

Financial Statement Analysis

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1 Introduction to Financial Statement Analysis

How do we determine if a company is doing well financially? For example, Amazon had a net income of \$0.6 billion at the end of 2015. Is that good or bad? To answer this, we look at financial ratios.

In this video, we will introduce the idea of financial statement analysis. We will also talk about the different tools used in financial statement analysis, as well as the approaches used with each tool. We will wrap up this video by defining the 5 most common categories of financial ratios.

Financial Statement Analysis is a comprehensive analysis of:

- A company's strategy.
- Its competition, regulation, and factors affecting it.
- Its past and current financial performance.
- The fundamental evaluation of a company relative to its stock price.
- Planning for the company's future operations, investments, and finances.

Note: In this course, we focus only on financial performance and fundamental evaluation relative to stock price.

1.1 Tools of Financial Statement Analysis

The typical tools used are:

1.1.1 Comparative Analysis

The evaluation of consecutive financial statements of a company to identify the direction, speed, and magnitude of any trends in financial performance.

1.1.2 Common Size Analysis

The evaluation of the internal make-up of financial statements and/or financial statement items across companies.

- **Income Statement:** All items reported as a percentage of revenues. This is useful when comparing companies with widely different revenues.
- **Balance Sheet:** All items reported as a percentage of total assets.

1.1.3 Ratio Analysis

Evaluates the relationship between two or more economically important items. Prior accounting analysis and interpretation are very important. *This course focuses mostly on ratio analysis.*

1.2 Approaches to Analysis

The approaches used with the tools above are:

- **Time-Series Analysis:** Comparison of a firm with itself over time. (Focus of this course).
- **Cross-Sectional Analysis:** Comparison of different companies in an industry at a given point in time.
- **Benchmark Comparison:** Use of pre-specified industry norms or benchmarks.

1.3 Categories of Financial Ratios

Financial ratios largely fall into five categories:

1. **Profitability Ratios:** Measure a company's ability to generate profits from its various resources.
 2. **Activity Ratios:** Measure a company's ability to convert various assets and liabilities into cash or savings.
 3. **Solvency Ratios:** Measure if a company has sufficient cash to meet its long-term financial commitments.
 4. **Liquidity Ratios:** Measure if a company has enough cash to meet its short-term financial obligations.
 5. **Valuation Ratios:** Compare the current market price of a company stock to certain items from the financial statements.
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2 Profitability Ratios

In this section, we discuss common profitability ratios such as Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Assets (ROA), Gross Profit Margin, Operating Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, and more. We use Amazon's financial statements as examples to compute these ratios.

2.1 Return on Equity (ROE)

ROE measures how well a company uses its shareholders' equity to generate profits. It is defined as:

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Shareholders' Equity}}$$

The denominator is averaged over two consecutive years because shareholders' equity changes throughout the year. For example, Amazon's net income for 2015 was \$0.60 billion, and its average shareholders' equity was \$12.06 billion:

$$ROE_{2015} = \frac{0.60}{12.06} = 0.0497 \approx 4.97\%$$

For every dollar of shareholders' equity, Amazon earned less than 50 cents in profit. ROEs for previous years were:

- 2014: -2.35%
- 2013: 3.05%
- 2012: -0.49%

This shows Amazon's profitability has fluctuated over the years, with 2015 being the most profitable.

2.2 Return on Assets (ROA)

ROA measures how efficiently a company uses its assets to generate profits:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$$

For Amazon in 2015:

$$ROA_{2015} = \frac{0.60}{59.97} = 0.0099 \approx 0.99\%$$

For every dollar in assets, Amazon generated less than 1 cent in profit. Like ROE, ROA has varied significantly over the years.

2.3 Gross Profit Margin

Gross Profit Margin indicates how well a company manages its direct costs:

$$\text{Gross Margin} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$$

Gross profit is revenue minus cost of goods sold (COGS). For Amazon in 2015:

- Revenue: \$107.01 billion
- COGS: \$71.65 billion

- Gross Profit: \$35.36 billion
- Gross Margin: 33.04%

Amazon's gross margin has increased each year since 2012, as revenue has grown faster than COGS.

