

SNS College of Technology Coimbatore - 35



19BAE711 – Working Capital Management

Unit I – Introduction to Working Capital



Presented by

M r.E.M ohanraj Design Thinker





- **Unit I INTRODUCTION TO WORKING CAPITAL**
- Operating Cycle, Production Cycle, Distribution Cycle, Pipeline Inventories, Factors Determining Working Capital Requirements, Importance of Optimum Working Capital, Working Capital Policy and Management, Profitability Vs Liquidity.





Unit – II TYPES OF WORKING CAPITAL & WORKING CAPITAL ESTIMATION

Permanent and Temporary, Financing Working Capital, Working Capital

Monitoring and Control. Estimation Procedure, Working Capital Based on

Operating Cycle, Different Components of Working Capital, Estimation of Working Capital Requirements.



Unit – III INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Inventory Control, Types, Safety Stock, Service level, Inventory control systems (simple problems).





Unit – IV MANAGEMENT OF CASH AND RECEIVABLES MANAGEMENT

Cash Management, Factors Affecting Cash Needs, Cash Budget, Control Aspects,

Managing the Float, Investment of Surplus Cash. Costs and Benefits of Receivables,

Credit Policy, Credit Evaluation, Credit Control, Factoring and Receivables

Management, Forfeiting, Evaluation of Credit Policies.



Unit – V WORKING CAPITAL FINANCING

Types of Spontaneous Sources, Trade Credit, Commercial Paper, Annualized Cost

of Financing, Types of Bank Credit, Other Sources of Short Term Financing,

 $Regulation \, of \, Bank \, Financing \, of \, working \, capital.$







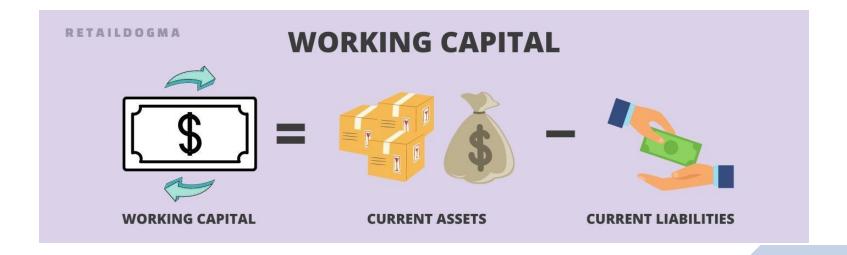








Working Capital



Meaning of Working Capital

Working capital is the money available to meet your current, short-term obligations.

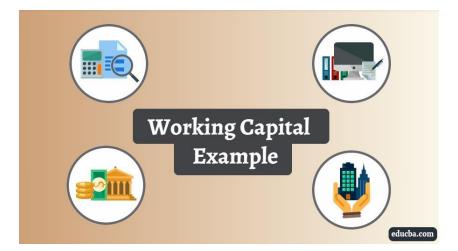
To make sure your working capital works for you, you'll need to calculate your current levels, project your future needs and consider ways to make sure you always have enough cash.





Say a company has ₹100,000 of current assets and ₹30,000 of current liabilities. The

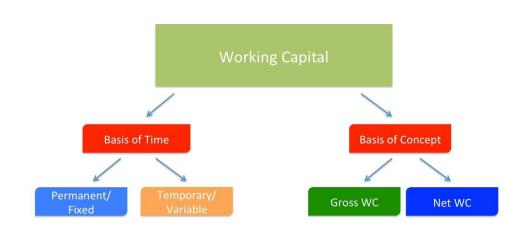
company is therefore said to have ₹70,000 of working capital.









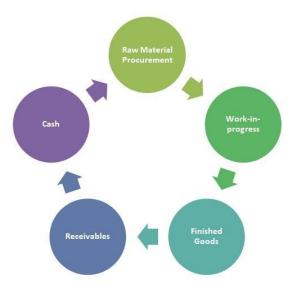


Gross Working Capital
Net Working Capital
Permanent / Fixed
Temporary/ variable



Operating cycle

An operating cycle refers to the time it takes a company to buy goods, sell them and receive cash from the sale of said goods. In other words, it's how long it takes a company to turn its inventories into cash.







Production cycle

The production cycle is **comprised of all activities related to the conversion of raw materials into finished goods**. The cycle has several distinct components, involving the design of products, their incorporation into a production schedule, manufacturing activities, and a cost accounting feedback loop



13/14



Distribution cycle

Creating a distribution cycle is how you schedule the distribution for a specific intervention in SCOPE. This involves defining details on the start and end dates of that cycle and the cash value that will be transferred to enrolled/activated households and individuals during that period.







- 1) Working capital = _____- Current liabilities
- 2) ____Cycle refers how long it takes a company to turn its inventories into cash.
- 3) The production cycle is comprised of all activities related to the conversion of raw materials into finished goods.







Meaning of Working Capital

Types of Accounting working capital

Operating Cycle, Production Cycle,

and Distribution Cycle.



https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/workingcapital.asp





🛱 Reach Us



18/14







snsinstitutions













