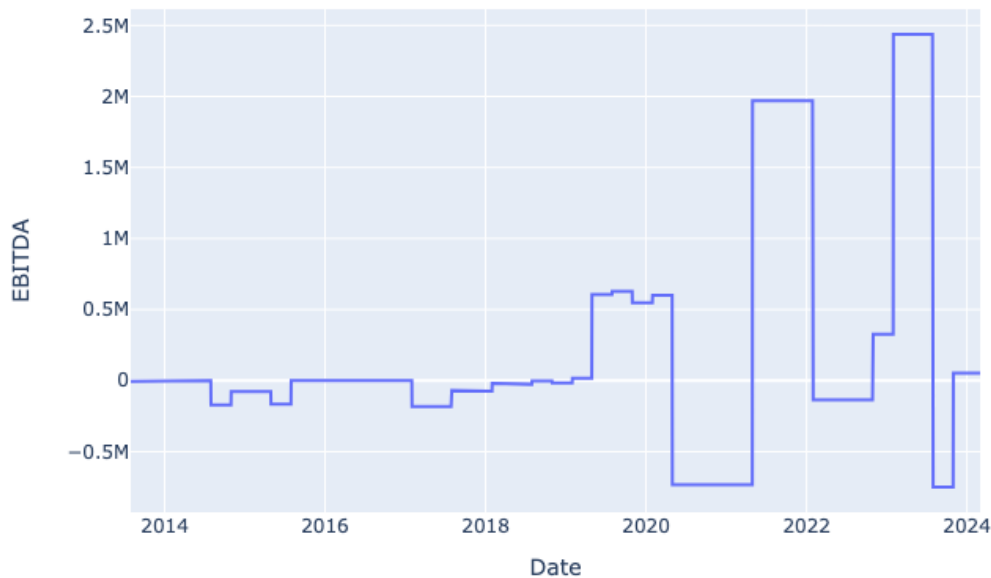
In this dataset, the Price to Sales Ratio values range from around 1.86 to over 4.19 million. The extremely high values at the upper end may indicate outliers or errors in the data. It's important to further investigate these unusually high values to ensure the reliability of the dataset.

For the majority of the observations falling within a reasonable range (around 1.86), it suggests that these companies are trading at a multiple of approximately 1.86 times their sales revenue. This implies that investors are willing to pay \$1.86 for every \$1 of sales generated by these companies.

When analyzing Price to Sales Ratios, it is crucial to compare them with industry averages and historical values for the specific company to gain a better understanding of the company's valuation relative to its peers and its own past performance. Furthermore, other fundamental and qualitative factors should be taken into consideration when making investment decisions.

EBITDA

EBITDA stands for Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization. It's a measure of a company's operating performance and is often used as a proxy for cash flow.



ChatGPT Analysis:

EBITDA, which stands for Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization, is a key financial metric used to evaluate a company's operating performance. In this dataset, the EBITDA values range from -3720.0 to 52220.0.

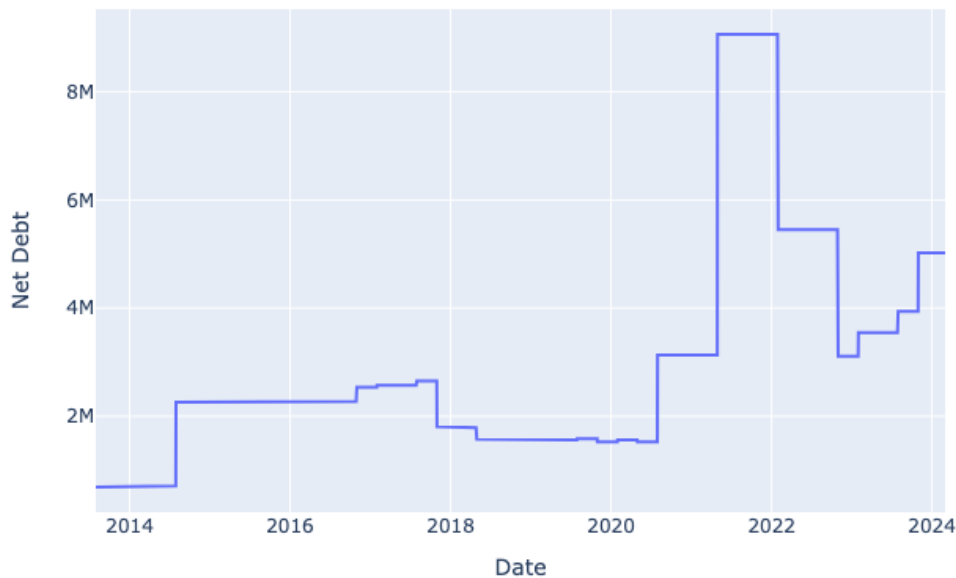
For the negative EBITDA values (-3720.0), this indicates that the company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization were in the negative territory. This could suggest that the company's operating performance may not have been strong enough to cover its operating expenses and depreciation/amortization costs during the period under consideration.

On the other hand, the positive EBITDA values (such as 52220.0) indicate that the company generated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. A higher positive EBITDA value generally reflects stronger operating performance and indicates that the company was able to generate earnings from its core business operations.

It would be essential to compare these EBITDA values with the company's historical performance, industry benchmarks, and peer company EBITDA figures to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the company's financial health and operating efficiency. Additionally, analyzing trends in EBITDA over time can provide insights into the company's ability to generate profits from its operations and its overall financial stability.

Net Debt

Net debt represents the company's total debt minus its cash and cash equivalents. It reflects the company's debt obligations net of its available cash resources.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'Net Debt' column provides essential fundamental information about a company's financial health. In this case, the values in the 'Net Debt' column range from 690,728.0 to 5,022,873.0.

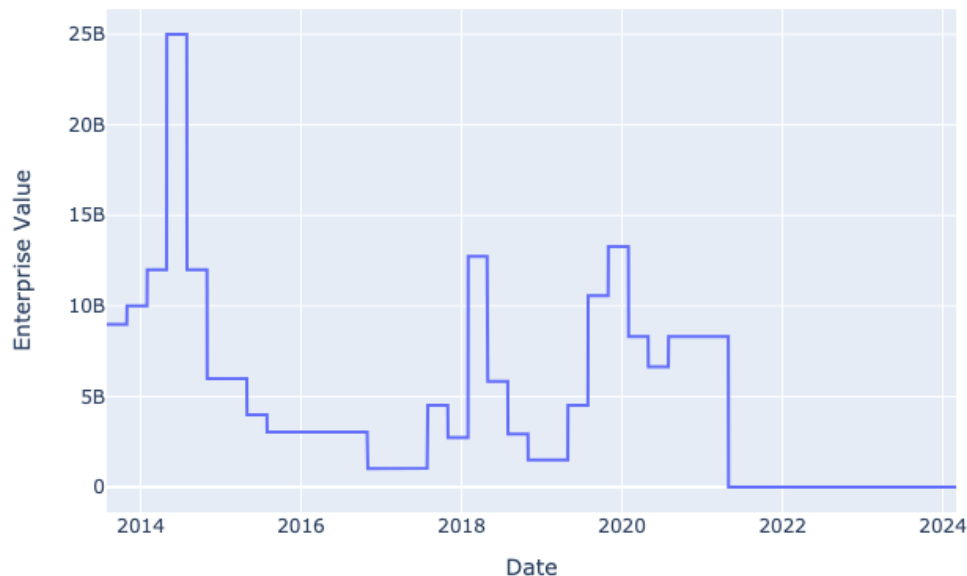
Net Debt is a measure that indicates the overall debt of a company after subtracting its cash and cash equivalents. A higher net debt level can indicate that a company may have difficulties in meeting its debt obligations, while a lower net debt level can suggest a stronger financial position.

In this dataset, the consistent value of 690,728.0 across multiple entries could indicate that this particular company has maintained a relatively stable net debt level over the period covered in the dataset. On the other hand, the increase to 5,022,873.0 in subsequent entries might suggest a significant change in the company's debt structure, possibly due to borrowing for expansion, acquisitions, or other strategic initiatives.

It would be essential to compare these net debt levels with other financial metrics, industry benchmarks, and the company's overall financial performance to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the company's financial position and potential investment prospects.

Enterprise Value

Enterprise value represents the total value of a company, including its equity value and debt, minus its cash and cash equivalents.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Enterprise Value is a key metric in fundamental analysis as it represents the total value of a company's equity and debt. In the provided dataset, the values for Enterprise Value range from 8.825444e+06 to 9.000691e+09.

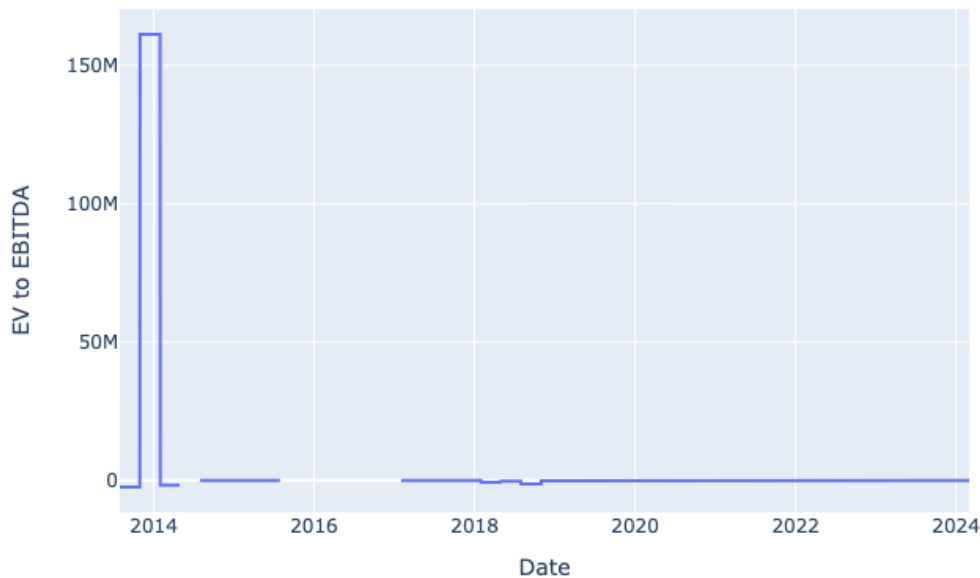
The consistency of the Enterprise Value over multiple data points suggests that the company's total value has remained relatively stable over the period captured in the dataset. This stability can be a positive indicator, especially if the company has been able to maintain its value despite market fluctuations.

However, to gain a deeper understanding of the company's financial health and performance, it would be important to compare the Enterprise Value with other financial metrics such as market capitalization, revenue, earnings, and debt levels. Additionally, conducting a peer analysis within the same industry can provide further insights into how the company's Enterprise Value stands relative to its competitors.

Overall, while the stability of Enterprise Value is a good sign, further analysis and comparison with other financial metrics are necessary to form a comprehensive assessment of the company's valuation and financial strength.

EV to EBITDA

The EV/EBITDA ratio compares a company's enterprise value to its EBITDA. It's a measure of valuation that takes into account a company's debt and operating performance.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The EV to EBITDA ratio is a metric used to evaluate a company's valuation by comparing its enterprise value (EV) to its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA). A higher ratio typically indicates that a company may be overvalued, while a lower ratio suggests it may be undervalued.

