

BANK FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPORTANT FORMULA FOR CAIIB EXAM

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{FVI} - \text{IVI}}{\text{Cost of Investment}} \times 100\%$$



CAIIB BFM Important Formula

Liquidity coverage ratio:

1. **Raw material Turnover Ratio** = Cost of RM used ÷ Average stock of R M
2. **SIP Turnover** = Cost of Goods manufactured ÷ Average stock of SIP
3. **Debt Collection period** = No. days or months or Weeks in a year ÷ Debt Turnover Ratio.
4. **Average Payment Period** = No. days or months or Weeks in a year ÷ Creditors Turnover Ratio.
5. **Inventory Turnover Ratio** = Cost of Goods Sold ÷ Average Inventory.
6. **Debtors Turnover Ratio** = Net Credit Sales ÷ Average Debtors.
7. **Creditors Turnover Ratio** = Net Credit Purchases ÷ Average Credits.
8. **Defensive Interval Ratio** = Liquid Assets ÷ Projected Daily Cash Requirement
9. **Projected daily cash requirement** = Projected operating cash expenses ÷ 365
10. **Debt Equity Ratio** = Long Term Debt ÷ Equity or Debt Equity Ratio = Total outside Liability ÷ Tangible Net Worth.
11. **Debt to Total Capital Ratio** = Total Debts or Total Assets ÷ (Permanent Capital + Current Liabilities)
12. **Interest Coverage Ratio** = EBIT ÷ Interest.
13. **Dividend Coverage Ratio** = Net Profit after Interest & Tax ÷ Preferential dividend

Components of Assets and Liabilities in the bank balance sheet:

14. **Return on Assets** = Net Profit After Tax ÷ Total Assets.
15. **Total Assets** = Net Fixed Assets + Net Working Capital.
16. **Net Fixed Assets** = Total Fixed Assets – Accumulated Depreciation.
17. **Net Working Capital** = (CA – CL) – (Intangible Assets + Fictitious Assets + Idle Stock + Bad Debts)

Tier I and Tier II capital

18. **Return on Capital Employed** = Net Profit Before Interest and Tax ÷ Average Capital Employed.

19. Average Capital employed = $\text{Equity Capital} + \text{Long Term Funds} \div (\text{Owners \& Creditors at the beginning \& at the end of the accounting period} \div 2)$.

20. Return on Ordinary Share Holders Equity = $(\text{Net Profit After Tax} - \text{Preferential Dividends}) \div \text{Average Ordinary Share Holders Equity or Net Worth}$.

21. Earnings Per Share = $\text{Net Profit After Taxes and Preferential dividends} \div \text{Number of Equity Share}$.

22. Dividend per Share (DPS) = $\text{Net Profit After Taxes and distributable dividend} \div \text{Number of Equity Shares}$.

23. Dividend Pay Out Ratio = $\text{Dividend per Equity Share} \div \text{Earnings per Equity Share}$ or $\text{Dividend Pay Out Ratio} = \text{Dividend paid to Equity Share-holders} \div \text{Net Profit available for Equity Share Holders}$.

24. Price Earnings Ratio (P/E) = $\text{Market Price per equity Share} \div \text{Earning per Share}$.

Asset classification

25. Total Asset Turnover = $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \div \text{Average Total Assets}$.

26. Fixed Asset Turnover = $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \div \text{Average Fixed Assets}$.

27. Capital Turnover = $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \div \text{Average Capital employed}$

28. Current Asset Turnover = $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \div \text{Average Current Assets}$.

29. Working Capital Turnover = $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \div \text{Net Working Capital}$.

30. Return on Net Worth = $(\text{Net Profit} \div \text{Net Worth}) * 100$

Import export

31. Factory Cost = $\text{Prime cost} + \text{Production Overheads}$.

32. Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) = $\text{Factory Cost} + \text{Selling, distribution \& administrative overheads}$