2.4 Operating Profit Margin

Operating Profit Margin (or EBIT Margin) is:

$$\text{Operating Margin} = \frac{\text{Operating Profit (EBIT)}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$$

For Amazon in 2015:

- EBIT: \$2.23 billion
- Revenue: \$107.01 billion
- Operating Margin: 2.09%

This was the highest in the last four years.

2.5 Pretax Margin

Pretax Margin is:

$$\text{Pretax Margin} = \frac{\text{Earnings Before Taxes}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$$

For Amazon in 2015:

- Earnings Before Taxes: \$1.57 billion
- Revenue: \$107.01 billion
- Pretax Margin: 1.47%

2.6 Net Profit Margin

Net Profit Margin is:

$$\text{Net Margin} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$$

For Amazon in 2015:

- Net Income: \$0.60 billion
- Revenue: \$107.01 billion
- Net Margin: 0.56%

Again, this was the highest in the last four years.

2.7 Summary

Amazon's profitability ratios show improvement in 2015 compared to previous years. However, while its gross margin is 33.04%, its net margin is only 0.56%. COGS accounts for two-thirds of revenue, and other expenses consume most of the remaining third. To assess whether these ratios are high or low, they should be compared to competitors.

3 Activity Ratios

Activity ratios measure a company's ability to convert assets and liabilities into cash or sales. The faster a company can do this, the more efficiently it is run.

3.1 Total Asset Turnover

Measures how efficiently a company uses all its assets to generate revenues.

$$\text{Total Asset Turnover} = \frac{\text{Revenues}}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Revenues: \$107.01 billion
- Average Total Assets: \$59.97 billion
- **Ratio:** 1.78

Every dollar in total assets generated \$1.78 in revenues. This ratio has worsened (it was over 2 in 2012), but average total assets have doubled in the last four years. This suggests Amazon is investing heavily for future growth, which reduces the ratio in the short term.

3.2 Fixed Asset Turnover

Measures how efficiently a company uses its fixed assets (PP&E, goodwill, intangible assets) to generate revenues.

$$\text{Fixed Asset Turnover} = \frac{\text{Revenues}}{\text{Average Fixed Assets}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Average Fixed Assets: \$22.94 billion
- **Ratio:** 4.66

For every \$1 invested in fixed assets, Amazon generates \$4.66 in revenues. This has decreased over the last four years, but fixed assets have almost tripled, indicating investment for growth.

3.3 Working Capital Turnover

Measures the effectiveness of using working capital to generate revenues.

$$\text{Working Capital Turnover} = \frac{\text{Revenues}}{\text{Average Working Capital}}$$

Note: Working Capital is calculated as Accounts Receivable + Inventory - Accounts Payable.

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Average Working Capital: -\$3.14 billion
- **Ratio:** -34.08

A negative turnover is difficult to interpret beyond noting that current liabilities exceed current assets. It has been consistently negative for Amazon.

3.4 Receivables Turnover and Days Sales Outstanding

Measures how soon sales are converted to cash.

$$\text{Receivables Turnover} = \frac{\text{Revenues}}{\text{Average Receivables}}$$

$$\text{Days Receivables Outstanding} = \frac{365}{\text{Receivables Turnover}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Average Receivables: \$6.02 billion
- **Receivables Turnover:** 17.78 (Converts revenues to cash \approx 18 times a year)
- **Days Receivables Outstanding:** 20.53 days

This has increased marginally from 17.73 days in 2012. This could indicate customers facing financial difficulties or issues in the credit department's recovery processes.

3.5 Inventory Turnover and Days Inventory Held

Measures how soon inventory is sold.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover} = \frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

$$\text{Days Inventory Held} = \frac{365}{\text{Inventory Turnover}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- COGS: \$71.65 billion
- Average Inventory: \$9.27 billion

- **Inventory Turnover:** 7.73
- **Days Inventory Held:** 47.23 days

Days inventory held has increased slightly. Inventory levels have doubled over the last four years. This might indicate a loss of sales or a strategic buildup for a large sale event.

