Calculating year-on-year percentage variations

`=+IF(ISERROR((F5/E5)-1);"n.a.";IF(((F5/E5)-1)>1;">100.0%";IF(((F5/E5)-1)<-1;"<-100.0%";((F5/E5)-1))))`

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K

P&L Input

(in thousands)	2014 Act	2015 Act	2016 Act	2017 Act	Var% FY15-FY16	Var% FY16-FY17
Automotive revenues	3 007 012	3 740 973	6 350 766	9 641 300	69.8%	51.8%
Energy generation and storage	4 208	14 477	181 394	1 116 266	>100.0%	>100.0%

Why do it?

- Understand how one item changed between two financial periods
- See if revenues (or costs) grew, remained the same, or decreased
- Gain an idea how the business is performing with respect to previous financial periods

How to do it?

The function that has been applied above is quite long and deserves a breakdown. The idea is to avoid displaying insignificant percentage variations (e.g 5467%, - 343%, etc.). Please see the function's breakdown on the next page

`=IF(ISERROR((F5/E5)-1);"n.a.";IF(((F5/E5)-1)>1;">100.0%";IF(((F5/E5)-1)<-1;"<-100.0%";((F5/E5)-1))))`

=IF(ISERROR((F5/E5)-1);"n.a.";IF(((F5/E5)-1)>1;">100.0%";IF(((F5/E5)-1)<-1;"<-100.0%";((F5/E5)-1))))

Checks whether ISERROR((F5/E5)-1) is true (Is there an error when dividing F5/E5?)		Check whether IF(((F5/E5)-1)>1 (Is F5/E5 higher than 1?)		Check whether IF(((F5/E5)-1)<-1(Is F5/E5 lower than -1?)	

No →

No →

No

The output is F5/E5-1

Yes

'n.a'

Yes

'>100.0%'

Yes

'<-100.0%'