

Auditum Ratio Set 50 - Microsoft Excel

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B2 Balance Sheet

Balance sheet - financial statement that summarizes a company's assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity at a specific point in time. The balance sheet is so named because the liabilities plus equity must equal assets.

Percent change (horizontal or trend analysis, compare two periods)

Links to description

	Balance Sheet	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	Find short description (click the item name)
Assets (total assets)	-	-	-			Assets	
Cash	-	-	-			Cash	
Inventory	-	-	-			Inventory	
Receivables	-	-	-			Receivables	
Other Current Assets	-	-	-			Other Current Assets	
Current Assets	-	-	-			Current Assets	
Fixed Assets	-	-	-			Fixed Assets	
Intangible Assets	-	-	-			Intangible Assets	
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-	-			Other Long-Term Assets	
Long-Term Assets	-	-	-			Long-Term Assets	
balance sheet control line	-	-	-				
Liabilities and Equity	-	-	-			Liabilities and Equity	
Liabilities (total liabilities)	-	-	-			Liabilities	
Payables	-	-	-			Payables	
Short-Term Financial Debts	-	-	-			Short-Term Financial Debts	
Other Short-Term Liabilities	-	-	-			Other Short-Term Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	-	-	-			Current Liabilities	
Long-Term Financial Debts	-	-	-			Long-Term Financial Debts	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-			Other Long-Term Liabilities	
Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-			Long-Term Liabilities	

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B2 Income Statements

Income statement - financial statement that measures a company's financial performance over a specific accounting period. The income statement is the one of the three major financial statements.

Percent change (horizontal or trend analysis, compare two periods)

Links to description

Income Statements	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	Find short description (click the item name)
Sales	-	-	-			Sales
COGS	-	-	-			COGS
Gross Income	-	-	-			Gross Income
Operating Expenses	-	-	-			Operating Expenses
EBIT	-	-	-			EBIT
Interest Expense	-	-	-			Interest Expense
EBT	-	-	-			EBT
Tax Expense	-	-	-			Tax Expense
Net Income	-	-	-			Net Income

Other Items	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	Find short description (click the item name)
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-	-			Depreciation and Amortization
Dividends	-	-	-			Dividends
Average number of employees	-	-	-			Average number of employees
Shares Outstanding	-	-	-			Shares Outstanding
Share Price	-	-	-			Share Price
Market Value of Equity / Market Capitalization	-	-	-			Market Value of Equity
Enterprise Value	-	-	-			Enterprise Value
EBITDA	-	-	-			EBITDA

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B2 Ratios and measures

Liquidity ratios - the main purpose of these ratios is to show company's abilities to meet its short-term obligations. Leverage ratios - these ratios are mainly used to evaluate the leverage of different activities in the company. It helps to know the methods of financing in the company and company's abilities to meet its obligations.

Ratios and measures	2011	2012	2013	Calculation formula
Current Ratio				Current ratio = $\frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{current liabilities}}$
Quick Ratio				Quick ratio = $\frac{\text{current assets} - \text{inventories}}{\text{current liabilities}}$
Cash Ratio				Cash ratio = $\frac{\text{cash \& equivalents}}{\text{current liabilities}}$
Net Working Capital	0	0	0	Net working capital = $\text{current assets} - \text{current liabilities}$
Capital Employed	0	0	0	Capital Employed = $\text{assets} - \text{current liabilities}$
Altman Z-Score (for public companies)				Z - score = $1.2 \frac{\text{working capital}}{\text{assets}} + 1.4 \frac{\text{retained earnings}}{\text{assets}} + 3.3 \frac{\text{ebit}}{\text{assets}} + 0.6 \frac{\text{stock price}}{\text{debt}} + 0.998 \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{assets}}$
Altman Z-Score (for private companies)				Z - score = $0.717 \frac{\text{working capital}}{\text{assets}} + 0.847 \frac{\text{retained earnings}}{\text{assets}} + 3.107 \frac{\text{ebit}}{\text{assets}} + 0.42 \frac{\text{stock price}}{\text{debt}} + 0.998 \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{assets}}$
Altman Z-Score (for non-manufacturer and emerging market)				Z - score = $6.56 \frac{\text{working capital}}{\text{assets}} + 3.26 \frac{\text{retained earnings}}{\text{assets}} + 6.72 \frac{\text{ebit}}{\text{assets}} + 1.05 \frac{\text{equity}}{\text{debt}}$
Springate Score				Springate score = $1.03 \frac{\text{working capital}}{\text{assets}} + 3.07 \frac{\text{ebit}}{\text{assets}} + 0.66 \frac{\text{ebt}}{\text{current debt}} + 0.4 \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{assets}}$
Debt / EBITDA Ratio				Debt / EBITDA Ratio = $\frac{\text{liabilities}}{\text{EBITDA}}$
Debt to Equity				Debt / Equity Ratio = $\frac{\text{liabilities}}{\text{equity}}$
Debt Ratio				Debt ratio = $\frac{\text{liabilities}}{\text{assets}}$
Times interest earned (TIE)				Times interest earned = $\frac{\text{ebit}}{\text{interest expense}}$
Equity Multiplier				Equity Multiplier = $\frac{\text{assets}}{\text{equity}}$
Equity Ratio				Equity Ratio = $\frac{\text{equity}}{\text{assets}}$

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B2 Ratios and measures

Profitability ratios - these ratios show how successfully company is running its activities. There are two groups of ratios 1) Margin ratios show how the firm is able to translate money from sales into profits at various stages of measurement 2) Return ratios show how good the overall efficiency of the firm is generating returns for its shareholders.