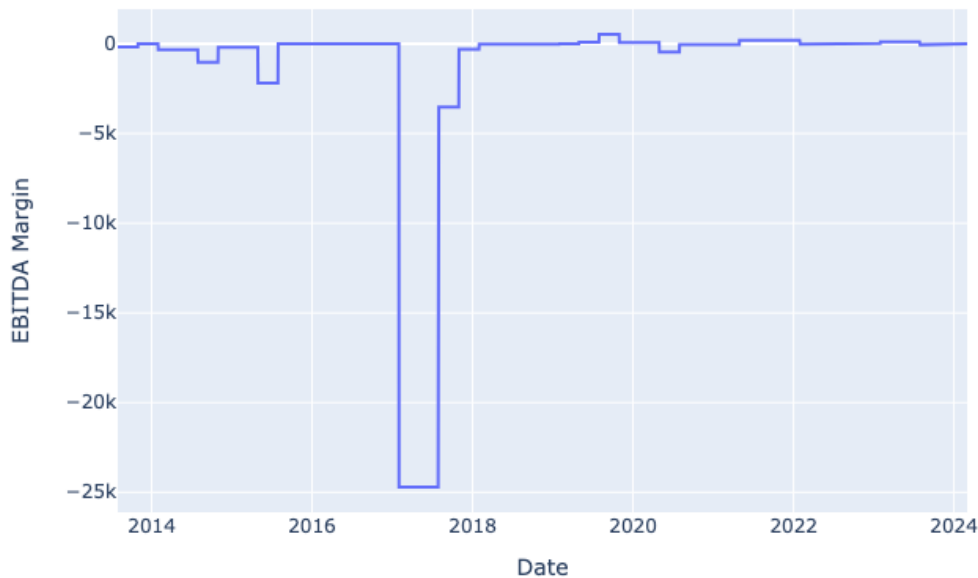
In this case, the values provided in the column 'EV to EBITDA' vary significantly from negative values to positive values, with negative values indicating that the enterprise value exceeds the EBITDA and positive values suggesting the opposite.

Negative EV to EBITDA values can indicate potential issues such as high debt levels relative to earnings or declining profitability. Positive values can suggest that the company may be undervalued compared to its earnings potential.

It is important to consider other financial metrics and factors in conjunction with the EV to EBITDA ratio to get a comprehensive understanding of the company's financial health and valuation. Further analysis would be required to determine the specific implications of these EV to EBITDA values for the company in question.

EBITDA Margin

The EBITDA margin is the ratio of EBITDA to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into EBITDA.



ChatGPT Analysis:

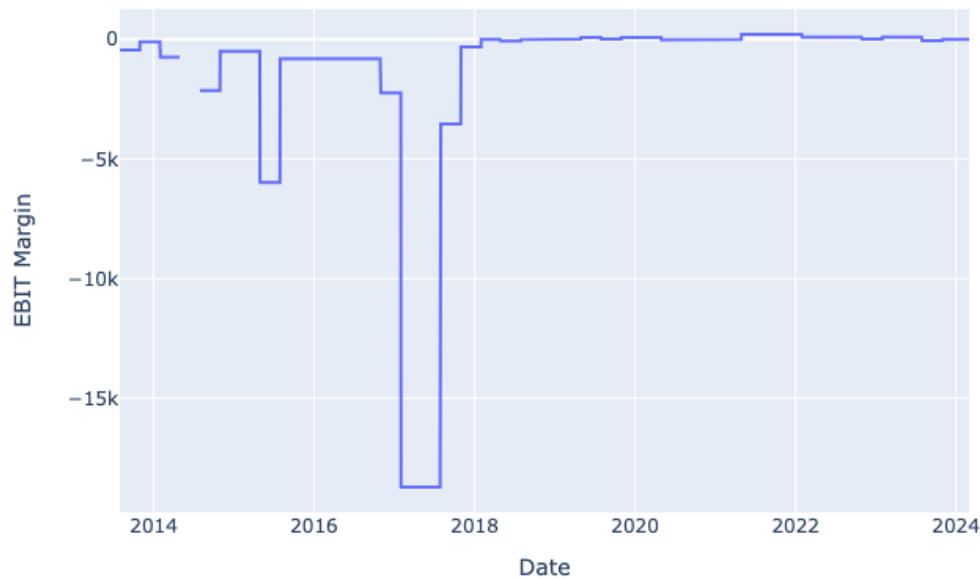
The EBITDA Margin column represents the Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization margin, which is a measure of a company's operating profitability. A higher EBITDA margin indicates that the company is generating a higher operating profit.

In this dataset, the EBITDA Margin values range from -173.35% to 2.56%. The negative values indicate that the company's operating expenses, depreciation, and amortization are higher than its earnings before interest and taxes, resulting in a negative margin. On the other hand, the positive values suggest that the company is generating some operating profit.

It is crucial to investigate further why the EBITDA margin is negative and understand the reasons behind it. This could be due to high operating expenses, depreciations, or amortizations. Investors should analyze other financial metrics and the company's overall financial health to get a comprehensive view of its performance and potential investment opportunities.

EBIT Margin

The EBIT margin is the ratio of EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into EBIT.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) Margin provides insight into a company's operating profitability by indicating the percentage of revenue that remains after deducting operating expenses.

In this case, the EBIT Margin values provided range from -446.69% to 1.17%. A negative EBIT Margin indicates that the company is incurring more operating expenses and interest than it is generating in revenue, resulting in operating losses.

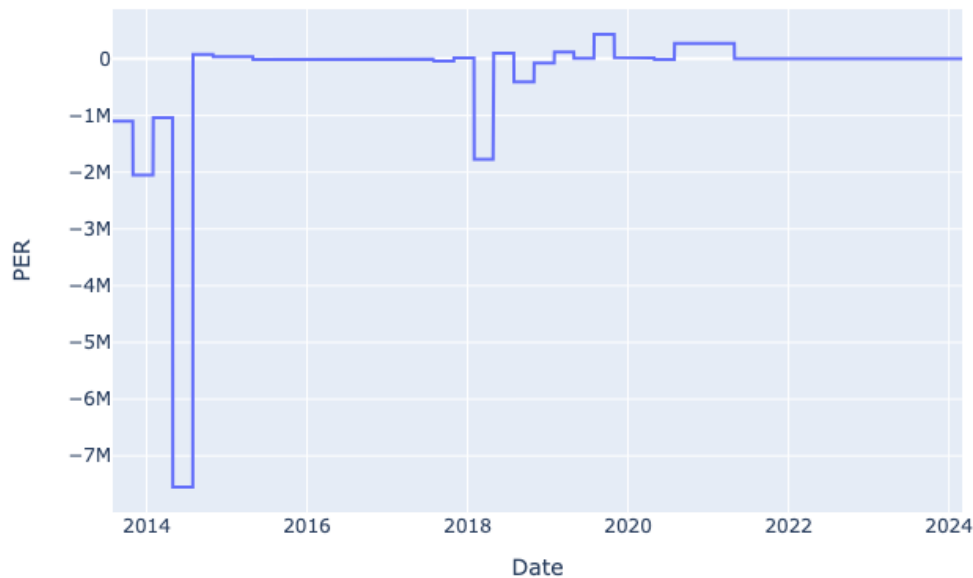
The positive EBIT Margin values indicate that the company is generating a profit from its operations, with 1.17% of revenue remaining as operating income after deducting operating expenses.

It is important to consider industry benchmarks and historical trends when evaluating these EBIT Margin values. A consistently negative margin may signal operational inefficiencies or financial distress, while a positive margin suggests healthier operating performance.

Overall, analyzing the EBIT Margin alongside other financial metrics and industry comparisons can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the company's fundamental performance and profitability.

PER

The Price-to-Earnings Ratio (PER) compares a company's stock price to its earnings per share (EPS). It's a measure of valuation that indicates how much investors are willing to pay for each dollar of earnings.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Price-Earnings Ratio (PER) is a fundamental financial metric used to evaluate a company's valuation. In this dataset, the PER values are within the range of $-1.097293e+06$ to 11.19668 .

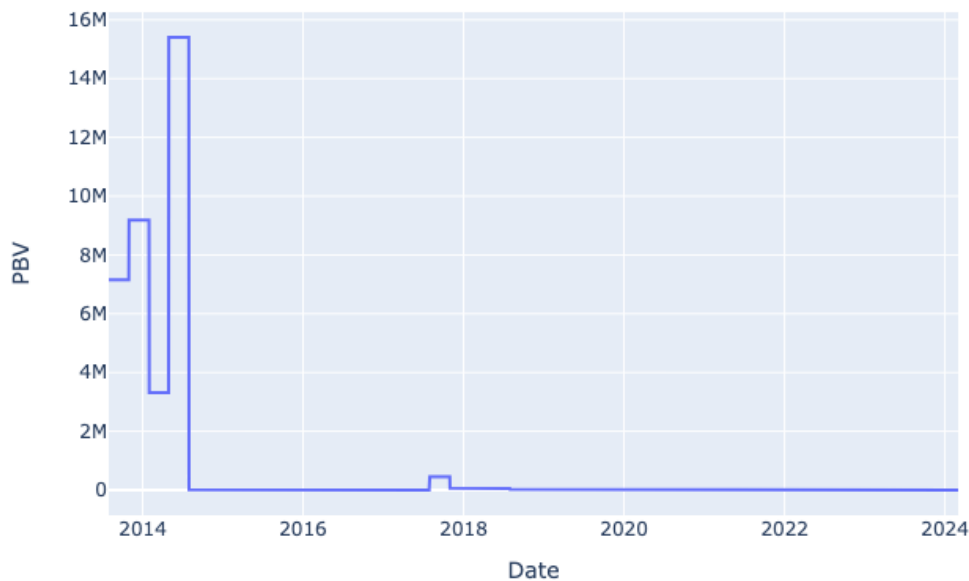
For the negative PER values, it typically indicates that the company's earnings are negative or negligible compared to its stock price. This could suggest that investors are paying more for the company's stock relative to its earnings potential, which may raise concerns about overvaluation.

On the other hand, the positive PER values suggest a more reasonable valuation where investors are paying a multiple of earnings for the stock. A PER of around 11.20 implies that investors are willing to pay approximately 11.20 times the company's earnings per share for its stock.

It is essential to note that PER should not be viewed in isolation and should be analyzed in conjunction with other financial metrics and factors to gain a comprehensive understanding of a company's valuation and investment potential.

PBV

The Price-to-Book Value (PBV) ratio compares a company's stock price to its book value per share. It's a measure of valuation that indicates how much investors are paying for each dollar of book value.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Price-to-Book Value (PBV) ratio is an important fundamental metric used to evaluate a company's valuation in relation to its book value.