3.6 Payables Turnover and Days Payable Outstanding

Measures how quickly a company pays its suppliers.

$$\text{Payables Turnover} = \frac{\text{Purchases}}{\text{Average Accounts Payable}}$$

Where Purchases = $\Delta\text{Inventory} + \text{COGS}$.

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Purchases: \$1.94 B (Inventory Change) + \$71.65 B (COGS) = \$73.59 billion
- Average Accounts Payable: \$18.43 billion
- **Payables Turnover:** 3.99
- **Days Payable Outstanding:** 91.40 days

Amazon pays suppliers roughly every 91 days. This has decreased marginally. It could mean Amazon is paying faster, possibly to take advantage of favorable credit terms (discounts).

3.7 Cash Conversion Cycle

Measures how quickly a company converts current assets to cash.

$$\text{CCC} = \text{Days Receivables} + \text{Days Inventory} - \text{Days Payables}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

$$\text{CCC} = 20.53 + 47.23 - 91.40 = -23.64 \text{ days}$$

A negative cycle is excellent; it means Amazon collects cash from customers before it has to pay suppliers. However, the cycle has increased (become less negative) over the last few years, indicating a slight decline in efficiency.

4 Solvency and Liquidity Ratios

In this section, we define solvency and liquidity ratios and look at different types of these ratios. We continue to use Amazon's financial statements from 2015 to calculate these ratios and compare them to prior years.

4.1 Solvency Ratios

Solvency ratios measure a company's ability to meet its interest and principal obligations on long-term debt, as well as obligations on long-term leases.

4.1.1 Debt to Equity Ratio

This measures how much long-term debt a company has for each dollar of shareholders' equity capital raised.

$$\text{Debt to Equity} = \frac{\text{Long-Term Debt} + \text{Long-Term Capital Leases}}{\text{Total Shareholders' Equity}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Long-Term Debt: \$8.24 billion
- Capital Leases: \$5.95 billion
- Total Shareholders' Equity: \$13.38 billion
- **Ratio:** 1.06

For every \$1 raised through equity capital, Amazon raised \$1.06 in long-term obligations. This ratio has more than doubled over the last four years. This might be a concern, but it is necessary to check competitors' ratios to see if Amazon is simply catching up to industry standards.

4.1.2 Total Liabilities to Total Assets Ratio

This measures the proportion of assets funded by liabilities.

$$\text{Total Liabilities to Total Assets} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Total Liabilities: \$52.06 billion
- Total Assets: \$65.44 billion
- **Ratio:** 0.80

For every \$1 in assets, 80 cents comes from various forms of liabilities and only 20 cents comes from equity capital. This ratio has been fairly stable over the last four years. Given that the debt-to-equity ratio has risen, it is likely that Amazon has substituted short-term obligations with long-term obligations.

4.1.3 Interest Coverage Ratio

Also called "Times Interest Earned," this measures if a company has earned enough profits to make its interest payments.

$$\text{Interest Coverage Ratio} = \frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{Interest Expense}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- EBIT: \$2.23 billion
- Interest Expense: \$0.46 billion
- **Ratio:** 4.86

Amazon's EBIT is 4.86 times its interest expense. The rule of thumb is that a ratio greater than 2 is good. Amazon has maintained a sufficiently high ratio, though it has been on the decline, possibly due to taking on more long-term obligations.

4.2 Liquidity Ratios

Liquidity ratios measure a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

4.2.1 Current Ratio

Measures whether a company's current assets are sufficient to meet its current liabilities.

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Current Assets: \$36.47 billion
- Current Liabilities: \$33.90 billion
- **Ratio:** 1.08

For every \$1 in current liabilities, Amazon had \$1.08 in current assets. A ratio of 2 or more is healthy; lower may be a concern. However, Amazon has a negative cash conversion cycle, meaning it converts assets to cash before liabilities become due, so this lower ratio may not be critical.

4.2.2 Quick Ratio

Inventory is not very liquid and cannot be easily used to pay obligations. The Quick Ratio adjusts for this.

