

Non-GAAP Reconciliations Study

June 2025



In collaboration with the Accounting Class of 2025 at



Non-GAAP Reconciliations Study

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Executive Summary

It is no secret that U.S. corporations routinely report “adjusted earnings” to investors — but a complete picture of how common that practice is, and the exact size and nature of those adjustments, is difficult to see. For the fourth year in a row, Calcbench and Suffolk University have examined corporate filings to obtain that complete picture. We are pleased to offer our most comprehensive analysis to date.

We examined the 2024 annual earnings releases of the S&P 500 and identified 351 companies — 71 percent of the entire S&P 500 — that reported either non-GAAP net income or non-GAAP EPS (that is, “adjusted” net income or EPS numbers). Within that group, we then measured and classified the specific adjustments companies cited to reconcile those numbers back to “traditional” net income according to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Simply put, the use of non-GAAP adjustments to earnings is widespread and significant. Most companies report non-GAAP net income materially higher — and in some instances, multiple times higher — than GAAP net income. **This calls into question the information value of as-reported net income and whether the calculation of GAAP net income should be changed, since so many companies report substantially different adjusted net income numbers.**

Key Findings

- Among the 351 firms we identified as reporting non-GAAP numbers, 89 percent reported non-GAAP adjustments that led to **higher** earnings compared to GAAP net income.
- Adjusted net income exceeded GAAP net income by an average of \$870 million per company, roughly 30 percent higher than average GAAP net income. This implies a corresponding increase in EPS.
- Average adjusted net income for 2024 was \$3.8 billion, compared to \$3.1 billion for 2023.
- We found a total of 2,249 individual reconciling items for our sample, with an average value of \$135 million per item (23 percent higher than last year). The total value of all non-GAAP adjustments was \$304 billion.
- Companies had an average of 6.4 reconciling items per company in 2024, up only slightly from 6.3 adjustments in 2023. The types of non-GAAP adjustments also held roughly steady.
- Among the 11 types of adjustments we tracked, amortization of intangible assets accounted for roughly 31 percent of the total adjusted amount and was the single largest adjustment category by dollar volume.
- Adjustments related to restructuring programs accounted for 19 percent of total dollars adjusted, up from only 11 percent in 2023.

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Our report also noted several noteworthy adjustments at individual companies. For example:

- Intel Corp. (INTC) had the largest adjustments, reporting non-GAAP net income \$18.6 billion higher than GAAP net income.
- Broadcom (AVGO) adjusted its GAAP net income upward by \$17.8 billion.
- Abbott Laboratories (ABT) reported non-GAAP adjustments that decreased its GAAP net income by \$5.2 billion.

	Firms in Sample	Avg. market cap (Dec. 31, in millions)	Avg. GAAP net income (in millions)	Avg. Non-GAAP net income (in millions)	Avg. change (in millions)
2021	123	\$80,367	\$3,339	\$3,799	\$460 (14%)
2022	200	\$63,566	\$2,875	\$3,969	\$1,095 (38%)
2023	260	\$64,741	\$2,412	\$3,111	\$698 (29%)
2024	351	\$99,028*	\$2,936	\$3,806	\$870 (30%)

*Average market cap rose sharply in 2024 due to the addition of several large cap companies to the overall sample group.

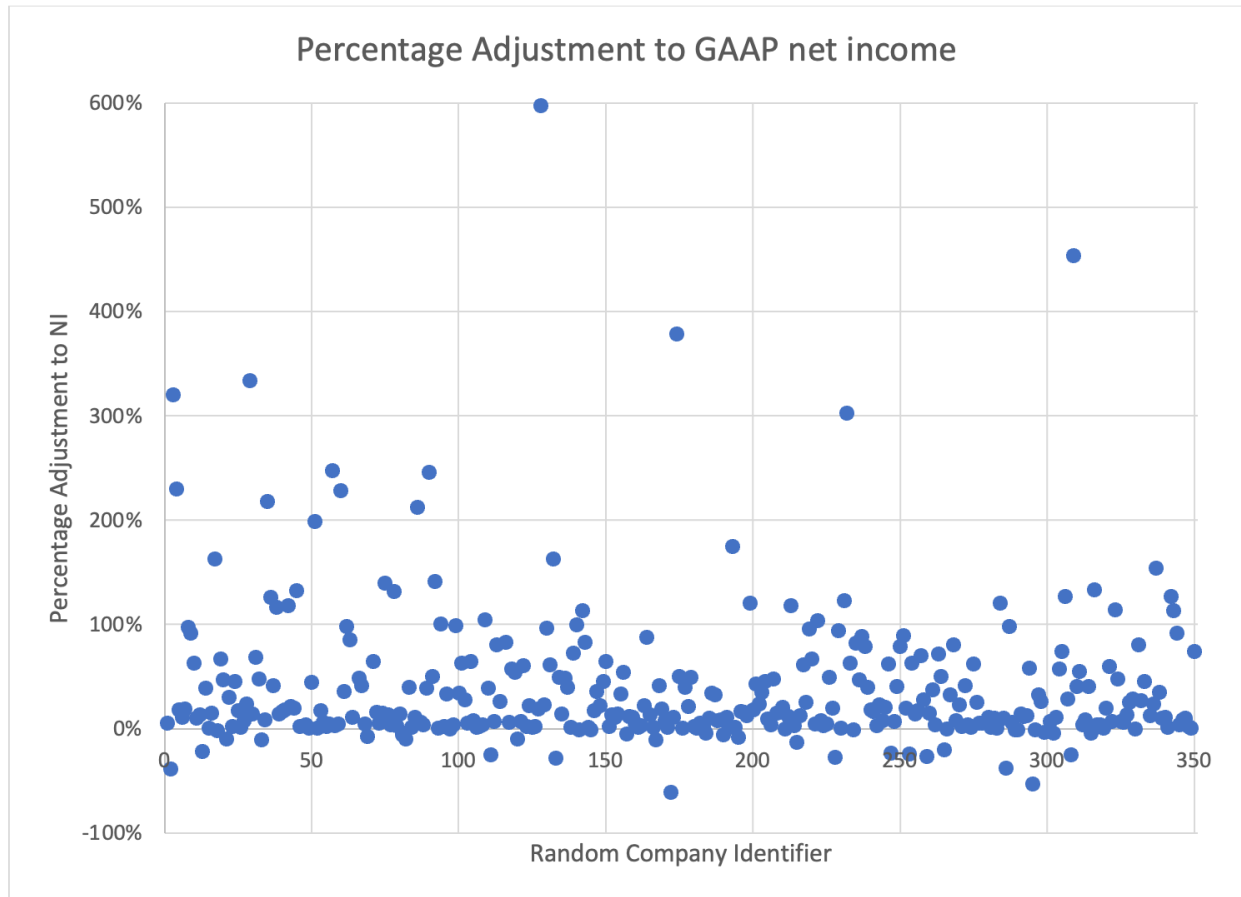
Adjustments Analysis

Eighty-nine percent of companies in our 2024 analysis adjusted non-GAAP income upwards (meaning non-GAAP net income was higher than GAAP income), while the other 11 percent of companies adjusted their non-GAAP income lower. This compares to 86 percent adjusted upward and 14 percent adjusted downward in last year's report, and 83 percent in 2022.