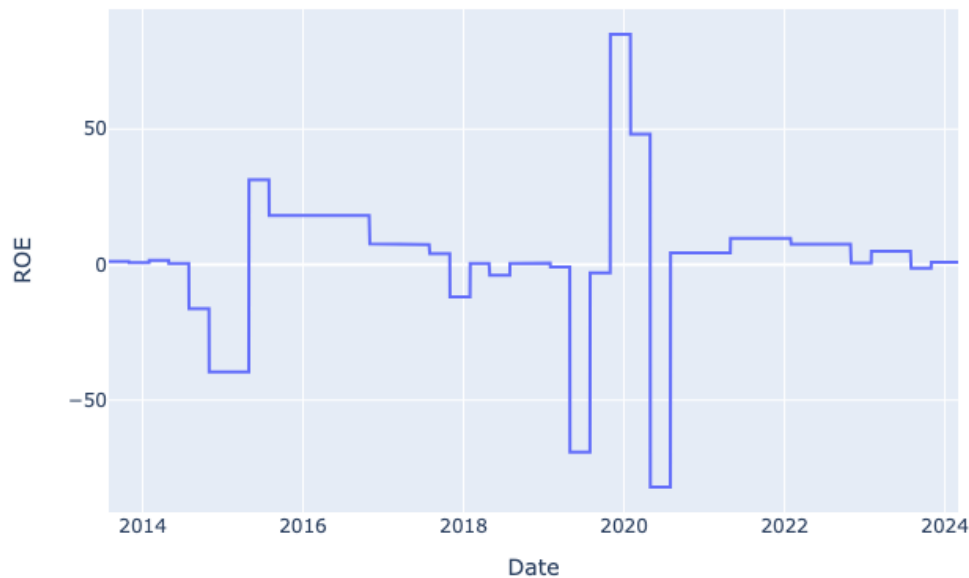
Looking at the data provided, it appears that the PBV values range from a high value of $7.154213e+06$ to a low value of $8.510819e-02$.

A high PBV ratio may indicate that the stock price is overvalued relative to the company's book value per share. On the other hand, a low PBV ratio could suggest that the stock is undervalued compared to its book value.

It is important to compare the PBV ratio of the company in question with its industry peers and historical values to get a better understanding of the company's valuation. Additionally, other financial metrics and qualitative factors should also be considered when making investment decisions based on PBV ratio alone.

ROE

Return on Equity (ROE) measures a company's profitability relative to its shareholder equity. It's calculated by dividing net income by shareholder equity.



ChatGPT Analysis:

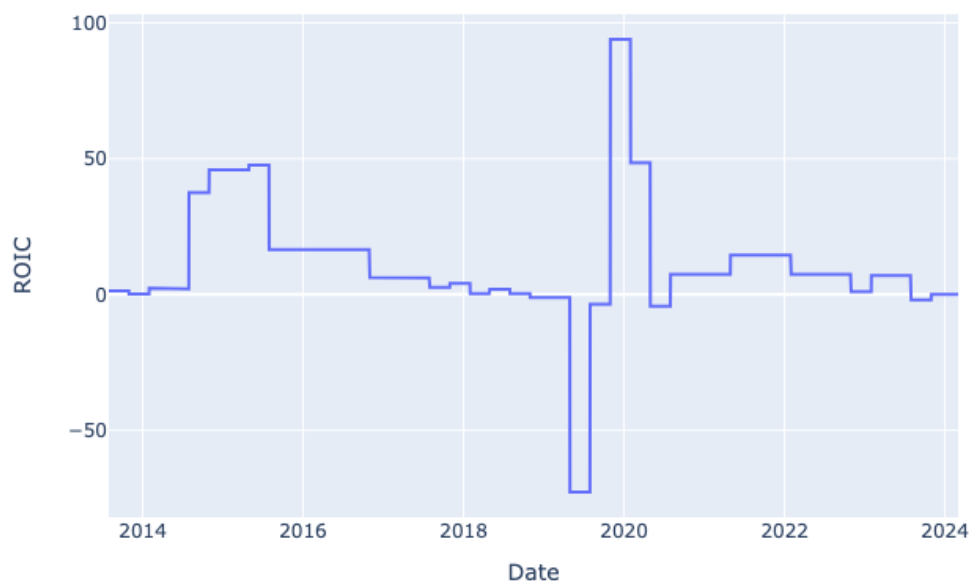
Return on equity (ROE) is a key financial ratio that indicates how well a company is utilizing its shareholders' equity to generate profits. In this case, the ROE values for the company seem to be relatively stable, with a consistent value of approximately 1.187443 for a significant number of periods. This indicates that the company is generating a profit of around 1.187443 for every unit of shareholders' equity invested.

However, towards the end of the data set, there is a slight decrease in the ROE value to 0.867971. This could suggest a potential decline in the company's efficiency in generating profits from its equity.

It is crucial to delve deeper into the company's financial statements and performance metrics to understand the reasons behind this decline in ROE. Factors such as changes in the company's profitability, financial leverage, or asset management efficiency could impact the ROE. Additionally, comparing the company's ROE with industry peers and historical performance can provide further insights into its financial health and performance.

ROIC

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) measures a company's profitability relative to its invested capital. It's calculated by dividing operating income by invested capital.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) is an important fundamental metric used to evaluate a company's efficiency in generating profits from its capital investments. In the provided data column for ROIC, the values range from 0.061054 to 1.387811.

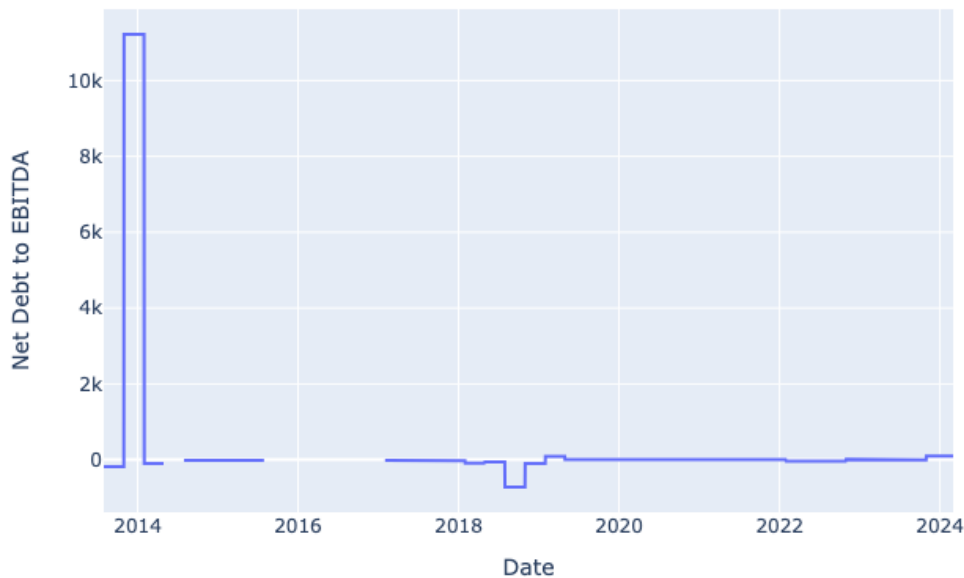
A higher ROIC value indicates that the company is generating more profit per dollar of invested capital, which is generally favorable. In contrast, a lower ROIC may suggest that the company is less efficient in utilizing its capital to generate profits.

It is important to compare the ROIC values of the company with its industry peers to assess its relative performance. Additionally, analyzing the trend of ROIC over time for the company can provide insights into its operational efficiency and potential for sustainable profitability.

In conclusion, based on the provided ROIC data column, further analysis and comparison with industry benchmarks would be necessary to fully evaluate the company's performance in terms of return on invested capital.

Net Debt to EBITDA

The Net Debt-to-EBITDA ratio compares a company's net debt to its EBITDA. It's a measure of leverage that indicates how many years it would take for a company to repay its debt using its EBITDA.



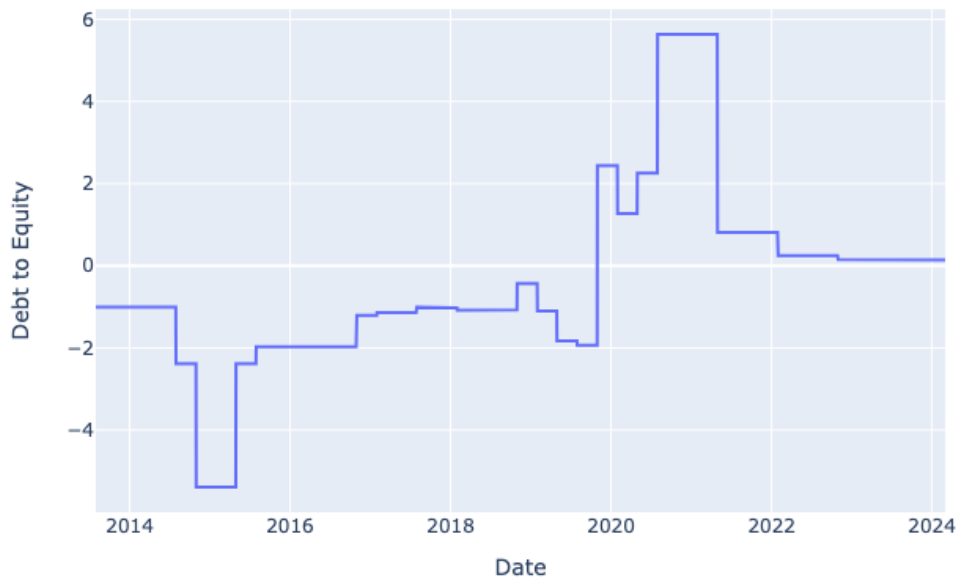
ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'Net Debt to EBITDA' provides valuable insight into a company's financial health by revealing its debt relative to its earnings. A negative value, as seen in the data provided, typically indicates a situation where a company has more cash or liquid assets than debt, which can be a positive sign. On the other hand, a positive value, such as the 96.186768 shown in the data, suggests that the company's level of debt is higher relative to its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA).

In the case of a positive Net Debt to EBITDA ratio, investors may view it as a signal of higher financial risk since it indicates that the company may have a heavier debt burden. This could potentially lead to challenges in meeting debt obligations or investing in growth opportunities. It is essential to compare this ratio with industry peers or historical data for the company to gain better context on its financial leverage and assess whether the current level is sustainable.

Debt to Equity

The Debt-to-Equity ratio compares a company's total debt to its shareholder equity. It's a measure of leverage that indicates the proportion of a company's financing that is provided by debt.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Debt to Equity ratio is a measure of a company's financial leverage, indicating the level of a company's debt relative to its equity. A ratio below 1 typically indicates that the company has more equity than debt, which can be seen with values between 0 and 1 in the provided data.

For the specific column provided:

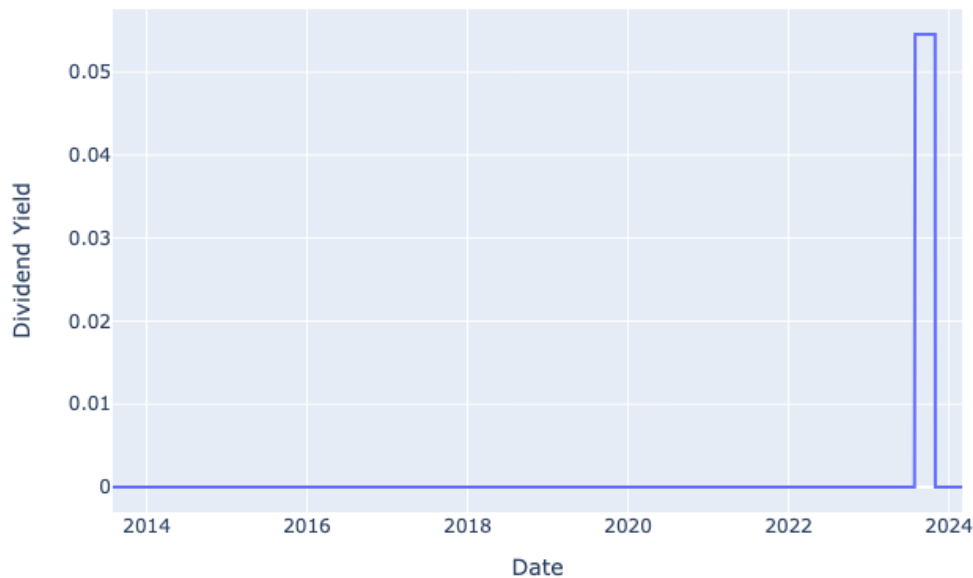
- The majority of the values are below 0, indicating negative equity in the companies.
- Towards the end of the data, there is a shift to positive values, hovering around 0.14.

