



# Financial Ratio Method Peruvian Listed Companies

## Método de Ratios Financiero aplicado en Empresas Peruanas Listadas

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#### ABSTRACT:

This document explains in a simple form the principles related to the calculation and interpretation of the financial ratio analysis, the formulas of the different kinds and the importance in the day to day analysis done by the market. All the knowledge provided will be applied in analyzing five Peruvian important companies from different industries (cement extractor and seller, food, beverages and mining), these five companies were selected using a importance analysis, which was highly related to choose the companies with the most relevant and significant operations to the Lima Stock Exchange and the Peruvian industrial sector between 2012 and 2014.

**Keywords:** Ratio Analysis, Credit risk, emerging markets.

#### RESUMEN:

Este documento explica de forma sencilla los principios relacionados con el cálculo e interpretación del análisis de ratios financieros, las fórmulas de los diferentes tipos y la importancia en el análisis cotidiano realizado por el mercado. Todo el conocimiento proporcionado será aplicado en el análisis de cinco empresas peruanas importantes de diferentes industrias (extractor de cemento y el vendedor, alimentos, bebidas y minería), estas cinco empresas fueron seleccionadas utilizando un análisis de importancia, que estaba muy relacionado con la elección de las empresas con las operaciones más relevantes y significativas para la bolsa de valores de Lima y el sector industrial peruano entre 2012 y 2014.

**Palabras clave:** Análisis de ratios, riesgo crediticio, mercados emergentes.

## The Financial Ratios Theory

### 1. Liquidity Ratios

The companies around the world try to obtain a correct and sufficient level of cash in order to maintain their activities under normal circumstances, these indicator to know whether the operations are right or wrong are called the liquidity ratios, normally the liquidity ratios are the most important among the four groups because they provide information about covering the current liabilities of the company. (Bized, 2003)

#### 1.1. Definition

The liquidity ratios are known as stated in the introduction of this paper, the indicator that provide information regarding two major things, the level of cash a company has in order to cover its normal operations and as well as an indicator of how good is a company fitting the current assets with the current liabilities.

The current ratio that compares the monetary units of current assets a company has and the current liabilities, normally debts that are taken due to the operations of the company done through a year or less time; these two are the most important, basically because the two results qualifies a company like solvent or not. (Bized, 2003).

## 1.2. Ratios

### 1.2.1. Working Capital

According to Credit Research Foundation (n.d.) the Working Capital Ratio is the one related to the comparison of the current assets and the current liabilities, the result serves to know if any contingencies and uncertainties can be satisfy without no problem. A company must always have a positive and big Working Capital, this indicates a good solvency level.

$$\text{Working Capital} = \text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Formula 1. Working Capital

### 1.2.2. Acid Test or Quick Ratio

This ratio tries to focus its analysis only in the amount of available cash of the company in order to know how much of its own money the company has in order to pay all the debts with third entities. The main difference with the Current Ratio is the fact that does not include inventory or prepaid expenses, so the ratio will be lower. (Credit Research Foundation, n.d.)

$$\frac{(\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory})}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Formula 2. Acid Test or Quick Ratio

The interpretation of this ratio is the following:

- Acid Test Ratio = 1 means the company has the one monetary unit own per one monetary unit owe.
- Acid Test Ratio < 0 means the company has less than one monetary unit per one monetary unit owe, which means that the company is not in the position of paying the debt using its own money.
- Acid Test Ratio > 1 means the company has more than one monetary unit per one monetary unit owe, which allows the company to pay the debt entirely and have extra liquidity.

### 1.2.3. Current Ratio

The current Ratio according to (Credit Research Foundation, n.d.) is the one that indicates if a company has more current assets than current liabilities, normally the current assets are cash, marketable securities, accounts receivable and inventories; in the other hand, the current liabilities are formed by the accounts payable, current maturities of long-term debt, accrued income taxes and other accrued expenses that the company has.

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Formula 3. Current Ratio

The interpretation of this ratio is the following:

- Current Ratio = 1 means the company has the one monetary unit own per one monetary unit owe.
- Current Ratio < 0 means the company has less than one monetary unit per one monetary unit owe, which means that the company is not in the position of paying the debt using its own money.
- Current Ratio > 1 means the company has more than one monetary unit per one monetary unit owe, which allows the company to pay the debt entirely and have extra liquidity.

### 1.2.4. Cash Ratio

Indicates a view of how much liquidity a company has deducting from the total current assets the receivables and the inventory, basically focus in the level of factual cash to pay the debts of the business. (Credit Research Foundation, n.d.)

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{(\text{Cash Equivalents} + \text{Marketable Securities})}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Formula 4. Cash Ratio

The interpretation of this ratio is the following:

- Cash Ratio = 1 means the company has the one monetary unit own per one monetary unit owe.
- Cash Ratio < 0 means the company has less than one monetary unit per one monetary unit owe, which means that the

company is not in the position of paying the debt using its own money.

- Cash Ratio > 1 means the company has more than one monetary unit per one monetary unit owe, which allows the company to pay the debt entirely and have extra liquidity.

### 1.2.5. Summary of Ratios

<b>Liquidity Ratios Formulas</b>	
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Formula</b>
<b>Working Capital</b>	Current Assets – Current Liabilities
<b>Acid Test or Quick Ratio</b>	(Current Assets – Inventory) / Current Liabilities
<b>Current Ratio</b>	Current Assets / Current Liabilities
<b>Cash Ratio</b>	(Cash Equivalents + Marketable Securities) / Current Liabilities

Source: Own Elaboration

## 2. Debt Ratios

### 2.1. Definition

To discuss the debt ratios, this document must first introduce the reader to what is a debt, we know that a debt means, in this case, a company owes to an entity a certain amount of money; in this case a company can owe short-term or long-term debt depending the time in which the debt matures. Normally using the debt term is related to a year or less money owed and liability for the ones that exceed this period of time.

According to Loth (n.d.), the approach to the calculation of the financial ratios can be done under three big concepts; the first one is the Liberal, then the Moderate and finally the Conservative. The three are explain next:

<b>Approach</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Liberal</b>	This type of approach tends to establish an analysis that only includes long-term debt, not the current one.
<b>Moderate</b>	Different from the Liberal approach, the Moderate includes certain current aspects, such as the notes payables and the current portion of the long-term debt, which is of course the amount of money that must be paid during the current year.
<b>Conservative</b>	Uses the short-term and long-term debt, in order to have a more general analysis of the entire company's liabilities.

Table 1. Debt Ratios Approaches

### 2.2. Ratios

#### 2.2.1. Debt Ratio

The Debt Ratio uses the total asset of a company and the total liabilities to know how many times does the company owes in money compared with what is own by it. According to Loth (n.d.) if this ratio gives as a result of the calculation a large percentage the company is more dependent to debts, which means a higher level of leverage to maintain the normal operations.

$$\text{Debt Ratio} = \text{Total Liabilities} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Formula 5. Debt Ratio

Another interpretation to the Debt Ratio says that the higher the ratio, the higher the risk of the company, this is an index for potential investors.

### 2.2.2. Debt to Equity Ratio

This ratio provides another kind of analysis to the leverage situation of a company. This indicator is calculated by using the Total Liabilities of a company and the Shareholder's Equity. The main objective of this ratio is to know how much have the suppliers, lenders and creditors have committed in monetary units contrasts to the amount of monetary units committed by the shareholders, this basically means the real money owe by the company regarding the borrowed money for operations in a regular basis. (Loth, n.d.)

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \text{Total Liabilities} / \text{Shareholder's Equity}$$

Formula 6. Debt - Equity Ratio

The real answer that this ratio tries to answer is how liability do we owe compared to what we really own. For instance if the result is higher than one, this means that the liabilities are one times the equity.

### 2.2.3. Capitalization Ratio

To talk about or explain this ratio first we have to discuss what is the capital structure, for purpose of this paper, the capital structure will be the two major components needed to create a company and to maintain the normal activities, this means the Capital given the shareholders and also the long - term debt taken by the business. This ratio is extremely important because it gives a real insight of the company's leverage (knowing the real portion of the capital structure is). (Loth, n.d.)

$$\text{Capitalization Ratio} = \text{Long - Term Debt} / (\text{Long - Term Debt} + \text{Shareholder's Equity})$$

Formula 7. Capitalization Ratio

### 2.2.4. Interest Coverage Ratio

Loth (n.d.) says that this ratio is related to the capability of a company to have sufficient EBIT in order to pay the interest generated due to a loan. The higher the ratio, the more amount of money the business owns to meet interests.

$$\text{Interest Coverage Ratio} = \text{Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)} / \text{Interest Expenses}$$

Formula 8. Interest Coverage Ratio

Another interpretation of the ratio establishes that if the result is 1.5 or lower than this number, the situation of the company in relation to the interest coverage may be questionable.

