

# Net Operating Profit After Tax = NOPAT (Finance)

@wikipedia

$$\text{NOPAT} = \text{Net Income} - \text{after-tax Non-Operating Revenue} + \text{after-tax Non-Operating Expenses} + \text{after-tax Interest}$$

NOPAT provides adjustment to [Net Income](#) for:

- [Non-Operating Revenue](#) – because it does not represent the primary [Business](#) gains
- [Non-Operating Expense](#) – because it does not represent the primary [Business](#) expenses
- [Interest](#) – because there is a flexibility in the way [Business](#) finance its activity

with all above being adjusted for [IncomeTaxRate](#).

Unlike [Net Income](#) the [NOPAT](#) represents the true, on-going profitability of the [Business](#).

If [Business](#) is strictly primary (with no [Non-Operating Revenue](#) and [Non-Operating Expense](#)) and does not use external financing then [NOPAT](#) = [Net Income](#).

For example, a company may incur acquisition costs that would not be expected to occur in the future.

These costs would negatively effect current year earnings, but do not accurately portray the regular profitability of the [Business](#).

These costs should be excluded when performing any type of analysis to determine the operating and financial efficiency of a [Business](#) or to compare performance against other [Businesses](#).

## See also

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[Business](#) / [Business Administration](#) / [Financial Management](#) / [Financial Accounting](#) / [Profit and Loss \(P&L\)](#)

[ [Net Income](#) ]