

# Report TNB11: Profit and Loss Statement

can either be done as

## **Total Cost Accounting (GKV)**

Considers output of a period, independent if those units will be sold. Consider all expenses and total revenues (income)

You need TNB 5 und TNB 7 for the calculation

## **Cost of Sales Accounting (UKV)**

Consider all sold units; Costs of departments will be subtracted

You need Report TNB 5 and TNB 9 for the calculation.

Both calculations lead to the same:

→ **Operating Income = EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Tax)**

The subtraction of interest and tax expenses lead to:

→ **Net Income/Loss or NOPAT (Net Operating Income After Tax)**

# Report TNB11: Profit and Loss Statement

- Sales Revenue: 43,000 units à 3,000 EUR
- Increase / Decrease of the Stock of Finished Products (see THB 5)
- Material expenses: sum of costs for input materials / parts and factory materials (see THB 7)
- Personnel Costs (see THB 7)
- Depreciation: sum of all depreciation expenses (see THB 7)
- Other Expenses: sum of all other costs (see THB 7)
- Operating Income = Sales Revenue – all expenses

## Total Cost Accounting

	mEUR
Sales Revenue	129.00
+ Other Income	0.00
+ Increase / Decrease of the Stock of Finished Products	-5.93
- Material Expenses	23.09
- Personnel Costs	-
- Wages / Salaries	37.46
- Hires / Dismissals	0.98
- Pension Reserves	1.87
- Other Staffing Costs	15.84
- Depreciation	7.15
- Other Expenses	26.75
<b>= Operating Income</b>	<b>9.93</b>

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<b>= Operating Income</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>= Operating Income</b>	<b>9.93</b>
Net Income/ Net Loss			mEUR
+ Investment Income			0.00
- Interests for Short- and Long-term Loans			2.16
- Interests for Overdraft Loan			0.00
<b>= Financial Result</b>			<b>-2.16</b>
<b>= Earnings before Tax</b>			<b>7.77</b>
- Income Tax			3.50
<b>= Net Income/ Net Loss</b>			<b>4.27</b>

Both calculations sum up to the Operating Income of 9.93 mEUR

## - Financial Result is sum of:

- + Investment income: yield on interest for purchased securities (see Participant's Manual chapter 3.6.3)
- Interests: depending on type of loan and rating results (see Participant's Manual chapter 3.6.2)

Lead to Income from regular Business Operations (not published here) deducted by  
Extraordinary Profit / Loss lead to

**Earning before Tax of 7.77 mEUR**

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<b>= Operating Income</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>= Operating Income</b>	<b>9.93</b>
Net Income/ Net Loss		mEUR	
+ Investment Income			0.00
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<b>= Financial Result</b>			<b>-2.16</b>
<b>= Earnings before Tax</b>			<b>7.77</b>
- Income Tax			3.50
<b>= Net Income/ Net Loss</b>			<b>4.27</b>

If Earning before Tax is positive and you don't have to balance any losses of the previous periods, you have to pay taxes (see Participant's Manual chapter 3.6.5)

Currently no losses have to be balanced, so 45% taxes apply on the Earning before Tax figure  
Income tax:  $0.45 \times 7.77 \text{ mEUR} = 3.50 \text{ mEUR}$

If you deduct the income tax from the Earning before Tax, you will get your **Net Income / Net Loss**

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## Appropriation of Net Income

	mEUR
Income/Loss carried forward	3.00
- Dividend Payment Current Period	1.00
<b>= Cumulated Incomes/Losses brought forward</b>	<b>2.00</b>
+ Net Income/ Net Loss	4.27
<b>= Income/Loss carried forward</b>	<b>6.27</b>

**Net Income / Loss will be added to the Income / Loss carried forward (Income / Loss made in the previous periods) minus the dividend that will be paid (see Participant's Manual chapter 3.6.7)**

Dividends of the amount of the calculated profit of the previous period could be provided (here theoretically 3.0 mEUR). In this period 1.0 mEUR of dividends will be paid and lower your income / losses that will be carried forward (you will see this in the Balance Sheet)