

## BASIC MATERIALS

	Portland Pairs	\$ Thomas Wyatt Portland	Thomas
a. <b>Current ratio</b> This ratio indicates that Portland Pairs has a higher current ratio than Thomas Wyatt and it indicates that the company will be able to meet up in their current liability in the future.	$\frac{1,718,570}{700,439}$ = 2.45:1	$\frac{26,194,088}{215,678,121}$ = 0.12:1	
b. <b>Quick asset ratio</b> This ratio shows that Portland Pairs has a higher quick asset ratio and will be able to meet up to their current liability in the future.	$\frac{1,718,570 - 728,047}{700,439}$ = 1.41:1	$\frac{26,194,088 - 4,435,797}{215,678,121}$ = 0.10:1	
c. <b>Receivables collection period</b> This ratio shows that Portland Pairs will collect their receivables earlier than Thomas Wyatt.	$\frac{476,180}{2,829,262} \times 365 \text{ days}$ = 61.4 days	$\frac{18,121,449}{86,359,615} \times 365$ = 76.5 days	
d. <b>Payables payment period</b> This ratio shows that Portland will be able to settle their payables earlier than Thomas Wyatt.	$\frac{501,988}{1,753,972} \times 365 \text{ days}$ = 104.5 days	$\frac{193,849,291}{85,199,110} \times 365$ = 830.4 days	
e. <b>Inventory turnover period</b> This ratio shows that Thomas Wyatt will sell their inventories earlier than Portland Pairs.	$\frac{728,047}{1,753,972} \times 365 \text{ days}$ = 151.5 days	$\frac{4,435,797}{85,199,110} \times 365$ = 19.0 days	
f. <b>Receivables turnover</b> This ratio shows that Thomas Wyatt will turn their receivables 4.76 times unlike Portland who will turn it 5.9 times.	$\frac{2,829,262}{476,180}$ = 5.9 times	$\frac{86,359,615}{18,121,449}$ = 4.76 times	
g. <b>Payables turnover</b> This ratio shows that Thomas Wyatt will turnover their payables quicker than Portland Pairs.	$\frac{1,753,972}{501,988}$ = 3.5 times	$\frac{85,199,110}{193,849,291}$ = 0.44 times	

## Portland Paints & Thomas Wyatt

	Portland Paints	Thomas Wyatt
<p>(H) <b>Inventory turnover</b>                      This ratio implies that Portland will turnover their inventories 2.4 times earlier than Thomas Wyatt.</p>	$\frac{1,753,972}{728,047} = 2.4 \text{ times}$	$\frac{85,199,110}{4,435,797} = 19.20 \text{ times}$
<p>(I) <b>ROCE</b>                      This shows that Portland paints return on capital employed is more efficient than Thomas Wyatt.</p>	$\frac{307,533}{1,551,029} = 0.19$	$\frac{(139,663,434)}{216,700,353} = 0.64$
<p>(J) <b>Gross profit margin</b>                      Portland paints has a higher rate of gross profit than Thomas Wyatt.</p>	$\frac{1,075,290}{2,829,262} \times 100 = 38\%$	$\frac{1,160,505}{86,359,615} \times 100 = 1.34\%$
<p>(K) <b>Net profit margin</b>                      Portland paints has a higher rate of net profit than that of Thomas Wyatt.</p>	$\frac{206,693}{2,829,262} \times 100 = 7.30\%$	$\frac{(98,529,502)}{86,359,615} \times 100 = 114.1\%$
<p>(L) <b>P/E ratio</b>                      Portland paints has a higher price earning than Thomas Wyatt.</p>	$\frac{2.23}{26} = 0.085$	$\frac{0.38}{-45} = (0.008)$
<p>(M) <b>Earnings yield</b>                      Portland paints has a higher earning yield unlike Thomas Wyatt.</p>	$\frac{26}{2.23} = 11.6$	$\frac{-45}{0.38} = (118.4)$
<p>(N) <b>Debt to shareholders funds</b>                      Portland paints has a lower debt to shareholders funds unlike Thomas Wyatt.</p>	$\frac{14,048 + 700,439}{1,536,981} = 0.46$	$\frac{502,961,119 + 215,678,121}{(286,260,766)} = (2.51)$

