

Formulae and sheet

A-level Business: Paper 3

This list of formulae will be provided for the A-level Paper 3 assessment.

	3.1 Focus: What is business, managing marketing and finance
1	Market capitalisation of a business =
	Number of issued shares × Current share price
2	Dividend yield (%) =
	Dividend per share (£) = Dividend per share (pence) Share price (pence) × 100
3	Market growth (%) =
	Change in the size of the market over a period Original size of the market × 100
4	Market share (%) =
	Sales of one product OR brand OR business Total sales in the market
5	Price elasticity of demand =
	% change in the quantity demanded % change in price
6	Income elasticity of demand =
	% change in the quantity demanded % change in income
7	Revenue (Sales or Turnover) =
	Selling price per unit × Number of units sold
8	Variable costs (Total variable costs) =
	Variable cost per unit × Number of units sold

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	3.1 Focus: What is business, managing marketing and finance
9	Total costs =
	Fixed costs + Variable costs
	Tixed costs - variable costs
10	Contribution per unit =
	Solling price - Variable costs per unit
	Selling price – Variable costs per unit
11	Total contribution =
	Contribution
	Contribution per unit × Units sold OR
	Total revenue – Total variable costs
12	Break-even output =
	Fixed costs
	Contribution per unit
13	Margin of safety =
13	Margin of Safety –
	Actual level of output – Break-even level of output
1.4	Parable Janes
14	Payable days =
	Payables
	Cost of sales x 365
15	Receivable days =
13	Receivable days –
	Receivables x 365
	Revenue
16	Current ratio =
	Current assets
	Current liabilities
17	Acid test ratio =
	(Current assets – Inventory) Current liabilities
	Current naplities
18	Profit =
	Total revenue – Total costs
	OR
	Total contribution – Fixed costs

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	3.1 Focus: What is business, managing marketing and finance
19	Gross Profit =
	Revenue – Cost of sales
20	Operating profit =
20	
	Gross profit – Operating expenses
21	Net profit =
21	Net profit –
	Gross profit – Expenses
22	Profit for year =
	Operating profit + Profit from other activities – Net finance costs – Tax
23	Gross profit margin (%) =
	Gross profit × 100
	Revenue
24	Operating profit margin (0/) =
24	Operating profit margin (%) =
	Operating profit × 100
	Revenue
25	Net profit margin (%)
25	Net prone margin (70)
	$\frac{\text{Net profit}}{} \times 100$
	Revenue
26	Profit for year margin (%) =
	$\frac{\text{Profit for year}}{\text{Profit profit}} \times 100$
	Revenue
27	Variance =
	Dudestad Gruga - Astrol Gruga
	Budgeted figure – Actual figure
28	Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%) =
	Operating profit Total equity + non-current liabilities × 100
	Total equity + non-current habitudes
	Where total equity + non-current liabilities = capital employed
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	3.1 Focus: What is business, managing marketing and finance
29	Gearing (%) =
	Non-current liabilities Total equity + non-current liabilities × 100
	Where total equity + non-current liabilities = capital employed

	3.2 Focus: Managing operations and people
1	Added value =
	Sales revenue – costs of bought-in goods and services
2	Unit costs (average costs) =
	Total costs Number of units of output
3	Employee productivity =
	Output over a time period Number of employees
4	Capacity utilisation (%) =
	Actual output Maximum possible output × 100
5	Inventory turnover =
	Cost of sales Average inventories held
6	Employee turnover (%) =
	Number of staff leaving Number of staff employed by the business × 100
7	Employee costs (as a percentage of turnover) =
	Employee costs Turnover × 100
8	Employee costs (per unit) =
	Employee costs Units of output

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3.	3.3 Focus: Business and society, business and the external environment, and business strategy	
1	Return on investment (%) =	
	$\frac{\text{Profit from the investment }(\mathfrak{E})}{\text{Cost of the investment }(\mathfrak{E})} \times 100$	
2	Average rate of return (%) =	
	Average annual return $(£)$ Initial cost of project $(£)$ × 100	
3	Net present value (NPV)	
	Cash flow x Discount Factor = Present value	
	Net present value=	
	Present value – Cost of investment	