DEPARTMENT OF ENTERPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FORMULAE

1.	Net purchases = purchases - purchases returns OR
	Net purchases = purchases + carriage inwards - purchases returns (returns out wards)
	OR
	Net purchases = purchases
	OR
	Net purchases = purchases + carriage inwards
	OR
	Net purchases = Purchases + Wages + Carriage inwards - Return outwards
2.	Cost of goods available for sale /Goods available for sale = Opening stock + Net purchases OR
	Cost of goods available for sale = Opening stock + Purchases

3. Cost of sales/Cost of goods sold/cost price = Opening stock + (Net)purchases - Closing stock
OR

Cost of sales = Goods available for sale - Closing stock

- 4. Net sales/turnover = sales-sales returns (returns inwards)
- 5. Gross profit = Net sales cost of sales
- 6. Gross loss = Cost of sales-(Net) sales
- 7. Net profit = Gross profit- Operating expenses

OR

Net profit = Gross profit + other incomes – expenses

8. Net loss = Expenses- gross profit/gross income

9. Capital owned/Owner's equity /equity capital= Total assets - total liabilities

OR

Capital owned = Capital +Net profit- Drawings

- 10. Borrowed capital/Loaned capital= Total long term liabilities
- 11. Fixed capital = Total fixed Assets
- 12. Circulating capital /Floating/Circulatory Capital= Total current Assets
- 13. Liquid Capital = Total current assets- closing stock
- 14. Working capital = Current assets Current liabilities
- 15. Capital employed/Net worth = Fixed Assets + Working capital
 OR

Capital employed = Capital owned + borrowed capital

LIQUIDITY RATIOS

16. Working capital/Current ratio = $\frac{Current \ assets}{Current \ liabilities}$

<u>Interpretation:</u> The business is /was..... times able to pay /clear all current liabilities using Current assets.

17. Quick asset ratio /Acid test ratio/liquidity ratio =

Current Assets - Closing Stock

Current liabilities

Interpretation: The business was/is.... times able to clear/pay /meet its current liabilities using quick assets.

18. Cash ratio/cash position ratio =
$$\frac{Cash + Bank}{Current \ liabilities}$$

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

19. Margin / Gross profit margin/gross profit ratio = $\frac{Gross \ profit}{(Net) Sales} \times 100$

Interpretation: For every Shs. 100 of the sales revenue realized, Shs.... was/is gross profit

OR: The business got a gross profit of Shs...... for every sales / net sale of sh of 100

20. Mark up/Profit markup/Gross profit markup =
$$\frac{Gross\ profit}{Cost\ of\ sales}$$
 x 100

Interpretation: For every shs 100 of Cost of sales, the business generates/generated Shs....as gross profit.

21. Net profit margin/Net profit ratio =
$$\frac{Net \ profit}{(Net) \ sales} \times 100$$

Interpretation: For every Shs. 100 of sales made, Shs......was/is Net Profit.

OR: The business got/gets a net profit of Shs....for every sales of Shs. 100

22. Rate of return on capital invested/return on equity =
$$\frac{Net\ profit}{Owner's\ equity/Capital\ owned} \times 100$$

Interpretation: For every Shs 100 of owner's equity, Shs....was/is Net profit

23. Rate of return on Capital employed =
$$\frac{Net \ profit}{Capital \ employed} \times 100$$

Interpretation: For every Shs 100 of capital employed, Shs.... was/is Net profit.

EFFECIENCY RATIOS

24. Average stock =
$$\frac{opening\ Stock + Closing\ stock}{2}$$

25. Rate of stock turn over/Stock turn over/ Stock turnover ratio/Inventory turnover ratio

Interpretation: The business sells and replaces its stock... times in a trading period

26. Stock turn over period =
$$\frac{Average\ stock}{Cost\ of\ sales}$$
 x number of days/months/weeks in a year

<u>Interpretation</u>: **The business holds/held stock fordays/months/weeks before being** sold/selling it.

27. Rate of debtor's turnover =
$$\frac{Sales/Turnover}{Debtors}$$
 x 100

^{28.} Debtor's turn over period/ Average debt collection period/Debtor's days

$$= \frac{Debtors}{Net \ sales} \times \text{Number of days/ months/weeks in a year}.$$

Interpretation: The business takes/ took an average of Days/weeks/months to collect money/debts from debtors.

29. Debtors to sales ratio =
$$\frac{Debtors}{Net \ sales} \times 100$$

<u>Interpretation</u>: Out of every Shs 100 obtained by the business as net sales, credit sales (debtors) were Shs.......

30. Rate of Creditor's turnover =
$$\frac{Net \ purchases}{Creditors} \times 100$$

- 31. Ratio of creditor's to purchases/ Creditor's ratio = $\frac{Creditors}{Net\ purchas\ es} \times 100$ Interpretation: *Out of every Shs 100 of net Purchases, Shs.... Were credit purchases.*
- 32. Creditor's turnover period /Average payment period/ Average credit period/Creditor' days =

 <u>Creditors</u> x number of days/months /weeks in a year

 <u>Net purchases</u>

<u>Interpretation</u>: The creditors were paid on average after/in ...days/weeks/months during the trading period.