### 2.2.5. Cash Flow To Debt Ratio

Comparison of the company's operating cash flow to its total debt (includes the short - term debt, the portion of the long - term debt that will be paid in the current period and the entire long - term debt that the company holds). The higher the ratio, the better the company's ability to carry all the debt, because this means that the business has more money, liquidity to be more specific, than money owed.

$$\text{Cash Flow To Debt Ratio} = \text{Operating Cash Flow} / \text{Total Debt}$$

Formula 9. Cash Flow To Debt Ratio

### 2.2.6. Summary of Ratios

Debt Ratios Formulas	
Ratio	Formula
Debt Ratio	Total Liabilities / Total Assets
Debt to Equity Ratio	Total Liabilities / Shareholder's Equity
Capitalization Ratio	Long - Term Debt / (Long - Term Debt + Shareholder's Equity)

<b>Interest Coverage Ratio</b>	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) / Interest Expenses
<b>Cash Flow to Debt Ratio</b>	Operating Cash Flow / Total Debt

Source: Own Elaboration

## 3. Profitability Ratios

### 3.1. Definition

According to Damodaran (2007), the profitability ratios are the one related to the analysis of the generation of value through the company and for the shareholders, in his work Damodaran explains the importance of this ratio that helps an entity to attract potential investors.

### 3.2. Ratios

#### 3.2.1. ROC or ROE (Return Over Capital or Over Equity)

Equity represents assets less liabilities, or the net investment in the company by equity holders. It is calculated by dividing net profit after tax by equity. (Finch, 2008)

$$\text{Return On Equity} = \text{Net Profit After Tax} / \text{Shareholder's Equity}$$

Formula 10. Return On Equity

#### 3.2.2. ROA (Return Over Assets)

This ratio is an attempt to measure the rate of return earned by management through operations and is determined by dividing the EBIT by total assets or also instead of using the EBIT, normally companies and analysts use the Net Profit After Taxes, to know how much a company is making due to the assets that possesses.

$$\text{Return On Assets} = \text{EBIT} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Formula 11. Return On Assets using the EBIT

$$\text{Return On Assets} = \text{Net Profit After Tax} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Formula 12. Return On Assets using the NPAT

#### 3.2.3. Dupont

The Dupont model is related to the measurement of the profitability that a company generates regarding the capital invested by the shareholders, the so called Dupont Model is aims to relate many financial ratios of different kinds in order to explain the impact in the final result, which is the Return On Equity. Figure 1 explains the relationship between many financial ratios and how the ROE gets impacted by the movements in all the accounts. (Groppelli & Eshan, 2000)

We obtain the different mathematic relations between the accounts and the ratios in order to finally obtain the Return On Investment and to analyze the changes that occur in this ratio, depending on the variations of the other results. (Bodie, Kane, & Marcus, 2004)

$$\text{Dupont: ROE} = (\text{Profit Margin}) * (\text{Asset Turnover}) * (\text{Equity Multiplier}) = (\text{Net Profit} / \text{Sales}) * (\text{Sales} / \text{Assets}) * (\text{Assets} / \text{Equity}) = \text{Net Profit} / \text{Equity}$$

Formula 13. Dupont Formula

#### 3.2.4. Net Margin, Gross Margin and Operative Margin

Finch (2008) talks about the different margins in his paper "Summary of Financial Ratios", according to him these measure are related to the analysis of how much is a company making deducting the investment needed to operate normally. The Margins are explain in table 2, the one that contains the formula and an explanation per ratio.

Margin	Formula	Explanation
<b>Gross Margin</b>	Gross Profit / Sales	Percentage of the sales, that turn into the company's gross margin
<b>EBIT Margin</b>	EBIT / Sales	Percentage of the sales, that turn into the company's EBIT Margin
<b>Net Profit Margin</b>	Net Profit After Tax / Sales	Percentage of the sales that turn into the company's Net Profit Margin, this number provides an idea of how much the organization is generating to make dividends or reinvestment decisions.

Source: Own Elaboration

### 3.2.5. Summary of Ratios

The following table show the summary of the ratios

Profitability Ratios Formula	
Ratios	Formula
<b>Return Over Equity</b>	Net Profit After Taxes / Shareholder's Equity
<b>Return Over Assets (using EBIT)</b>	EBIT / Total Assets
<b>Return Over Assets</b>	Net Profit After Taxes / Total Assets
<b>Dupont: ROE</b>	$(\text{Profit Margin}) * (\text{Asset Turnover}) * (\text{Equity Multiplier}) = (\text{Net Profit} / \text{Sales}) * (\text{Sales} / \text{Assets}) * (\text{Assets} / \text{Equity}) = \text{Net Profit} / \text{Equity}$
<b>Gross Margin</b>	Gross Profit / Sales
<b>EBIT Margin</b>	EBIT / Sales
<b>Net Profit Margin</b>	Net Profit After Taxes / Sales

Source: Own Elaboration

## 4. Operating Performance Ratios

### 4.1. Definition

Also called Activity Ratios are the ones that allows everyone to know how well is the company managing their assets, liabilities and in which level they are obtaining positive results. (Finch, 2008)

### 4.2. Ratios

#### 4.2.1. Inventory Turnover

According to Finch (2008), the speed with which an organization can sell its stock on average is measured through this ratio, it basically provides a number of periods during a year that specifically mean that all the company's inventory has been sold to a third one. Due to the existence of the storage cost, companies try to have the lowest Inventory Turnover, because it takes less time to sell the entire inventory.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover} = \text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Average Stock}$$

Formula 14. Inventory Turnover

#### 4.2.2. Inventory Turnover Period

A variation of the Inventory Turnover that provides the number of days per period to empty the inventory.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Period} = 360 / \text{Inventory Turnover}$$

Formula 15. Inventory Turnover

#### 4.2.3. Receivables Turnover

When companies give credit to its buyers, the liquidity gets affected, in order to maintain the regular activities money given in credit must be converted into actual cash that is why it is important to calculate the number of periods in a year, that a company can exchange their accounts receivables into real liquidity. (Finch, 2008)

$$\text{Accounts Receivables Turnover} = \text{Net Sales Revenue} / \text{Average Receivables Balance}$$

Formula 16. Receivables Turnover

#### 4.2.4. Average Collection Period

The amount of days per period to transform receivables into cash and increase the level of liquidity of the company.

$$\text{Average Collection Period} = 360 / \text{Receivables Turnover}$$

Formula 17. Average Collection Period

#### 4.2.5. Payables Turnover

This ratio refers to the time it takes on average for a creditor to be paid. This is calculated by dividing the net sales revenue by the average accounts payables (creditors) balance. (Finch, 2008)

$$\text{Payables Turnover} = \text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Average Payables Balance}$$

Formula 18. Payables Turnover

#### 4.2.6. Average Payment Period

As well as the receivables, this ratio provides the number of days a company pays actually, the credit given by suppliers or third ones.

$$\text{Average Payment Period} = 360 / \text{Payables Turnover}$$

Formula 19. Average Payment Period

#### 4.2.7. Asset Turnover

Assets are investments done by companies in order to obtain returns, which are specifically the generation of sales, the asset turnover provides an indicator of how many times a company generates incomes through assets in a year. Normally the fixed assets are the most important kind, when we discuss the sales, that is why this ratio can be calculated using the fixed assets and the total assets of a company. (Finch, 2008)

$$\text{Fixed Asset Turnover} = \text{Sales} / \text{Net Fixed Assets}$$

Formula 20. Fixed Asset Turnover

$$\text{Total Asset Turnover} = \text{Sales} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Formula 21. Total Asset Turnove

#### 4.2.8. Cash Conversion Cycle or Business Cycle

This metric is related to the amount of time a company needs to do three major things to operate, first the sale of its inventory, the collection of the accounts receivables given to clients and finally the payment of the accounts payable obtained by the suppliers, from these three statements a company turn its operations into money, liquidity. The Business Cycle is the number of days a company a company can benefit from its operations by the cash generated. (Loth, Investopedia, 2010)

$$\text{Cash Conversion Cycle} = \text{DI} + \text{DS} - \text{DP}$$

Formula 22. Cash Conversion Cycle

#### Where:

**DI: Days of Inventory**

**DS: Days of Sales (Average days of Collection)**

**DP: Days Payable (Average days of Payment)**

The approach establishes that the shorter the cycle, the more liquid is the company (means that has a better working capital position, to maintain the normal operations). To achieve this, companies must establish strategies to increase the days of payables, which are linked to the amount of time in which it has to pay debts, increase the days of inventory in order to reduce the storage in less periods and to reduce as well the days of sales, in order to collect the money from the clients in a short period of time and maintain a correct level of liquidity. (Urbanic, n.d.)