It is important to assess the reasons behind negative equity and the sudden change towards positive values. Negative equity can signify financial distress or company restructuring, while positive values can show a healthier balance between debt and equity.

Further analysis would be required to understand the financial health and stability of the companies with these Debt to Equity ratios. It is recommended to investigate the company's financial statements, business model, industry trends, and economic conditions to make a more informed investment decision based on this fundamental information.

Dividend Yield

Dividend yield represents the dividend income earned by an investor relative to the price of the investment. It's calculated by dividing the annual dividend per share by the stock price.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'Dividend Yield' column shows that the company does not currently pay out any dividends to its shareholders. A dividend yield of 0.0 indicates that the company is not distributing any of its profits to shareholders in the form of dividends. Investors who seek income from dividends may not find this stock attractive, as they are not receiving any regular dividend payments from holding the stock.

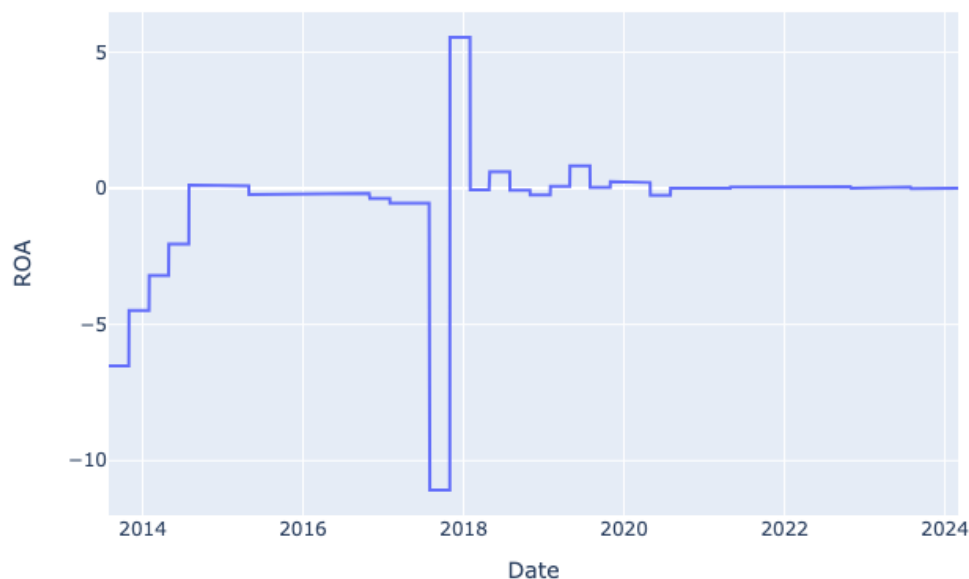
From a fundamental perspective, a lack of dividend payments could indicate that the company is focusing on reinvesting its profits back into the business for growth and expansion rather than distributing them to shareholders. It could also suggest that the company may not have stable or consistent cash flows to support dividend payments.

Investors interested in dividend income might prefer companies that offer a higher dividend yield as it provides a source of passive income. However, for some investors, a lack of dividend yield may not be a concern if they are more focused on capital appreciation or if the company is reinvesting profits effectively to drive future growth.

It is important for investors to consider their own investment goals, risk tolerance, and overall investment strategy when evaluating a stock with a 0.0 dividend yield.

ROA

Return on Assets (ROA) measures a company's profitability relative to its total assets. It's calculated by dividing net income by total assets.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Return on Assets (ROA) is a key metric that measures a company's profitability by showing how efficiently it is generating profit from its assets. In this case, the ROA values provided range from -6.52% to 0.01%.

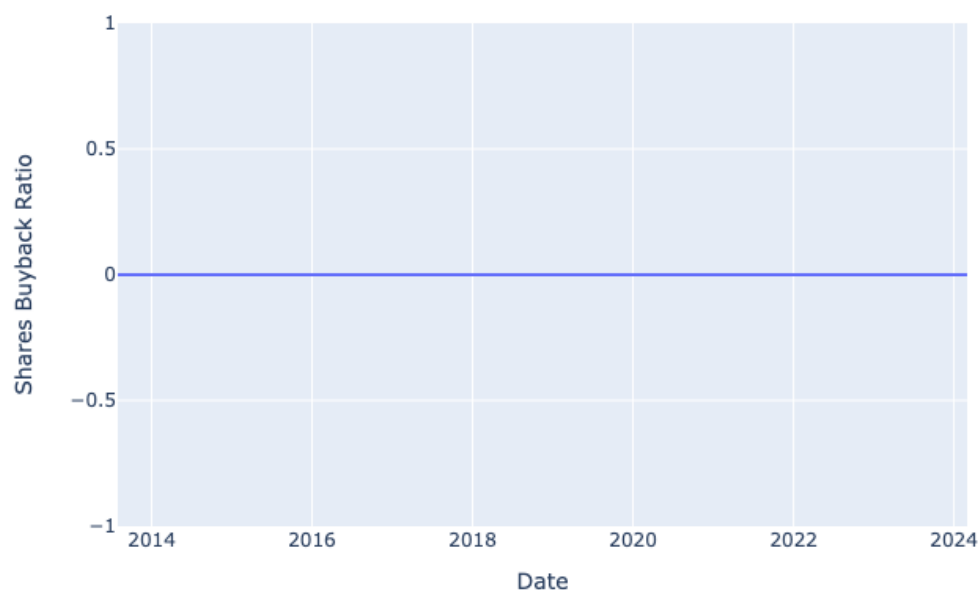
The negative ROA values indicate that the company is not effectively utilizing its assets to generate profit, which could be a cause for concern. It suggests that the company may be experiencing financial difficulties or inefficiencies in its operations.

On the other hand, the positive ROA values, particularly the higher end of the range around 0.01%, suggest that the company is generating a modest return from its assets. While this is a positive sign, it's important to compare this ROA figure with industry benchmarks and historical performance to gain a clearer picture of the company's profitability.

Overall, a company with consistently low or negative ROA may need to reassess its asset management and profitability strategies to improve its financial performance in the long term.

Shares Buyback Ratio

The shares buyback ratio represents the proportion of outstanding shares that a company repurchases over a specific period. It's calculated by dividing the number of shares repurchased by the total number of outstanding shares.



ChatGPT Analysis:

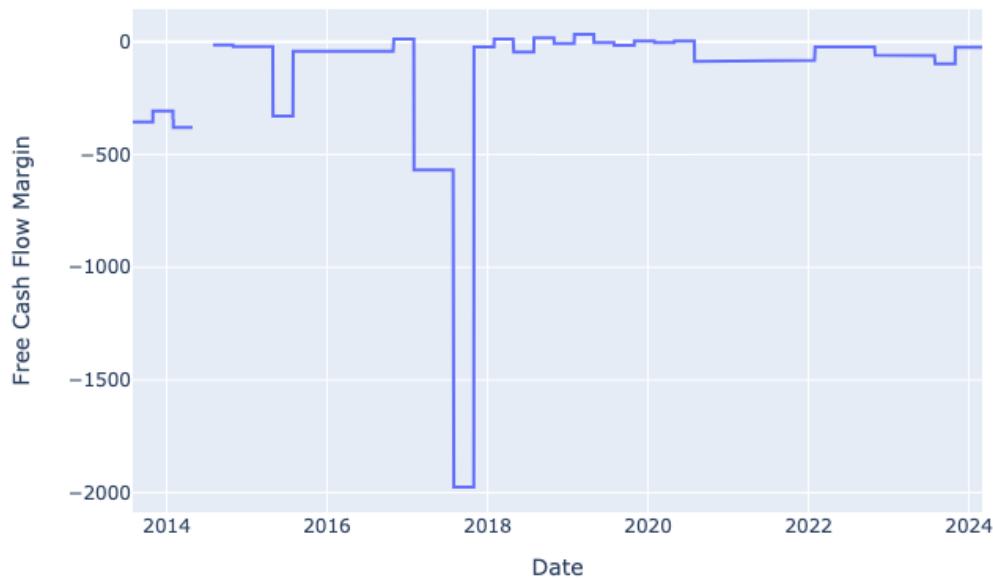
The column 'Shares Buyback Ratio' shows that for all 2665 data points analyzed, the ratio is either 0 or negative 0. This suggests that the company has not engaged in any share buyback activities during the period under review. Share buybacks can indicate that a company believes its shares are undervalued or can be a way to return value to shareholders.

In this case, the consistent ratio of 0 or negative 0 may imply that the company has chosen not to pursue share buybacks as part of its capital allocation strategy. It would be important to consider the reasons behind this decision, as share buybacks can have both positive and negative implications for a company's stock performance and financial health.

Overall, the absence of share buybacks in the analyzed data may indicate that the company is focusing on other uses of its capital, such as investing in growth opportunities, paying dividends, or maintaining liquidity. This fundamental information can provide insights into the company's financial strategy and priorities for deploying its resources.

Free Cash Flow Margin

The free cash flow margin is the ratio of free cash flow to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into free cash flow.



ChatGPT Analysis:

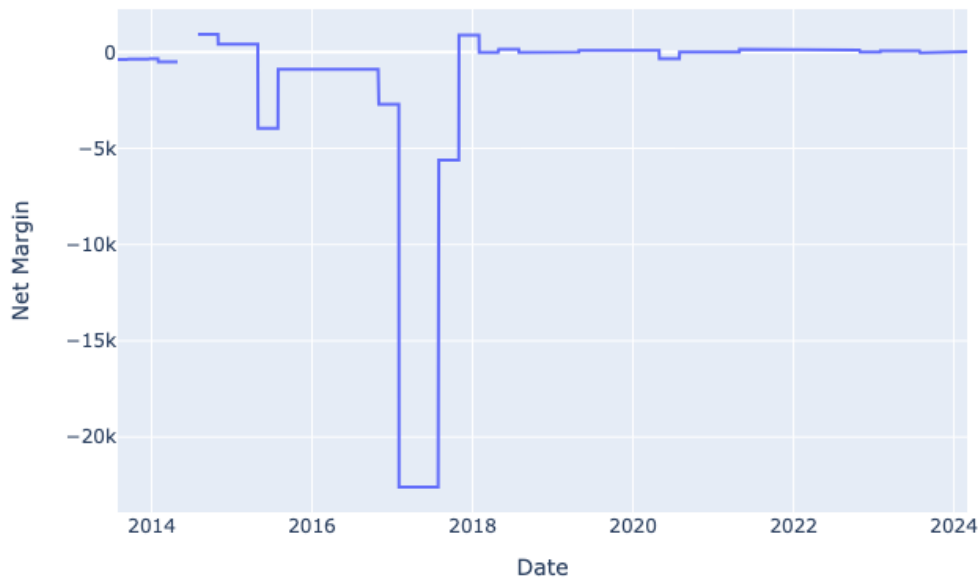
The Free Cash Flow Margin is an important fundamental metric that indicates a company's ability to generate cash from its operations after accounting for capital expenditures. A negative Free Cash Flow Margin, as seen in the provided data ranging from approximately -354.80 to -23.84, suggests that the company is not generating enough cash to cover its operating expenses and capital investments.

