

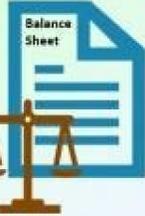


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## Off Balance Sheet



Off-balance sheet items are those assets that are not directly owned by the business and therefore do not appear in the basic format of the balance sheet, although they tend to impact indirectly to the financials of the company. Operating lease is an glaring example where the asset value is not recorded in the balance sheet, but in case of any misuse, the entire amount of the asset would be borne by the company.

WallStreetMojo

Financial Ratio	How to Calculate it	What it Tells You
<b>Accounts Receivable Turnover</b>	= Net Credit Sales for the Year / Average Accounts Receivable for the Year = \$500,000 / \$42,000 (a computed average) = <b>11.90</b>	The number of times per year that the accounts receivable turn over. Keep in mind that the result is an average, since credit sales and accounts receivable are likely to fluctuate during the year. It is important to use the average balance of accounts receivable during the year.
<b>Days' Sales in Accounts Receivable</b>	= 365 days in Year / Accounts Receivable Turnover in Year = 365 days / 11.90 = <b>30.67 days</b>	The average number of days that it took to collect the average amount of accounts receivable during the year. This statistic is only as good as the Accounts Receivable Turnover figure.
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	= Cost of Goods Sold for the Year / Average Inventory for the Year = \$380,000 / \$30,000 (a computed average) = <b>12.67</b>	The number of times per year that inventory turns over. Keep in mind that the result is an average, since sales and inventory levels are likely to fluctuate during the year. Since inventory is at cost (not sales value), it is important to use the Cost of Goods Sold. Also be sure to use the average balance of inventory during the year.
<b>Days' Sales in Inventory</b>	= 365 days in Year / Inventory Turnover in Year = 365 days / 12.67 = <b>28.81</b>	The average number of days that it took to sell the average inventory during the year. This statistic is only as good as the Inventory Turnover figure.
<b>Return on Stockholders' Equity (after tax)</b>	= Net income for the Year after Taxes / Average Stockholders' Equity during the Year = \$23,000 / \$278,000 (a computed average) = <b>8.3%</b>	Reveals the percentage of profit after income taxes that the corporation earned on its average common stockholders' balances during the year. If a corporation has preferred stock, the preferred dividends must be deducted from the net income.

## Gearing Ratio Formula

$$\text{Gearing Ratio} = \frac{\text{Debt}}{\text{Debt} + \text{Equity}}$$

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**3% minimum**

As defined in Basel III and consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 capital, subject to (i) adjustments and deductions and (ii) transitional arrangements

$$\text{Basel III Leverage Ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Tier 1 Capital}}{\text{Exposure Measure}}$$

A bank's Exposure Measure is the sum of the following items:

- All on-balance sheet assets, including on-balance sheet collateral for derivatives and securities financing transactions but excluding on-balance sheet derivative and securities financing transaction assets that are addressed separately below.
- Derivative exposures, including counterparty credit risk exposure and exposure to the reference asset.
- Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures, including where the bank acts as agent and provides an indemnity to one or both counterparties.
- Other off-balance sheet (OBS) exposures, including commitments, liquidity facilities, direct credit substitutes, acceptances, standby letters of credit and trade letters of credit.

## Debt Equity Ratio

$$\text{Debt Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Shareholders' Equity}}$$

John Doe Inc.		
Short-Term Debt:	\$5,000,000	Common Equity: \$1,000,000
Long-Term Debt:	\$15,000,000	Preferred Equity: \$500,000
Total:	\$20,000,000	Additional paid-in capital: \$9,000,000
		Retained Earnings: \$4,500,000
		Total: \$15,000,000

