

All headers of P&L



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FinShiksha

Sample P&L

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	27	60,580	52,446
Other income	28	512	258
TOTAL INCOME		61,092	52,704
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	29	20,212	16,446
Purchases of stock-in-trade	30	11,579	9,311
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress	31	(75)	(22)
Employee benefits expense	32	2,854	2,545
Finance costs	33	114	106
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	1,137	1,091
Other expenses	35	11,861	11,309
TOTAL EXPENSES		47,682	40,786
Profit before Exceptional Items and tax and before share of equity accounted investee		13,410	11,918
Share of loss of equity accounted investee net of tax	5	(1)	-
Profit before exceptional items and tax		13,409	11,918
Exceptional items (net)	36	(64)	(44)
Profit before tax from Continuing Operations		13,345	11,874
Tax expenses			
Current tax	9A	(3,001)	(2,840)
Deferred tax charge	9A	(200)	(147)
Profit after tax from Continuing Operations (A)		10,144	8,887
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations before tax	37A	(1)	3
Tax adjustment of discontinued operations	37A	-	2
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations after tax (B)		(1)	5
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (A+B)		10,143	8,892



Sample P&L

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2023
INCOME		
Revenue from operations	27	60,580
Other income	28	512
TOTAL INCOME		61,092

Revenue from Operations is the sales generated by selling whatever the business is selling. This is the **TOPLINE** of the business

Other Income is income that would get generated regardless of whether business operations are being conducted. For example income generated on cash balances in bank / investments.



Sample P&L

EXPENSES		
Cost of materials consumed	29	20,212
Purchases of stock-in-trade	30	11,579
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress	31	(75)
Employee benefits expense	32	2,854
Finance costs	33	114
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	1,137
Other expenses	35	11,861
TOTAL EXPENSES		47,682

Cost of Materials is the Raw Material used for the business, in case it is a manufacturing business

Purchase of Stock in Trade is the stuff that is just bought and sold. For example, DMart would just buy products and sell - so for them, this would be a large header.

Changes to Inventory matches the revenues with the RM cost incurred in that period. A negative number suggests that inventory has gone up, and RM cost needs to be adjusted downwards for products not sold.



Sample P&L

EXPENSES		
Cost of materials consumed	29	20,212
Purchases of stock-in-trade	30	11,579
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress	31	(75)
Employee benefits expense	32	2,854
Finance costs	33	114
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	1,137
Other expenses	35	11,861
TOTAL EXPENSES		47,682

Employee Benefit Expense is the salary cost

Finance Cost is the interest cost accounted for in that period. Note that this may sometimes be different from the actual interest paid



Sample P&L

EXPENSES		
Cost of materials consumed	29	20,212
Purchases of stock-in-trade	30	11,579
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress	31	(75)
Employee benefits expense	32	2,854
Finance costs	33	114
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	1,137
Other expenses	35	11,861
TOTAL EXPENSES		47,682

Depreciation and Amortization reflect the gradual consumption of an asset. Depreciation is for tangible assets, while amortization for intangible assets like Licence.

All other expenses are clubbed under **Other Expenses**



Sample P&L

Profit before Exceptional Items and tax and before share of equity accounted investee		13,410
Share of loss of equity accounted investee net of tax	5	(1)
Profit before exceptional items and tax		13,409
Exceptional items (net)	36	(64)
Profit before tax from Continuing Operations		13,345

Share of profit / loss of equity accounted investee is the profit or loss from Associates (Entities where the company does not have controlling stake)

Exceptional Item is any non-recurring item, that could be exceptional to the business. It could be a gain, or a loss. Example could be gain on selling a land parcel - for an FMCG firm



Sample P&L

Profit before tax from Continuing Operations		13,345
Tax expenses		
Current tax	9A	(3,001)
Deferred tax charge	9A	(200)
Profit after tax from Continuing Operations (A)		10,144
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations before tax	37A	(1)
Tax adjustment of discontinued operations	37A	-
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations after tax (B)		(1)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (A+B)		10,143

Profit Before tax from continuing operations is the profit due to business operations on an ongoing basis

Tax Expenses include current period tax, and any deferred taxes. (Deferred taxes come due to temporary timing differences in expenses and income, or due to different depreciation rates used in accounting income and income **tax calculations**)

Profit for the year is Profit after taxes.



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