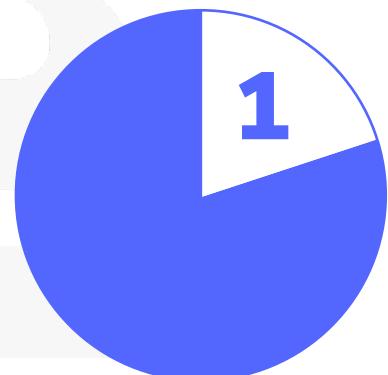


DEEP DIVE 

# How to read profit & loss statements?

Let's learn from a hypothetical example  
of a company that sells cars.



1

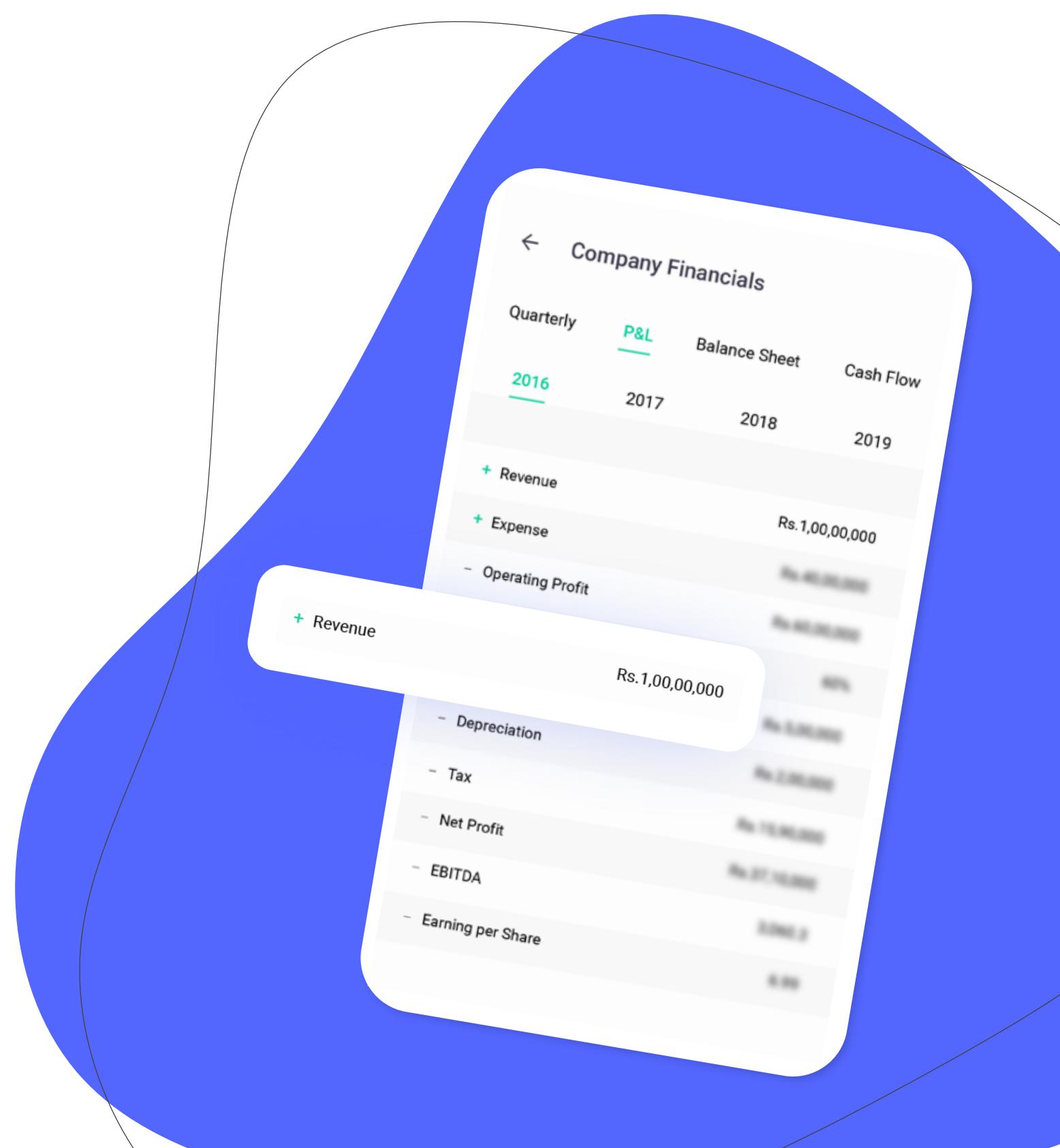
# Revenue

The total amount of sales made by a company during a given quarter/year.