# CONSUMER GOODS

## GUINNESS & CHAMPION Breweries

	GUINNESS	CHAMPION BREWERIES
<p>1) <b>Current ratio</b>                      This ratio shows that Guinness has a higher current ratio than Champion Breweries and it indicates that the company will be able to meet up with their current liabilities in the future.</p>	$\frac{54,610,047}{42,847,115} = 1.27:1$	$\frac{2,054,569}{2,305,491} = 0.89:1$
<p>2) <b>Quick asset / Acid test ratio</b>                      This ratio shows that Guinness has a higher quick asset ratio than Champion Breweries and it implies that the company will be able to meet up with their current liabilities in future.</p>	$\frac{54,610,047 - 19,032,362}{42,847,115} = 0.83:1$	$\frac{2,054,569 - 739,277}{2,305,491} = 0.57:1$
<p>3) <b>Receivables collection period</b>                      This ratio shows that Champion has a higher receivable collection period than Guinness.</p>	$\frac{23,890,304}{142,975,792} \times 365 = 60.9 \approx 61 \text{ days}$	$\frac{1,090,183}{4,763,757} \times 365 = 83.53 \text{ days}$
<p>4) <b>Payables payment period</b>                      This ratio shows that Guinness will be able to settle their payables faster and earlier than Champion breweries.</p>	$\frac{31,175,725}{94,350,387} \times 365 = 120.6 \approx 121 \text{ days}$	$\frac{1,799,747}{3,572,665} \times 365 = 183.8 \approx 184 \text{ days}$
<p>5) <b>Inventory turnover period</b>                      This ratio shows that Guinness will sell their inventory earlier than Champion breweries.</p>	$\frac{19,032,362}{94,350,387} \times 365 = 73.6 \approx 74 \text{ days}$	$\frac{739,277}{3,572,665} \times 365 = 75.5 \approx 76 \text{ days}$
<p>6) <b>Receivables turnover</b>                      This shows that Champion breweries will be able to turnover their receivables earlier than Guinness.</p>	$\frac{142,975,792}{23,890,304} = 5.9 \text{ times}$	$\frac{4,763,757}{1,090,183} = 4.36 \text{ times}$
<p>7) <b>Payables turnover</b>                      This shows that Champion breweries will turnover its payables better than Guinness.</p>	$\frac{94,350,387}{31,175,725} = 3.04 \text{ times}$	$\frac{3,572,665}{1,799,747} = 1.98 \text{ times}$
<p>8) <b>Inventory turnover</b>                      This ratio shows that Champion breweries will turnover its inventory better than Guinness.</p>	$\frac{94,350,387}{19,032,362} = 4.9 \text{ times}$	$\frac{3,572,665}{739,277} = 4.83 \text{ times}$
<p>9) <b>ROCE</b>                      This ratio shows that Guinness is more efficient than Champion breweries.</p>	$\frac{9,943,164}{110,407,853} = 0.09 \text{ times}$	$\frac{255,433}{8,181,519} = 0.031 \text{ times}$

### GUINNESS & CHAMPION BREWERIES

	GUINNESS	CHAMPION BREWERIES
<p><b>Gross profit margin</b>                      This ratio shows that Guinness was a higher rate of gross profit than Champion breweries.</p>	$\frac{48,625,405}{142,975,792} \times 100$ $= 0.34 \times 100$ $= 34\%$	$\frac{1,191,092}{4,763,757} \times 100$ $= 25\%$
<p><b>Net profit margin</b>                      This ratio shows that Champion breweries was higher net profit for the year than Guinness.</p>	$\frac{6,717,605}{142,975,792}$ $= 0.0469 \times 100$ $= 4.69\%$	$\frac{263,807}{4,763,757} \times 100$ $= 5.5\%$
<p><b>Price Earnings Ratio</b>                      Guinness was a higher price earnings than Champion breweries.</p>	$\frac{31}{330}$ $= 0.09$	$\frac{1.02}{-3}$ $= (0.34)$
<p><b>Earnings yield</b>                      Guinness was a higher earnings yield than Champion breweries.</p>	$\frac{330}{31}$ $= 10.6$	$\frac{-3}{1.02}$ $= (2.9)$