#### 4.2.9. Summary of Ratios

Operating Performance Ratios	
Ratios	Formulas
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Stock (Inventory)
<b>Inventory Period</b>	360 / Inventory Turnover
<b>Receivables Turnover</b>	Net Sales Revenue / Average Receivables Balance
<b>Collection Period</b>	360 / Receivables Turnover
<b>Payables Turnover</b>	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Payables Balance
<b>Payment Period</b>	360 / Payables Turnover
<b>Total Assets Turnover</b>	Sales / Total Assets
<b>Fixed Assets Turnover</b>	Sales / Net Fixed Assets
<b>Cash Conversion Cycle</b>	Inventory Period + Collection Period – Payment Period

Source: Own Elaboration

## 5. Investment Valuation Ratios

### 5.1. Definition

In order to obtain certainty for making an investment, normally investors apply many different types of analysis to get an opinion for making a decision. One of these many kinds of tools is the investment valuation ratios, this estimate the attractiveness of a potential or existing business to know whether invest or ignore. The other reason for using these ratios is that in certain circumstances the valuation of the company uses overload information



generating a deviation from the real value of a company, but by using information given by the market the analysis becomes more confident. (Loth, 2010)

## 5.2. Ratios

### 5.2.1. Market Price Over The Book Value Ratio

The comparison between the price of a company in the market represented by the stock's price and the book value per share. The interpretation of this ratio is how much does a company value in the market compared with its initial nominal value of book value, before issuing the stocks. (Loth, 2010)

$$\text{Price / Book Value Ratio} = \text{Stock Market Price Share} / \text{Shareholder's Equity Per Share}$$

Formula 23. Market Price to Book Value

### 5.2.2. Market Price Over The Cash Flow Ratio

This ratio is also part of the potential investment analysis done by investors in order to make a decision, it provides a metric of how much does a stock is valued in the market compared with the cash flow the company generates on a per share bases. (Loth, 2010)

$$\text{Price / Cash Flow Ratio} = \text{Stock Market Price} / \text{Operating Cash Flow Per Share}$$

Formula 24. Market Price to Cash Flow Ratio

### 5.2.3. Price Over Earnings Ratio

The most representative investment valuation ratio, as all kind of ratios this one has many imperfections, but it is commonly used by analysts and valuation companies to obtain an idea of a company's attractiveness to invest. The interpretation is related to the number of times an investor is paying for a company's stock in the market for every monetary unit of a company's earnings. (Loth, 2010)

$$\text{Price / Earnings Ratio} = \text{Stock Market Price Share} / \text{Earnings Per Share (EPS)}$$

Formula 25. Market Price to EPS

### 5.2.4. Price Over Earnings Over Growth ratio

Also known as the PEG Ratio, it provides information related to the under or overpriced situation of a company by using the current market price of the stock and the projected or potential price through the EPS Growth taken from the company's financial statements. (Loth, 2010)

$$\text{PEG} = \text{Price to Earnings Ratio} / \text{Earnings Per Share Growth}$$

Formula 26. PEG Formula

The interpretation is explained in the following chart:

PEG's Value	Interpretation
PEG = 1	This means that the market is correctly valuing a company's share in the market in accordance with the projected earnings growth.
PEG > 1	This means that the market is not valuing correctly the stock, because it is given a false growth to the company's earnings, which means that the stock is overvalued and will fall (short position).
PEG < 1	This means that the market is not valuing correctly the stock, because there is a potential growth of the company's earnings, which means that the stock is undervalued.

Source: Own Elaboration

### 5.2.5. Price Over Sales Ratio

This financial measure refers to the comparison of the market price and the company's sales. As well as the P/E Ratio, this indicator shows how much an investor is paying for a stock, for every dollar generated through sales. (Loth, 2010)

$$\text{Price over Sales Ratio} = \frac{\text{Stock Market Price Share}}{\text{Net Sales or Revenue Per Share}}$$

Formula 27. Price over Sales Ratio

### 5.2.6. Dividend Yield

The dividend yield is calculated by using the company's annual cash dividend per share divided by the current price of the stock in the market. Normally the rate resulted from the calculation must be taken in an annual basis and presented as an expected return for investors. The dividend yield is also a benchmarking index. (Loth, 2010)

$$\text{Dividend Yield} = \frac{\text{Annual Dividend Per Share}}{\text{Stock Price Per Share}}$$

Formula 28. Dividend Yield

### 5.2.7. Enterprise Value Multiple

The form to calculate this ratio is by dividing the enterprise value and the earnings before interest expenses, taxes, depreciation and amortization also called EBITDA. (Loth, 2010)

The measurement of this kind provides information related to know how long it would take an acquisition to earn enough to pay off its costs. (Loth, 2010)

In order to obtain the enterprise value, analysts can use the following formula:

$$\text{Enterprise Value} = \text{Market Capitalization} + \text{Debt} + \text{Minority Interest} - \text{Cash Equivalents}$$

Formula 29. Enterprise Value

The Multiple uses the following value and the EBITDA in the following calculation:

$$\text{Enterprise Value Multiple} = \frac{\text{Enterprise Value}}{\text{EBITDA}}$$

Formula 30. Enterprise Value Multiple

### 5.2.8. Summary of Formulas

Investment Valuation Ratios	
Ratio	Formula
Market Price to Book Value	Stock Market Price / Shareholder's Equity Per Share
Market Price Over The Cash Flow	Stock Market Price / Operating Cash Flow Per Share
Price Over Earnings Ratio	Stock Market Price Per Share / Earnings Per Share
Price Over Earnings Over Growth Ratio	Price to Earnings Ratio / Earnings Per Share Growth
Price Over Sales Ratio	Stock Market Price Per Share / Net Sales or Revenue Per Share
Dividend Yield	Annual Dividend Per Share / Stock Price Per Share
Enterprise Value	Market Capitalization+ Debt + Minority Interests - Cash Equivalents
Enterprise Value Multiple	Enterprise Value / EBITDA

Given all the financial ratios, it is necessary to simplify the work of the reader that is the main reason of the following table, that show all the financial ratios developed theoretically in this document.

### Formulas Developed in this Work

Ratios	Formula
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>	
<b>Working Capital</b>	Current Assets – Current Liabilities
<b>Acid Test</b>	$(\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$
<b>Current Ratio</b>	Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
<b>Cash Ratio</b>	Cash Ratio = (Cash Equivalents + Marketable Securities) / Current Liabilities
<b>Debt Ratios</b>	
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets
<b>Debt To Equity Ratio</b>	Debt to Equity Ratio = Total Liabilities / Shareholder's Equity
<b>Capitalization Ratio</b>	Capitalization Ratio = Long – Term Debt / (Long – Term Debt + Shareholder's Equity)
<b>Interest Coverage Ratio</b>	Interest Coverage Ratio = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) / Interest Expenses
<b>Cash Flow to Debt Ratio</b>	Cash Flow To Debt Ratio = Operating Cash Flow / Total Debt
<b>Profitability</b>	
<b>Return Over Equity</b>	Return On Equity = Net Profit After Tax / Equity
<b>Return Over Assets based on EBIT</b>	Return On Assets = EBIT / Total Assets
<b>Return Over Assets</b>	Return On Assets = Net Profit After Tax / Total Assets
<b>Dupont</b>	Dupont: $\text{ROE} = (\text{Profit Margin}) * (\text{Asset Turnover}) * (\text{Equity Multiplier}) = (\text{Net Profit} / \text{Sales}) * (\text{Sales} / \text{Assets}) * (\text{Assets} / \text{Equity}) = \text{Net Profit} / \text{Equity}$
<b>Gross Margin</b>	Gross Profit / Sales
<b>Operative Margin</b>	EBIT / Sales
<b>Net Margin</b>	Net Profit After Tax / Sales
<b>Operating Performance Ratios</b>	
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	Inventory Turnover = Cost of Goods Sold / Average Stock
<b>Inventory Turnover Period</b>	Inventory Turnover Period = 360 / Inventory Turnover
<b>Receivables Turnover</b>	Accounts Receivables Turnover = Net Sales Revenue / Average Receivables Balance