The scatterplot in Figure 1, below, shows the range of adjustments as a percentage of GAAP net income. The vast majority of companies adjusted net income upward up to 100 percent of GAAP net income; a smaller group adjusted net income even higher, from 100 to 600 percent; and a smattering of companies adjusted net income downward from GAAP net income.

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(Please note that seven companies¹ in our sample are outside the range of our Figure 1 scatterplot since their adjustments ranged from 731 to 2,077 percent of GAAP net income and were too large to include easily.)

¹ The seven companies are CrowdStrike Holdings (CRWD), increase of 731% to GAAP net income; Teleflex Inc (TFX), increase of 842% to GAAP net income; Keycorp (KEY), increase of 879% to GAAP net income; Gilead Sciences (GILD), increase of 1108% to GAAP net income; Dayforce (DAY), increase 1645% to GAAP net income; Charles River Laboratories International (CRL), increase of 2045% to GAAP net income; and Willis Towers Watson (WTW), increase of 2077% to GAAP net income.

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Adjustment Categories

Our report classifies all earnings adjustments into 1 of 11 categories, listed in Figure 2, below. (Foreign currency adjustments are a new category added this year.)

Amortization of intangible assets	Foreign currency adjustments	Gain/loss on investments (including pensions)	Stock-based compensation
Litigation/legal costs	M&A or divestiture costs	Tax adjustments	In-process R&D
Restructuring costs	Impairments	Other	

The average individual adjustment to GAAP net income was almost \$135 million, higher than last year's average of \$110 million, but still significantly lower than the 2022 average of \$184 million in 2022.

The average number of adjustments per company remained roughly the same, with only a slight increase:

- 6.4 adjustments per company in 2024
- 6.3 adjustments per company in 2023
- 5.9 adjustments per company in 2022

The single largest category of adjustments in 2024 was amortization of intangible assets, accounting for nearly one-third of the total amount adjusted, similar to 2023 numbers. The second-largest category was restructuring costs, at 19 percent of the total amount adjusted — up sharply from last year, when restructuring costs were only 11 percent of the total.

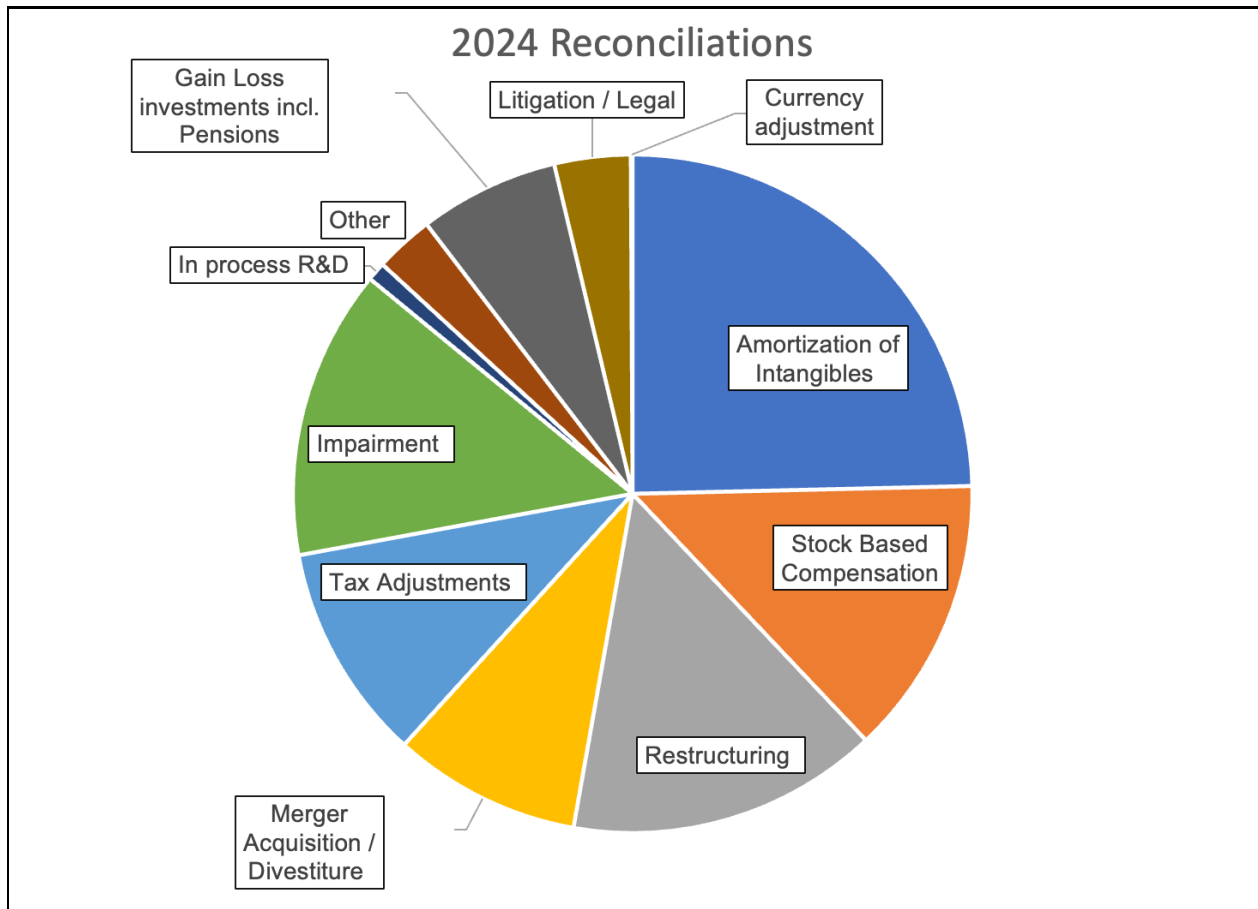
Impairments went from the second-largest category in 2023 to the third largest this year, accounting for 17 percent of the total amount adjusted. Stock-based compensation came next, at almost 17 percent of the total amount (up slightly from 2023, when stock-based compensation was 15 percent of the total). Litigation and legal adjustments tumbled from 13 percent in 2023 to only 5 percent in 2024.