Consumer Services

Capital & Ikeja hotels

	Capital hotels	Ikeja hotels
<p>a. Current ratio This shows that capital hotel will be able to settle its liabilities faster than Ikeja hotels.</p>	$\frac{5,698,295}{2,630,478} = 2.1:1$	$\frac{4,051,588}{6,754,209} = 0.59:1$
<p>b. Quick asset ratio This shows that capital hotels will get their cash converted quickly than that of Ikeja hotels.</p>	$\frac{5,698,295 - 141,990}{2,630,478} = 2.1:1$	$\frac{4,051,588 - 55,333}{6,754,209} = 0.59:1$
<p>c. Receivables collection period This shows that Ikeja hotels will receive their receivables earlier than capital hotels.</p>	$\frac{1,620,077}{5,977,436} \times 365 = 98.9 \text{ days}$ $\approx 99 \text{ days}$	$\frac{770,733}{7,290,231} \times 365 \text{ days} = 38.58$ $\approx 39 \text{ days}$
<p>d. Payables payment collection This shows that Ikeja hotels will settle their payables earlier than capital hotels.</p>	$\frac{2,378,096}{4,869,732} \times 365 = 178.2 \text{ days}$	$\frac{1,252,102}{4,670,742} \times 365 \text{ days} = 97.8$ $\approx 98 \text{ days}$
<p>e. Inventory turnover period This shows that Ikeja hotels will sell their inventory earlier than capital hotels.</p>	$\frac{141,990}{4,869,732} \times 365 \text{ days} = 10.6$ $\approx 11 \text{ days}$	$\frac{55,333}{4,670,742} \times 365 \text{ days} = 4.3 \text{ days}$
<p>f. Receivables turnover This shows that capital hotels will be able to turnover its receivables earlier than Ikeja hotels.</p>	$\frac{5,977,436}{1,620,077} = 3.68 \text{ times}$	$\frac{7,290,231}{770,733} = 9.45 \text{ times}$
<p>g. Payables turnover This shows that capital hotels will turnover its payables better than Ikeja hotels.</p>	$\frac{4,869,732}{2,378,096} = 2.04 \text{ times}$	$\frac{4,670,742}{1,252,102} = 3.73 \text{ times}$
<p>h. Inventory turnover This shows that capital hotels will turnover its inventory better than Ikeja hotels.</p>	$\frac{4,869,732}{141,990} = 34.2 \text{ times}$	$\frac{4,670,742}{55,333} = 84.4 \text{ times}$
<p>i. ROCE This shows that capital hotels is more efficient than Ikeja hotels.</p>	$\frac{507,781}{7,446,341} = 0.07 \text{ naira}$	$\frac{827,273}{17,854,901} = 0.05 \text{ naira}$

## Capital and Ikeja hotels.

	Capital hotels	Ikeja hotels
(i) <b>Gross profit margin</b> This shows that Ikeja hotels has a higher rate of gross profit than capital hotels.	$\frac{1,107,706}{5,977,436} \times 100$ $= 18.5\%$	$\frac{2,619,489}{7,290,231} \times 100$ $= 35.9\%$
(ii) <b>Net profit margin</b> This shows that Ikeja hotels has higher net profit for the year than capital hotels.	$\frac{3,79,946}{5,977,436} \times 100$ $= 6.35\%$	$\frac{677,034}{7,290,231} \times 100$ $= 9.28\%$
(iii) <b>Price Earnings Ratio</b> Capital hotels has a higher price earnings than Ikeja hotels	$\frac{2.75}{0.25}$ $= 11$	$\frac{1.25}{33}$ $= 0.04$
(iv) <b>Earnings yield</b> Ikeja hotels has a higher price earnings yield than capital hotels	$\frac{0.25}{2.75}$ $= 0.09$	$\frac{33}{1.25}$ $= 26.4$
(v) <b>Best to shareholders fund</b> Capital hotels has a lower best to shareholders fund than Ikeja hotels.	$\frac{1,029,358 + 2,630,478}{6,416,983}$ $= 0.57$	$\frac{9,751,962 + 6,754,209}{8,102,939}$ $= 2.04$

