## Questions matter

## Formulae sheet

## A-level Business: Paper 2

This list of formulae will be provided for the A-level Paper 2 assessment

|  | 3.1 Focus: What is business, managing marketing and finance |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Market capitalisation of a business = <br> Number of issued shares $\times$ Current share price |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dividend } \text { yield }(\%)= \\ & \text { Dividend per share }(£)= \\ & \frac{\text { Dividend per share }(\text { pence })}{\text { Share price }(\text { pence })} \times 100 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | ```Market growth (%) = Change in the size of the market over a period Original size of the market``` |
| 4 | ```Market share (%) = Sales of one product OR brand OR business ``` |
| 5 | Price elasticity of demand = <br> \% change in the quantity demanded \% change in price |
| 6 | Income elasticity of demand = <br> \% change in the quantity demanded \% change in income |
| 7 | Revenue (Sales or Turnover) = <br> Selling price per unit $\times$ Number of units sold |
| 8 | Variable costs (Total variable costs) = <br> Variable cost per unit $\times$ Number of units sold |


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| 9 | Total costs = <br> Fixed costs + Variable costs |
| 10 | Contribution per unit $=$ <br> Selling price - Variable costs per unit |
| 11 | Total contribution = <br> Contribution per unit $\times$ Units sold OR <br> Total revenue - Total variable costs |
| 12 | Break-even output = <br> Fixed costs Contribution per unit |
| 13 | Margin of safety = <br> Actual level of output - Break-even level of output |
| 14 | Payable days = $\frac{\text { Payables }}{\text { Cost of sales }} \times 365$ |
| 15 | Receivable days = $\frac{\text { Receivables }}{\text { Revenue }} \times 365$ |
| 16 | Current ratio $=$ <br> Current assets <br> Current liabilities |
| 17 | Acid test ratio = <br> (Current assets - Inventory) <br> Current liabilities |
| 18 | ```Profit = Total revenue - Total costs OR Total contribution - Fixed costs``` |


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| 19 | Gross Profit = <br> Revenue - Cost of sales |
| 20 | Operating profit $=$ <br> Gross profit - Operating expenses |
| 21 | Net profit $=$ <br> Gross profit - Expenses |
| 22 | Profit for year = <br> Operating profit + Profit from other activities - Net finance costs - Tax |
| 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross profit margin }(\%)= \\ & \frac{\text { Gross profit }}{\text { Revenue }} \times 100 \end{aligned}$ |
| 24 | Operating profit margin (\%) = $\frac{\text { Operating profit }}{\text { Revenue }} \times 100$ |
| 25 | Net profit margin (\%) $\frac{\text { Net profit }}{\text { Revenue }} \times 100$ |
| 26 | Profit for year margin (\%) = $\frac{\text { Profit for year }}{\text { Revenue }} \times 100$ |
| 27 | Variance $=$ <br> Budgeted figure - Actual figure |
| 28 | Return on capital employed (ROCE) (\%) = $\frac{\text { Operating profit }}{\text { Total equity }+ \text { non-current liabilities }} \times 100$ <br> Where total equity + non-current liabilities = capital employed |


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| 29 | Gearing (\%) = <br> $\frac{\text { Non-current liabilities }}{\text { Total equity }+ \text { non-current liabilities }} \times 100$ <br> Where total equity + non-current liabilities $=$ capital employed |
|  | 3.2 Focus: Managing operations and people |
| 1 | Added value $=$ <br> Sales revenue - costs of bought-in goods and services |
| 2 | Unit costs (average costs) = <br> Total costs <br> Number of units of output |
| 3 | Employee productivity = <br> Output over a time period Number of employees |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capacity utilisation }(\%)= \\ & \frac{\text { Actual output }}{\text { Maximum possible output }} \times 100 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Inventory turnover = $\frac{\text { Cost of sales }}{\text { Average inventories held }}$ |
| 6 | Employee turnover (\%) = <br> Number of staff leaving <br> Number of staff employed by the business |
| 7 | Employee costs (as a percentage of turnover) = $\frac{\text { Employee costs }}{\text { Turnover }} \times 100$ |
| 8 | Employee costs (per unit) = <br> Employee costs <br> Units of output |