Tax adjustments were relatively significant, accounting for 13 percent of total dollars adjusted — but most tax adjustments are *negative*, meaning they adjust non-GAAP net income downward. So, from a technical perspective, tax adjustments were -13 percent of total dollars adjusted.

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Figure 3, below, shows 2024 adjustments as a pie chart, followed by Figure 4, presenting the same data in table format. (Reconciliation data for 2022 and 2023 is available in Appendix B at the end of this report.)



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Figure 4

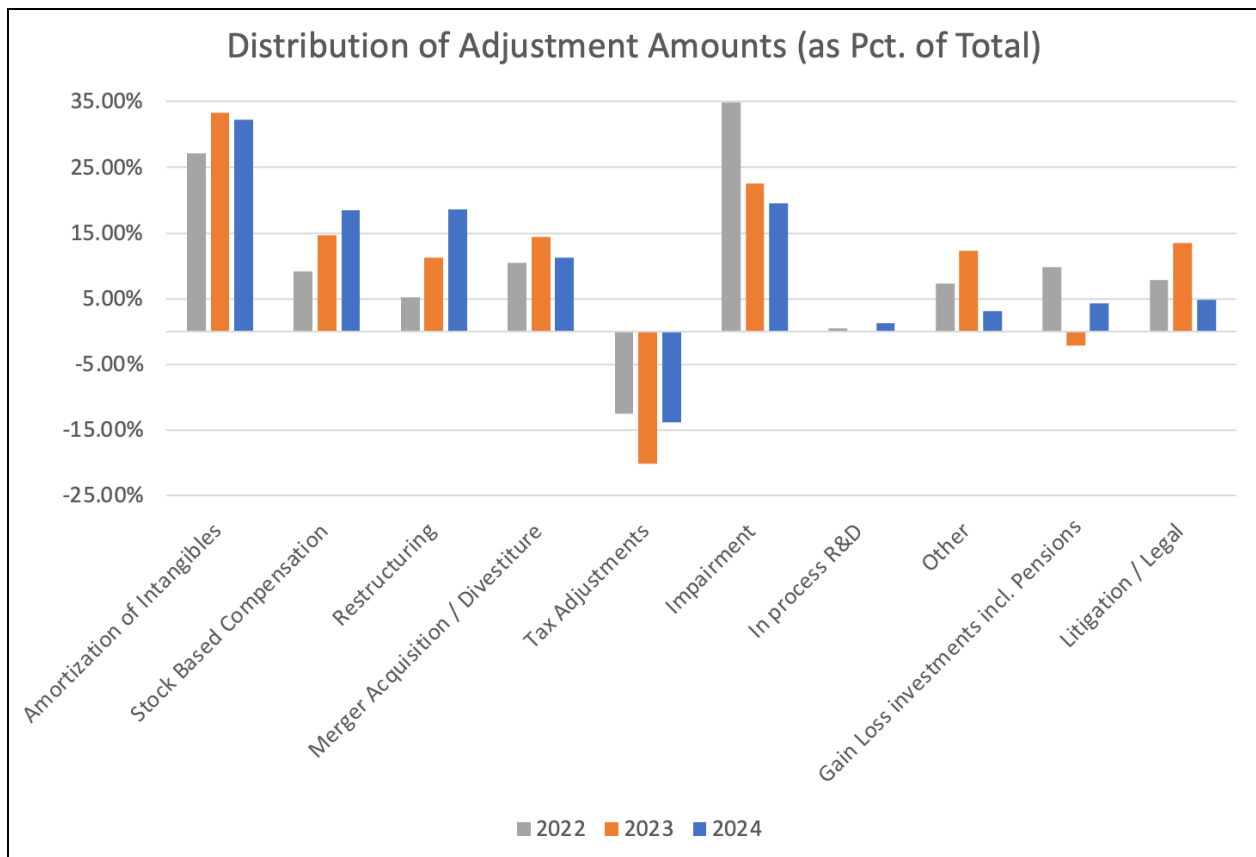
Category	No. of adjustments	Dollars Adjusted (in millions)	Percent of Total	Avg. Adjustment (in millions)
Amtzn. of intangibles	187	\$ 94,594	31.07%	\$506
Stock-based comp.	103	\$51,126	16.79%	\$496
Restructuring	328	\$56,988	18.72%	\$174
M&A/Divestiture	309	\$34,379	11.29%	\$111
Tax Adjustments	365	(\$39,761)	-13.0%	(\$109)
Impairment	138	\$53,111	17.44%	\$385
In-process R&D	5	\$3,431	1.13%	\$686
Other	244	\$10,761	3.53%	\$44
Gain/loss investments	420	\$25,580	8.40%	\$61
Litigation	123	\$13,951	4.58%	\$113
Currency Adjustments	27	\$321	0.11%	\$12
Total	2249	\$304,479	100.00%	\$135

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Distribution of Adjustment Categories by Size

The distribution of adjustment categories by size — that is, the mix of how much each category accounted for the entire dollar amount of adjustments — has changed somewhat over time. For example, amortization of intangible assets has generally been one of the largest categories for three years running, while impairments went from 35 percent of the total in 2022 to only 17.4 percent in 2024. See Figure 5, below.



Some of these shifts could be explained by macro-economic factors. For example, impairments were high in 2022 as companies struggled with inflation and surging interest rates. Inflation has since subsided, and interest rates are stable; and the size of impairments has too. Meanwhile, robust stock market performance in 2023 and 2024 made stock-based compensation more expensive under GAAP; that could explain the steady upward march in the size of stock-based pay adjustments since 2022.