<b>Collection Period</b>	Average Collection Period = $360 / \text{Receivables Turnover}$
<b>Payables Turnover</b>	Payables Turnover = $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Average Payables Balance}$
<b>Average Payment Period</b>	Average Payment Period = $360 / \text{Payables Turnover}$
<b>Fixed Assets Turnover</b>	Fixed Asset Turnover = $\text{Sales} / \text{Net Fixed Assets}$
<b>Asset Turnover</b>	Total Asset Turnover = $\text{Sales} / \text{Total Assets}$
<b>Cash Conversion Cycle</b>	Cash Conversion Cycle = $\text{Inventory Days} + \text{Collection Period} - \text{Payment Period}$
<b>Investment Valuation Ratios</b>	
<b>Market Price Over Book Value</b>	Price / Book Value Ratio = $\text{Stock Market Price} / \text{Shareholder's Equity Per Share}$
<b>Market Price Over Cash Flow</b>	Price / Cash Flow Ratio = $\text{Stock Market Price} / \text{Operating Cash Flow Per Share}$
<b>Price Over Earnings Ratio</b>	Price / Earnings Ratio = $\text{Stock Market Price} / \text{Earnings Per Share (EPS)}$
<b>Price / Earnings Over Growth Ratio</b>	PEG = $\text{Price to Earnings Ratio} / \text{Earnings Per Share Growth}$
<b>Price Over Sales Ratio</b>	Price over Sales Ratio = $\text{Stock Market Price} / \text{Net Sales or Revenue Per Share}$
<b>Dividend Yield</b>	Dividend Yield = $\text{Annual Dividend Per Share} / \text{Stock Price Per Share}$
<b>Enterprise Value</b>	Enterprise Value = $\text{Market Capitalization} + \text{Debt} + \text{Minority Interest} - \text{Less Cash Equivalents}$
<b>Enterprise Value Multiple</b>	Enterprise Value Multiple = $\text{Enterprise Value} / \text{EBITDA}$

Source: Own Elaboration

## Analysis of four Peruvian companies

As stated in the first part of this document an application of all the financial ratios will be done with the information from five Peruvian companies that are currently significant for the country's economy, in order to select this company, the present work analyzed the most important index that trades in the local stock exchange, this analysis is related with the idea that, if certain investor wishes to know information linked with the economy's development of any country, does not matter which one, can analyze the most important index of the country's stock exchange, because it shows in a particular way how the company is doing and how the results are influencing the economy.

This paper selected four from the most important Peruvian companies that trade in the Lima Stock Exchange and have a great relevance for the sector they belong. In order to apply the financial ratios analysis and finally conclude how each company is doing, regarding the results from 2014 and the year 2012 (comparing both values).

The following analysis takes into account the development of all the financial ratios presented in this document in order to define how each company, Alicorp S.A.A., Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A., Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A..

These four companies were selected as it is stated in the introduction of this work because of its relevance for the local stock exchange and because of its importance for the Peruvian economy, Cementos Pacasmayo is one of the

biggest cement manufacturer and seller of cement in the country, basically related with all kinds of construction projects, Volcan and Buenaventura are one of the oldest mining companies in the company with the best results in the benchmark and finally Alicorp and Backus & Johnston are two of the largest food and beverages organizations in the market. The relevance of knowing how well are these companies doing in the current is related to the market's conditions through the 2012, 2013 and 2014 years and how each company got influenced by these contexts.

The 2012 to 2014 period was selected due to the volatility in the Peruvian market, different political, economic and social situations have in fact affected the Peruvian economy's results, that is why it is necessary to understand whether this situation generated any kind of financial problem to the companies chosen to be analyzed in the following pages. The following application shows all the financial ratios by each company.

## 1. Alicorp S.A.A.

Part of the foods, beverages and housing products industry, Alicorp S.A.A. is one of the largest companies in the country related to this sector and one of the most relevant in the Lima Stock Exchange.

<b>Alicorp S.A.A. Financial Ratios</b>			
<b>Ratios</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>			
<b>Current Ratio</b>	1.17	1.79	1.76
<b>Cash Ratio</b>	0.07	0.08	0.39
<b>Working Capital</b>	394.10 millions	940.30 millions	962.9 millions
<b>Acid Test</b>	0.48	0.89	0.98
<b>Debt Ratios</b>			
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	43.34 %	34.85 %	31.06 %
<b>Debt to Equity</b>	136.59 %	86.83 %	63.01 %
<b>Capitalization</b>	106 %	99 %	43 %
<b>Interest Coverage</b>	2.61 times	4.63 times	10.80 times
<b>Cash Flow to Debt</b>	8.40 %	8.10 %	9.37 %
<b>Profitability Ratios</b>			
<b>Return Over Equity</b>	0.77 %	16.51 %	17.48 %
<b>Return Over Assets (using EBIT)</b>	8.34 %	11.19 %	3.10 %
<b>Return Over Assets</b>	0.27 %	7.24 %	9.40 %
<b>Dupont</b>	0.77 %	16.51 %	17.48 %
<b>Net Margin</b>	0.27 %	6.32 %	7.87 %
<b>Gross Margin</b>	27.93 %	27.44 %	17.26 %
<b>Operating Margin</b>	9 %	11.33 %	10.92 %

<b>Operating Performance Ratios</b>			
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	5.10 times	5.47 times	4.37 times
<b>Inventory Period</b>	71.63 days	66.73 days	83.76 days
<b>Receivables Turnover</b>	6.47 times	6.82 times	7.57 times
<b>Collection Period</b>	56.39 days	53.49 days	48.36 days
<b>Payables Turnover</b>	5.61 times	7.04 times	6.63 times
<b>Payables Period</b>	65.06 days	51.86 days	55.24 days
<b>Asset Turnover</b>	0.93 times	3.05 times	0.29 times
<b>Fixed Asset Turnover</b>	3.04 times	3.10 times	0.93 times
<b>Business Cycle</b>	62.96 days	68.35 days	76.88 days
<b>Investment Valuation Ratios</b>			
<b>Market Price over Book Value</b>	89.65 times	14.82 times	4.30 times
<b>Price to Earnings</b>	19.40 times	29.31 times	24.17 times
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>	0.02	0.43	0.41
<b>Price to Earnings Growth</b>	214.83	170.19	35.05
<b>Price over Sales</b>	0.98 times	1.43 times	1.59 times
<b>Dividend Yield</b>	1.69 %	1.32 %	2.29 %
<b>Enterprise Value</b>	8876 millions	9742.2 millions	7907.28 millions
Enterprise Value Multiple	14.93 times	12.75 times	14.10 times

## 2. Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A.

Related to the mining sector, Volcan is a lime extracting and seller type of company with a large and powerful position in the Peruvian market. As well as the lime extraction and selling, the company also works with other minerals and manufactures industrial products.