# FINANCIAL SECTOR

## ZENITH AND ACCESS BANK

	ZENITH	ACCESS
<p>a) Current ratio This shows that Zenith bank will be able to settle its liabilities faster than Access bank.</p>	$\frac{4,955,445}{4,280,413} = 1.2:1$	$\frac{3,955,872,785}{3,527,314,852} = 1.12:1$
<p>b) Quick asset ratio This shows that Zenith bank will get their cash converted quickly than that of Access bank.</p>	$\frac{4,955,445 - 0}{4,280,413} = 1.2:1$	$\frac{3,955,872,785 - 1,681,761,866}{3,527,314,852} = 0.64:1$
<p>c) ROCE This shows that Zenith bank is more efficient than Access bank.</p>	$\frac{165,480}{675,032} = 0.25 \text{ naira}$	$\frac{75,248,146}{440,799,757} = 0.17 \text{ naira}$
<p>d) Earnings yield Access bank has a higher earnings yield than Zenith bank.</p>	$\frac{5.27}{18.65} \times 100 = 28\%$	$\frac{3.31}{10.05} \times 100 = 32.9\%$
<p>e) Net asset per share This shows that Zenith bank has a higher net asset than Access bank.</p>	$\frac{4,955,445 - 4,280,413}{31,396} = 21.5 \text{ naira}$	$\frac{3,968,114,609}{212,438,802} = 18 \text{ naira}$
<p>f) Dividend payout ratio This shows that Access will pay out higher dividend than Zenith.</p>	$\frac{2.80}{5.27} \times 100 = 53\%$	$\frac{25}{3.31} \times 100 = 75\%$
<p>g) Dividend cover Access has a higher dividend cover than Zenith.</p>	$\frac{165,480,000,000}{87,910,000} = 1.88 \text{ times}$	$\frac{831}{25} = 13 \text{ times}$
<p>h) Dividend yield This shows that Zenith has a higher dividend yield than Access.</p>	$\frac{2.80}{18.65} \times 100 = 15\%$	$\frac{25}{10.05} \times 100 = 2\%$
<p>i) Earnings per share Zenith bank has a higher earnings than access bank.</p>	$\frac{165,480,000,000}{31,396,493,797} = 5.27 \text{ naira}$	$\frac{10.05}{3.31} = 3.04$
<p>j) Gearing ratio Zenith bank has a higher gearing ratio than Access.</p>	$\frac{4,280,413}{675,032} = 6.3$	$\frac{251,251,383}{440,799,757} = 0.56$

## Health Care Sector

### Pharmadeco \$ Fidson Plc

	Pharmadeco	Fidson Plc
a) <b>Current ratio</b> This shows that Pharmadeco will be able to settle its liabilities faster than Fidson Plc.	$\frac{510,849}{545,790} = 0.9:1$	$\frac{7,575,483}{10,535,885} = 0.7:1$
b) <b>Quick asset ratio</b> This shows that Pharmadeco will get their cash converted quickly than that of Ikeja hotels.	$\frac{510,849 - 255,244}{545,790} = 0.5:1$	$\frac{7,575,483 - 2,875,133}{10,535,885} = 0.4:1$
c) <b>Receivables collection period</b> This shows that Pharmadeco will receive their receivables earlier than Fidson Plc.	$\frac{169,522}{1,023,806} \times 365 = 60.4 \text{ days}$	$\frac{3,803,982}{16,229,903} \times 365 = 85.5 \text{ days}$
d) <b>Payables payment period</b> This shows that Pharmadeco will settle all their payables earlier than Fidson Plc.	$\frac{65,098}{622,439} \times 365 \text{ days} = 39.9 \text{ days}$	$\frac{3,682,712}{9,910,219} \times 365 = 135.6 \text{ days}$
e) <b>Inventory turnover period</b> This shows that Fidson Plc will sell their inventories earlier than Pharmadeco.	$\frac{255,244}{622,439} \times 365 = 149.6 \text{ days}$	$\frac{2,875,133}{9,910,219} \times 365 = 105.8 \text{ days}$
f) <b>Receivables turnover</b> This ratio shows that Fidson will be able to turnover its receivables earlier than Pharmadeco.	$\frac{1,023,806}{169,522} = 6.0 \text{ times}$	$\frac{16,229,903}{3,803,982} = 4.3 \text{ times}$
g) <b>Payables turnover</b> This ratio shows that Fidson will turnover their payables better than Pharmadeco.	$\frac{622,439}{65,098} = 9.1 \text{ times}$	$\frac{9,910,219}{3,682,712} = 2.6 \text{ times}$
h) <b>Inventory turnover</b> This shows that Pharmadeco will turnover its inventory better than Fidson.	$\frac{622,439}{255,244} = 2.4 \text{ times}$	$\frac{9,910,219}{2,875,133} = 3.4 \text{ times}$
i) <b>ROCE</b> This ratio shows that Pharmadeco is more efficient than Fidson Plc.	$\frac{255,983}{1,777,347} = 0.14$	$\frac{180,867}{9,947,440} = 0.01$



