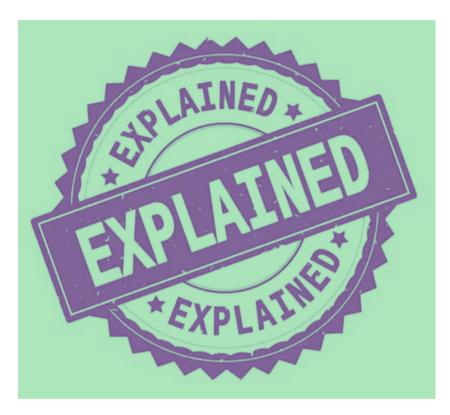
All headers of P&L



Swipe to know more



(All amounts in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Year ended Year ended Particulars Note 31st March, 2023 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 11,579 9,311 30 (22)Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress 31 (75) 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 11,918 13,410 investee Share of loss of equity accounted investee net of tax 5 (1) 13,409 Profit before exceptional items and tax 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) 10,144 8,887 Profit after tax from Continuing Operations (A) Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations before tax 37A 3 (1) Tax adjustment of discontinued operations 37A 2 _ Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations after tax (B) (1) 5 10,143 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (A+B) 8,892



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.



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.



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



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



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



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.



FREE WEBINAR

We are conducting a webinar on Basics of Financial Statements and Ratio Analysis using HUL as an example



Hindustan Unilever Limited

this Wednesday July 12th evening at 9-10 pm.



This is a **FREE** webinar

Registration link in comments

Please Repost this for the benefit of your network



Follow me and stay tuned 👃 for future posts