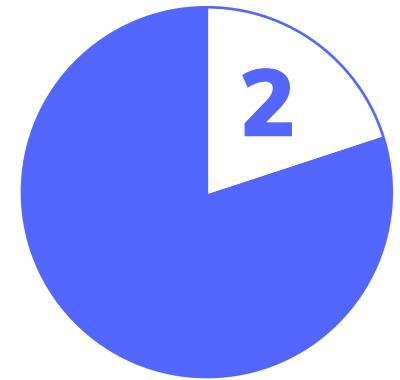
## EXAMPLE

No. of cars sold = 100  
Price of each car = Rs.1,00,000

**Revenue = Rs.1,00,00,000**



# expenses



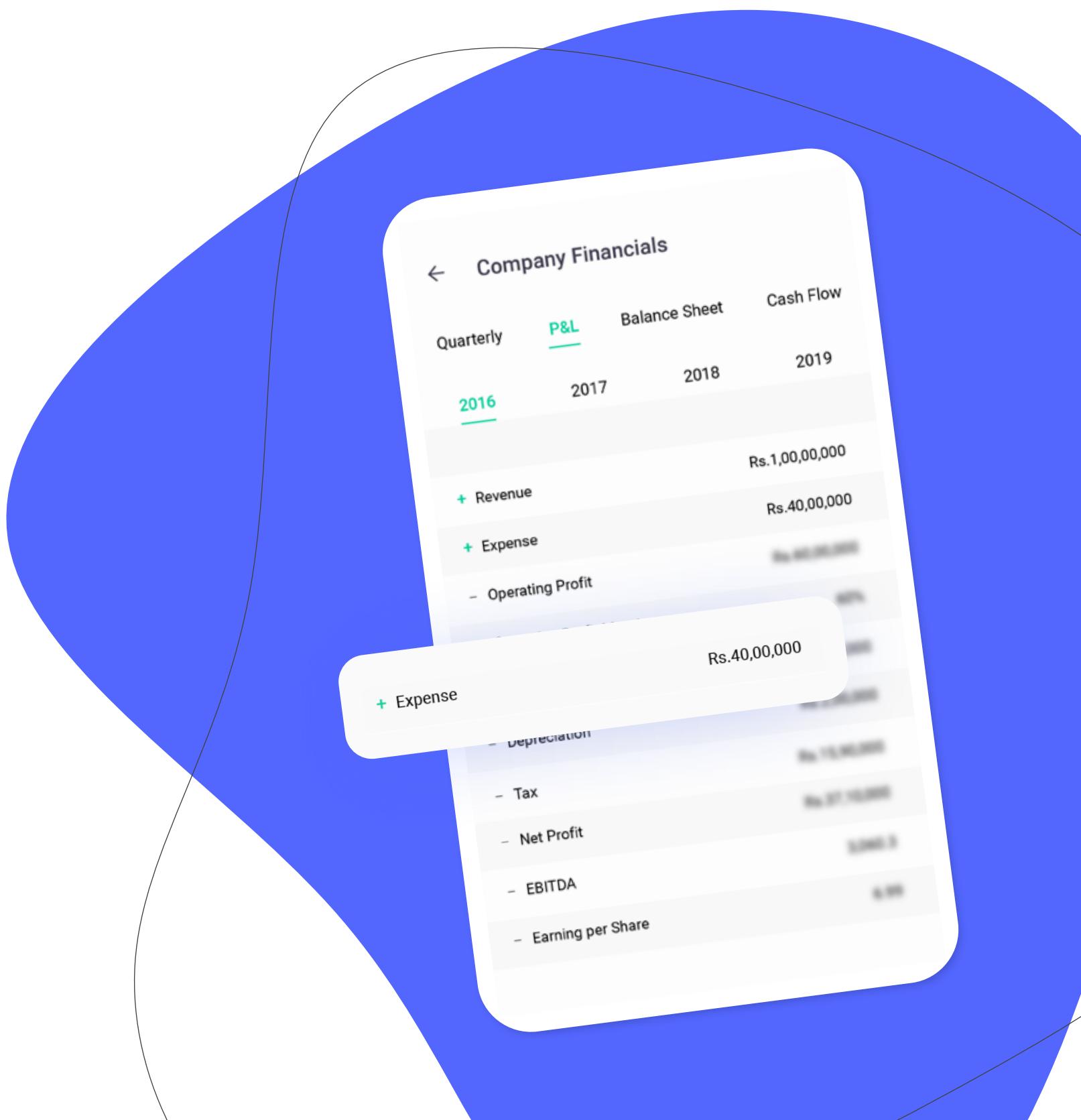
## Expenses

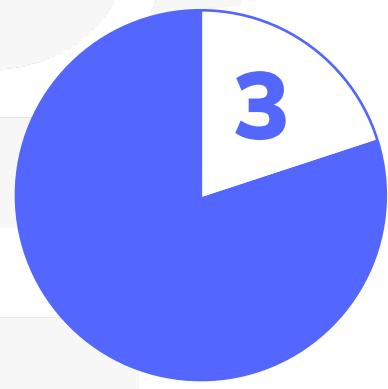
How much the company spent for producing the goods (manufacturing, transport, human resources, rent) that were sold in that quarter/year.

### EXAMPLE

No. of cars sold = 100  
Price of producing 100 cars i.e.