	Pharmadeco	Fidson Plc
<p>⑤ Gross profit Percentage This shows that Pharmadeco has a higher rate of gross profit than Fidson Plc.</p>	$\frac{401,367}{1,023,806} \times 100\%$ $= 39.2\%$	$\frac{£,319,284}{16,229,903} \times 100\%$ $= 38.9\%$
<p>⑥ P/E ratio Pharmadeco has a higher price earnings ratio than Fidson Plc.</p>	<del>122.0</del> $\frac{1.5}{122.0}$ $= 0.01$	$\frac{3.5}{-6}$ $= (0.58)$
<p>⑦ Earnings yield Pharmadeco has a higher earnings yield than Fidson Plc.</p>	$\frac{122.0}{1.5}$ $= 81.3$	$\frac{-6}{3.5}$ $= (1.71)$

# Industrial

## Julius Berger & Cofix plc

	Julius Berger	Cofix plc
<p>② <b>Current ratio</b> This shows that Julius Berger will be able to settle its liabilities faster than cofix plc.</p>	$\frac{125,039,446}{73,196,234} = 1.7:1$	$\frac{1,957,976}{1,359,513} = 1.4:1$
<p>③ <b>Quick asset</b> This shows that Julius Berger will get their cash converted quickly than that of cofix plc.</p>	$\frac{125,039,446 - 11,304,296}{73,196,234} = 1.5:1$	$\frac{1,957,976 - 1,317,958}{1,359,513} = 0.47:1$
<p>④ <b>Receivables collection period</b> This shows that cofix plc will receive their receivables earlier than Julius Berger.</p>	$\frac{91,108,522}{170,326,746} \times 365 = 195 \text{ days}$	$\frac{525,058}{5,057,374} \times 365 \text{ days} = 37.9 \approx 38 \text{ days}$
<p>⑤ <b>Payables payment collection</b> This ratio shows that cofix plc will settle their payables earlier than Julius Berger.</p>	$\frac{45,841,795}{132,254,711} \times 365 = 126.5 \text{ days}$	$\frac{499,300}{3,536,685} \times 365 \text{ days} = 51.5 \text{ days}$
<p>⑥ <b>Inventory turnover period</b> This ratio shows that Julius Berger will sell their inventory earlier than cofix plc.</p>	$\frac{11,304,296}{132,254,711} \times 365 = 31.2 \approx 31 \text{ days}$	$\frac{1,317,958}{3,536,685} \times 365 \text{ days} = 132 \text{ days}$
<p>⑦ <b>Receivables turnover</b> This ratio shows that Julius Berger will be able to turnover its receivables earlier than cofix plc.</p>	$\frac{170,326,746}{91,108,522} = 1.9 \text{ times}$	$\frac{5,057,374}{525,058} = 9.6 \text{ times}$
<p>⑧ <b>Payables turnover</b> This shows that Julius Berger will turnover its payables better than cofix plc.</p>	$\frac{132,254,711}{45,841,795} = 2.9 \text{ times}$	$\frac{3,536,685}{499,300} = 7.1 \text{ times}$
<p>⑨ <b>Inventory turnover</b> This shows that cofix plc will turnover its inventory better than Julius Berger.</p>	$\frac{132,254,711}{11,304,296} = 11.6 \text{ times}$	$\frac{3,536,685}{1,317,958} = 2.7 \text{ times}$

## Julius Berger & Cutix Plc

	Julius Berger	Cutix Plc
<p>① ROCE This ratio shows that cutix plc is more efficient than Julius Berger.</p>	$\frac{6,630,667}{194,864,153}$ <p>= 0.034 ratio</p>	$\frac{661,563}{1,476,749}$ <p>= 0.45</p>
<p>② Gross profit margin This shows that cutix plc has a higher <sup>rate</sup> gross of gross profit than Julius Berger.</p>	$\frac{38,072,035}{170,326,746} \times 100$ <p>= 22.4%</p>	$\frac{1,520,689}{5,057,374} \times 100$ <p>= 30.1%</p>
<p>③ Net profit margin This ratio shows that cutix plc has a higher rate of net profit for the year than Julius Berger.</p>	$\frac{4,641,627}{170,326,746} \times 100$ <p>= 2.7%</p>	$\frac{440,295}{5,051,374} \times 100$ <p>= 8.7%</p>
<p>④ P/E ratio Julius Berger has a higher price earnings ratio than cutix plc.</p>	$\frac{19}{3.63}$ <p>= 5.2</p>	$\frac{1.47}{50}$ <p>= 0.03</p>
<p>⑤ Earnings yield cutix plc has a higher earnings yield than Julius Berger.</p>	$\frac{3.63}{19}$ <p>= 0.19</p>	$\frac{50}{1.47}$ <p>= 34.01</p>
<p>⑥ Debt to shareholders fund Julius Berger has a higher debt to shareholders fund than cutix plc.</p>	$\frac{178,153,231 + 73,196,234}{16,710,922}$ <p>= 15.04</p>	$\frac{177,457 + 1,359,513}{1,299,292}$ <p>= 1.18</p>