<b>Volcan Compañía Minera Financial Ratios</b>			
<b>Ratios</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>			
<b>Current Ratio</b>	1.40 times	1.72 times	2.58 times
<b>Cash Ratio</b>	0.34 times	0.63 times	1.42 times

<b>Working Capital</b>	717.5 millions	1125.9 millions	1724.2 millions
<b>Acid Test</b>	0.48 times	0.88 times	1.68 times
<b>Debt Ratios</b>			
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	31.58 %	28.44 %	28.97 %
<b>Debt to Equity</b>	63.47 %	56.18 %	55.60 %
<b>Capitalization</b>	60 %	59 %	61 %
<b>Interest Coverage</b>	3.22 times	13.08 times	10.44 times
<b>Cash Flow to Debt</b>	15.28 %	18.98 %	21.70 %
<b>Profitability Ratios</b>			
<b>Return Over Equity</b>	3.83 %	12.16 %	16.13 %
<b>Return Over Assets (using EBIT)</b>	9.34 %	24.85 %	25 %
<b>Return Over Assets</b>	1.92 %	6.24 %	9.54 %
<b>Dupont</b>	3.83 %	12.16 %	16.13 %
<b>Net Margin</b>	5.45 %	14.91 %	17.90 %
<b>Gross Margin</b>	16.94 %	31.94 %	37.49 %
<b>Operating Margin</b>	9.15 %	23.04 %	30.31 %

<b>Operating Performance Ratios</b>			
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	5.67 times	6.97 times	6.81 times
<b>Inventory Period</b>	64.39 days	52.34 days	53.74 days
<b>Receivables Turnover</b>	9.33 times	9.13 times	9.75 times
<b>Collection Period</b>	39.11 days	39.96 days	37.53 days
<b>Payables Turnover</b>	3.98 times	3.57 times	4.53 times
<b>Payables Period</b>	91.80 days	102.38 days	80.85 days
<b>Asset Turnover</b>	0.99 times	1.08 times	1.18 times
<b>Fixed Asset Turnover</b>	0.47 times	0.39 times	0.25 times
<b>Business Cycle</b>	11.70 days	-10.08 days	10.41 days
<b>Investment Valuation Ratios</b>			
<b>Market Price over Book Value</b>	3.11 times	4.19 times	10.06 times

<b>Price to Earnings</b>	19.41 times	12.70 times	22.91 times
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>	0.04	0.15	0.15
<b>Price to Earnings Growth</b>	-243.93	88.95	91.37
<b>Price over Sales</b>	1.71 times	2.12 times	4.71 times
<b>Dividend Yield</b>	1.53 %	1.77 %	1.71 %
<b>Enterprise Value</b>	6413.13 millions	7034.10 millions	11463.92 millions
<b>Enterprise Value Multiple</b>	8.31 times	7.39 times	8.86 times

### 3. Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A.

The company produces and sells cement and distributes its products (cement blocks and premixed cement), to all of its customers basically related to the building sector.

<b>Cementos Pacasmayo Financial Ratios</b>			
<b>Ratios</b>	2014	2013	2012
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>			
<b>Current Ratio</b>	5.17	9	4.75
<b>Cash Ratio</b>	2.90	6.20	2.064
<b>Working Capital</b>	834.7 millions	1261.7 millions	673.6 Millions
<b>Acid Test</b>	3.43	6.52	2.87
<b>Debt Ratios</b>			
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	27.26 %	26.46 %	9.04 %
<b>Debt to Equity</b>	42.67 %	41.01 %	11.37 %
<b>Capitalization</b>	47 %	48 %	17 %
<b>Interest Coverage</b>	13.75 times	10.17 times	12.13 times
<b>Cash Flow to Debt</b>	21.55 %	17.35 %	20.39 %
<b>Profitability Ratios</b>			
<b>Return Over Equity</b>	9.83 %	8.27 %	11.07 %
<b>Return Over Assets (using EBIT)</b>	9.27 %	9.41 %	9.67 %
<b>Return Over Assets</b>	6.07 %	5.66 %	7.28 %
<b>Dupont</b>	9.83 %	8.27 %	11.07 %



<b>Net Margin</b>	15.52 %	12.55 %	13.59 %
<b>Gross Margin</b>	41.72 %	42.22 %	39.04 %
<b>Operating Margin</b>	24.19 %	23.63 %	19.71 %

<b>Operating Performance Ratios</b>			
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	2.20 times	2.34 times	2.94 times
<b>Inventory Period</b>	165.97 days	156.10 days	124.28 days
<b>Receivables Turnover</b>	15.89 times	26.76 times	28.20 times
<b>Collection Period</b>	22.87 days	13.64 days	12.98 days
<b>Payables Turnover</b>	7.26 times	10.81 times	9.50 times
<b>Payables Period</b>	50.30 days	33.75 days	38.51 days
<b>Asset Turnover</b>	0.38 times	0.40 times	0.49 times
<b>Fixed Asset Turnover</b>	0.60 times	0.49 times	0.84 times
<b>Business Cycle</b>	138.63 days	135.99 days	98.75 days
<b>Investment Valuation Ratios</b>			
<b>Market Price over Book Value</b>	1.59 times	1.97 times	2.22 times
<b>Price to Earnings</b>	16.06 times	23.52 times	24.38 times
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>	0.33	0.27	0.28
<b>Price to Earnings Growth</b>	115.99	48.06	60
<b>Price over Sales</b>	2.48 times	2.98 times	3.31 times
<b>Dividend Yield</b>	3.77 %	1.57 %	1.32 %
<b>Enterprise Value</b>	3324.21 millions	3489.86 millions	3716.96 millions
<b>Enterprise Value Multiple</b>	9.1 times	10 times	13.35 times

#### 4. Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.

Mining company that explores extracts and processes gold, silver, zinc and other minerals. Buenaventura has different mines in Peru, an electric factory and an engineering services company. The majority of the extracted minerals are commercialized in the international market, as commodities.

<b>Buenaventura Financial Ratios</b>			
<b>Ratio</b>	2014	2013	2012

<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>			
<b>Current Ratio</b>	1.27	1.46	2.30
<b>Cash Ratio</b>	0.17	0.14	0.69
<b>Working Capital</b>	387.7 millions	480.7 millions	1157.9 millions
<b>Acid Test</b>	0.77	0.84	1.42
<b>Debt Ratios</b>			
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	9.06 %	5.15 %	4.03 %
<b>Debt to Equity</b>	11.25 times	6.11 times	4.67 times
<b>Capitalization</b>	12 %	9 %	7 %
<b>Interest Coverage</b>	5.44 times	21.75 times	50.89 times
<b>Cash Flow to Debt</b>	36.22 %	57.44 %	53.77 %
<b>Profitability Ratios</b>			
<b>Return Over Equity</b>	-2.17 %	-2.96 %	19.90 %
<b>Return Over Assets (using EBIT)</b>	1.26 %	4.57 %	9.50 %
<b>Return Over Assets</b>	-1.65 %	-2.35 %	16.03 %
<b>Dupont</b>	-2.17 %	-2.96 %	19.90 %
<b>Net Margin</b>	-6.53 %	-8.52 %	43.79 %
<b>Gross Margin</b>	47.26 %	50.20 %	47.54 %
<b>Operating Margin</b>	5.29 %	17.09 %	26.98 %

<b>Operating Performance Ratios</b>			
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	3.77 times	3.70 times	5.25 times
<b>Inventory Period</b>	96.81 days	98.57 days	69.65 days
<b>Receivables Turnover</b>	4.29 times	4.87 times	7.29 times
<b>Collection Period</b>	84.99 days	74.97 days	50.21 days
<b>Payables Turnover</b>	2.18 times	2.64 times	4.88 times
<b>Payables Period</b>	167.14 days	138.34 days	75.01 days
<b>Asset Turnover</b>	0.24 times	0.27 times	1.42 times

<b>Fixed Asset Turnover</b>	0.65 times	0.80 times	1.42 times
<b>Business Cycle</b>	14.66 days	35.20 days	44.85 days
<b>Investment Valuation Ratios</b>			
<b>Market Price over Book Value</b>	0.78 times	1.44 times	1.76 times
<b>Price to Earnings</b>	0 times	8.50 times	11.80 times
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>	-0.30	-0.42	0.54
<b>Price to Earnings Growth</b>	0	121.33	10.78
<b>Price over Sales</b>	2.30 times	2.26 times	5.78 times
<b>Dividend Yield</b>	0.31 %	2.67 %	1.72 %
<b>Enterprise Value</b>	25872.11 millions	9600.54 millions	10601.19 millions
<b>Enterprise Value Multiple</b>	16.48 times	8 times	12.37 times

## Interpretation by company

### 1. Alicorp S.A.A.

The liquidity shown by Alicorp is currently over 1, which means that in terms of the Current Ratio they are not having any problem in covering its short term liabilities, the problems comes to notice when the Acid Test shows a 50 % decrease in the previous figure, which means that the inventory of the company is having certain managing problems, the cash ratio is also at a very poor level. The debt ratios show a very high Debt to Equity figure, which is currently at 1.36 times Alicorp's equity and a reduction in the interest coverage. The profitability of the company shows an unattractive company, the ROE is currently at 0.77 %, which is lower than the 2013, 16.51 %, in terms of internal value generation, the ROA is currently at 0.27 %, also lower than the 2013, 7.24 %, the last Net Margin published by the company is at 0.27 %, very much lower than the 6.32 % (2013) and the 7.87 % (2012). The Cash Conversion Cycle or also called Business Cycle is at 62.96, which is good and means that the company takes less than three months to transform its inventory, receivable and payables into real liquidity. Finally the Investment Valuation Ratios show that the company is currently trading at 89.65 times its Book Value per share, the PEG is extremely high (over valued share, with false growth expectation), the PER shows an unattractive recovery period and the current Price to Sales Ratio is at 0.98 times, a very lame level for a company as Alicorp.

