How do I calculate how much time is really left of my delivery or ride?

For: Platformski radnik kod poslodavca · Platformski rad preko vlastitog obrta

Practical business guidance · Reviewed: 2026-11-15

Applicability: A practical calculation of assumptions; not a tax calculation or a guaranteed income.

Compare income and expenses for the same period and make use of every hour you invest in the business. The turnover shown in the app is not automatically available cash.

Create an overview of the same period.

For your own business, allocate income, the partner's commission or fee, fuel or electricity, vehicle maintenance and wear and tear, rent, telephone, insurance and other actual expenses. Include taxes and contributions as your own verified assumption, rather than as a percentage taken from someone else's example.

For the worker, start with the actual net pay and record your own uncovered expenses separately. Do not enter the same commission twice if it has already been deducted from the initial amount. For example, the term "after fee" in the report requires you to first understand what has already been included in the figure.

Separate the financial comparison from statutory working time.

For your own cost-effectiveness assessment, track vehicle preparation, waiting time, return and administration. This business calculation is not a legal reckoning of paid working time. A useful comparable metric is the remaining amount after deducting incurred costs, divided by all the hours you have chosen to include. Alongside it, track kilometres and revenue-free periods so that a better day doesn't mask a weaker monthly result.

Illustrative personal calculation

The remaining amount after deducting the expenses entered is €240, and the person has included 30 hours. The indicator is €8 per hour. This is not a promise of earnings, a net salary, or a confirmation of the final tax liability.

Specific next steps

1. Select the same weekly or monthly period for all entries.
2. Clarify whether the starting income already includes deducted fees.
3. Enter all relevant costs and hours.
4. Compare the base, weaker and better scenarios, and the tax liabilities separately.

Most common mistakes

• Only allocate revenue for the period during which the order is active when assessing overall profitability.

• Neglect vehicle maintenance or deduct the same expense twice.

Limits of application

An editorial business method for personal assumptions. The data in the example are fictitious; the calculation does not establish employment rights or tax.

If you need further assistance

Compare models and costs under your contract. The calculators do not calculate statutory pay or your tax liability.

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