**Expenses = Rs.40,00,000**





3

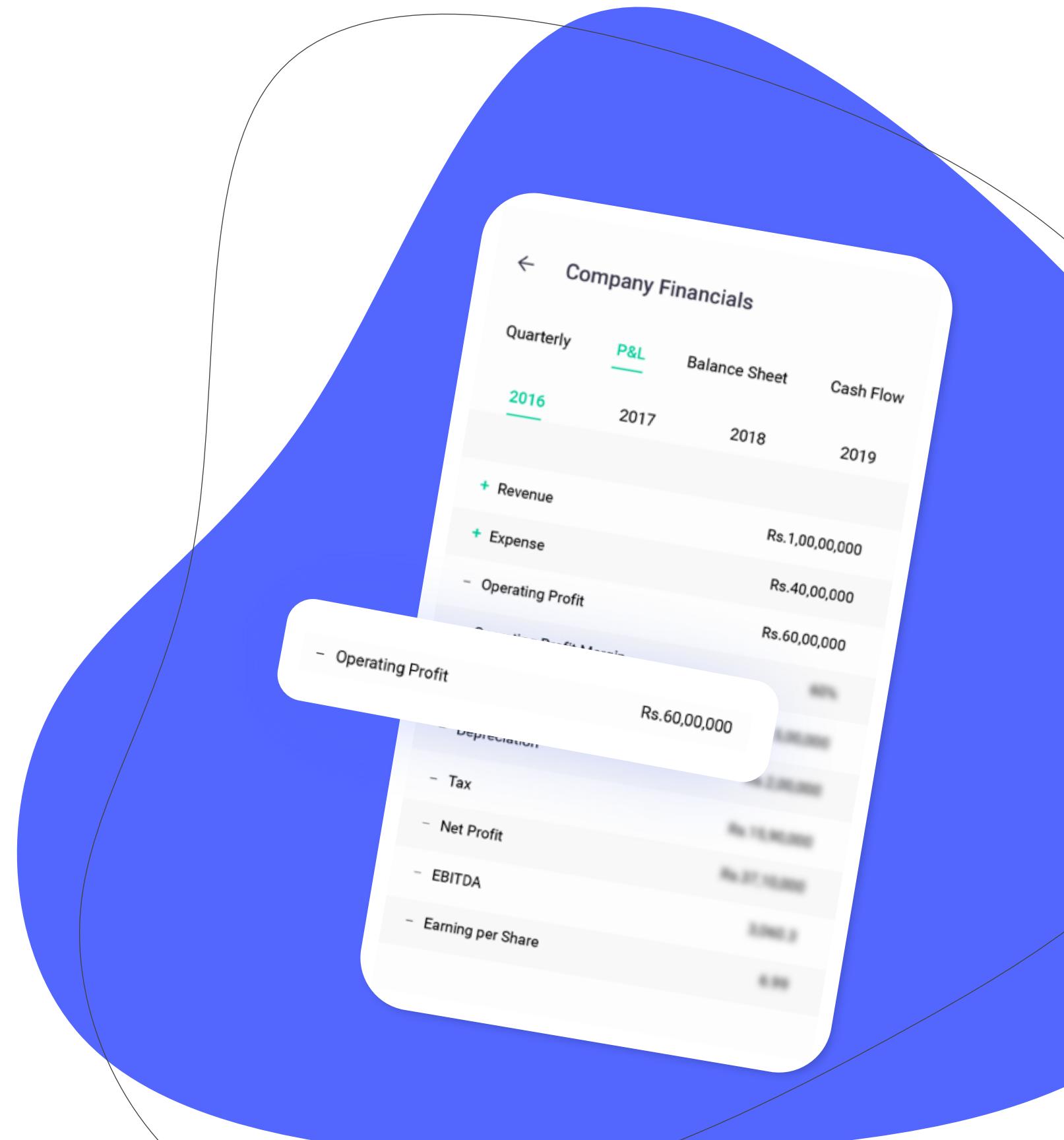
# Operating profit

The amount you get after deducting the expenses (used only for the company's operations) from the revenue in that quarter/year.