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Inventory: \$10.24 billion
- **Ratio:** 0.77

For every \$1 in current liabilities, Amazon has 77 cents in current assets excluding inventory. This has been fairly stable over the last four years.

4.2.3 Cash Ratio

Accounts receivable are also not truly liquid if clients delay payment. The Cash Ratio ignores all current assets other than cash and cash equivalents.

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Cash Equivalents}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Amazon 2015 Analysis:

- Cash and Cash Equivalents: \$19.81 billion
- **Ratio:** 0.58

For every \$1 in short-term obligations, Amazon has 58 cents in cash. This ratio has held stable over the last few years.

4.3 Conclusion

This concludes the financial statement-based ratios.

5 The DuPont Identity and Valuation Ratios

In this section, we relate a company's Return on Equity (ROE) to measures of profitability, activity, and solvency using the DuPont Identity. We also discuss market price-based financial ratios, specifically the Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio.

5.1 The DuPont Identity

The DuPont Identity, named after the DuPont Corporation which began using it in the 1920s, decomposes ROE into three distinct components. This helps identify the drivers of a company's ROE—whether it is due to profit margins, asset use efficiency, or financial leverage.

5.1.1 Derivation

Starting with the definition of ROE:

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Shareholders' Equity}}$$

Multiplying and dividing by both Revenue and Average Total Assets:

$$\text{ROE} = \left(\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Revenue}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{Average Total Assets}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{Average Total Assets}}{\text{Average Shareholders' Equity}} \right)$$

This results in three components:

1. **Net Profit Margin** (Profitability): $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Revenue}}$
2. **Total Asset Turnover** (Activity): $\frac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$
3. **Equity Multiplier** (Solvency): $\frac{\text{Average Total Assets}}{\text{Average Shareholders' Equity}}$

$$\text{ROE} = \text{Net Profit Margin} \times \text{Total Asset Turnover} \times \text{Equity Multiplier}$$

High values of the Equity Multiplier indicate high levels of debt relative to equity.

5.1.2 Amazon 2015 Analysis

Using the values from Amazon's 2015 financial statements:

- **Net Profit Margin:** 0.56%
- **Total Asset Turnover:** 1.78
- **Average Total Assets:** \$59.97 billion
- **Average Shareholders' Equity:** \$12.06 billion

Calculating the Equity Multiplier:

$$\text{Equity Multiplier} = \frac{59.97}{12.06} = 4.97$$

Calculating ROE via DuPont Identity:

$$\text{ROE} = 0.56\% \times 1.78 \times 4.97 \approx 4.94\%$$

Interpretation: Amazon's ROE has improved over the last four years. The decomposition shows:

- **Profitability:** Net profit margin has increased, indicating better expense control.
- **Efficiency:** Total asset turnover has decreased, indicating lower efficiency in using assets.
- **Leverage:** The equity multiplier has increased, meaning Amazon is relying more on debt. While this boosts ROE, it increases financial risk.

5.2 Valuation Ratios: Price-to-Earnings (P/E) Ratio

Valuation ratios compare a company's stock price to its financial statement figures. The P/E ratio measures how much investors are willing to pay for each dollar of profit.

$$\text{P/E Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Price per Share}}{\text{Earnings Per Share (EPS)}}$$

Interpretation:

- A higher ratio suggests investors expect high future growth.
- An excessively high ratio compared to competitors may indicate the stock is overvalued.
- A negative P/E ratio (due to negative earnings) is generally considered uninterpretable.

5.2.1 Amazon 2015 Analysis

- Stock Price (Dec 31, 2015): \$675.89
- Basic EPS: \$1.28

$$\text{P/E Ratio} = \frac{675.89}{1.28} = 528.04$$

Investors are willing to pay \$528.04 for every \$1 of current profit. This extremely high valuation implies investors place a very high value on Amazon's future growth potential, or the stock might be overvalued relative to fundamentals.

5.3 Conclusion

This concludes the financial statement analysis portion of the course. Next, we will examine the risk-return tradeoff.