Consistently negative Free Cash Flow Margins can be concerning as it may indicate financial inefficiency or liquidity issues within the company. Investors typically prefer to see positive Free Cash Flow Margins, as it signifies that the company has excess cash after meeting its financial obligations which can be used for growth, dividends, or debt repayment.

It is important to further investigate the reasons behind the persistently negative Free Cash Flow Margin to understand if it is driven by temporary factors, such as heavy investments in growth initiatives, or if it is indicative of a more serious financial problem within the company. Comparing the Free Cash Flow Margin to industry peers and historical performance can provide additional insights into the company's financial health and performance.

Net Margin

The net margin is the ratio of net income to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into net income.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Net Margin is a key fundamental metric that measures the profitability of a company. It is calculated as the ratio of net income to total revenue, expressed as a percentage. In this case, the Net Margin values provided seem to have a wide range, from negative values to positive values.

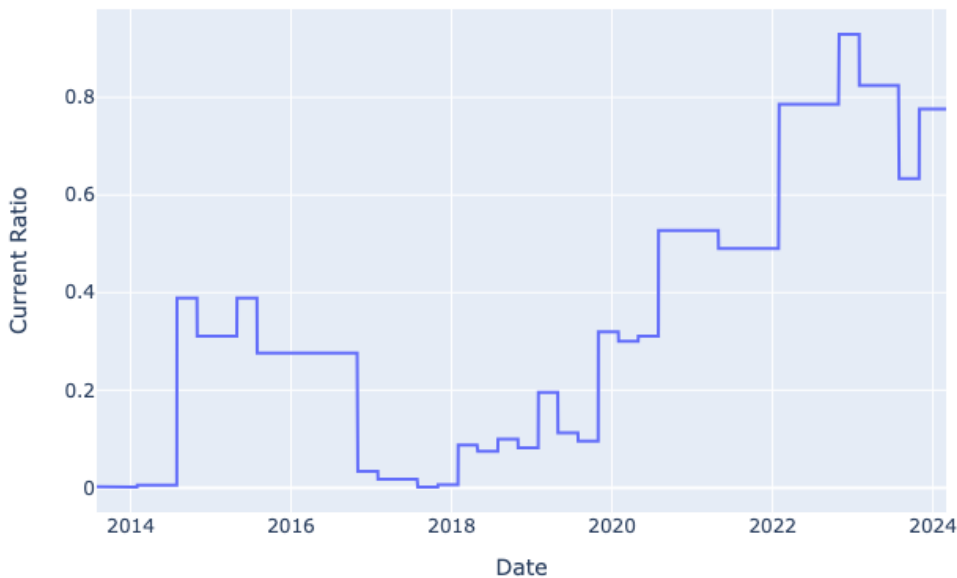
For the entries with a negative Net Margin, such as -382.199441, it indicates that the company's expenses and costs are exceeding its revenue, resulting in a loss. This could be a concerning sign as it suggests the company is not generating enough profit to cover its expenses.

On the other hand, the positive Net Margin values, like 16.634324, suggest that the company is making a profit after accounting for all expenses. A higher positive Net Margin is generally preferred as it indicates the company is effectively controlling costs and generating healthy profits relative to its revenue.

It is important to compare these Net Margin values to those of industry peers and historical performance of the company to get a better understanding of its financial health and efficiency in converting revenue into profit. Additionally, assessing the trend of Net Margin over time can provide insights into the company's ability to maintain or increase profitability.

Current Ratio

The current ratio measures a company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its short-term assets. It's calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

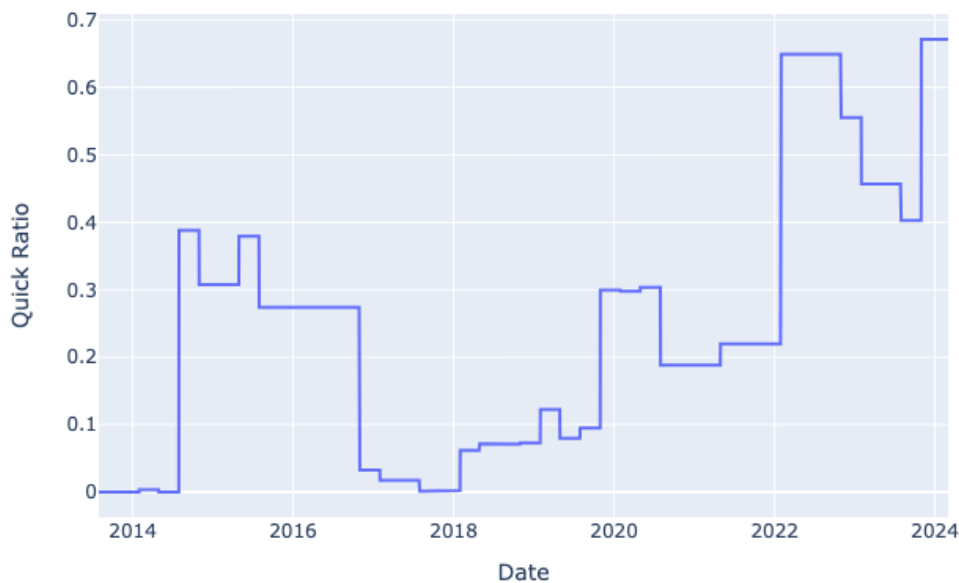
The current ratio is a fundamental financial metric used to evaluate a company's ability to cover its short-term obligations with its short-term assets. A current ratio below 1 indicates that a company may have difficulty meeting its short-term liabilities, while a ratio above 1 suggests that the company is able to cover its obligations.

In this dataset, the current ratio ranges from 0.001818 to 0.776061. The consistently low values around 0.001818 may indicate potential liquidity issues or challenges in meeting short-term obligations for the corresponding companies. On the other hand, the higher values closer to 0.776061 suggest better liquidity positions for those companies.

It is important to note that the interpretation of the current ratio should be done in conjunction with other financial metrics and a deeper analysis of the company's financial health. For a comprehensive evaluation, it is also recommended to compare the current ratio of a company with industry benchmarks and historical trends.

Quick Ratio

The quick ratio, also known as the acid-test ratio, measures a company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its most liquid assets. It's calculated by subtracting inventory from current assets and then dividing by current liabilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

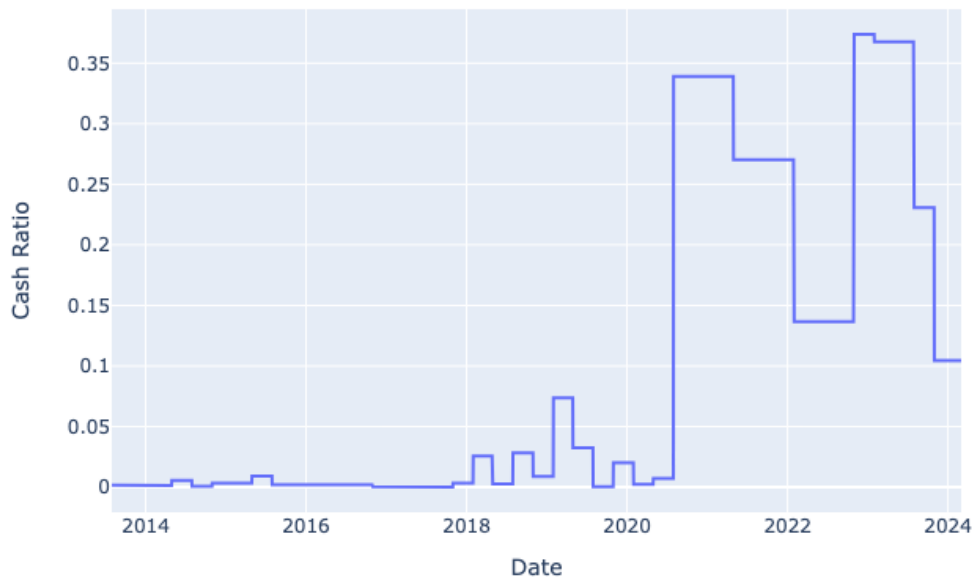
The Quick Ratio is a measure of a company's liquidity and ability to meet short-term obligations with its most liquid assets. A Quick Ratio of 0 would indicate that the company does not have enough liquid assets to cover its short-term liabilities, which could be concerning as it suggests potential cash flow issues or difficulties in meeting financial obligations.

In this case, the Quick Ratio data provided shows a consistent value of 0 for the majority of the entries, which is unusual and could be a result of missing or incomplete data. However, towards the end of the dataset, there is a sudden increase in the Quick Ratio to around 0.67, which could indicate an improvement in the company's liquidity position.

Without further context or information about the company in question, it is difficult to draw specific conclusions from this data. It would be important to examine the company's overall financial health, management efficiency, market conditions, and industry benchmarks to fully assess the significance of the Quick Ratio values provided.

Cash Ratio

The cash ratio measures a company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its cash and cash equivalents. It's calculated by dividing cash and cash equivalents by current liabilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Cash Ratio is a fundamental financial metric that indicates a company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities with its cash and cash equivalents. A higher cash ratio indicates that a company has more liquid assets available to cover its short-term obligations.

In this dataset, the Cash Ratio values range from 0.001818 to 0.104683. The consistent value of 0.001818 for the initial entries suggests either a data entry error or that these companies have very limited cash reserves compared to their short-term liabilities.

The higher value of 0.104683 towards the end of the dataset indicates a company with a stronger liquidity position. This company likely has a higher proportion of cash or cash equivalents relative to its short-term liabilities.

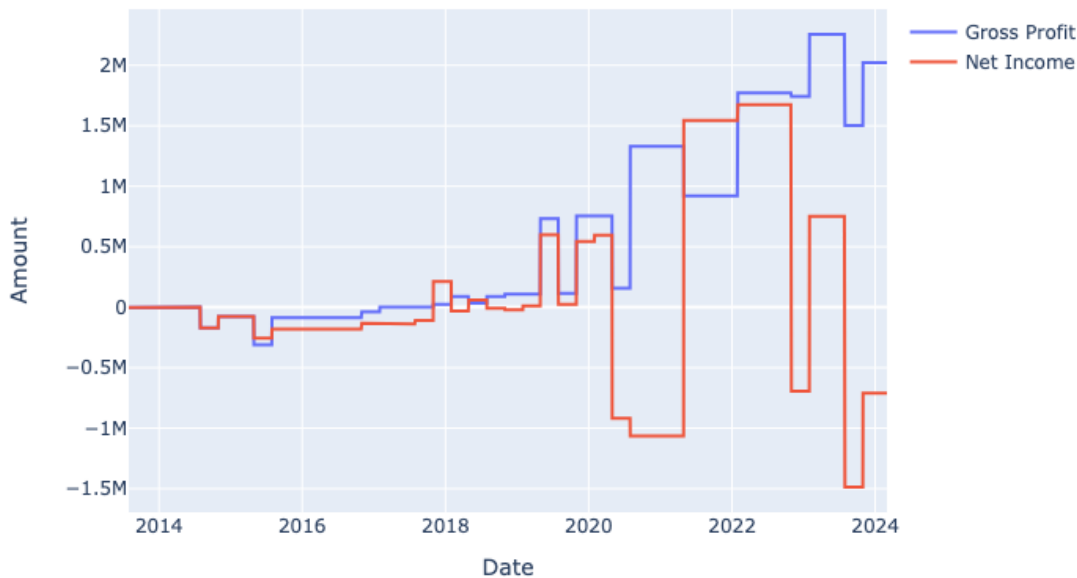
Overall, it's essential to consider the industry norms and peer comparisons when evaluating Cash Ratio values to understand a company's liquidity position effectively. Additionally, trends in the Cash Ratio over time can provide insights into a company's changing liquidity management practices and financial health.

