

**CBSE Class –12 Accountancy**  
**Revision Notes Chapter-4 Part – B**  
**Accounting Ratios**

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Accounting Ratio : It is an arithmetical relationship between two accounting variables.

Ratio Analysis : It is a technique of analysis of financial statements to conduct a quantitative analysis of information in a company's financial statements.

“Ratio analysis is a study of relationship among various financial factors in a business.”

- Myers

Expression of ratios: Ratios are expressed in following four ways:

- Pure Ratio Like 2:1. All liquidity and solvency ratios are expressed in pure form.
- Percentage e.g. 15%. All profitability ratios are presented in percentage form.
- Times Like 4 times. All turnover ratios and Interest Coverage Ratio are presented in this form.
- Fraction like  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Classification or Types of Ratios:

Ratios can be classified into following 4 categories:

1. Liquidity Ratios
2. Solvency Ratios
3. Activity Ratios also known as turnover Ratios or Performance Ratios.
4. Profitability Ratios

IMPORTANT POINT

Note: For Calculation of ratios Formula must be written as it carries marks.

**Liquidity Ratios:** These measure short term solvency, i.e. the firm's ability to pay its current dues. In Liquidity Ratios the following two ratios are included.

1. Current Ratio also called Working Capital Ratio.
2. Liquid Ratio also called Quick Ratio or Acid Test Ratio.

1. Current Ratio : It shows the relationship of current assets with current liabilities

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

Current Assets

An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle:
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded:
- (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

The following items are include under Current Assets:

- (a) Current investments
- (b) Inventories
- (c) Trade receivables (Debtors and Bills Receivables) after deducting any provision for Doubtful Debts)
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents
- (e) Short term loans and advances
- (f) Other current assets (Restricted to prepaid expenses, accrued incomes and advance tax only)

## Current Liabilities

A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- (d) The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counter party' result in its settlement by issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The following items are include under Current Liabilities :

- Short term borrowings
  - Trade payables (Creditors and Bills Payable)
  - Other current liabilities
  - Short terms provisions
1. Significance : It assesses the ability of a business to pay its short term liability on time.
  2. Ideal Ratio : 2:1 is considered as best.
- A Low ratio indicates that the company cannot meet its short term liability on time.
  - A High ratio indicates that funds have not been used efficiently and lying idle.
2. Quick Ratio : It shows the relationship of quick assets with current liabilities.

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

Quick Assets = Current Assets – Inventory – Prepaid Expenses – Advance Tax – Accrued Income

**OR**

Quick Assets = Current Assets – Other Current Assets

1. Significance : It assesses the ability of a business to pay its short term liability promptly.
2. Ideal Ratio : 1:1 is considered as best.
3. It is better indicator of liquidity as some current assets are not easily convertible into cash.

Solvency Ratio : Solvency ratios convey an enterprise's ability to meet its long term obligations as and when they becomes due.

1. Debt Equity Ratio
2. Total Assets to Debt Ratio
3. Proprietary Ratio
4. Interest Coverage Ratio

1. Debt Equity Ratio: It show relationship between Debts (Long term Liabilities or Non Current Liabilities) and Equity (Shareholders' Funds).

$$\text{Debt Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Debt or Long Term Liabilities}}{\text{Equity or Shareholder's Funds}}$$

Debts = Long-term borrowing + Long-term provisions

Equity/Shareholders' Funds = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus – Non – Trading Investments

OR

Equity/Shareholders' Funds = Fixed Assets (Tangible and Intangible) + Non Current Investment (Excluding Non Trading investment) + Long Terms Loans and Advances + Current Assets – Current Liabilities – Long –term borrowings – Long – term Provision

1. Significance: It assesses the long term soundness of financial position of a business.
2. Ideal Ratio: 2:1 is considered as best but it should not be more than this.

2. Total Assets to Debt Ratio : It shows the relationship between Total Assets and Debts.

$$\text{Total Assets To Debt Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Debts or Long Liabilities}}$$

Total Assets = Fixed Assets (Tangible and Intangible) + Non Current Investment (Excluding Non Trading Investment) + Long Term Loans and Advances + Current Assets

Debts = Long-term borrowing + Long-term provisions

Significance: It measures the safety margin available to the providers of long term loans.

Ideal Ratio: No ideal ratio but a high ratio indicates higher safety to lenders and low ratio represents risky position.

3. Proprietary Ratio: It shows the relationship between Proprietors' Funds/shareholders' Funds and Total Assets of the business.

$$\text{Proprietary Ratio} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Equity or Shareholder's Funds}}{\text{Total Assets}}}$$

Proprietors' Funds = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus-Non Trading Investment

**OR**

Equity/Proprietors' Funds = Fixed Assets (Tangible and intangible) + Non Current investments (Excluding Non Trading investment) + Long Terms Loans and Advances + Current Assets – Current Liabilities – Long – term borrowings – Long term provisions.