### 2. Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A.

Volcan is one the most important mining companies in Peru, when analyzing the liquidity of the company, it shows that the current ratio is currently at 1.40 times, which means that the company has near 1.50 times of current assets, to cover its less than a year debt service, a very solid Working Capital, but a less than 0.50 soles per debt unit of Acid Test, this means that the company has a lot of inventory among its current assets, this shows that the company might have a future and potential liquidity problem. The management of the debt done by Volcan shows a small dependence for debt, this is normal because of its core business (need to cover big investments at a short period of time as normally a mining company does). In terms of operating performance ratios, the results show that the company has a Cash Conversion Cycle of 11.70 days, which is good because they are terminating all its operations in less than a month, the company has shown good collection, inventory and payment policies in order to have a sufficiently good operations management. The stock is showing a very low performance with a Market Price to Book Value of 3.11 times, less than the 4.19 times in 2013 and the 10.06 times in 2012, this means a negative trend for this ratio, in terms of PEG, the company is having a very unattractive recovery period (19.41 times in 2014), overall this investigation can conclude that the market value of company is currently decreasing and it might continue like this, throughout all 2015.

### 3. Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A.

In terms of liquidity Cementos Pacasmayo is a company that has an important current ratio, the value is nearly 5

times the short term debt, which means that the company does not have any problem in covering less than a year liabilities, they also present a positive Working Capital and a good Acid Test, the values are in average over 4 times the less than a year liabilities, but it is important to notice the liquidity decrease they had from 2013 to 2014, the 4 indicators are lower than the 2013 value. The debt levels are correct and there is no dependence in terms of asking money to suppliers and financial institutions, the debt to equity is nearly 3, but in terms of capitalization the company does not have a large debt, the interest are 13 % of the EBIT and can be covered without any problem. The profitability of the company is very good; currently the company is one of the most attractive to invest in, the ROE is at 9.83 % and the Net Margin at 15.52 %, both indicate good and sufficient results for potential investors. The CCC of Cementos Pacasmayo is currently less than 180 days, which means that this company is not having a problem managing receivables, payments and inventory because they close its entire operation in less than half a year (inventory days at 166 days, collection days at 23 days and payments at 50 days), the three periods show that the company is currently receiving liquidity, then delivers the products and pays its debts. Finally, the stock is doing very well in the market, the company pays dividends that yield at 0.5 %, which is not that profitable, but the stock has a good performance, the PER is low which means a lower recovery period, finally the EV/EBIT shows a sufficient performance level in the market compared with the operational cash flows of Cementos Pacasmayo.

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## **4. Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.**

This company is also one of the most important in the mining sector, that was one of the many reasons it was chosen for this paper, Buenaventura is currently showing a regular level of liquidity, this is reflected in the Current Ratio, which is slightly above one, but in terms of the Acid Test, the company is lower than one, this of course means that the Buenaventura is not having a good level of liquidity in short terms when the inventory they hold is removed from the formula of calculation, the company must work better into more effective liquidity policies. The debt level of the company is extremely high, as ten times the equity of Buenaventura; this is a major problem in terms of credit future problems, Buenaventura is currently holding a 11.25 times debt to equity ratio, which means that the real money owned by the company is very low and Buenaventura has a large dependence for external resources. The current profitability of the company is negative, which means that the attractiveness of the mining company is lower due to the reduction of the value generated by them, in terms of ROE the results is -2.17 % and the Net Margin shows a -6.53 % results for the 2014 period, this are highly related to the performance of the company and also related to the fact that the debt service is quiet expensive. The CCC or Business Cycle of Buenaventura is very low, the average is nearly 20 days, and this shows that the company does not need even a month to close all the operations to transform receivables, payments and inventory into a net amount of cash, the inventory days are 100 days, which means that the company needs less than half a year to empty all of its storages, the collection period is 85 days much lower than the 167 payment days, the three indicators show that the company receive first liquidity, then it sells everything and to terminate its cycle pays its debts. Buenaventura's stock has done in terms of trading quite good, but the investment ratios shows that the company is currently losing money and not paying a sufficient or positive EPS, which means that the PER is not applicable and there is not be information about the recovery period of the company, the indicators show a lack performance for the future years of Buenaventura's stock.

## **Conclusions of the investigation**

Among the many financial ways to analyze a company, the use of financial ratios is one the most important, as this paper has taken the formulas of many authors and calculated the many financial ratios from five different companies from the Peruvian market, we can conclude that this, also called, indexes are extremely important in order to know how well is a company doing in terms of many aspects, such as the categories of the financial ratios, in terms of liquidity the different results provide information in order to define whether a company has liquidity to face future cash needs or if the results are generating enough money to cover short term obligations, in terms of debt the financial ratios measure in a very important way the influence of borrowing money in the different aspects of the enterprise, how well can the results cover this obligations and if a company has an unhealthy dependence of debt to carry on with its normal or regular operations. The financial ratios are also used in other situations, for instance are a valid way of deciding if a company that is trading in the market, is doing well or not, just to see how the market perceives its development, measure like the PER, the PEG, dividend Yield and the Enterprise Value Multiple give guidance to potential investors to see is their profits are going up, down or when are they going to obtain back their initial investment.

Another aspect to discuss in this conclusions is the importance of the Cash Conversion Cycle, a measure that explains the amount of time a company needs to cash their entire operation, this meaning that the receivables are all collected, the debts are all paid and the inventory is empty, a simple number that states perfectly to know how well is a company managing this three types of operations (collection policies, payment policies and inventory management).

Finally, when investors have given their money to the company, normally they are going to expect earnings or also called profits, if the founders of the company want to check how well is the company doing in order to satisfy this need of them, the profitability ratios are the ones that will provide information about the value generation for the company's owners. The indexes obtained from mixing the results stated in the P&L Statement and the Financial

Situation Statement are simple to analyze and to define if a company is doing well or not in terms of financial attractiveness (for the current owners and the potential ones).

It is also important to conclude that the financial ratios are of course important in order to have a more detailed observation of the company's results and development through an entire period of a set of periods, but it is important to benchmark them, because it is true that the theory says that certain ratio can be evaluated comparing it with for instance a number, but the real question is, for company's managers and owners as well for the future investors, how well is the company performing compared to the industry or other companies. The need to benchmark these results with the industry average of perhaps with the ratios from the direct competitor are recommendations given by important authors and this paper is not going to do the opposite, this investigation has not provided any kind of benchmark, but it is crucial to have an optimum financial ratios analysis to do it so, for any strategic decision to be made in the future.