John Doe's Debt Equity Ratio is 20m + 15m = **1.33 or 133%**

Although most of them factor debt into the equation, the other component of the ratio could be equity, capital, or assets. Formula: Earning Available for debt service / Interest + Installments of debt Earnings Available for debt service = Net Profit after Tax + Non Cash Expenditure + Interest + other Abnormal Adjustment II. Designed by tax experts This is used to assess creditworthiness or in a more exhaustive fiscal analysis. Types of leverage ratio We've just gone over several types of leverage ratios, primarily financial, operational, and consumer. We can also say that this ratio measures long-term stability and structure of the firm. A low ratio indicates inefficient operation. This ratio also helps in determining the quantum of debt that can be borrowed. It's also a useful metric for market analysts and investors to consider since it's an assessment of how easily a company will be able to meet financial obligations. A high financial leverage ratio indicates that the return on investment isn't high enough to offset the interest paid on debt. High operating leverage ratios are also problematic, as they indicate the company isn't generating enough sales in comparison to its high costs of operation. Formula: EBIT/Interest Where, EBIT = Earning Before Income And Taxes III. Importance of Leverage Ratio This ratio helps the company to determine how much amount they can borrow so as to increase the profitability of the company. DEBT RATIO This ratio indicates total leverage used in the company. Find out everything you need to know Understanding leverage ratio Leverage ratio refers to the proportion of debt compared to your outstanding debt or assets: Debt to Equity = Total Debt / Total Equity Debt to Assets = Total Debt / Total Assets Debt to Capital = Total Debt / (Total Debt + Total Equity) Asset to Equity = Total Assets / Total Equity How do you calculate a financial leverage ratio? To calculate this type of ratio, you can use one of the leverage ratio formulas mentioned above. Generally, 1.5 to 2 is treated as an ideal ratio. The third type of leverage ratio relates to consumer debt, which is compared to disposable income. Formula: Total Debt/ Total Capital Employed Total Debt = Short Term and Long Term Borrowings, Debentures and Bonds III. Formula: Total Debt/ Shareholders Fund B. Learn more about how you can improve payment processing at your business today. Get Started Learn More This ratio focus on the long-term solvency of the company with regards to how much capital comes in the form of debt or assessing the ability of the company to meet its financial obligation. It's often used by banking institutions to track finances. For banks and businesses alike, leverage ratios are useful indicators of how their assets are financed, whether through debt or equity. This ratio also indicates the extent to which fall in earning won't impact the payment of interest. A higher ratio represents insecurity to the creditors and other lenders and the low ratio represents more safety or cushion to lenders. Leverage ratio assesses this level of risk by showing you the proportion of debt to assets or cash. There are also operational leverage ratios, which are separate from finance leverage ratios. This decreases overall profitability. I. Let's take the debt to equity ratio above. Types of Leverage Ratio A. This type of loan is usually only available to larger companies, not start-ups. Leveraged buyouts: Private equity firms might take on debt to buy out the company. Financial instruments: An individual might purchase options, margins, or similar instruments. Equity investing: Investors can borrow money to use as leverage in their portfolios. What does the leverage ratio represent? Any investor knows that too much debt is a risky proposition. EQUITY RATIO This ratio indicates total owner contribution in the company. A high ratio means the company can easily meet its interest obligation. DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO This ratio indicates total debt used in the business in comparison to equity. Capital Structure Ratio This ratio provides details about which type of financing to be used so as to focus on long-term solvency position of the company I. CAPITAL GEARING RATIO This is an important tool used to check the capital structure of the company. All these figures must be examined together to gain a better picture of the business's current financial health. We can help GoCardless helps you automate payment collection, cutting down on the amount of admin your team needs to deal with when chasing invoices. This type of formula shows how changes in operational output or expenses will impact income. Leverage is created through many different scenarios, with the end goal of obtaining this financing. Formula: (Preference share capital + debentures + Long term loan) / (Equity share capital + Reserve and surplus) Example: Particulars Amount Shareholder Equity 19802 Total Assets 30011 Total Capital Employed 21976 Total Debt 2174 Earnings Available for debt service 4932 Instalment amount 364 EBIT 4932 Interest 25 Preference Share Capital + Debenture + Long Term Loan 1321 Equity share capital + Reserve and Surplus 491 Equity ratio = Shareholder Equity/ Total Capital Employed = 19802/21976 = 0.90:1 Debt ratio = Total Debt/ Total Capital Employed = 2174/21976 = 0.10:1 Debt to equity ratio = Total Debt/ Shareholders fund = 2174/19802 = 0.11:1 Debt Service coverage ratio = Earnings Available for debt service/ (Interest + Installments of debt) = 4932/364 = 13.55 Interest Coverage ratio = EBIT/Interest = 4932/25 = 197.28 Capital Gearing Ratio = (Preference share capital + debentures + Long term loan) / (Equity share capital + Reserve and surplus) = (1321+491)/ 19802 = 0.09 File your income tax for FREE in 7 minutes Free, simple and accurate. A company's financial leverage ratio shows the level of debt in comparison to its accounts, such as the income statement, cash flow statement, or balance sheet. What is leverage, and how is it created? Companies rely on a blend of equity and debt to finance their operations.



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