OPI & Gas Sector

Mosul Oil & Fortis Oil Plc

	Mosul Oil	Fortis Oil
<p>④ Current ratio This shows that Mosul oil will be able to settle its liabilities earlier than Fortis oil.</p>	$\frac{34,183,632}{19,327,761} = 1.7:1$	$\frac{48,591,082}{39,438,641} = 1.2:1$
<p>⑤ Quick asset This shows that Fortis oil will get their cash converted quickly than that of Mosul.</p>	$\frac{34,183,632 - 17,918,599}{19,327,761} = 0.8:1$	$\frac{48,591,082 - 9,528,146}{39,438,641} = 0.9:1$
<p>⑥ Receivables collection period This shows that Mosul oil will receive their receivables earlier than Fortis oil.</p>	$\frac{11,513,890}{164,609,535} \times 365 = 25.5 \text{ days}$	$\frac{28,611,871}{134,706,306} \times 365 = 77.5 \text{ days}$
<p>⑦ Payables Payment collection This shows that Fortis oil will settle their payables earlier than Mosul oil.</p>	$\frac{8,212,101}{148,015,916} \times 365 = 20.2 \text{ days}$	$\frac{375,653}{123,376,240} \times 365 = 1.1 \text{ days}$
<p>⑧ Inventory turnover period This shows that Fortis oil will sell their inventory earlier than Mosul oil.</p>	$\frac{17,918,599}{148,015,916} \times 365 = 44.1 \text{ days}$	$\frac{9,528,146}{123,376,240} \times 365 = 28.1 \text{ days}$
<p>⑨ Receivables turnover This shows that Fortis oil will be able to turnover its receivables earlier than Mosul.</p>	$\frac{164,609,535}{11,513,890} = 14.2 \text{ times}$	$\frac{134,706,306}{28,611,871} = 4.7 \text{ times}$
<p>⑩ Payables turnover This shows that Mosul oil will <del>turn</del> turnover its payables better than Fortis oil.</p>	$\frac{148,015,916}{8,212,101} = 18.0 \text{ times}$	$\frac{123,376,240}{375,653} = 328.4 \text{ times}$
<p>⑪ Inventory turnover This ratio shows that Mosul oil will turnover its inventory better than Fortis oil.</p>	$\frac{148,015,916}{17,918,599} = 8.26 \text{ times}$	$\frac{123,376,240}{9,528,146} = 12.94 \text{ times}$
<p>⑫ ROCE This ratio shows that Mosul oil is more efficient than Fortis oil.</p>	$\frac{13,609,535}{51,333,037} = 0.27$	$\frac{1,028,544}{21,291,092} = 0.05$

	Mobil oil	Fortx oil
<p>Gross profit percentage This shows that Mobil oil has a higher rate of gross profit than Fortx oil.</p>	$\frac{16,593,619}{164,609,535} \times 100\%$ $= 10.1\%$	$\frac{11,330,066}{134,706,306} \times 100\%$ $= 8.4\%$
<p>K Net profit percentage This ratio shows that Mobil oil has a higher net profit for the year than Fortx oil.</p>	$\frac{9,328,935}{164,609,535} \times 100\%$ $= 5.6\%$	$\frac{631,471}{134,706,306} \times 100\%$ $= 0.47\%$
<p>L P/E ratio Fortx oil has a higher price earnings than Mobil oil.</p>	$\frac{147.9}{2.587}$ $= 0.06$	$\frac{18.1}{0.48}$ $= 37.7$
<p>M Earnings yield Mobil oil has a higher earnings yield than Fortx oil.</p>	$\frac{2.587}{147.9}$ $= 17.5$	$\frac{0.48}{18.1}$ $= 0.03$