33. Fixed Assets turnover =
$$\frac{Net \ sales}{Fixed \ Assets} \times 100$$

<u>Interpretation</u>: Out of every Shs 100 fixed assets employed, the business was able to make net sales of Shs......

34. Total Assets turnover =
$$\frac{Net \ sales}{Total \ Assets} \times 100$$

Interpretation: Out of every Shs 100 of total assets employed, the business was able to make net sales of Shs.....

35. Percentage of expenses to turnover/net sales =
$$\frac{Total\ expenses}{Net\ sales} \times 100$$

Interpretation: Out of every Shs 100 of Net sales made by the business, Shs.... Was spent on total expenses.

36. Ratio of operating expenses to turn over/net sales = $\frac{Operationg\ expenses}{Turn\ over/Net\ sales} \times \frac{100}{Turn\ over/Net\ sales}$

Interpretation: Out of every Shs. 100 of Net sales made by the business, Shs.... Is/was spent on operating expenses.

LEVERAGE RATIOS

37. Debt to equity ratio = $\frac{Long \ term \ liabilities}{Total \ equity} \times 100$

<u>Interpretation</u>:% of the funds used in the business are in the form of long term liabilities

OR

Out of every Shs 100 of capital used in the business, Shs.... are in the form of long term liabilities.

38. Debt to total assets/Debt ratio/solvency ratio =
$$\frac{Total \ long \ term \ liabilities}{Total \ assets} \times 100$$

OTHER RATIOS

39. Interest cover =
$$\frac{Net \ profit \ before \ interest \ and \ tax}{Interest \ Expenses}$$

<u>Interpretation</u>: The net profit available for the year before paying interest and tax can settle interest payments times.

40. Non-Current Assets turn over =
$$\frac{Sales\ for\ the\ period}{Fixed\ Assets\ (Non\ current\ assets)}$$

<u>Interpretation:</u> The non-current assets generate (d) a sales revenue of Shs......

41. Days Inventory outstanding =
$$\frac{365 days}{Inventory\ turn\ over} \frac{No.of\ days\ in\ a\ year}{Inventory\ turn\ over}$$

42. Times interest earned =
$$\frac{Earnings\ before\ interest\ and\ tax}{Interest\ expense}$$

(No. of times interest is converted into income, and if the company can pay its interest expense using the profits generated).

43. Earnings per share =
$$\frac{Net \ profit \ / \ Net \ income - preferred \ dividend}{Average \ common \ shares}$$

44. Price – Earnings ratio =
$$\frac{Market \ price \ per \ share}{Earnings \ per \ share}$$

Dividend payment ratio =
$$\frac{Dividend per share}{Earning per share}$$

(Part of Net Income/net profit that is distributed to owners).

45. Dividend yield ratio =
$$\frac{Dividend per share}{Market price per share}$$

TAXATION

RENTAL INCOME TAX

- 1. Gross rental income = Rental income from all immovable property
- 2. Chargeable rental income = Gross income Expenditure Threshold and losses
- 3. Rental income tax = 20%x chargeable rental income.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

- 4. Gross income = (Business income + Employment Income + Property Income) Tax Exempt income
- 5. Chargeable Income = *Gross Income Expenses and losses.*
- 6. Income tax is calculated from the PAYE Income tax structure.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Sources: Wages, Salaries, Leave pay, Gratuity, Bonus, Allowances, Value of any benefit granted to an employee e.g. Car, House, Gift etc. and compensation for termination of contract of employment.

No	Chargeable (Monthly)	Tax rate
	Income	
1	Not exceeding Shs. 235,000	Nil
2	Exceeding Shs. 235,000 but	10% of the amount by which chargeable income exceeds shs.
	not exceeding Shs. 335,000	235,000

3	not exceeding Shs. 335,000	Shs. 10,000 plus 20% of the amount by which chargeable
	but not exceeding 410,000	income exceeds shs. 335,000
4	Shs 410, 000 and above	Shs. 25,000 plus 30% of the amount by which chargeable
		income exceeds shs. 410, 000 and / plus 10% of the amount by
		which chargeable income exceeds shs. 10,000,000

NB: For annual; multiply all the above figures by 12 e.g. 235,000 x 12= apart from the rates (Percentages)

VALUE ADDED TAX

8.
$$VAT Exclusive = \frac{18}{110}x(VAT Exclusive value).$$

9. **VAT Inclusive** =
$$\frac{18}{118}x$$
 (VAT Inclusive value)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE TAXES:

- 10. Customs value (C.V)= CIF x Exchange rate

 Where CIF = Cost + Insurance + Freight
- 11. Import Duty = Import Duty rate x Customs Value
- 12. Excise duty = Excise Duty rate x (Customs Value + Import Duty)
- 13. VAT= VAT rate x (Customs Value +Import Duty +Excise Duty)
- 14. Withholding Tax = Withholding Tax rate X Customs Value

15. Environmental Levy = Environmental Levy rate x Customs Value
END