APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

SIGNALS AND SYMPTOMS OF INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS

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I - QUANTITATIVE

FINANCIAL Signal Symptom

** Profitability

Continuous decline in profit 1. and internal generation of funds. + Occurrence of cash loss. 2. +з. Not providing for depreciation for 2 or 3 years in succession. + Reduction in profit margin 4. of sales. + Inadequate ploughback of pr-5. ofit. + 6. Skipping of dividends/fluctuations of dividends. +

** Liquidity

7. Inability to meet interest and debt service charges. +
8. Continued negative working capital. +
9. Diversion of funds from short run to long run uses and + vice versa.

10.	Sipho	ning	of	funds	outside
	unit	and e	exce	ssive	dealing
	with	relat	ted	partie	S.

- 11. Delayed payments to creditors.
- 12. Inability to pay trade creditors.
- Accumulation of statutory dues.
- 14. Frequent excess drawings and request for ad-hoc limits.

** Leverage

- 15. Rising level of debt in relation to net worth. +
- 16. Excessive debt.
- 17. Declining net worth.

** Costing

- 18. Increasing cost of production not absorbed by sale price.
- 19. Increasing trend of fixed costs.

** CPERATIONAL**

* Sales/Marketing

20. Significant and consistent fall in sales.

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21.	Declining trend in market share.		+		
22.	Frequent distress sales.	+			
23.	Increasing tendency to ov- ertrade.	+			
24.	Decline in quality service tightening credit sales.	+			
25.	Price cuts.	+ .			
* Inventory.					
261	Slowing of inventory turn- over.	+			
27.	Continuous decline of in v- entory turnover.		+		
28.	Unusually high build-up of inventory.	+			
* Assets					
29.	Decline in asset turnover.	+ -			
30.	Significant and continuous fall in assets turnover.		÷		
* Production					
31.	Declining capacity utilisa- tion.		+		
32.	Lower capacity utilisation.	÷			
33.	Frequent breakdown of mach- inary and plant.	+			

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II - QUALITATIVE

FINANCIAL

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34.	Irregularities in accounts.	+			
35 *	Delay in auditing and publ- ishing accounts.	+			
36.	Large variations in profor- ma accounts and audited acc- ounts.				
37.	Over - valuation of stock.	+			
38.	Non - submission of stock.				
39.	Delayed submission of stock statement.	+			
40.	Determined drive to reduce all costs.				
41.	Large bills returned paid.	+			
MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL.					
42.	Tighter centralisation of management.	+			
43.	Desperate attempts to arra- nge liquid funds.	+			

44. Resignation or termination of key personnel.

- 45. Frequent resort to lay-off and closure and strikes.
- 46. Rise in labour disputes and deterioration in labour management relations.

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47. Dissensions in top management.

CONSUMER AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES.

- 48. Existing of large number of legal disputes, specially with government agencies and departments.
- 49. Increasing rejections of sales and cancellation of orders.

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