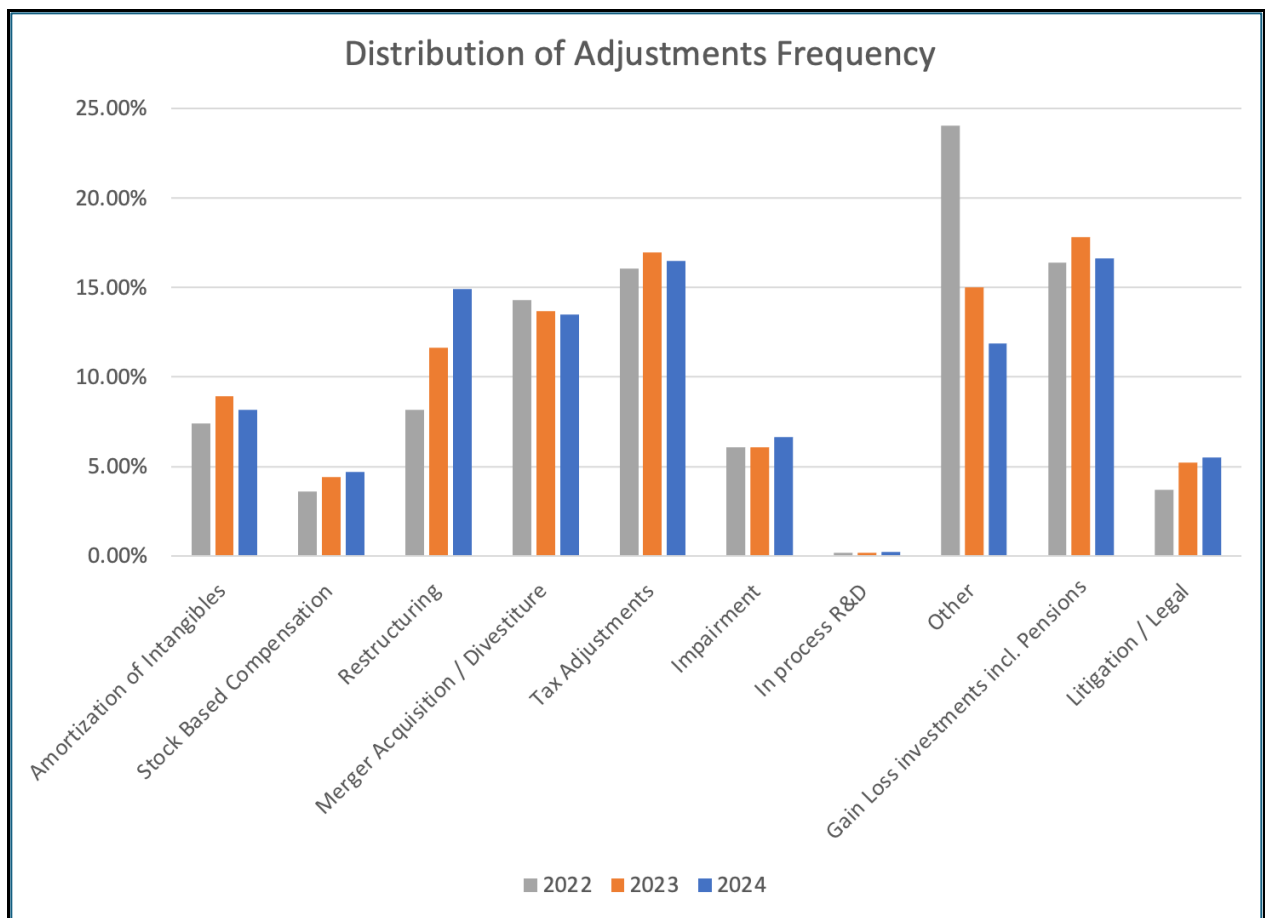
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On the other hand, amortization of intangibles followed a fixed schedule under GAAP, regardless of macro-economic trends. So, it's not surprising to see that amortization adjustments are large (because intangible assets are a significant portion of many companies' balance sheets) and tend to rank among the largest of all 11 categories every year.

Distribution of Adjustment Categories by Frequency

We can also look at the distribution of adjustment categories by frequency — that is, what percentage of companies are claiming a certain category of adjustment, rather than that category's dollar value. As seen in Figure 6, below, this paints a rather different picture.



Here we can see that the portion of adjustments has held relatively steady in some categories, such as amortization, tax adjustments, and gains or losses on investments. That makes sense; those

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categories are items that many companies tend to make year in and year out, regardless of broader economic trends.

On the other hand, **notice the jump in restructuring adjustments, from less than 10 percent of all adjustments in 2022 to 15 percent of all adjustments in 2024.** That could be due to more companies launching restructuring programs last year. If the economy sputters in 2025, presumably that will lead to even more restructuring efforts — and therefore more restructuring adjustments — in next year's report.

Industry Analysis

To understand non-GAAP adjustment patterns by industry, we sorted the 351 companies in our sample group by the first digits of their SIC (standard industrial classification) codes. The one-digit SIC codes correspond to the following industries:

- 0 - Agriculture
- 1 - Mining and Construction
- 2, 3 - Manufacturing
- 4 - Transportation and public utilities
- 5 - Wholesale and retail trade
- 6 - Finance, insurance, real estate
- 7, 8 - Services
- 9 - Public administration

Adjustments do vary greatly among industries in both their magnitude and type. For example, adjustments made by companies in the manufacturing sector (codes 2 and 3) accounted for 60 percent of all adjustments made, but those manufacturing companies comprised only 49 percent of all firms in our sample group. Manufacturing firms also adjusted their GAAP net income upward by an average of 31 percent, while those in wholesale and retail trade (code 5) had an average upward adjustment of 47 percent.

The heat map in Figure 7, below, shows the different categories of adjustments as a percentage of total adjustment amounts for each industry. This allows us to see which are the most significant categories of adjustments for each industry.

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SIC Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Amortization of Intangibles	11.91%	38.93%	29.98%	25.80%	17.73%	22.87%	39.24%	56.83%	31.07%
Stock-Based Comp.	5.25%	2.29%	26.98%	4.55%	0.56%	6.31%	50.23%	25.40%	16.79%
Restructuring	4.44%	14.09%	21.88%	53.47%	11.01%	19.15%	11.27%	21.60%	18.72%
M&A/Divestiture	9.05%	17.39%	8.99%	-1.50%	2.87%	13.93%	12.87%	11.44%	11.29%
Tax Adjustments	-33.40%	-32.24%	6.50%	-20.94%	-12.84%	-8.40%	-29.45%	-24.02%	-13.06%
Impairments	37.01%	35.68%	4.48%	7.81%	59.32%	4.12%	3.41%	11.74%	17.44%
In-process R&D	0.00%	4.24%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.07%	0.00%	1.13%
Other	2.26%	4.57%	0.02%	11.52%	4.44%	8.39%	2.25%	2.42%	3.53%
Gain/Loss on Invsts.	42.38%	6.59%	-3.44%	20.28%	16.88%	31.69%	6.43%	-7.96%	8.40%
Litigation	20.64%	8.86%	3.19%	4.46%	0.02%	1.93%	3.80%	2.55%	4.58%
Currency	0.46%	-0.41%	1.33%	-5.46%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.11%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The most significant category for manufacturing (SIC code 2) is amortization of intangibles, at almost 39 percent. That shouldn't be a surprise; this sector includes pharmaceuticals, which have an outsized portion of their balance sheets tied up in intangibles such as intellectual property, patents, trademarks, and copyrights. That higher level of intangibles for manufacturing is also probably why impairments are the second-highest adjustment category, at almost 36 percent.