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## Annexes

### Financial Information used in the calculation of the ratios (vertical analysis included)

#### 1.Alicorp S.A.A

##### 1.1. Financial Situation Statement

Alicorp SAA (ALICORC1 PE) - Standardized				Total Current Assets	2,229.2	2,131.7	2,739.5
				Assets %	52.1	36.2	40.4
<b>In Millions of PEN except</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	+ LT Investments & LT Receivables	196.9	271.6	327.6
<b>Assets</b>				Assets %	4.6	4.6	4.8
+ Cash & Near Cash Items	496.1	92.9	122.4	+ Net Fixed Assets	1,326.8	1,876.9	2,062.4
Assets %	11.6	1.6	1.8	Assets %	31.0	31.8	30.4



Alicorp SAA (ALICORC1 PE)				Operating Income		488.7	659.6	565.6
				Revenue %		10.9	11.3	9.0
<b>In Millions of PEN</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>		- Interest Expense	45.2	142.4	216.6
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>4,473.7</b>	<b>5,822.0</b>	<b>6,284.7</b>		Revenue %	1.0	2.4	3.4
Revenue %	100.0	100.0	100.0		- Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	-26.3	121.5	81.3
- Cost of Revenue	3,254.4	4,224.3	4,529.3		Revenue %	-0.6	2.1	1.3
Revenue %	72.7	72.6	72.1		- Net Non-Operating Losses (Gains)	9.8	-32.9	224.2
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>1,219.3</b>	<b>1,597.7</b>	<b>1,755.4</b>		Revenue %	0.2	-0.6	3.6
Revenue %	27.3	27.4	27.9					
+ Other Operating Income	7.4	69.9	35.5					
Revenue %	0.2	1.2	0.6					
- Operating Expenses	738.1	1,008.0	1,225.3					
Revenue %	16.5	17.3	19.5					

- Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	-26.3	121.5	81.3		<b>Net Inc Avail to Common Shareholders</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>368.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Revenue %	-0.6	2.1	1.3		Abnormal Losses (Gains)	0.0	0.0	256.9
- Net Non-Operating Losses (Gains)	9.8	-32.9	224.2		Tax Effect on Abnormal Items	0.0	0.0	-77.1
Revenue %	0.2	-0.6	3.6		<b>Normalized Income</b>	<b>311.1</b>	<b>320.8</b>	<b>197.6</b>
<b>Pretax Income</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>428.6</b>	<b>43.5</b>		<b>Basic EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.23</b>
Revenue %	10.3	7.4	0.7		<b>Basic EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.02</b>
- Income Tax Expense	149.8	123.2	24.1		<b>Basic EPS</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Revenue %	3.3	2.1	0.4		Basic Weighted Avg Shares	854.6	854.6	854.6
Revenue %	--	--	--		<b>Diluted EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.23</b>
- L(G) on inflation	--	--	--		<b>Diluted EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Revenue %	--	--	--		<b>Diluted EPS</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Income Before XO Items</b>	<b>310.2</b>	<b>305.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>		Source: Adapted from Bloomberg			
Revenue %	6.9	5.2	0.3					
- Extraordinary Loss Net of Tax	-41.2	-63.5	0.5					
Revenue %	-0.9	-1.1	0.0					

- Minority Interests	-0.8	0.8	1.6				
Revenue %	0.0	0.0	0.0				
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>368.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>				
Revenue %	7.9	6.3	0.3				
- Total Cash Preferred Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0				

## 2. Volcan Compañía Minera

### 2.1. Financial Situation Statement

Volcan Cia Minera SAA (VOLCABC1 PE)				Assets %	41.7	33.1	28.3
				+ LT Investments & LT Receivables	103.1	50.8	0.3
In Millions of PEN	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Assets %	1.5	0.6	0.0
<b>Assets</b>				+ Net Fixed Assets	1,686.9	2,880.7	3,713.2
+ Cash & Near Cash Items	1,467.3	754.0	519.7	Assets %	25.0	35.4	41.6
Assets %	21.7	9.3	5.8	+ Gross Fixed Assets	2,886.8	4,326.1	5,426.3
+ Short-Term Investments	76.7	231.6	96.9	Assets %	42.8	53.1	60.7
Assets %	1.1	2.8	1.1	- Accumulated Depreciation	1,199.9	1,445.4	1,713.1
+ Accounts & Notes Receivable	292.8	391.3	248.7	Assets %	17.8	17.7	19.2
Assets %	4.3	4.8	2.8	+ Other Long-Term Assets	2,142.3	2,520.7	2,689.8
+ Inventories	303.1	302.7	587.9	Assets %	31.8	30.9	30.1
Assets %	4.5	3.7	6.6				
+ Other Current Assets	674.6	1,017.1	1,076.2				
Assets %	10.0	12.5	12.0				
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>2,814.6</b>	<b>2,696.7</b>	<b>2,529.4</b>				

<b>Total Long-Term Assets</b>	<b>3,932.2</b>	<b>5,452.2</b>	<b>6,403.3</b>	Total Liab & Equity %	47.9	49.4	50.2
Assets %	58.3	66.9	71.7	+ Total Preferred Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>6,746.8</b>	<b>8,148.8</b>	<b>8,932.7</b>	Total Liab & Equity %	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assets %	100.0	100.0	100.0	+ Minority Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Liabilities &amp; Shareholders' Equity</b>				Total Liab & Equity %	0.0	0.0	0.0



+ Accounts Payable	476.5	703.1	682.1		+ Share Capital & APIC	3,274.3	3,993.0	4,565.4
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>51.1</i>
+ Short-Term Borrowings	388.9	588.2	936.0		+ Retained Earnings & Other Equity	240.4	132.4	-121.3
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-1.4</i>
+ Other Short-Term Liabilities	225.0	279.4	193.9		<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>3,514.6</b>	<b>4,125.5</b>	<b>4,444.1</b>
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>49.8</i>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>1,090.4</b>	<b>1,570.8</b>	<b>1,811.9</b>		<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<b>6,746.8</b>	<b>8,148.8</b>	<b>8,932.7</b>
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>20.3</i>		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
+ Long-Term Borrowings	1,565.3	1,729.3	1,884.6		Source: Adapted from Bloomberg			
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.1</i>					
+ Other Long-Term Liabilities	576.5	723.3	792.1					
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>					
<b>Total Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>2,141.8</b>	<b>2,452.6</b>	<b>2,676.7</b>					
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.0</i>					
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,232.2</b>	<b>4,023.4</b>	<b>4,488.7</b>					

## 2.2. Profit and Loss Statement

Volcan Cia Minera SAA (VOLCABC1 PE)				Operating Income			
				942.0	724.2	270.8	
				<i>Revenue %</i>	30.3	23.0	9.2
In Millions of PEN	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014				
				- Interest Expense	90.3	55.4	84.2
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>3,107.8</b>	<b>3,143.2</b>	<b>2,959.6</b>	<i>Revenue %</i>	2.9	1.8	2.8
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	- Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	3.2	2.2	-6.1
- Cost of Revenue	1,942.6	2,139.3	2,458.1	<i>Revenue %</i>	0.1	0.1	-0.2
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>83.1</i>	- Net Non-Operating Losses (Gains)	-26.3	-24.8	-19.0
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>1,165.3</b>	<b>1,003.9</b>	<b>501.4</b>	<i>Revenue %</i>	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<b>Pretax Income</b>			
				<b>874.8</b>	<b>691.5</b>	<b>211.7</b>	
+ Other Operating Income	171.8	150.4	528.1	<i>Revenue %</i>	28.1	22.0	7.2
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>17.8</i>	- Income Tax Expense	318.4	222.9	50.3
- Operating Expenses	395.1	430.0	758.7	<i>Revenue %</i>	10.2	7.1	1.7
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>Revenue %</i>	--	--	--

					- L(G) on inflation	--	--	--
					Revenue %	--	--	--

<b>Income Before XO Items</b>	<b>556.3</b>	<b>468.6</b>	<b>161.3</b>
Revenue %	17.9	14.9	5.5
- Extraordinary Loss Net of Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue %	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Minority Interests	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue %	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>556.3</b>	<b>468.6</b>	<b>161.3</b>
Revenue %	17.9	14.9	5.5
- Total Cash Preferred Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net Inc Avail to Common Shareholders</b>	<b>556.3</b>	<b>468.6</b>	<b>161.3</b>
Abnormal Losses (Gains)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Effect on Abnormal Items	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Normalized Income</b>	<b>556.3</b>	<b>468.6</b>	<b>161.3</b>
<b>Basic EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Basic EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Basic EPS</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Basic Weighted Avg Shares	3,803.4	3,179.4	3,865.9
<b>Diluted EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Diluted EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Diluted EPS</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>

Source: Adapted from Bloomberg

### 3. Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A.

#### 3.1. Financial Situation Statement

<b>Cementos Pacasmayo SAA (CPACASC1 PE)</b>	Assets %	35.8	45.6	31.9
	+ LT Investments & LT Receivables	34.9	36.1	13.0



<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	13.0	30.4	29.9				
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>489.2</b>	<b>1,105.1</b>	<b>1,170.2</b>				