Total Assets = Fixed Assets (Tangible and Intangible) + Non Current Investment (Excluding Non trading Investment) + long Term Loans and Advances + Current Assets

1. Significance: It measures the proportion of total assets financed by the Proprietors of the business. It shows the safety margin available to the lenders of the business as they can ascertain the portion of the shareholders in the business.

2. Ideal Ratio: No ideal ratio but a high ratio indicates higher safety to lenders and low ratio represents risky position from lender's point of view.

4. Interest Coverage Ratio : This ratio establishes relationship between the Net Profit before Interest & Tax and interest payable on long term debts (Fixed Interest Charges)

$$\text{Interest Coverage Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit before Interest \& Tax}}{\text{Fixed Interest Charges}}$$

1. Since interest is a charge on profit, net profit taken to calculate this ratio is before interest & tax.
2. Objective & Significance-Objective is to ascertain the amount of profit available to cover the interest charge. It determines ease with which a company can pay interest expense on outstanding debt.
3. Parties interested in this ratio are debenture holders and lenders of long term credit.
4. High Ratio is better for lenders as it indicates higher safety margin.

#### Activity Ratios/Turnover Ratio/Performance Ratios

These ratios measure the efficiency of asset management and measure the effectiveness with which an enterprise uses resources at its disposal. These show rotation of concerned item within an accounting period. Important Turnover ratios are :

1. Stock Turnover Ratio/Inventory Turnover Ratio
2. Debtor Turnover Ratio/Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio
3. Creditors Turnover Ratio/Trade Payables Turnover Ratio
4. Working Capital Turnover Ratio

1. Inventory Turnover Ratio : It is also called as Stock turnover ratio. This ratio is a relationship between the Cost of goods sold i.e, Cost of Revenue from Operations during a particular period of time and the Cost of average inventory during a particular period.

It is expressed in number of times.

$$\text{Interest/Stock turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of Goods sold Cost of Revenue From Operations}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

1. Cost of Goods Sold = Opening Stock + Net Purchases + Direct Expenses – Closing Stock

OR

= Sales/Revenue from Operations – Gross Profit

2. Cost of Revenue from Operations = Cost of Material Consumed + Net Purchases of Stock in Trade + Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock-in-Trade + Direct Expenses

3. Cost of Material Consumed = Raw Material Purchased + Changes in inventory of Raw Material

4. Changes in inventory = Opening Inventory – Closing Inventory

$$5. \frac{\text{Average Inventory}}{\text{Stock}} = \frac{\text{Opening Inventory} + \text{Closing Inventory}}{2}$$

This ratio indicates whether investment in stock is within proper limit or not.

This shows how quickly inventory is sold. Generally higher ratio is considered better but very high ratio shows over trading and low ratio means stock is piled up or over investment in stock.

2. Debtors Turnover Ratio/Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio:

It shows the relationship between Net Credit Sales i.e., Net Credit Revenues from Operations and Average Debtors/Average Trade Receivables (Debtors + Bills Receivables).

This ratio is expressed in TIMES.

$$\text{Trade Receivable/Debtors turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Credit Sales} / \text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Debtor} / \text{Average Trade Receivables}}$$

1. Net Credit Sales = Total Sales – Sales Return i.e., Returns inwards – Cash Sales

$$2. \text{Average Trade Receivable} = \frac{(\text{Opening Trade Receivable} + \text{Closing Trade Receivables})}{2}$$

3. Receivable are taken before deducting any Provision for Doubtful Debts.

4. If details regarding cash and credit sales are not given then all the sales are taken on credit basis.

5. If details regarding opening and closing values of trade receivable are not given then closing trade receivables are used for calculation of this ratio.

This ratio indicated the number of times the trade receivables are turned in relation to credit

sales over a year.

This shows how quickly cash is realized from trade receivables. Generally higher is the ratio, the more efficient is the management of the trade receivables.

### 3. Creditors Turnover Ratio/Trade Payable Turnover Ratio:

It shows the relationship between Net Credit Purchases and Average Creditors/Average Trade Payables (Creditors + Bills Payable).

This ratio is expressed in TIMES.

$$\text{Trade Payable/Creditors turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Credit Purchases}}{\text{Average Creditors / Average Trade Payables}}$$

1. Net Credit Purchases = Total Purchases – Purchases Return/Returns Outwards Cash Purchases

2. Average Trade Receivable =

$$\frac{(\text{Opening Trade Receivable} + \text{Closing Trade Receivables})}{2}$$

3. If details regarding cash and credit purchases are not given then all the purchases are taken on credit basis.

4. If details regarding opening and closing values of trade payables are not given then closing trade payables are used for calculation of this ratio.

This ratio indicated the number of times the Trade Payables are turned over in relation to credit purchases over a year.

This shows how quickly cash is paid to Trade Payables. Generally lower ratio indicates that more credits are available for a longer period.

4. Working Capital Turnover Ratio : It establishes the relationship between

Net Working Capital and Revenue from Operations i.e., Net Sales.



$$\text{Working Capital Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Revenue from Operations} / \text{Net Sales}}{\text{Net Working Capital}}$$

1. Net Working Capital = Current Assets excluding Fictitious assets – Current liabilities.
2. This ratio can also be calculated on the basis of the Cost of Revenue from Operations i.e., Cost of Goods Sold.
3. This Ratio is calculated in Times.

