9.6 Financing and working capital

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS cash conversion cycle

Objective

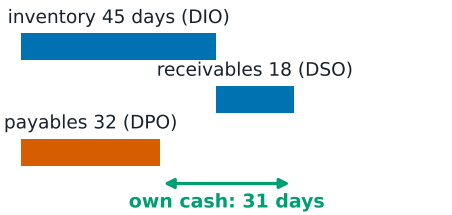
Compute the cash conversion cycle; price the working-capital cost of growth; choose financing with term matching.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ The cycle and the trap

CCC = DIO + DSO − DPO. Growth multiplies it; ratio-worsening doubles it. Match term to life.

The 31-day bridge of own cash



CCC = 45 + 18 - 32 = 31 days of sales tied up

Overtrading, one table

sales	100	**160**
NWC/sales	20%	**25%**
NWC	24,000	**48,000**

NWC DOUBLES (1.6 x 1.25)

sales +60%, not +60% cash

Profit is an opinion; cash is a fact

■ Worked example. The raise

CCC 31 days; sales +60% with NWC/sales 20→25% doubles NWC to 48,000 ✓; rescue levers in speed order.

2 Practice

A stationery wholesaler: inventory 60 days, receivables 35, payables 41; daily cost of sales £2,400; sales £1.1m a year, NWC/sales 18%.

2.1 Compute the CCC and the NWC tied up at 18% of sales. [3]

2.2 Sales grow 50% and NWC/sales rises to 21%. Compute the new NWC and the extra cash required (nearest £100). [3]

2.3 The MD celebrates the profit. In two lines, explain why the overdraft may still grow. [2]

2.4 The expansion vans (8-year life) are to be funded by a 3-year loan at 6.5% or new equity at 13%. In two lines each: the matching verdict, and one speed lever that releases cash regardless. [4]