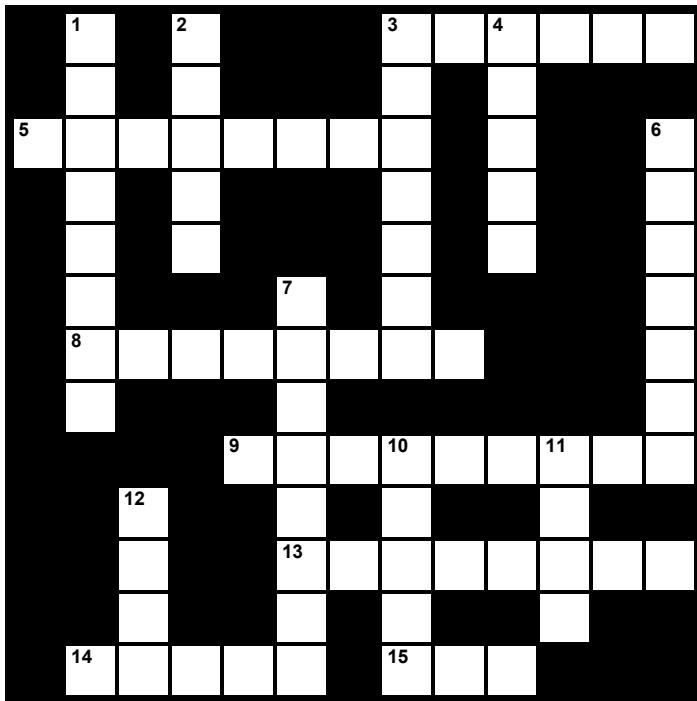


Ratio_Analysis_13x13_2003-10-27

B.B. Huria



Across

- 3 DIVIDEND
- 5 XXXXXXXX RATIO 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 XXXXXX 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 XXXX 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 XXXXXX 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 XXXXXX RATIO measures the company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities from short-term assets. (7)

- 7 INTEREST

XXXXXXX 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)