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Figure 8, below, considers the same issue from the opposite perspective: how much does each industry sector contribute to each adjustment category?

SIC Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Grand Total
Amortization of Intangibles	0.51%	32.39%	33.53%	3.92%	4.61%	10.13%	13.74%	1.17%	100.00%
Stock-Based Comp.	0.42%	3.52%	55.83%	1.28%	0.27%	5.17%	32.55%	0.97%	100.00%
Restructuring	0.32%	19.46%	40.62%	13.49%	4.75%	14.08%	6.55%	0.74%	100.00%
M&A/Divestiture	1.07%	39.82%	27.66%	-0.63%	2.05%	16.97%	12.41%	0.65%	100.00%
Tax Adjustments	3.40%	63.81%	-17.28%	7.57%	7.94%	8.85%	24.54%	1.18%	100.00%
Impairments	2.82%	52.87%	8.93%	2.11%	27.45%	3.25%	2.13%	0.43%	100.00%
In-process R&D	0.00%	97.35%	3.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.68%	0.00%	100.00%
Other	0.85%	33.44%	0.15%	15.39%	10.15%	32.65%	6.93%	0.44%	100.00%
Gain/Loss on Invsts.	6.71%	20.27%	-14.22%	11.40%	16.22%	51.91%	8.33%	-0.61%	100.00%
Litigation	5.99%	49.99%	24.21%	4.60%	0.03%	5.80%	9.02%	0.36%	100.00%
Currency	5.78%	-101.57%	438.57%	-244.88%	0.00%	0.90%	1.20%	0.00%	100.00%
Grand Total	1.33%	25.85%	34.75%	4.72%	8.07%	13.76%	10.88%	0.64%	100.00%

Figure 8 tells us that stock-based compensation adjustments were almost exclusively reported by companies in manufacturing (SIC code 3) and services (SIC code 7). This is a result of large adjustments made specifically by Broadcom, Cisco Systems, Intel, Nvidia, and Oracle, which altogether reported nearly \$20 billion of adjustments in this category.

We also see that in-process R&D adjustments were almost exclusively reported by companies in manufacturing (SIC code 2), which includes pharma companies. This is the result of a single adjustment by Gilead Sciences, which adjusted its GAAP net income by \$3.1 billion.

Further data on non-GAAP adjustments by SIC code is in Appendix C of this report.

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Company Analysis

Several individual companies adjusted GAAP net income to such a large extent that they contributed materially to the entire \$304.5 billion in non-GAAP adjustments we observed in total. Figure 9, below, is a “Top 10” list of companies reporting the largest *upward* adjustments to GAAP net income.

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of GAAP Net Income	% of Total Adjustments
INTC	Intel	\$18,586,000,000*	97%	6.1%
AVGO	Broadcom	\$17,838,000,000	303%	5.9%
ABBV	AbbVie	\$13,723,000,000	320%	4.5%
UNH	UnitedHealth Group	\$11,294,000,000	74%	3.7%
BMJ	Bristol Myers Squibb	\$11,288,000,000*	126%	3.7%
WBA	Walgreens Boots Alliance	\$11,126,000,000*	72%	3.7%
AAPL	Apple Inc.	\$10,246,000,000	11%	3.4%
JNJ	Johnson & Johnson	\$10,176,000,000	72%	3.3%
PFE	Pfizer	\$9,684,000,000	120%	3.2%
AMGN	Amgen	\$6,644,000,000	162%	2.2%

* Company reported negative GAAP net income.



Figure 10, below, shows the five companies with the largest *downward* adjustments to GAAP net income.

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of GAAP Net Income	% of Total Adjustments
ABT	Abbott Laboratories	(\$5,202,000,000)	-39%	-1.7%
AFL	Aflac	(\$1,371,000,000)	-25%	-0.5%
GE	General Electric	(\$1,634,000,000)	-25%	-0.5%
MO	Altria Group	(\$2,443,000,000)	-22%	-0.8%
BA	Boeing.	(\$1,306,000,000*)	-11%	-0.4%

* Company reported negative GAAP net income.

Further information on the individual companies reporting the largest non-GAAP adjustments for each of the 11 adjustment categories we tracked is available in Appendix D of this report.

Conclusions

So, what does this all mean? Companies might adjust GAAP earnings for several reasons. Management teams might believe that adjusted, non-GAAP earnings are more informative and useful for investors. It's also possible that some companies simply want to show results that are more positive than those reported strictly according to GAAP.

The question: Are non-GAAP earnings indeed more informative than GAAP earnings in predicting a company's future performance and value; or do companies use non-GAAP adjustments to "window dress" the results of their operations?

For example, adding back the amortization of intangible assets continues to be a widespread practice when adjusting GAAP net income; nearly half of companies in our sample (172 firms, or 49 percent) included that adjustment in their calculation of non-GAAP net income, and amortization adjustments accounted for almost one-third of the total dollar amount adjusted.

Does this mean that amortization of intangibles isn't a useful piece of information for investors? Should GAAP be amended to exclude amortization? Or should it be amended to require annual testing, as is done with goodwill? What about applying such changes to certain "intangible-heavy"

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sectors only, such as pharmaceuticals? What changes would make GAAP net income a more useful number to investors, if any at all?

Transitory vs. recurring

Another issue is adjustments for transitory versus recurring items. Transitory items, as the name implies, are items that happen for a specific, concrete reason and aren't likely to happen again: impairments, restructurings, mergers or divestitures, and litigation settlements, for example.

Recurring items, on the other hand, happen on a regular basis: amortization of intangibles, stock-based compensation, or even tax adjustments. If these are permanent items, happening year after year, eliminating them from GAAP net income would not produce more informative earnings.

So, should accounting rulemakers amend GAAP to clarify when items are transitory or recurring, and how those items should therefore be treated? For example, how often should a company be allowed to report adjustments for restructuring charges, before those restructurings are just ongoing business operations? Or should companies be required to disclose why they believe their tax adjustments are unusual and transitory, so investors can better evaluate those items?

Calcbench and Suffolk University take no view on what accounting rulemakers should do, but our report provides a rich body of data so that the financial reporting community can ponder these issues more thoroughly.

For more information about this report or the underlying data used for this analysis contact us at us@calcbench.com.

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About this Report

This report was prepared by Calcbench in collaboration with the Accounting Seniors and the Winternship Honors program students at Suffolk University. The project was guided by Associate Dean Tracey Riley, Professor Regina O'Neil, Assistant Professor Melissa Renschler, and Associate Professor Andrew Stuart.