# Technology and Telecommunication Sector.

## OmniTek Ventures & Chanz Plc

	OmniTek Ventures	Chanz Plc.
(2) <b>Current ratio</b> This ratio shows that OmniTek will be able to settle its liabilities faster than Chanz Plc.	$\frac{766,000,000}{6,903,000,000}$ $= 0.11:1$	$\frac{1,755,358,000}{3,560,169,000}$ $= 0.49:1$
(3) <b>Quick asset ratio</b> This shows that Chanz will get their cash converted quickly other than that of OmniTek Ventures.	$\frac{766,000,000 - 620,000,000}{6,903,000,000}$ $= 0.02:1$	$\frac{1,755,358,000 - 247,780,000}{3,560,169,000}$ $= 0.42:1$
(4) <b>Receivables collection period</b> Chanz Plc will receive their receivables earlier than OmniTek.	$\frac{108,000,000}{18,000,000} \times 365$ $= 2190 \text{ days}$	$\frac{1,396,054,000}{3,012,513,600} \times 365$ $= 169 \text{ days}$
(5) <b>Payables Payment period</b> Chanz Plc will be able to settle their payables faster and earlier than OmniTek Ventures.	$\frac{5,918,000}{5,000,000} \times 365$ $= 432 \text{ days}$	$\frac{3,132,934,000}{2,226,979,000} \times 365$ $= 140 \text{ days}$
(6) <b>Inventory turnover period</b> This shows that Chanz will sell their inventory earlier than OmniTek.	$\frac{620,000,000}{5,000,000} \times 365$ $= 45,260 \text{ days}$	$\frac{247,780,000}{2,226,979,000} \times 365$ $= 41 \text{ days}$
(7) <b>Receivables turnover</b> This shows that OmniTek will be able to turnover their receivables earlier than Chanz Plc.	$\frac{18,000,000}{108,000,000}$ $= 0.17 \text{ times}$	$\frac{3,012,513,000}{1,396,054,000}$ $= 2.16 \text{ times}$
(8) <b>Payables turnover</b> This shows that Chanz Plc will turnover its payables better than OmniTek Ventures.	$\frac{5,000,000}{5,918,000,000}$ $= 8.4 \text{ times}$	$\frac{3,132,934,000}{2,226,979,000}$ $= 1.41 \text{ times}$
(9) <b>Inventory turnover</b> This shows that OmniTek will turnover its inventory better than Chanz.	$\frac{5,000,000}{620,000,000}$ $= 8.06 \text{ times}$	$\frac{2,226,979,000}{247,780,000}$ $= 8.9 \text{ times}$
(10) <b>ROCE</b> This shows that Chanz is more efficient than OmniTek.	$\frac{80}{86}$ $= 0.93$	$\frac{3,801,480}{1,612,073}$ $= 2.36$

	Omatek ventures	Chan2 plc
<p>① Gross profit percentage</p> <p>This shows that Omatek has a higher rate of gross profit than Chan2 plc.</p>	$\frac{13,000,000}{18,000,000} \times 100\%$ $= 72.2\%$	$\frac{755,534,000}{3,012,513,000} \times 100\%$ $= 23.4\%$
<p>② Net profit percentage</p> <p>This shows that Chan2 plc has higher net profit for the year than Omatek ventures.</p>	$\frac{1,161,000}{18,000,000} \times 100\%$ $= 8.9\%$	$\frac{380,148,000}{3,012,523,000} \times 100\%$ $= 12.6\%$
<p>③ Expenses percentage</p> <p>Selling and distribution expenses</p> <p>Administrative expenses</p> <p>This shows that Omatek ventures has a higher expense percentage than Chan2 plc.</p>	$\frac{2,000,000}{18,000,000} \times 100\%$ $= 11.1\%$ $\frac{59,000,000}{18,000,000} \times 100\%$ $= 327\%$	$\frac{1,311,429}{1,311,429} \times 100\%$ $= 100\%$
<p>④ Expenses to sales</p> <p>Selling expenses</p> <p>Administrative expenses</p> <p>This shows that Omatek ventures has a higher percentage of expenses to sales.</p>	$\frac{2,000,000}{61,000,000} \times 100\%$ $= 3.2$ $\frac{59,000,000}{61,000,000} \times 100\%$ $= 96.7$	$\frac{1,311,429}{3,012,513,000} \times 100$ $= 0.04$