This ratio indicated the number of times the working capital has been turned over in relation to revenue form operations over a year.

Generally a higher ratio indicates efficient use of working capital.

**Profitability Ratio:**

These ratios are used to assess the profitability or earning capacity of the business.

These ratios are very important as profitability is the measurement of the overall performance and efficiency of the management.

The important Profitability ratios are:

1. Gross Profit Ratio
2. Operating Ratio
3. Operating Profit Ratio
4. Net Profit Ratio
5. Return on Investment or Return on Capital Employed.

All Profitability ratios are shown in percentage form.

1. Gross Profit Ratio : It shows the relationship between Gross Profits and Net Sales i.e., Net Revenue from Operation.

$$\text{Gross Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales} / \text{Net Revenue From Operations}} \times 100 = \text{---} \%$$

This Ratio indicates the margin of gross profits available on Revenue from Operations. Generally a higher ratio indicates better profitability.

2. Operating Ratio: It shows the relationship between Operating Cost and Net Sales i.e., Net Revenue from Operations.

$$\text{Operating Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales / Net Revenue From Operations}} \times 100 = \text{--- \%}$$

Operating Cost = Cost of Revenue from Operations + Operating Expenses

Operating Expenses = Office and Administration Expenses + Selling and Distribution Expenses + Depreciation + Bad debts + Discount on Debtors + Interest on Short term loans.

**OR**

Operating Cost = Cost of Material Consumed + Net Purchases of Stock in Trade + Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock-in-Trade + Direct Expenses = Employees Benefit Expenses + Other Expenses such as Office Administration Expenses + Selling and Distribution Expenses + Depreciation + Bad debts + Discount on Debtors + Interest on short term loans.

This ratio indicates the percentage of Operating costs to Revenue form Operations

Generally a lower Ratio indicates better cost management and profitability.

3. Operating Profit Ratio : It shows the relationship between Operating Profit and Net Sales i.e., Net Revenue form Operations.

$$\text{Operating profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales / Net Revenue From Operations}} \times 100 = \text{--- \%}$$

Operating Profit = Net Revenue from Operations – Operating Cost

**OR**

Operating Profit = Gross Profit – Operating Expenses

**OR**

Operating Profit = Net Profit + Non Operating Expenses – Non Operating Income

## Important Points

1. This ratio indicates the margin of operating profits available on Revenue from Operations to cover non operating expenses such as indirect Expenses and Financial Expenses.
2. Generally a higher ratio indicates better profitability.
3. Operating Ratio + Operating Profit Ratio = 1
4. Net Profit Ratio : It shows the relationship between Net Profits and Net Sales i.e., Net Revenue from Operations.

$$\text{Net profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales / Net Revenue From Operations}} \times 100 = \text{--- \%}$$

Net Profit = Net Revenue from Operations – Operating Cost – Non Operating expenses + Non Operating Income

**OR**

Net Profit = Gross Profit – Operating Expenses – Non Operating Expenses + Non Operating Income

**OR**

Net Profit = Operating Profit – Non Operating Expenses + Non Operating Income

## Important Points

1. This ratio indicates the percentage of net profits in relation to Revenue from Operations.
2. Generally a higher ratio indicate better profitability.
5. Return on Investment or Return on Capital Employed:

It shows the relationship between Net profit before interest, Tax and Divided and Capital Employed of the business.

$$\text{Return on Investment (ROI)} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales / Net Revenue From Operations}} \times 100 = \text{--- \%}$$

By Liability Approach:

Capital Employed = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus – Non Trading Investments + Non Current Liabilities

**OR**

Capital Employed = Shareholders' Funds + Non Current Liabilities

By Assets Approach

Capital Employed = fixed Assets (Tangible and Intangible) + Non Current Investment (Excluding Non Trading Investment) + Long Term Loans and Advances + Current Assets – Current Liabilities.

**OR**

Capital Employed = Fixed Assets (Tangible and Intangible) + Non Current Investment (Excluding Non Trading Investment) + Long Term Loans and Advances + Working Capital

**OR**

Capital Employed = Non Current Assets + Working Capital

Capital Employed = Total Assets – Current Liabilities.

Important Points

1. This Ratio indicates the percentage of Net profits before interest, tax and dividend in relation to Capital Employed of the business.
2. This Ratio is Considered as best measurement of the overall performance of the enterprise.
3. Generally a higher ratio indicates better profitability.
4. As we are not including Non Trading Investments as part of Capital Employed therefore Income from Non Trading Investments will not be taken into account for calculation of Net Profits.
5. If profits after tax are given in the question then we will find profits before tax with the help of the following formula:

Profits before Tax =  $\frac{\{\text{Profits, after, Tax}\}}{\{(100 - \text{Tax, Rates}\}} \times 100$