## EXAMPLE

No. of cars sold = 100  
Revenue = Rs.1,00,00,000  
Expenses = Rs.40,00,000

**Operating profit = Rs.60,00,000**



4

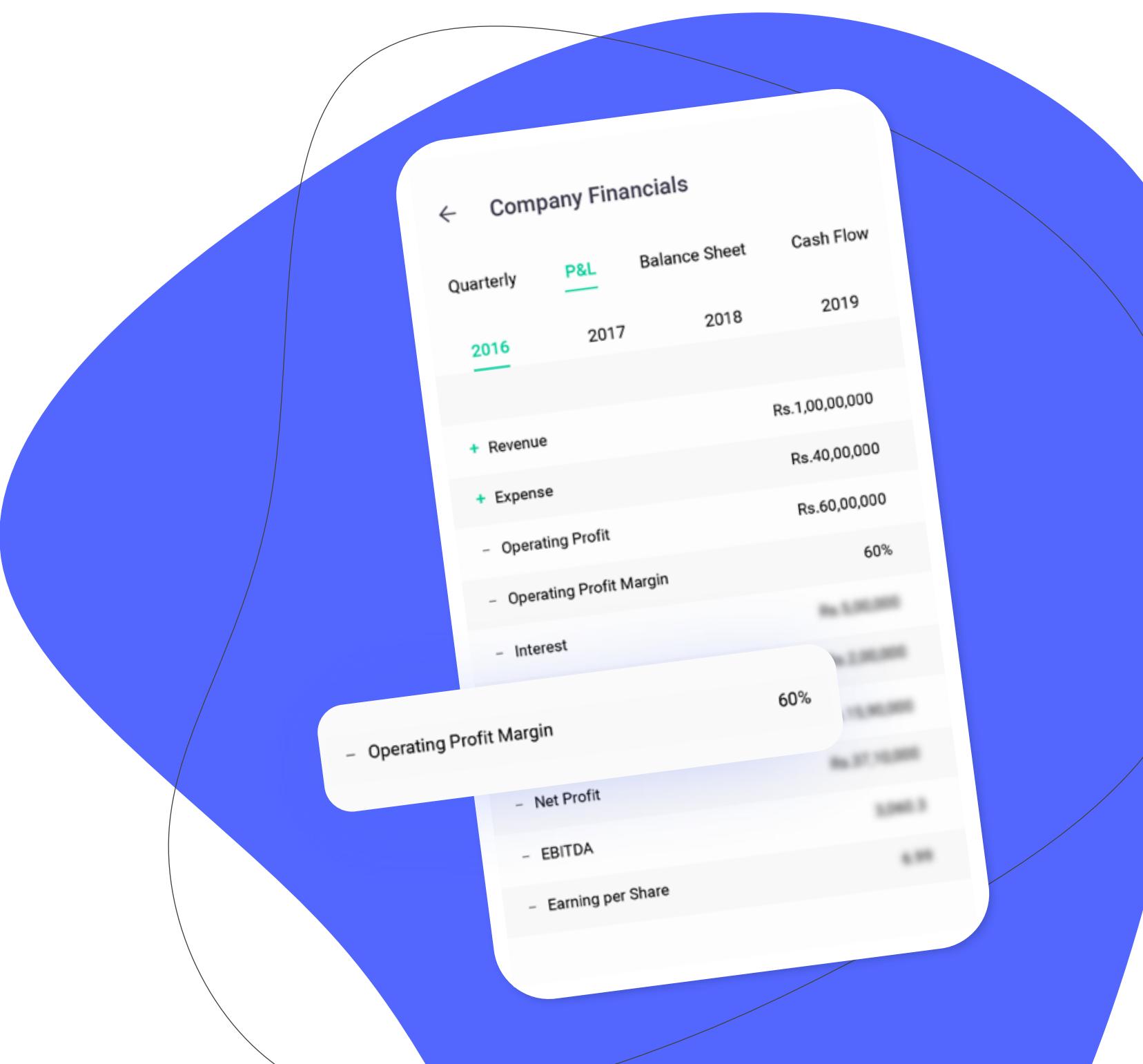
# Operating profit margin

Compare this margin with its previous quarter/year to understand how well the company has been using its resources to generate profits

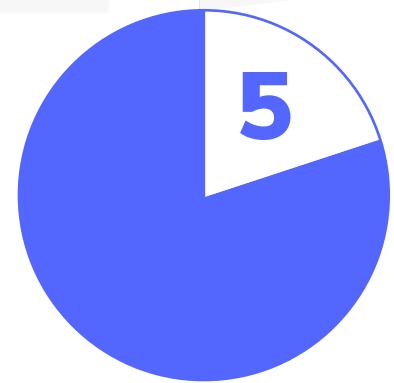
## EXAMPLE

No. of cars sold = 100  
Revenue = Rs.1,00,00,000  
Expenses = Rs.40,00,000  
Operating profit = Rs.60,00,000