The students' work spanned multiple courses, where they studied non-GAAP adjustments, collected and reviewed data, and conducted in-depth analysis. Student participants include: Chloe Allen, Phil DeCresce, Sarah Ellis, Harrison Farrell, Verena Guirguis, Hailey Harold, Aung Hein, Shant Karamousayan, Thomas Kennedy, Sparsha Khan, Molly Main, Jay Patel, Tyler Pereira, Dominic Rinaldi, Mathew Smith, Nathan Snow, Xavier Sosa Guir, and Abbey Toland.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Trends in upward or downward adjustment.

Appendix B: Reconciliation data, 2023 and 2024.

Appendix C: Reconciliation data by industry SIC code.

Appendix D: Companies with largest adjustments in each adjustment category.

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Appendix A. Trends in upward or downward adjustments.

The chart below shows the number of firms that adjusted net income upward or downward, and by how much in percentage terms, for 2023 and 2024.

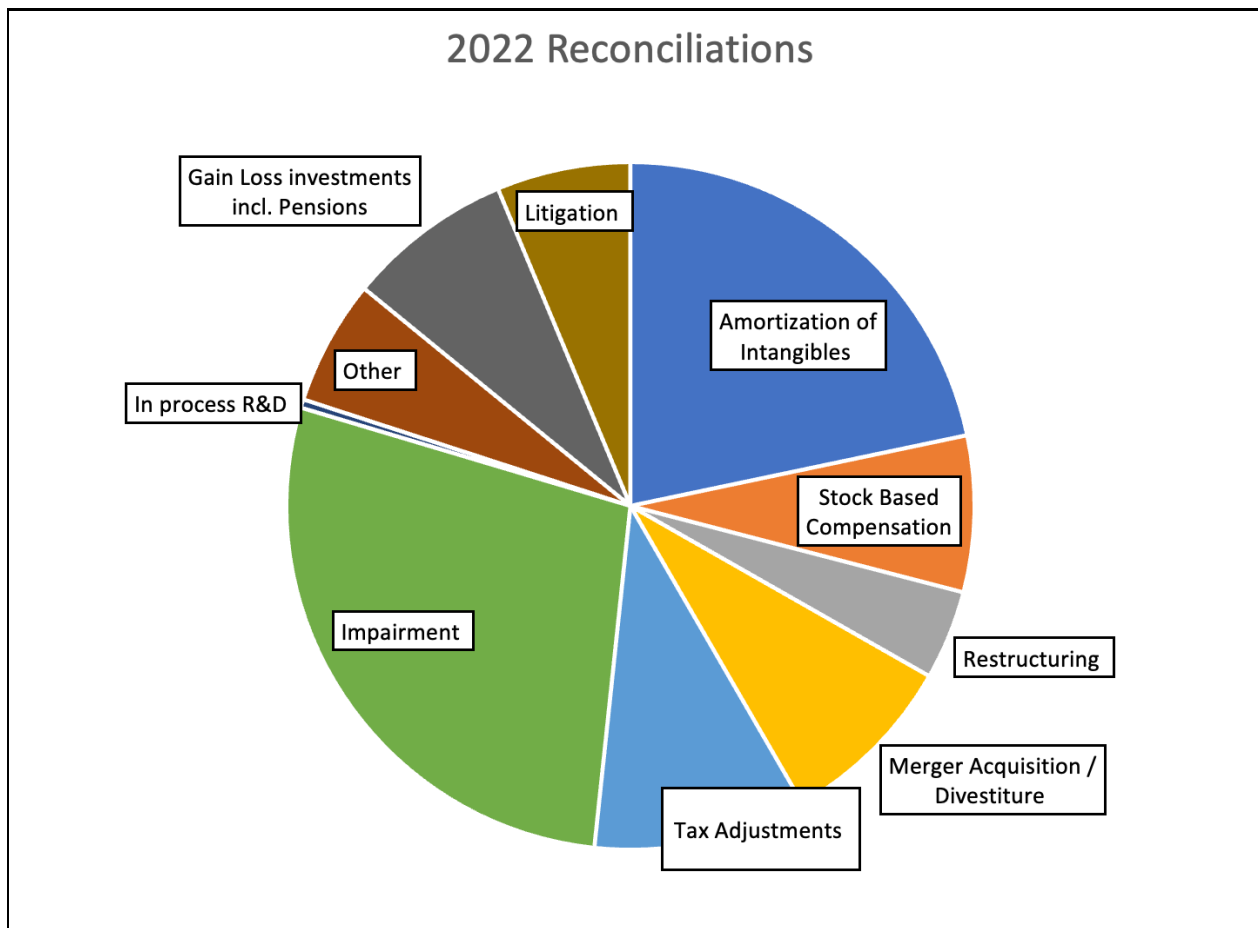
Change to GAAP Net Income	2024		2023	
	Number of firms	Percentage of Sample	Number of firms	Percentage of Sample
Decrease overall	39	11%	36	14%
Increase overall	312	89%	224	86%
Increase up to 50%	217	62%	158	61%
Increase between 50% and 100%	51	15%	27	10%
Increase of more than 100%	44	13%	39	15%

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Appendix B. Reconciliation data, 2023 and 2024.

The charts below provide a detailed breakdown of the types of reconciliation adjustments made in 2023 and 2024 (pie charts) and the dollar value of the adjustments for each category (tables beneath the pie charts).



