

Revenue

Quality of Earnings

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Key Takeaways

- Understanding Revenue
- What Customer needs
- The Unholy Trinity
- Quality Of Earnings

Purpose of running a company

- Convert **IDEAS** into value proposition (\$\$\$)
- We sell a product to generate **REVENUE**.

Revenue

- Total **amount** of income generated by the sale.
- Also known as **Gross Income**
- **Revenue \asymp Income \napprox Profit**
- Profits = Revenue - Expenses
- Profit is **net income**

Types of revenue

OPERATING REVENUE



Revenue you receive from your business's main activities

NON-OPERATING REVENUE



Money earned from a side activity that isn't related to your business's day-to-day activities

Three **crucial** questions:

- 1) Who is our **Kustomer**?
- 2) What does a **Kustomer want**?
- 3) How can we **add value** to the Kustomer?

What Kustomer wants

- Quality (value for money)
- Cost (cheaper)
- Availability (time)

... BETTER, CHEAPER, FASTER!!!

But difficult to manage them together (**unholy trinity**)

Quality of Earnings(QoE)

- Quantity is not enough
- Quality of revenue matters as well
- The QoE refers to income generated from the core operations (**operating**) and doesn't include the **non-operating** revenues.

Features of Quality of Earning

1. Sustainability
2. Reliability
3. Bankability
4. Diversified Kustomers

Why there is a need to check the Quality of Earnings?

Necessity to check

- It is seen that net income does not represent the **true financial picture** of a company.
- It may happen that a company reports a massive net income but we can't say the company is financially sound just by this.

Factors Affecting Quality of Earnings

How the company is earning?

- Conversion of **sales** to **cash (faster)** = **High** quality of earnings
- By linked to **outside sources** = **Low** quality of earnings.

The degree to which earnings are cash or noncash

Quality of Kustomers

Sustainability

- What % of Kustomers **repeat**?
- **Repeated Kustomers** indicate **stable** flow of revenue

Reliability

- What products are sold to **Fortune 500 companies** as they are more reliable than small buyers
- Results in **High Quality Earning**

Bankability

- How soon **sales** convert in **cash**?
- Sales **tied up** in accounts receivable, not yet been realized.
- Generating **revenue** but **not cash** = **not profitable**

Diversification of Earnings

- Suppose two companies selling same product but with different quantity of customers (say 50 and 5)
- How do Investors distinguish between them :
 - Quantity
 - **Stability** of Revenue
 - Company with more customers is not heavily dependent on single customer

Export Earning

- Korea, Germany : Heavily Dependent on exports
- India, China : Less Dependent on exports

Conclusion

We achieve **Greater Endorsement of the product's quality.**

QOE-Reliability

Case Study:

The US Pentagon has awarded **Microsoft** a \$10bn cloud computing contract, beating out favourite **Amazon**, whose competitive bid drew criticism from US President Donald Trump.



References

To visit:

- <https://www.patriotsoftware.com/accounting/training/blog/what-are-types-of-revenue-accounts/>
- <https://www.wallstreetmojo.com/quality-of-earnings/>
- <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/q/qualityofearnings.asp>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/global/2019/oct/26/pentagon-awards-10bn-cloud-computing-deal-to-microsoft-snubbing-amazon>

To avoid:

- <https://www.quora.com/What-three-factors-affect-the-quality-of-earnings>

Dedicated to Future Customers