Company Metrics Comparison

Revenue vs Net Income

Compare the revenue (grossProfit) with the net income (netIncomeFromContinuingOperations) to understand the operational efficiency and profitability of the company.

Revenue vs Net Income



The gross profit column indicates the total revenue generated by a company after deducting the cost of goods sold. In this case, the values range from -3720 to 2021524. A positive gross profit suggests that the company is generating revenue from its core operations, while a negative value could indicate inefficiencies in production or pricing.

On the other hand, the net income from continuing operations column represents the profit a company has generated after deducting all expenses, including operating costs, interest, and taxes. The values in this column range from -3720 to -711219. A positive net income signifies that the company is profitable, while a negative value indicates a loss.

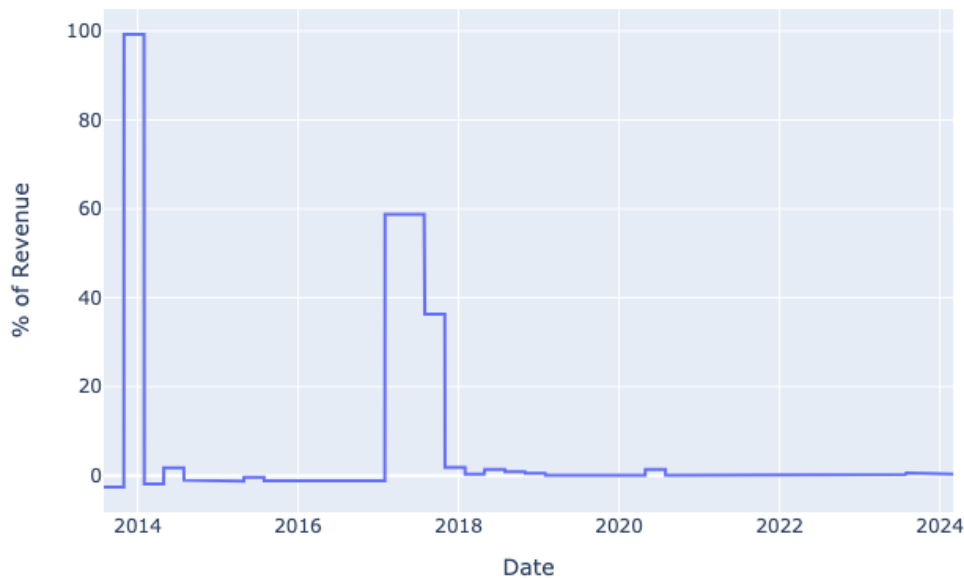
Comparing the two columns, we can see that the gross profit values are significantly higher than the net income from continuing operations values. This could indicate that the company has substantial revenue from its core operations but is incurring high expenses, leading to a lower net income.

Further analysis would be needed to understand the specific factors impacting the company's profitability, such as operating costs, financial obligations, or one-time expenses. Additionally, trends over time and comparisons with industry peers would provide valuable insights into the company's financial performance.

Operating Expenses vs Revenue

Analyze the operating expenses (operatingExpenses) in relation to revenue to assess the company's cost efficiency.

Operating Expenses vs Revenue



To analyze the operating expenses and gross profit of the company based on the provided fundamental data:

Operating Expenses:

- The operating expenses range from 9,699 to 676,956.
- The consistency in the operating expenses over time suggests that the company maintains a certain level of operational costs.
- A significant increase in operating expenses could indicate expansion or investment in the business, while a decrease may signify cost-cutting measures or efficiency improvements.

Gross Profit:

- The gross profit ranges from -3,720 to 2,021,524.
- A negative gross profit is uncommon and may indicate that the company's cost of goods sold exceeds its total revenue.
- The significant increase in gross profit may be attributed to revenue growth, cost reduction strategies, or improved business efficiency.

Comparison:

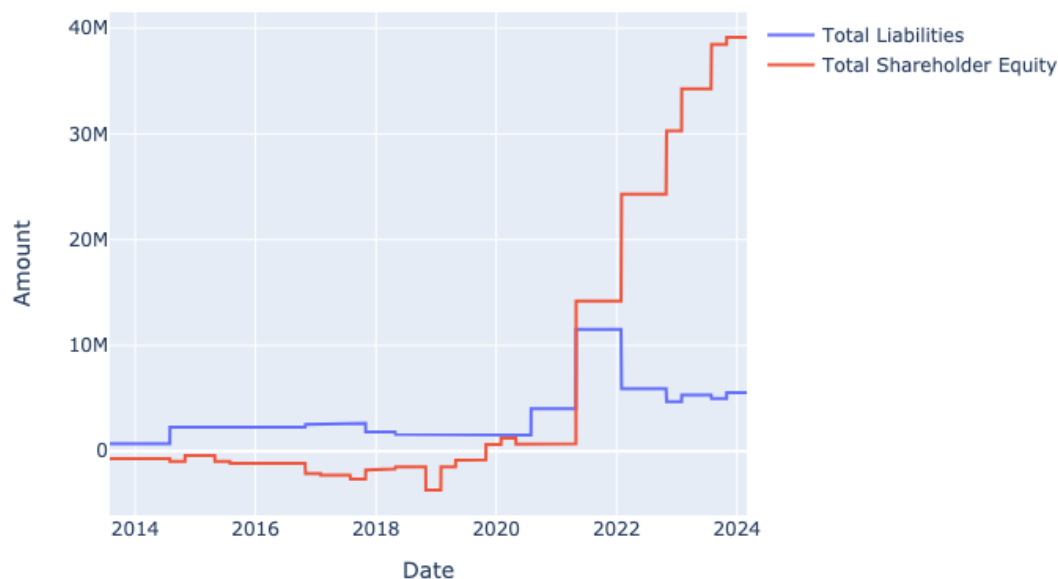
- By comparing operating expenses to gross profit, investors can evaluate the company's operational efficiency and profitability.
- A decreasing ratio of operating expenses to gross profit may indicate improved cost management and higher profitability.
- Conversely, an increasing ratio may raise concerns about the company's ability to control costs and generate profit effectively.

In conclusion, analyzing the relationship between operating expenses and gross profit is vital for understanding how efficiently a company is utilizing its resources and generating profits. Investors should closely monitor these fundamental metrics to assess the company's financial health and operational performance.

Total Liabilities vs Total Shareholder Equity

Compare the total liabilities (totalLiabilities) with the total shareholder equity (totalShareholderEquity) to assess the company's capital structure and its ability to handle debt obligations.

Total Liabilities vs Total Shareholder Equity



Total liabilities represent the total amount of financial obligations that a company owes to external parties, such as creditors and lenders. In the provided dataset, the values for total liabilities range from 691,986.0 to 5,551,700.0. This indicates that the company has varying levels of debt and financial obligations over the observed period.

On the other hand, total shareholder equity is the residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting its liabilities. Negative values for total shareholder equity, as seen in the dataset ranging from -690,728.0 to 39,127,561.0, may indicate that the company has incurred losses or has a higher amount of liabilities than assets at certain points in time.

Comparing the two columns, we can observe the relationship between the company's debt (total liabilities) and the shareholders' equity. A higher total liabilities figure in relation to total shareholder equity suggests that the company relies more on debt financing rather than equity financing. This might indicate higher financial risk for the company as a significant portion of its assets are financed through debt, which needs to be repaid.

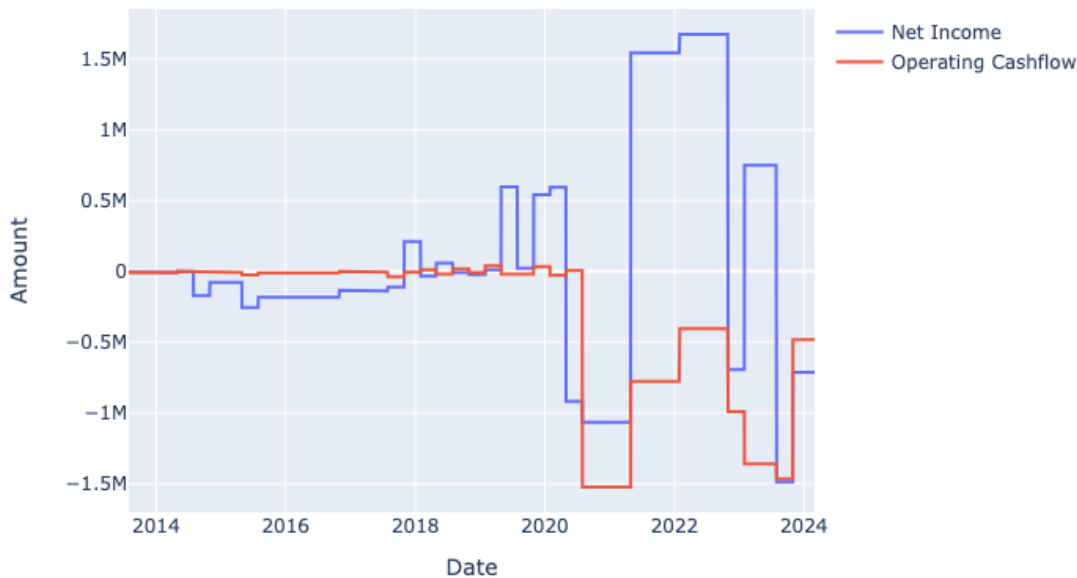
Conversely, a situation where total shareholder equity outweighs total liabilities signifies that the company has a stronger financial position, as it has more assets than liabilities. This can provide a cushion for the company to weather financial downturns or pursue growth opportunities without relying heavily on borrowed funds.

Overall, analyzing the trend and relationship between total liabilities and total shareholder equity can provide insights into the company's financial health, leverage, and risk profile.

Net Income vs Operating Cashflow

Compare the net income (`netIncomeFromContinuingOperations`) with the operating cash flow (`operatingCashflow`) to evaluate the quality of earnings and the company's ability to generate cash.

Net Income vs Operating Cashflow



The comparison between the operating cash flow and net income from continuing operations can provide insights into a company's financial health and performance.

In the data provided for the operating cash flow column, we can see that the values range from -7614 to -481791. This indicates that the company has been experiencing negative cash flow from its operating activities. A consistent negative operating cash flow could signal potential issues with the company's ability to generate enough cash to cover its operating expenses.

