

Revenue:

Revenue is the income generated by a business from its normal operations, such as sales of product or services, rent or lease income.

Cost of goods sold:

Cost of goods sold (COGS).

= direct cost of producing and selling a product.

Gross profit:

The Profit of a business makes the subtracting the cost associated with manufacturing and selling its product or services.

Employee benefits expense:

expenses refer to expenses incurred by the company to benefit its employees. These expenses may be cash or non cash. Includes anything from health insurance retirement plans etc.

Finance costs: Is also known as the cost of finance (COF).

Is the cost interest and other charges involved in the borrowing of money to build or purchase assets.

Depreciation and amortization expenses.

Depreciation and amortization are ways to calculate asset value over a period of time. Depreciation is the amount of asset value lost over time. Amortization is a method for decreasing an asset cost over a period of time.

Other expenses:

Other expense that do not relate to a company's main business. The company needs to consider other expenses including interest expense and losses from disposing of fixed asset.
ex: rent, salaries, wages, office supplies and other costs.

Exceptional items:

They include damage from natural disasters, such as earthquakes and damages caused by ~~fires~~ gains or losses etc. from the ~~early~~ repayment of debt, and write-off of ~~intangible~~ assets.

Profit before tax:

Is a measure of company's

Profitability that looks at the profits made before tax is paid.

Tax expense

the total amount of taxes owed by a
financial corporation, or other entity to a
taxing authority.

Current tax:

Current tax is the amount of Income taxes
Payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable
Profit (tax loss) for a period.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is an Increase in the liability
Increase the tax expense. a decrease in the
liability, decreases the tax expense

Not profit