



# 100 IFRS Financial Ratios

## Author's preface

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Dear readers,

in order to make solid investments, investors compare companies within their peer group. For this purpose, key ratios such as EBIT, working capital or cash flow have become increasingly important in recent years. These ratios are part of the daily business in order to measure corporate performance and to get an insight into a company's fundamental situation. It is therefore an important prerequisite to know a ratio's significance not only for investors to make the right decisions, but also for managers to lead a business unit into the right direction. But this reference book not only addresses investors and managers, it is also helpful for auditors, tax accountants or students to quickly refresh the know how on corporate ratios both quickly and in-depth.

For a better understanding we have added a sample calculation to each ratio's definition as well as the fields of application. A critical assessment of each financial ratio is explained by discussing both advantages and disadvantages. Please note that differences in the way of calculation may still exist, which you should be aware of.

When analyzing financial ratios, one should make sure to always compare the ratios relative to the peer-group and the industry standards, as otherwise an isolated number would have a very limited significance. Finally the key for successful research is to transfer comprehensive analysis of several indicators into a meaningful result. For this purpose the reference book delivers a strong added value!

Sincerely, your authors

E-mail your questions, remarks or feedback to: **IFRSratios@cometis.de**

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## 2.1 EBIT

### Formula

### Sample calculation

Net income	882
± Extraordinary items	0
+ Minority interest	21
+ Taxes	594
± Financial result	(45)
<b>= EBIT</b>	<b>= 1,452</b>

### Explanation

EBIT stands for “earnings before interest and taxes”. In the US the ratio is also known as operating income/operating profit. It is generally used to assess the company’s earnings position, in particular in international comparisons. However, EBIT is not only pure earnings before interest and taxes as it is referred to by many people, but in more precise terms it is the operating result before the financial and thus investment result, which may have a major impact on the pre-tax earnings depending on the respective company. EBIT can also be calculated by subtracting total operating expenses from sales (incl. other operating income).

### Advantages

- Allows assumptions to be made about pure operating activities
- Industry-wide comparisons of operating income are possible, in particular when other ratios are also considered (e.g., revenues)
- Distortions from tax effects are not included
- Used internationally

### Disadvantages

- Only meaningful when considered together with other indicators (e.g., revenues)
- Interest income, which may not be included in EBIT, can be part of operating income (income from financing activities, e.g., financing installments)
- Income which may not stem from the operating activities may also be included in this figure (rental income)

## 6.1 Equity ratio

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### Formula

$$\frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{Total capital}} \times 100\%$$

### Sample calculation

$$\frac{5,493}{10,134} \times 100\% = \mathbf{54.20\%}$$

### Explanation

The equity ratio describes the relationship between equity and total capital or total shareholders' equity and liabilities. As a rule, the more equity a company has available the better its credit-worthiness, the higher its financial stability and the more independent the company is from lenders. However, as equity is more expensive than debt (see also WACC, page 131), a high equity ratio depresses the return on capital employed. When calculating the equity ratio, we can either use total capital or, as generally practiced by financial analysts in particular when calculating the costs of capital, only use the sum of total equity and interest-bearing debt.

### Advantages

- Shows the type and composition of capital
- Easy to calculate
- Serves to calculate the debt level (leverage) and allows assumptions to be made about a company's stability
- Helpful in same-industry comparisons as an indicator for a company's relative financial strength

### Disadvantages

- Depends heavily on industry and valuations
- Hidden assets reduce the actual value of equity
- Balance sheet figures are now often being replaced by frequently used market values (e.g., use of market capitalization instead of balance sheet equity to calculate costs of capital)