33. Contribution = $\text{Sales} - \text{Marginal Costs}$.

34. Percentage of contribution to sales = $(\text{Contribution} \div \text{Sales}) * 100$

35. Break Even Analysis (BEP) = $F \div (1 - VC \div S)$, **Where F = Fixed costs, VC = Total variable operating costs \& S = Total sales revenue**

37. Break Even Margin or Margin of Safety = $\text{Sales} - \text{Break Even Point} \div \text{Sales}$.

38. Cash Break Even = $F - N \div P - R$ or $F - N \div 1 - (VC \div S)$

39. BEP (Break Even Point) = $\text{Fixed Costs} \div \text{Contribution per unit}$.

40.Sales volume requires = Fixed cost + Required profit ÷ Contribution per unit.

41.BEP in Sales = (Fixed Costs ÷ Contribution per unit) * Price per unit.

Interest rate risk

42.Gross Profit Margin = Gross Profit ÷ Net Sales * 100

43.Net Profit Margin = Net Profit ÷ Net Sales * 100

44.Cost of Goods Sold Ratio = Cost of Goods Sold ÷ Net Sales * 100.

45.Operating Profit Ratio = Earnings Before Interest Tax ÷ Net Sales * 100

46.Expenses Ratio or Operating Ratio = Expenses ÷ Net Sales * 100

47.Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit After interest and Tax ÷ Net Sales * 100

48.Operating Expenses Ratio = (Administrative + Selling expenses) ÷ Net Sales * 100

49.Administrative Expenses Ratio = (Administrative Expenses ÷ Net Sales) * 100

50.Selling Expenses Ratio = (Selling Expenses ÷ Net Sales) * 100

51.Financial Expenses Ratio = (Financial Expenses ÷ Net Sales) * 100

52.DSCR = Profit after Tax & Depreciation + Interest on Term Loans & Differed Credit + Lease Rentals, if any, ÷ Repayment of Interest & Installments on Term Loans & deferred Credits + Lease Rentals, if any.

53.Contribution Sales Ratio = (Contribution per unit ÷ Sale price per unit) * 100

54.Level of sales to result in target profit after Tax = (Target Profit) ÷ (1 – Tax rate ÷ Contribution per unit)

55.Level of sales to result in target profit = (Fixed Cost + Target profit) * sales price per unit ÷ Contribution per unit.

Time value of money:

56.Net Present Value = – Co + C1 ÷ (1 + r)

57.Future expected value of a present cash flow = Cash Flow (1 + r) ^ t

58.Present value (simple future cash flow) = Cash Flow ÷ (1 + r) ^ t

59.Discount Factor = 1 ÷ (1 + r) ^ t

60.Notation used internationally for PV of an annuity is PV (A, r, n)

61.Notation used internationally for FV of an annuity is FV (A, r, n)

62. Effective Annual Rate = $(1 + r)^t - 1$ or $(1 + (r \div N))^N - 1$ (N = Number of times compounding is done in a year)

63. PV of end of period Annuity = $A \{ (1 - (1+r)^{-n}) \div r \}$

64. Present Value (PV) = $P \div R * [(1+R)^T - 1] \div (1+R)^T$

65. Present Value = $P \div (1+R)^T$

66. Future Value (FV) = $P * (1 + R)^T$ or $FV = P * (1-R)^T$ or $FV = P \div R * [(1+R)^T - 1]$ or $FV = P \div R * [(1+R)^T - 1] * (1+R)$

67. Equated Monthly Installments (EMIs) = $P * R * [(1+R)^T \div (1+R)^T - 1]$

68. Future Value of annuity = $A \div r * \{(1+r)^n - 1\}$

69. Bond Price = $(1 \div (1+R)^t) ((\text{coupon} * ((1+R)^t - 1) \div R) + \text{Face Value})$

Basel III framework on Liquidity standard

70. Current Ratio = CA : CL

71. Net Worth = CA – CL

72. Debt Equity Ratio = TL ÷ TNW or debt ÷ equity or TL ÷ equity

73. Price Elasticity of Supply = (% change in quantity supplied ÷ (% change in price))

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