**Operating profit margin**  
 $= (\text{Operating profit}/\text{Revenue}) \times 100$   
**= 60%**



# Interest



## Interest

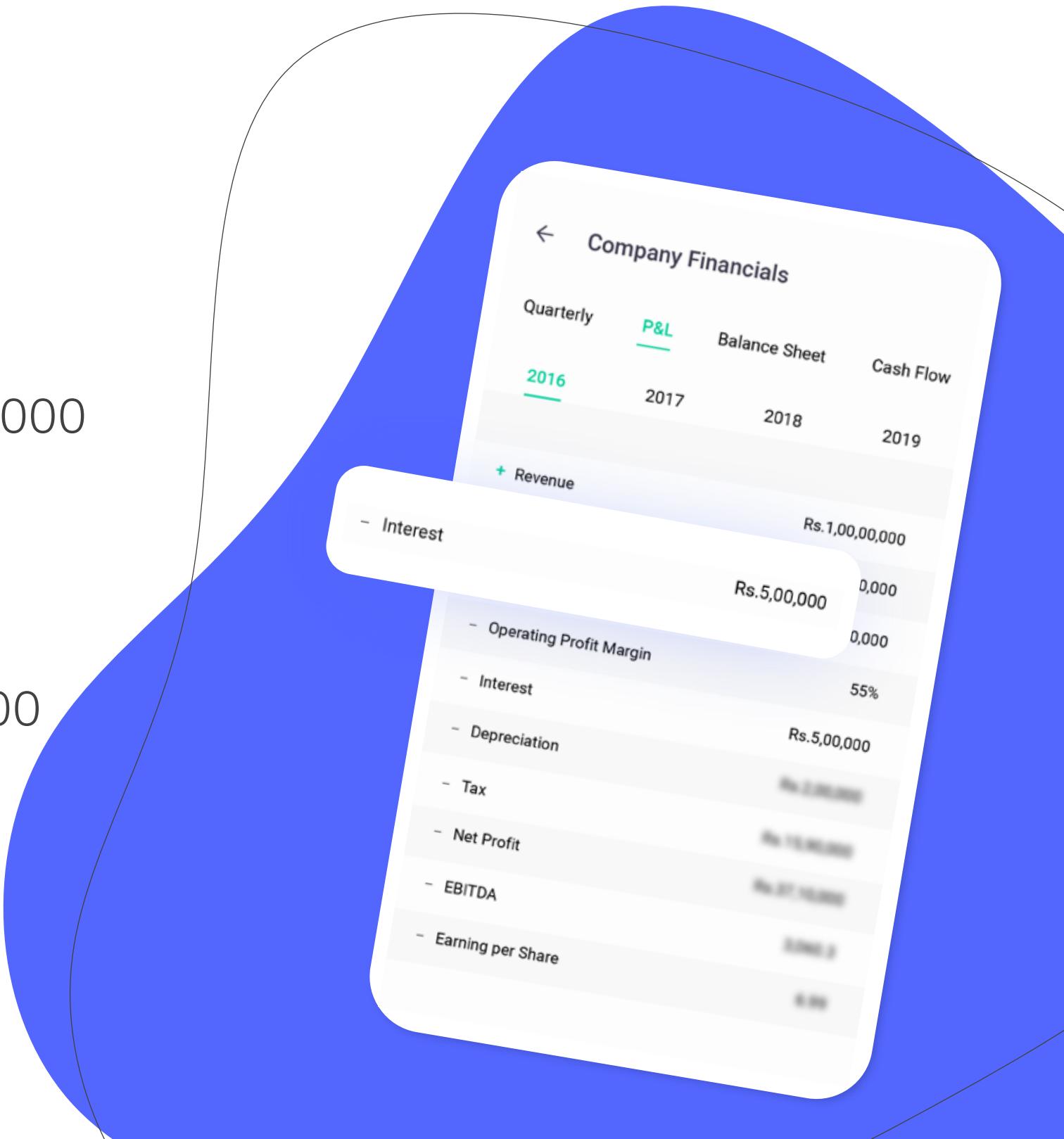
If a company has taken debt, assess the interest section. Compare with the previous quarter/year to check if it has increased or decreased. Higher the interest, higher the debt— impacting its profits.

### EXAMPLE

Loan taken by the company = Rs.50,00,000  
Rate of interest = 10%

**Interest = Rs.5,00,000**

Operating profit becomes = Rs.55,00,000



# Depreciation

6

This is the non-cash expense that means reduction in the value of a company asset over time.