### 3.2. Profit and Loss Statement

<b>Cementos Pacasmayo SAA (CPACASC1 PE)</b>				<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>293.0</b>	<b>300.5</b>
				<i>Revenue %</i>	19.7	23.6	24.2
<b>In Millions of PEN</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	- Interest Expense	23.0	34.3	26.6
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>1,169.8</b>	<b>1,239.7</b>	<b>1,242.6</b>	<i>Revenue %</i>	2.0	2.8	2.1
<i>Revenue %</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	- Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	0.7	48.4	14.8
- Cost of Revenue	713.1	716.2	724.1	<i>Revenue %</i>	0.1	3.9	1.2
<i>Revenue %</i>	61.0	57.8	58.3	- Net Non-Operating Losses (Gains)	-22.5	-24.4	-7.1
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>456.8</b>	<b>523.4</b>	<b>518.4</b>	<i>Revenue %</i>	-1.9	-2.0	-0.6
<i>Revenue %</i>	39.0	42.2	41.7	<b>Pretax Income</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>266.3</b>
+ Other Operating Income	7.7	8.3	10.5	<i>Revenue %</i>	19.6	18.9	21.4
<i>Revenue %</i>	0.7	0.7	0.8	- Income Tax Expense	73.7	82.4	77.5
- Operating Expenses	233.9	238.7	228.4	<i>Revenue %</i>	6.3	6.6	6.2
<i>Revenue %</i>	20.0	19.3	18.4	<i>Revenue %</i>	--	--	--
				- L(G) on inflation	--	--	--
				<i>Revenue %</i>	--	--	--

<b>Income Before XO Items</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>Normalized Income</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>190.2</b>
<i>Revenue %</i>	13.3	12.3	15.2				
- Extraordinary Loss Net of Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>Basic EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<i>Revenue %</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>Basic EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.33</b>
- Minority Interests	-3.4	-3.4	-4.0	<b>Basic EPS</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<i>Revenue %</i>	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	Basic Weighted Avg Shares	570.1	582.0	582.0
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>Diluted EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<i>Revenue %</i>	13.6	12.6	15.5	<b>Diluted EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.33</b>
- Total Cash Preferred Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>Diluted EPS</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<b>Net Inc Avail to Common Shareholders</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>192.8</b>				

Source: Adapted from Bloomberg

Abnormal Losses (Gains)	--	0.0	-3.7					
Tax Effect on Abnormal Items	--	--	1.1					

## 4. Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.

### 4.1. Financial Situation Statement

Cia de Minas Buenaventura SAA (BUENAVC1 PE)				Total Current Assets	2,051.3	1,515.3	1,798.6
				Assets %	17.5	11.9	12.9
In Millions of PEN	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	+ LT Investments & LT Receivables	--	78.5	112.8
<b>Assets</b>				Assets %	--	0.6	0.8
+ Cash & Near Cash Items	476.6	143.4	234.0	+ Net Fixed Assets	2,895.2	4,238.3	5,112.9
Assets %	4.1	1.1	1.7	Assets %	24.7	33.3	36.7
+ Short-Term Investments	139.1	--	11.0	+ Gross Fixed Assets	5,068.7	7,089.4	8,176.3
Assets %	1.2	--	0.1	Assets %	43.3	55.7	58.7
+ Accounts & Notes Receivable	654.5	729.9	839.3	- Accumulated Depreciation	2,173.4	2,851.1	3,063.4
Assets %	5.6	5.7	6.0	Assets %	18.6	22.4	22.0
+ Inventories	416.2	491.4	447.9	+ Other Long-Term Assets	6,766.0	6,892.0	6,901.3
Assets %	3.6	3.9	3.2	Assets %	57.8	54.2	49.6
+ Other Current Assets	364.9	150.5	277.4	<b>Total Long-Term Assets</b>	<b>9,661.2</b>	<b>11,208.8</b>	<b>12,127.1</b>
Assets %	3.1	1.2	2.0	Assets %	82.5	88.1	87.1
				<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>11,712.5</b>	<b>12,724.1</b>	<b>13,925.7</b>
				Assets %	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>Liabilities &amp; Shareholders' Equity</b>					Total Liab & Equity %	13.6	15.6	19.5
+ Accounts Payable	509.4	798.5	757.0		+ Total Preferred Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Liab & Equity %	4.3	6.3	5.4		Total Liab & Equity %	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ Short-Term Borrowings	29.7	31.8	327.7		+ Minority Interest	669.6	813.9	888.2
Total Liab & Equity %	0.3	0.2	2.4		Total Liab & Equity %	5.7	6.4	6.4
+ Other Short-Term Liabilities	354.4	204.3	326.1		+ Share Capital & APIC	2,479.5	2,715.5	2,893.9

<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	3.0	1.6	2.3		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	21.2	21.3	20.8
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>893.4</b>	<b>1,034.6</b>	<b>1,410.9</b>		+ Retained Earnings & Other Equity	6,970.0	7,204.8	7,430.9
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	7.6	8.1	10.1		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	59.5	56.6	53.4
+ Long-Term Borrowings	442.8	623.7	934.0		<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>10,119.1</b>	<b>10,734.1</b>	<b>11,213.0</b>
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	3.8	4.9	6.7		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	86.4	84.4	80.5
+ Other Long-Term Liabilities	257.2	331.7	367.9		<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<b>11,712.5</b>	<b>12,724.1</b>	<b>13,925.7</b>
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	2.2	2.6	2.6		<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>700.1</b>	<b>955.4</b>	<b>1,301.8</b>		Source: Adapted from Bloomberg			
<i>Total Liab &amp; Equity %</i>	6.0	7.5	9.3					
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,593.4</b>	<b>1,990.0</b>	<b>2,712.7</b>					

## 4.2. Profit and Loss Statement

<b>Cia de Minas Buenaventura SAA (BUENAVC1 PE)</b>				<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>1,112.5</b>	<b>581.8</b>	<b>174.9</b>
				<i>Revenue %</i>	27.0	17.1	5.3
<b>In Millions of PEN</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	- Interest Expense	21.9	26.7	32.1
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>4,123.5</b>	<b>3,404.8</b>	<b>3,308.3</b>	<i>Revenue %</i>	0.5	0.8	1.0
<i>Revenue %</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	- Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	-4.5	19.4	24.0
- Cost of Revenue	2,163.1	1,695.6	1,744.9	<i>Revenue %</i>	-0.1	0.6	0.7
<i>Revenue %</i>	52.5	49.8	52.7	- Net Non-Operating Losses (Gains)	-1,239.8	290.6	18.0
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>1,960.4</b>	<b>1,709.2</b>	<b>1,563.4</b>	<i>Revenue %</i>	-30.1	8.5	0.5
<i>Revenue %</i>	47.5	50.2	47.3	<b>Pretax Income</b>	<b>2,335.0</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>100.8</b>
+ Other Operating Income	43.7	--	38.8	<i>Revenue %</i>	56.6	7.2	3.0
<i>Revenue %</i>	1.1	--	1.2	- Income Tax Expense	376.1	233.8	187.4
- Operating Expenses	891.6	1,127.4	1,427.3	<i>Revenue %</i>	9.1	6.9	5.7
<i>Revenue %</i>	21.6	33.1	43.1	<i>Revenue %</i>	--	--	--
				- L(G) on inflation	--	--	--
				<i>Revenue %</i>	--	--	--
				<b>Income Before XO Items</b>	<b>1,959.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-86.7</b>
				<i>Revenue %</i>	47.5	0.3	-2.6

- Extraordinary Loss Net of Tax	0.0	226.7	88.3
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>
- Minority Interests	153.2	74.4	41.0
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>1,805.7</b>	<b>-289.9</b>	<b>-216.0</b>
<i>Revenue %</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>-8.5</i>	<i>-6.5</i>
- Total Cash Preferred Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net Inc Avail to Common Shareholders</b>	<b>1,805.7</b>	<b>-289.9</b>	<b>-216.0</b>
Abnormal Losses (Gains)	--	0.0	0.0
Tax Effect on Abnormal Items	--	0.0	0.0
<b>Normalized Income</b>	<b>1,805.7</b>	<b>-63.2</b>	<b>-127.6</b>
<b>Basic EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>-0.50</b>
<b>Basic EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>-0.50</b>
<b>Basic EPS</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>-1.14</b>	<b>-0.85</b>
Basic Weighted Avg Shares	254.2	254.2	254.2
<b>Diluted EPS Before Abnormal Items</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>-0.50</b>
<b>Diluted EPS Before XO Items</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>-0.50</b>
<b>Diluted EPS</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>-1.14</b>	<b>-0.85</b>

Source: Adapted from Bloomberg

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