On the other hand, the net income from continuing operations column shows values ranging from -3720 to -711219. Net income represents the company's total earnings after accounting for all expenses and taxes. The negative values in this column suggest that the company is not profitable in its continuing operations. This could be due to a variety of factors such as high expenses, lower revenue, or one-time charges impacting the bottom line.

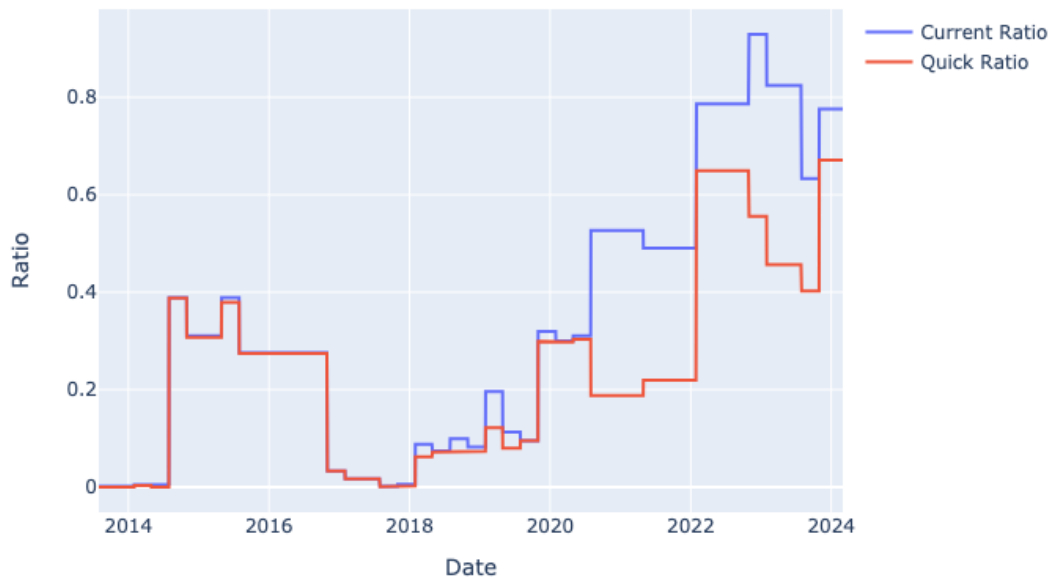
When comparing the two columns, we can observe that the net income from continuing operations is generally lower in magnitude compared to the operating cash flow. This could indicate that the company is incurring significant expenses outside of its operating activities that are impacting its overall profitability.

In conclusion, the negative values in both columns suggest potential financial challenges for the company, with the operating cash flow indicating a cash flow issue and the net income showing a lack of profitability in continuing operations. It would be important to further analyze the company's financial statements and performance indicators to fully understand the reasons behind these negative figures and assess the company's overall financial health.

Current Ratio vs Quick Ratio

Analyze liquidity metrics such as the current ratio (Current Ratio) and quick ratio (Quick Ratio) in relation to short-term obligations to understand the company's ability to pay its short-term debts.

Current Ratio vs Quick Ratio



The Current Ratio and Quick Ratio are both liquidity ratios that measure a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

The Current Ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities, indicating the company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities with its short-term assets. In the dataset provided, the Current Ratio ranges from a minimum of 0.001818 to a maximum of 0.776061. A higher Current Ratio typically indicates a stronger liquidity position.

On the other hand, the Quick Ratio, also known as the Acid-Test Ratio, is a more stringent measure of liquidity as it excludes inventory from current assets. It is calculated by dividing quick assets (current assets excluding inventory) by current liabilities. In the dataset, the Quick Ratio ranges from 0.0 to 0.671378. The Quick Ratio provides a more conservative view of a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

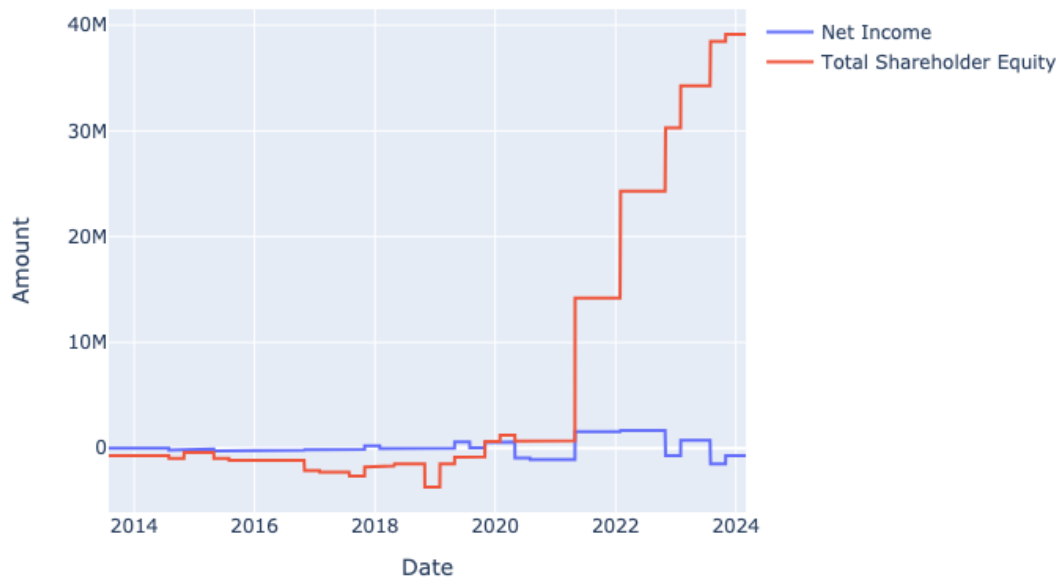
Comparing the two ratios, if the Quick Ratio is significantly lower than the Current Ratio, it may suggest that the company has a large amount of inventory relative to its other current assets, potentially influencing its liquidity position. Conversely, if the Quick Ratio is close to or higher than the Current Ratio, it indicates that the company's liquidity is not overly dependent on inventory.

In summary, while both ratios assess a company's liquidity, the Quick Ratio provides a more stringent measure by excluding inventory from current assets. The comparison between the two ratios can offer insights into the composition of a company's current assets and its ability to meet short-term obligations.

Net Income vs Total Shareholder Equity

Compare the net income (`netIncomeFromContinuingOperations`) with the total shareholder equity (`totalShareholderEquity`) to calculate the return on equity (ROE) and assess shareholder profitability.

Net Income vs Total Shareholder Equity (ROE Calculation)



The comparison analysis between the net income from continuing operations and total shareholder equity for the company shows a significant difference in the values.

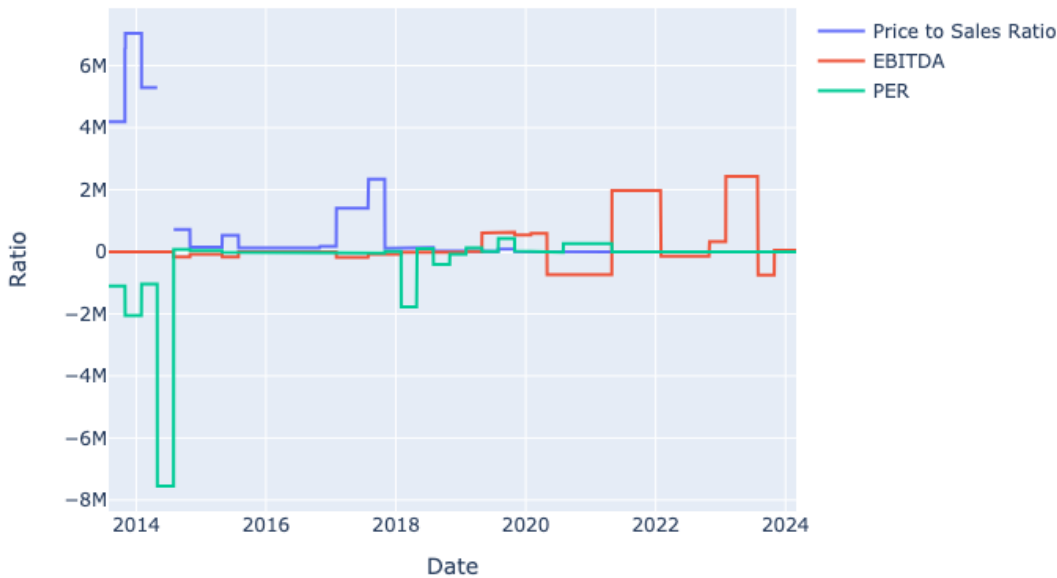
The net income from continuing operations is consistently negative, indicating that the company is incurring losses over the period analyzed. On the other hand, the total shareholder equity fluctuates but is mostly positive, with a significant increase towards the end of the dataset.

This disparity suggests that the company may be operating at a loss but still has stable shareholder equity, possibly due to previous profits or capital injections. It is essential to further investigate the reasons behind the continuous negative net income and the sharp increase in shareholder equity to assess the company's financial health and viability.

Valuation Metrics

Consider valuation metrics such as the Price to Sales Ratio, EBITDA, and PER (Price to Earnings Ratio) in relation to the company's historical performance and industry standards to assess whether the company's stocks are overvalued or undervalued.

Valuation Metrics



In fundamental stock analysis, the Price to Sales Ratio, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization), and PER (Price to Earnings Ratio) are important metrics to evaluate a company's financial health.

The Price to Sales Ratio is a valuation metric that compares a company's market capitalization to its revenue. A lower Price to Sales Ratio typically indicates that a company is undervalued relative to its revenue generation.

EBITDA is a measure of a company's operating performance before accounting for interest, taxes, and non-cash items. A higher EBITDA generally reflects stronger operational profitability.

PER, or Price to Earnings Ratio, is a valuation metric that compares a company's current share price to its earnings per share. A lower PER ratio can suggest that a company is undervalued in the market.

In the dataset provided, we observe that the Price to Sales Ratio values are in the range of approximately 1.86 to 4.19 million, indicating a significant variance in the valuation relative to revenue generation across the companies in the dataset.

On the other hand, the EBITDA values in the dataset range from -3720 to 52220. Negative EBITDA values may signal operational challenges or potential financial distress, whereas higher positive EBITDA values indicate stronger operational performance.