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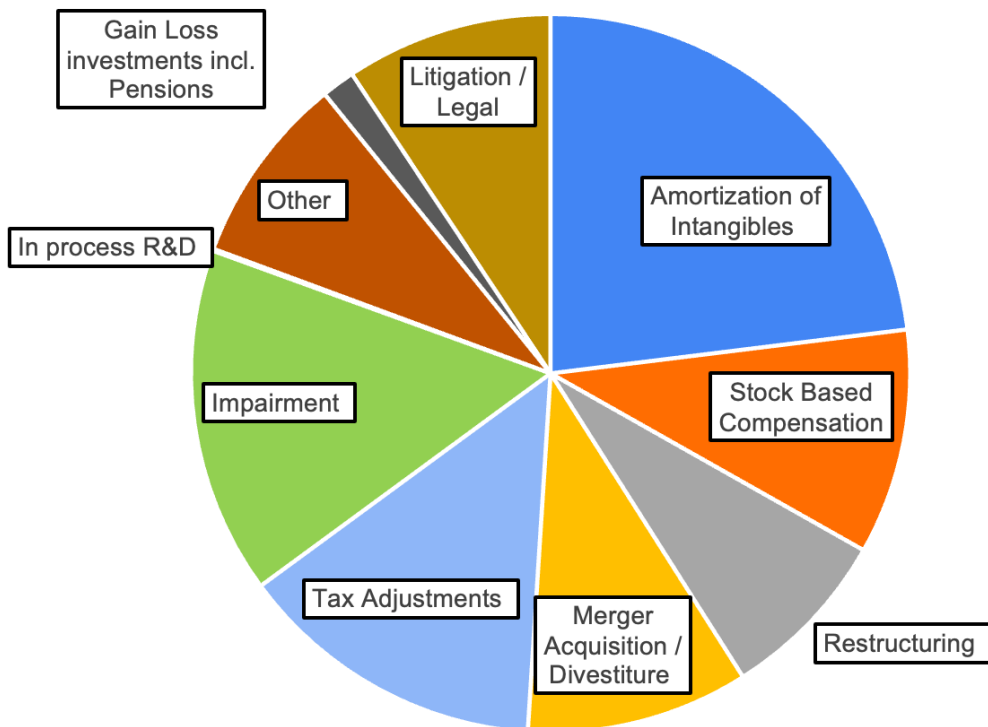
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2022 Reconciliations				
Category	No. of adjustments	Dollars Adjusted (in millions)	Percent of Total	Avg. Adjustment (in millions)
Amtzn. of intangibles	88	\$59,402	27.13%	\$675
Stock-based comp.	43	\$20,109	9.18%	\$468
Restructuring	97	\$11,493	5.25%	\$118
M&A/Divestiture	170	\$23,065	10.53%	\$136
Tax Adjustments	191	(\$27,381)	-12.50%	(\$143)
Impairment	72	\$76,480	34.93%	\$1,062
In-process R&D	2	\$1,091	0.50%	\$546
Other	286	\$16,126	7.36%	\$56
Gain/loss investments	195	\$21,353	9.75%	\$109
Litigation	44	\$17,229	7.87%	\$392
Total	1188	\$218,966	100.00%	\$184

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2023 Reconciliations



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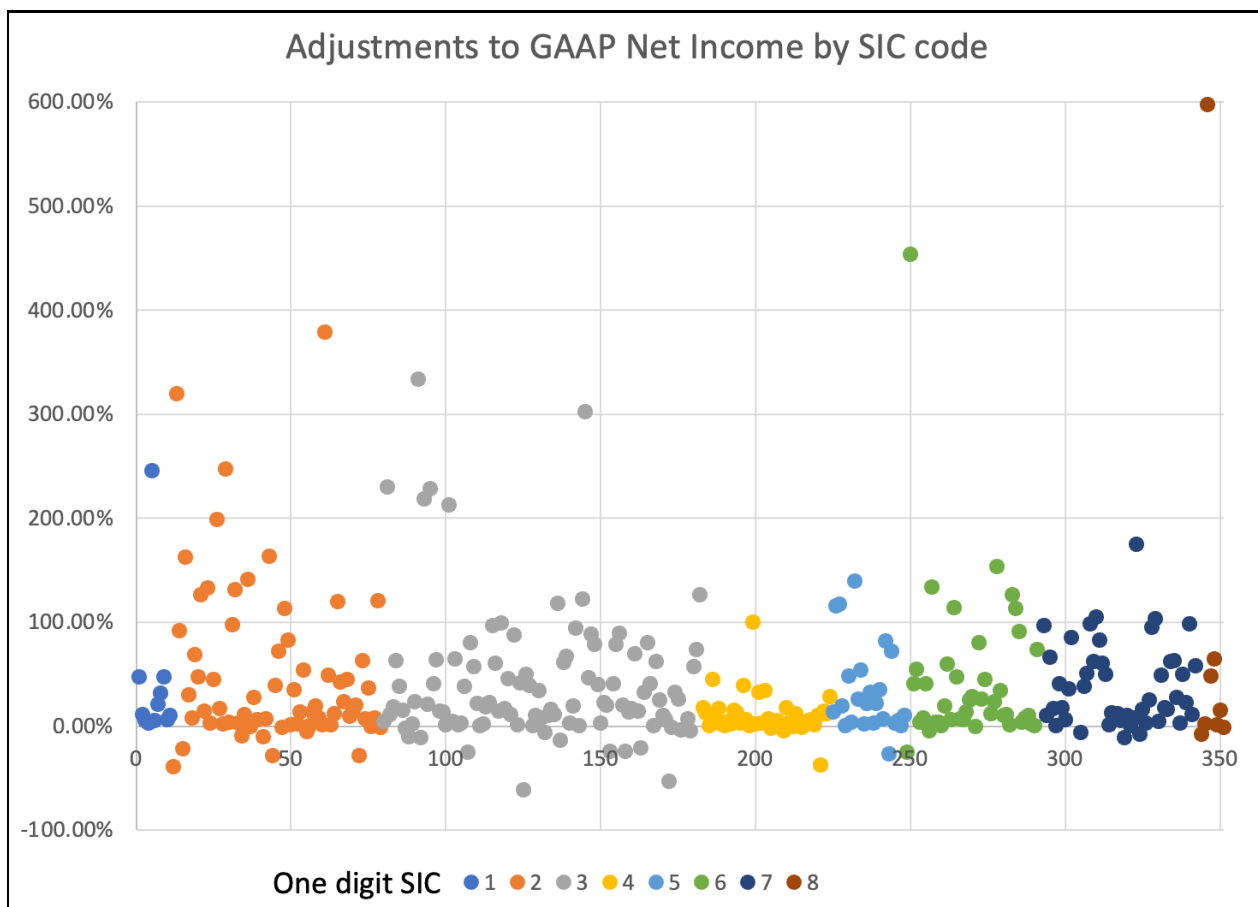
2023 Reconciliations				
Category	No. of adjustments	Dollars Adjusted (in millions)	Percent of Total	Avg. Adjustment (in millions)
Amtzn. of intangibles	147	\$60,474	33.32%	\$411
Stock-based comp.	73	\$26,615	14.66%	\$365
Restructuring	192	\$20,529	11.31%	\$107
M&A/Divestiture	226	\$26,246	14.46%	\$116
Tax Adjustments	280	(\$36,509)	-20.11%	(\$130)
Impairment	100	\$40,990	22.58%	\$410
In-process R&D	3	\$233	0.13%	\$78
Other	248	\$22,416	12.35%	\$90
Gain/loss investments	294	(\$3,938)	-2.17%	(\$13)
Litigation	86	\$24,459	13.47%	\$284
Total	1649	\$181,512	100.00%	\$110

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Appendix C. Reconciliation data by SIC code

The scatterplot below shows the range of adjustments as a percentage of GAAP net income, organized and color-coded by SIC digit.