## EXAMPLE

The company buys a car manufacturing machine

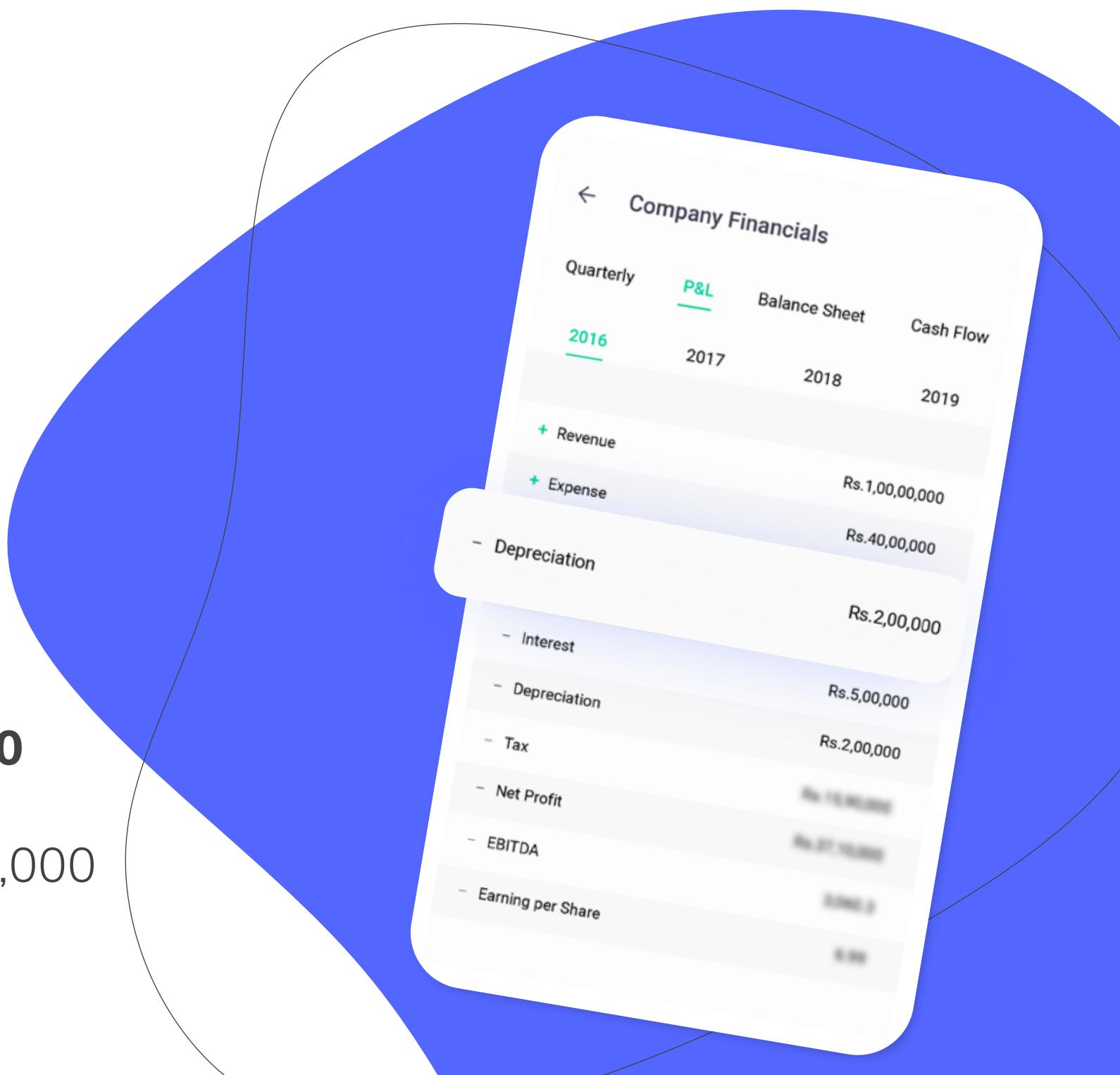
Price of the machine = 20,00,000

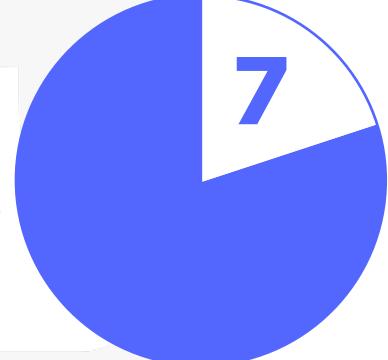
Lifespan = 10 years

Depreciation per year = 10%

**Depreciation per year = Rs.2,00,000**

Operating profit becomes = Rs.53,00,000





7

# Tax

This is the amount of income tax payable by the company on its earnings.

## EXAMPLE

Operating profit = Rs.53,00,000

Tax rate = 30%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tax liability} &= 30\% \times \text{Rs.53,00,000} \\ &= \text{Rs.15,90,000}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Net profit} &= \text{Operating profit} - \text{Tax liability} \\ &= \text{Rs.37,10,000}\end{aligned}$$