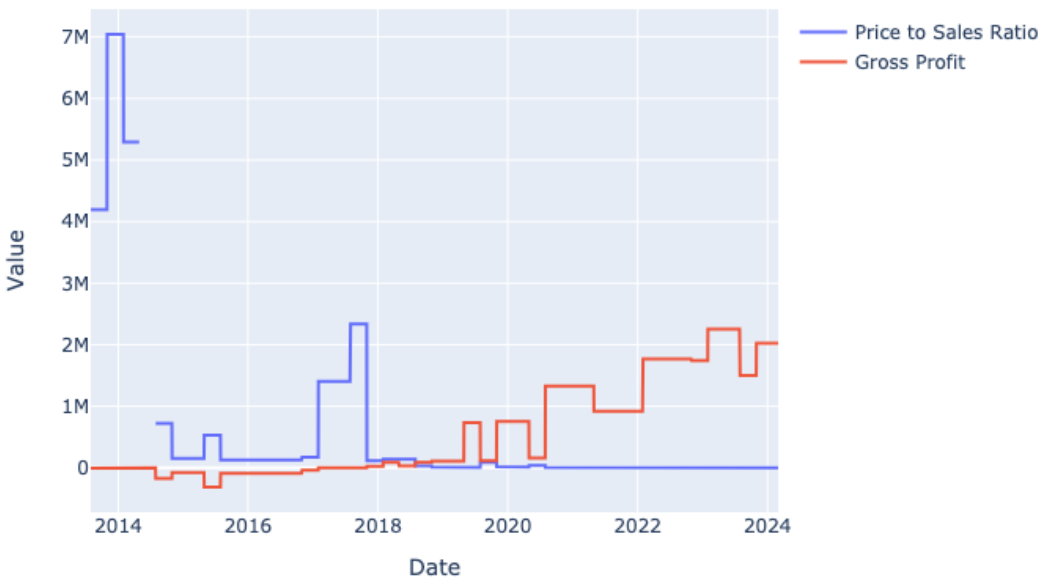
Lastly, the PER values range from approximately -1.10 million to 11.20. Negative PER values are not typical and may indicate accounting anomalies or extraordinary one-time events impacting earnings. Positive PER values represent the market's valuation of the company's earnings relative to its stock price.

In summary, the Price to Sales Ratio provides insight into how the market values a company's revenue, EBITDA reflects operational performance, and PER offers a perspective on how investors perceive the company's earnings. It is important to consider these metrics in conjunction with other financial indicators and qualitative factors when conducting a comprehensive fundamental analysis of a company.

Gross Profit vs Price to Sales Ratio

Compare the gross profit (grossProfit) with the Price to Sales (P/S) ratio to assess how the market values the company's profitability relative to its sales performance. A lower P/S ratio relative to peers may suggest potentially higher profitability or operational efficiency, while a higher P/S ratio may suggest potentially lower profitability or operational efficiency.

Gross Profit vs Price to Sales Ratio



The Price to Sales Ratio and gross profit are both important fundamental indicators of a company's financial health.

The Price to Sales Ratio (P/S ratio) is a valuation metric that compares a company's market capitalization to its revenue. A higher P/S ratio indicates that investors are willing to pay more for each unit of sales generated by the company. In this dataset, the Price to Sales Ratio ranges from 4.193849e+06 to 1.862492, with the higher values suggesting potentially overvalued stocks and the lower values potentially undervalued.

On the other hand, gross profit represents the amount of money left over after deducting the cost of goods sold from revenue. It is a key measure of a company's profitability and operational efficiency. In this dataset, the gross profit figures range from -3720 to 2021524, with negative values indicating losses and positive values indicating profits.

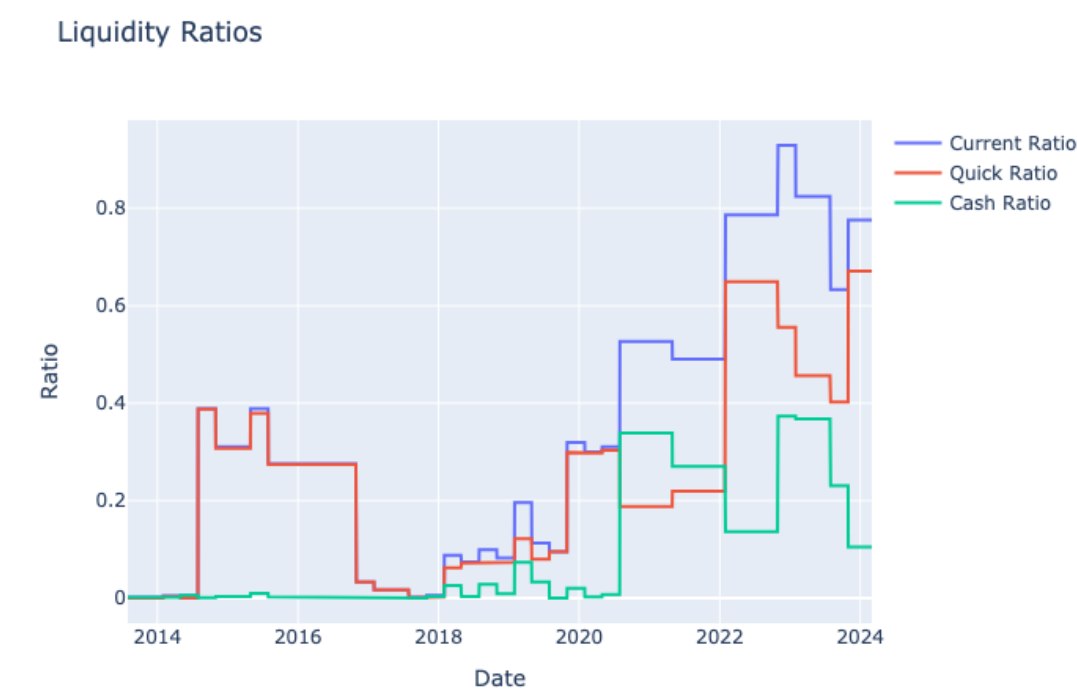
When comparing the Price to Sales Ratio and gross profit, it is important to consider how they relate to each other. A high Price to Sales

Ratio combined with a high gross profit can indicate that investors are willing to pay a premium for the company's strong profitability. Conversely, a low Price to Sales Ratio and low gross profit may suggest that the company is undervalued and potentially facing profitability challenges.

In conclusion, analyzing the Price to Sales Ratio alongside gross profit can provide insight into both the valuation and profitability aspects of a company, helping investors make more informed decisions.

Liquidity Ratios

Compare the liquidity ratios, including the Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, and Cash Ratio, over time to evaluate the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations. The Current Ratio measures the company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its short-term assets, while the Quick Ratio provides a more conservative measure by excluding inventory from current assets. The Cash Ratio focuses solely on the company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities with its cash and cash equivalents.



The Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, and Cash Ratio are all important liquidity ratios that provide insights into a company's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations.

- Current Ratio: This ratio measures a company's ability to cover its short-term obligations with its short-term assets. A higher current ratio indicates that a company has more current assets relative to its current liabilities, which is generally seen as a positive indicator of financial health. In this case, the Current Ratio values range from 0.001818 to 0.776061 over the observed period.
- Quick Ratio: The Quick Ratio, also known as the Acid-Test Ratio, is a more stringent measure of liquidity as it excludes inventory from current assets. It provides a clearer picture of a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations without relying on inventory sales. The Quick Ratio values range from 0 to 0.671378 in the data provided.
- Cash Ratio: The Cash Ratio is the most conservative liquidity ratio, focusing solely on a company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities with cash and cash equivalents. A higher cash ratio indicates a stronger ability to meet short-term obligations without relying on liquidating other assets. The Cash Ratio values in the data provided range from 0.001818 to 0.104683.

In comparing these ratios, it's important to note that a higher value for each ratio generally signifies a stronger liquidity position for the company. The Current Ratio takes into account both current assets and current liabilities, providing a broader view of liquidity. The Quick Ratio further refines this by excluding inventory, while the Cash Ratio focuses only on cash and cash equivalents.

By analyzing these ratios together, investors and analysts can gain a comprehensive understanding of a company's liquidity position and assess its ability to meet short-term financial obligations effectively. A trend of increasing values for these ratios over time could suggest improving liquidity, while declining ratios may indicate potential liquidity challenges.

Analyst Estimate Data for NCPL from GuruFocus

Annual Estimates

Date	Revenue Estimate	EBIT Estimate	EBITDA Estimate	Dividend Estimate	Per Share EPS Estimate	EPS NRI Estimate	Long Term Growth Rate Mean	Long Term Revenue Growth Rate Mean
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Estimates from yahoo finance

Earnings Estimate						
Earnings Estimate	No. of Analysts	Avg. Estimate	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Year Ago EPS	
Current Qtr. (Jan 2024)	1.0	0.04	0.04	0.04	nan	
Next Qtr. (Apr 2024)	1.0	0.05	0.05	0.05	nan	
Current Year (2024)	1.0	0.06	0.06	0.06	nan	
Next Year (2025)	1.0	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.06	
Revenue Estimate						
Revenue Estimate	No. of Analysts	Avg. Estimate	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Year Ago Sales	Sales Growth (year/est)
Current Qtr. (Jan 2024)	1	2.6M	2.6M	2.6M	nan	nan
Next Qtr. (Apr 2024)	1	2.84M	2.84M	2.84M	nan	nan
Current Year (2024)	1	9.01M	9.01M	9.01M	nan	nan
Next Year (2025)	1	10.01M	10.01M	10.01M	9.01M	11.10%
Earnings History						
Earnings History	EPS Est.	EPS Actual	Difference	Surprise %		
Invalid Date	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Invalid Date.1	nan	nan	nan	nan		
7/30/2023	0.09	-0.07	-0.16	-177.80%		
10/30/2023	0.01	0.04	0.03	300.00%		
EPS Trend						
EPS Trend	Current Estimate	7 Days Ago	30 Days Ago	60 Days Ago	90 Days Ago	
Current Qtr. (Jan 2024)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	
Next Qtr. (Apr 2024)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	
Current Year (2024)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	
Next Year (2025)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.25	
EPS Revisions						
EPS Revisions	Up Last 7 Days	Up Last 30 Days	Down Last 7 Days	Down Last 30 Days		
Current Qtr. (Jan 2024)	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Next Qtr. (Apr 2024)	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Current Year (2024)	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Next Year (2025)	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Growth Estimates						
Growth Estimates	Current Qtr.	Next Qtr.	Current Year	Next Year	Next 5 Years (per annum)	Past 5 Years (per annum)
NCPL	nan	nan	nan	266.70%	nan	nan
Industry	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan
Sector(s)	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan
S&P 500	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan

ChatGPT Analysis:

Based on the provided fundamental data and estimates for the company, there are some key points to consider in evaluating its potential as

an investment opportunity:

1. **Earnings Estimate:**

- The earnings estimates show a steady increase in earnings per share (EPS) over the next few quarters and years. This indicates positive growth expectations by analysts.

2. **Revenue Estimate:**

- The revenue estimates also show a growth trend, with both current and next year's estimates higher compared to the previous year. This suggests potential for revenue growth.

3. **Earnings History:**

- The company has shown variability in its earnings history with significant surprises in past quarters. While this could indicate some level of unpredictability, it also presents opportunities for potential upside surprises.

4. **EPS Trend:**

- The EPS trend indicates a positive outlook for future earnings, with current and next year estimates showing growth from previous periods.

5. **Current Fundamental Data:**

- The company has a healthy balance sheet with a high Market Cap, positive EBITDA, and a satisfactory Price to Sales Ratio. However, the Free Cash Flow Margin is negative, which may be a cause for concern regarding its cash flow management.

Considering the above factors, this company seems to have growth potential based on the upward trend in earnings and revenue estimates. However, the variability in earnings history and negative Free Cash Flow Margin should be monitored closely.

In terms of valuation, a PE ratio of 11.20 suggests the stock may be undervalued relative to its earnings, while a Price to Sales Ratio of 1.86 is within a reasonable range.

Ultimately, whether or not this company is a good buy depends on your risk tolerance and investment objectives. Conducting further research into the industry dynamics, competitive landscape, management team, and any potential catalysts or risks would provide a more comprehensive assessment of its investment potential.