Ratios and measures	2011	2012	2013	Calculation formula
Gross Margin				Gross margin = $\frac{\text{gross income}}{\text{sales}}$
EBITDA Margin				EBITDA margin = $\frac{\text{ebitda}}{\text{sales}}$
Operating Margin (EBIT margin)				Operating margin = $\frac{\text{ebit}}{\text{sales}}$
EBT Margin				EBT margin = $\frac{\text{ebt}}{\text{sales}}$
Net Margin				Net margin = $\frac{\text{net income}}{\text{sales}}$
Return On Assets (ROA)				Return on assets = $\frac{\text{net income}}{\text{assets}}$
Return On Equity (ROE)				Return on equity = $\frac{\text{net income}}{\text{equity}}$
Return On Capital Employed (ROCE)				Return on capital employed = $\frac{\text{net income}}{\text{capital employed}}$
Effective Tax Rate				Effective Tax Rate = $\frac{\text{income tax expense}}{\text{EBT}}$
Gross Income	0	0	0	Gross Income = $\text{sales} - \text{cogs}$
EBITDA	0	0	0	EBITDA = $\text{net income} + \text{interest expense} + \text{taxes} + \text{depreciation and amortization}$
EBIT	0	0	0	EBIT = $\text{net income} + \text{interest expense} + \text{taxes}$
EBT	0	0	0	EBT = $\text{net income} + \text{taxes}$
Net Income	0	0	0	Net Income = $\text{EBT} - \text{income tax expense}$

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Efficiency ratios - these ratios describes the quality of a business' activities in collecting money and how efficiently it uses and controls its assets such as inventory. It also shows how effectively the company is paying for the suppliers.

Ratios and measures	2011	2012	2013	Calculation formula
Asset Turnover				$\text{Asset Turnover} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{asset}}$
Fixed-Asset Turnover				$\text{Fixed Asset Turnover} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{fixed asset}}$
Equity Turnover				$\text{Equity Turnover} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{equity}}$
Inventory Turnover				$\text{Inventory Turnover} = \frac{\text{cogs}}{\text{inventory}}$
Receivable Turnover				$\text{Receivable Turnover} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{receivable}}$
Payable Turnover				$\text{Payable Turnover} = \frac{\text{cogs}}{\text{payables}}$
Day Sales Outstanding (DSO)				$\text{Day Sales Outstanding} = \frac{\text{receivables}}{\frac{\text{sales}}{365}}$
Days to Sell Inventor (DSI)				$\text{DSI} = \frac{\text{inventory}}{\frac{\text{cogs}}{365}}$
Days Payable Outstanding (DPO)				$\text{Days Payable Outstanding} = \frac{\text{payables}}{\frac{\text{cogs}}{365}}$
Cash Conversion Cycle				$\text{Cash Conversion Cycle} = \text{DIO} + \text{DSO} - \text{DPO}$
Sales Per Employee				$\text{Sales per Employee} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{number of employees}}$

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Value ratios are important for the investors who think about company's future plans, growth abilities and most important - ability to earn.

Ratios and measures	2011	2012	2013	Calculation formula
Dividends Per Share				$\text{Dividends Per Share} = \frac{\text{dividends}}{\text{shares outstanding}}$
Dividend Payout Ratio				$\text{Dividend Payout} = \frac{\text{dividends per share}}{\text{earnings per share}}$
Dividend Yield				$\text{Dividend yield} = \frac{\text{dividend per share}}{\text{share price}}$
Earnings Per Share (EPS)				$\text{Earnings Per Share} = \frac{\text{net income}}{\text{shares outstanding}}$
Book Value Of Equity Per Share (BVPS)				$\text{BVPS} = \frac{\text{equity}}{\text{shares outstanding}}$
P/B Ratio (Price To Book Ratio)				$\text{Price to book value ratio} = \frac{\text{market capitalization}}{\text{equity}}$
P/E Ratio (Price To Earnings)				$\text{P/E ratio} = \frac{\text{market capitalization}}{\text{net income}}$
Price To Sales Ratio				$\text{Price to sales ratio} = \frac{\text{market capitalization}}{\text{sales}}$
Enterprise Value Multiple				$\text{EV multiple} = \frac{\text{enterprise value}}{\text{EBITDA}}$
Market Value of Equity (Market Capitalization)	0	0	0	$\text{Market value of equity} = \text{share price} * \text{shares outstanding}$
Enterprise Value (EV)	0	0	0	$\text{Enterprise value} = \text{market capitalization} + \text{debt} - \text{cash}$

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Here you will find short descriptions of the measures used to calculate financial ratios shown on the sheets R1, R2, R3 and R4. If you'll click the link in the dark blue background you'll redirected to the previous sheet (F1 or F2).					
2	RETURN to Balance Sheet	Assets (total assets) - a balance sheet item representing what a company owns. In other words it describes every asset that the company owns and that is shown on the balance sheet. Total assets (or assets) equals total liabilities (liabilities) + owner's equity equity).					
3	RETURN to Balance Sheet	Cash (cash and cash equivalents), also known as marketable securities, is an absolute liquid assets.					
4	RETURN to Balance Sheet	Inventory (inventories) represents the raw materials, work-in-process goods and completely finished goods, as this is a background of all processes in business. Inventory is an important part of assets.					
5	RETURN to Balance Sheet	Receivables (accounts receivable) can be briefly described as company's made sale but not collected the money. It can be easily be found on balance sheet.					
6	RETURN to Balance Sheet	Other current assets – equals total current assets minus cash, inventory and receivables.					
7	RETURN to Balance Sheet	Current asset is a value that represents those assets of the company that are reasonably expected to be converted into cash within the period of 12 months: inventories, accounts receivable, cash and others.					
8	RETURN to Balance Sheet	Fixed assets represent assets such as buildings, real estate, equipment and furniture that can be found in balance sheet under the long-term tangible assets.					

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