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The table below shows firms with the largest non-GAAP adjustments within each SIC code. The significance of individual companies varies greatly between industries. In some cases, the companies with the highest adjustment in their respective industry this year also had the largest adjustments in their industry last year (AbbVie and Walgreens Boots Alliance).

One digit SIC code - Industry	Total adjustment	Percentage of industry total	Companies in sample
1 - Mining and Construction	\$ M		
Occidental Petroleum Corp	989.00	24.4%	11
2- Manufacturing			
AbbVie Inc.	13,723.00	17.4%	68
3- Manufacturing			
Intel Corp	18,586.00	17.6%	103
4 - Transportation and public utilities			
AT&T Inc.	5,543.23	38.6%	42
5 - Wholesale and Retail trade			
Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc.	11,126.00	45.3%	24
6 - Finance, insurance, real estate			
UnitedHealth Group Inc	11,294.00	27.0%	44
7 - Services			
Oracle Corp	5,243.00	15.8%	50
8 - Services			
IQVIA Holdings Inc.	669.00	34.4%	9

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Appendix D. Five largest individual company adjustments within each category of adjustment.

The following tables are a “Top 5” list of companies reporting the largest adjustment (by dollar value) for each of the 11 adjustment categories we identified.

Amortization of intangibles

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
AVGO	Broadcom Inc.	\$9,267,000,000	157%	9.8%
BMJ	Bristol Myers Squibb Co	\$8,872,000,000*	99%	9.4%
ABBV	AbbVie Inc.	\$6,461,000,000	151%	6.8%
PFE	Pfizer Inc	\$5,286,000,000	66%	5.6%
JNJ	Johnson & Johnson	\$4,526,000,000	32%	4.8%

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

Stock based compensation

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
AVGO	Broadcom Inc.	\$5,670,000,000	96%	11.7%
ORCL	Oracle Corp	\$3,974,000,000	38%	8.2%
NVDA	Nvidia Corp	\$3,549,000,000	5%	7.3%
INTC	Intel Corp	\$3,410,000,000*	18%	7.0%
CSCO	Cisco Systems, Inc.	\$3,051,000,000	30%	6.3%

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

Restructuring

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
INTC	Intel Corp	\$6,970,000,000*	36%	12.2%
GM	General Motors Co	\$6,341,000,000	106%	11.1%
T	AT&T Inc.	\$5,183,280,000	42%	9.1%
AIG	American International Group, Inc.	\$4,302,000,000*	465%	7.5%
PFE	Pfizer Inc	\$ 2,213,000,000	27%	3.9%

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

Non-GAAP Reconciliations Study

June 2025

Mergers, acquisitions, divestitures

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Inc	\$8,459,000,000	55%	24.6%
AMGN	Amgen Inc	\$7,522,000,000	184%	21.9%
TFC	Truist Financial Corp	(\$4,830,000,000)	-100%	-14.0%
MRK	Merck & Co., Inc.	\$2,519,000,000	15%	7.3%
RTX	RTX Corp	\$2,058,000,000	43%	6.0%

Tax

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total ^a
AAPL	Apple Inc.	\$10,246,000,000	11%	-25.8%
INTC	Intel Corp	\$8,120,000,000*	42%	-20.4%
ABT	Abbott Laboratories	(\$7,835,000,000)	-58%	19.7%
PFE	Pfizer Inc	(\$3,035,000,000)	-38%	7.6%
BMJ	Bristol Myers Squibb Co	(\$2,547,000,000)*	-28%	6.4%

^a The total amount for this category is negative

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

Non-GAAP Reconciliations Study

June 2025

Impairments

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
WBA	Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc.	\$11,505,000,000*	74%	21.7%
ABBV	AbbVie Inc.	\$3,512,000,000	82%	6.6%
PFE	Pfizer Inc	\$3,295,000,000	41%	6.2%
KHC	Kraft Heinz Co	\$3,136,000,000	114%	5.9%
BMJ	Bristol Myers Squibb Co	\$2,866,000,000*	32%	5.4%

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

In-process R&D

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
GILD	Gilead Sciences, Inc.	\$3,129,000,000	652%	90.6%
JNJ	Johnson & Johnson	\$211,000,000	4%	6.1%
BDX	Becton Dickinson & Co	\$104,314,680	6%	3.0%
EPAM	EPAM Systems, Inc.	(\$23,473,000)	-5%	-0.7%
HOLX	Hologic Inc	\$10,000,000	1%	0.3%

Other / uncategorized

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Inc	\$2,223,000,000	15%	20.7%
GE	General Electric Co	(\$1,471,000,000)	-22%	-13.7%
RTX	RTX Corp	\$1,393,000,000	29%	12.9%
ALB	Albemarle Corp	\$1,049,823,000*	92%	9.8%
EIX	Edison International	\$801,000,000	52%	7.4%

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

Gain and losses on investments

This category has several large adjustments that increase GAAP net income and some that decrease GAAP net income. We first identify those that adjusted GAAP net income upwards.

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
TFC	Truist Financial Corp	\$5,090,000,000	105%	19.9%
ABBV	AbbVie Inc.	\$3,673,000,000	86%	14.4%
DLTR	Dollar Tree, Inc.	\$3,438,800,000*	113%	13.4%
IBM	International Business Machines Corp	\$2,668,000,000	44%	10.4%
PRU	Prudential Financial Inc	\$2,615,000,000	92%	10.2%

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

Non-GAAP Reconciliations Study

June 2025

Below are the companies that adjusted their GAAP net income downwards the most for this category.

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
KKR	KKR & Co. Inc.	(\$1,670,519,000)	-34%	-6.5%
BA	Boeing Co	(\$1,653,000,000)*	-14%	-6.5%
AFL	Aflac Inc	(\$1,495,000,000)	-27%	-5.8%
GM	General Motors Co	(\$1,239,000,000)	-21%	-4.8%
VST	Vistra Corp.	(\$1,155,000,000)	-41%	-4.5%

* The company reported a negative GAAP net income

Litigation / legal

Ticker	Company Name	Adjustment Amount	% of NI	% of Total
JNJ	Johnson & Johnson	\$5,450,000,000	39%	39.1%
MMM	3M Co	\$800,000,000	19%	5.7%
OXY	Occidental Petroleum Corp	\$792,000,000	26%	5.7%
JCI	Johnson Controls International plc	\$750,360,000	39%	5.4%
ABBV	AbbVie Inc.	\$721,000,000	17%	5.2%