

LESSON 6

ABSOLUTE RETURN:

Formula:

Absolute Return: $\frac{(\text{Selling Price} / \text{End Value} - \text{Cost Price})}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$

Example: Amit purchased Reliance Industries shares for Rs. 503 in 2016 and sold them for Rs. 721 in 2017, calculate the

Absolute Return: $((721 - 503) / 503) \times 100 = 30.24 \%$

ANNUALISED RETURN:

Formula:

Annualised Return: $\frac{(\text{Selling Price} / \text{End Value} - \text{Cost Price})}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100 \times 1 / \text{holding period in years}$

Example 1: Dr. Gupta purchased a flat for Rs. 12.5 lakhs and sold it after 2.5 years for 10 Lakhs, calculate the Annualised Return.

Annualised Return: $((10 - 12.5) / 12.5) \times 100 \times 1 / 2.5 = - 8 \%$ p.a

Example 2: Deepak had invested Rs.10,000 in an 9 month bank deposit. At maturity he received an amount of 10,800, calculate the Annualised Return.

Annualised Return: $((10,800 - 10,000) / 10,000) \times 100 \times 12/9 = 10.67 \%$ p.a

TOTAL RETURNS:

Example:

Dr. Gupta purchased a flat for Rs. 12.5 lakhs and sold it after 2.5 years for 10 Lakhs, he also earned monthly rental of Rs. 5000 on the flat. Calculate the Total Return.

Total Return over 2.5 years : $((10 - 12.5) + (0.05 \times 18) / 12.5) \times 100 = -12.80\%$

Total Return annualised: $-12.80 \% \times 1/2.5 = -5.12 \% \text{ p.a}$

CAGR:

Formula:

$$r = ((FV / PV) ^ (1/n)) - 1$$

for % multiply by 100

Example:

Amit invested Rs. 100 in a stock and sold it after 5 years for Rs. 200. Calculate the compounded rate of return

$$r = ((200/100) ^ (1/5)) - 1 \text{ (this can be entered in Formula Bar in EXCEL)}$$

$$r = 0.1486 = 14.86\%$$

HOLDING PERIOD RETURN :

Formula:

Holding Period Return =
(Cash Inflows + Capital Gains during the period)/ Beginning Value of the
investment

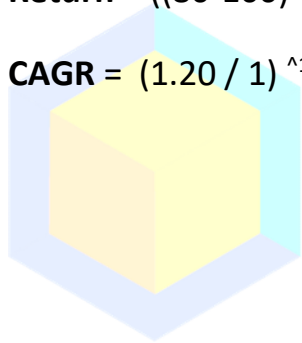
{Provides simple absolute return, for greater than 1 year, CAGR has to be
calculated.}

Example:

Mr. Investor invested Rs. 100 in a stock and sold it after 2 years for Rs. 80, he
also earned dividend income of Rs. 40 . Calculate the Holding period return

Return = $((80-100) + 40) / 100 \times 100 = 20\%$

CAGR = $(1.20 / 1)^{1/2} - 1 = 0.095$ or 9.5 % p.a



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REAL RETURN CALCULATION:

Formula:

Real Return = $((1+\text{Nominal Return})/(1+\text{Inflation}))-1$

Example:

A fixed deposit pays 12 % interest per annum. Inflation rate is 6%. Calculate the
real rate of return.

Nominal rate of return = 12% & Inflation = 6 %

Real Return: $(1.12 / 1.06) - 1 = .0566$ or 5.66%

TAX ADJUSTED RETURNS:

Example:

Dr. Bansal has made a 1 year fixed deposit for 20,000 which earns 12 % interest per annum. If interest is taxed at 30% calculate tax adjusted return.

Tax adjusted return = Nominal Return (1-Tax rate) =

$$12\% \times (1 - 30\%) = 0.12 \times (1 - 0.30) = 0.12 \times 0.70 = 0.084 = 8.4\%.$$

