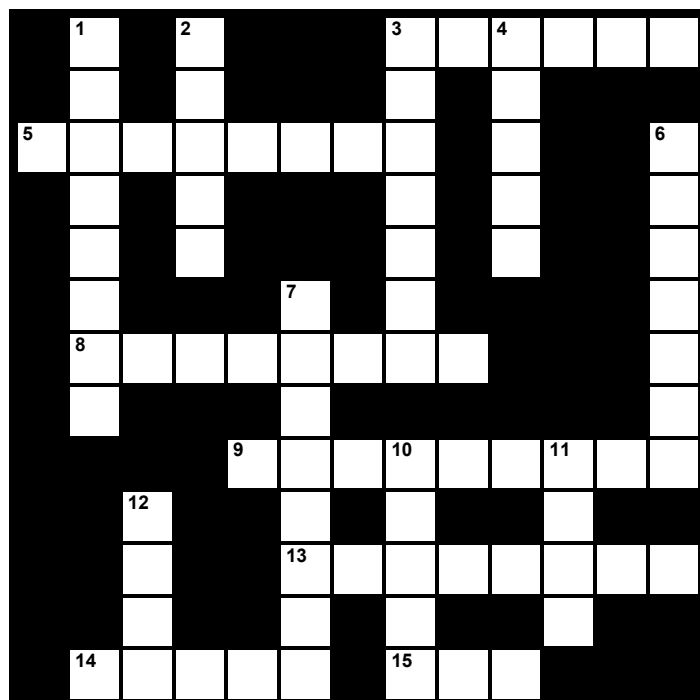


Ratio_Analysis_13x13_2003-10-27

B.B. Huria



Across

- 3** DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO is the percentage of profit that is paid out as dividend. (6)
- 5** XXXXXXXX RATIOS help assess the efficiency of managers' actions. (8)
- 8** ASSET XXXXXXXX Or Asset Utilisation, measures the amount of sales generated by each rupee of assets. = Sales / total assets. (8)
- 9** XXX XXXXXXX MARGIN shows how much after tax profit (net income) is generated by each rupee of sales. = Net profit after taxes / net sales (3,6)
- 13** XXXX XXXX

RATIO, also known as Quick Ratio, measures the company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations from current assets, excluding inventories. (4,4)

- 14** That's what the letter "S" in "EPS" stands for. (5)
- 15** After tax earnings generated for each share of common stock. (3)

Down

- 1** XXXXXXXX RECEIVABLE TURNOVER is the number of times the receivables are cycled during the period. (8)
- 2** XXXXX RATIO, also known as Acid Test Ratio, measures

the company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations from current assets, excluding inventories. (5)

- 3** ACCOUNTS XXXXXXX PERIOD is the average length of time that it takes the company to pay its purchases. (7)
- 4** DIVIDEND XXXXX is the dividend rate of return to stockholders at the current market price. = Dividend per share / market price per share. (5)
- 6** XXXXXXX RATIO measures the company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities from short-term assets. (7)
- 7** INTEREST

XXXXXXXXX indicates the extent of the ability of the company to meet its interest costs. (8)

- 10** That's what the letter "P" stands for in "P/E RATIO". (5)
- 11** XXXX CASH FLOW Specialists in Leverage Buyouts (or takeovers) look at this amount in planning their strategy. = Cash flow - capital expenditures - dividends. (4)
- 12** XXXX RATIO measures the extent to which current obligations can be paid from cash or near cash assets. (4)