

The Effect Of Working Capital Management On Firm's Profitability: Empirical Evidence From An Emerging Market

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we empirically investigate the effect of working capital management on firm's financial performance in an emerging market. We hypothesize that working capital management leads to improved profitability. Our data set consists of firms listed in the Cyprus Stock Exchange for the period 1998-2007. Using multivariate regression analysis, our results support our hypothesis. Specifically, results indicate that the cash conversion cycle and all its major components; namely, days in inventory, days sales outstanding and creditors payment period - are associated with the firm's profitability. The results of this study should be of great importance to managers and major stakeholders, such as investors, creditors, and financial analysts, especially after the recent global financial crisis and the latest collapses of giant organizations worldwide.

Keywords: Capital markets; working capital management; empirical

1 INTRODUCTION

The recent global financial crisis and the collapses of colossal organizations such as General Motors, Lehman Brothers, Bear Stearns, among others, brought to the forefront of capital markets research the importance of management of organizational resources, and especially working capital management. Working capital is described as the capital available to meet the day-to-day operations, and depending on the industry, it could be a relatively high percentage of the total assets of the organization. Executives have been emphasizing the efficient utilization of firm's resources since there is a belief that it has an effect on the firm's financial performance, but there has been little empirical evidence on this specific issue (Ricci and N. DiVito, 1998; Garcia-Teruel and Martinez Sonano, 2007; Hill et al., 2010).

Efficient utilization of the firm's resources, as it relates to working capital management, means that executives should find effective and efficient ways to deal with the cash available for the day-to-day operations in order to achieve the optimum impact. Good working capital management leads to increased cash flows, and thus leads to lesser need on external financing; therefore, the probability of default for the firm is reduced. A key factor in the working capital management is the cash conversion cycle (Deloof, 2003). Cash conversion cycle is defined as the time lag between the purchasing of raw materials or rendering of services and the collection of cash from the sale of goods or services rendered. The longer the lag, the greater the investment in working capital, and thus the financing needs of the firm will be greater. Interest expense will be also higher, which leads to higher default risk and lower profitability.

In this study, we empirically investigate the effect of working capital management on the firm's financial performance in an emerging market. We hypothesize that working capital management leads to improved profitability. Our data set consists of firms listed on the Cyprus Stock Exchange for the 10-year period 1998-2007. Using multivariate regression analysis, our results support our hypothesis. Specifically, results indicate that the cash conversion cycle and all its major components; namely, days in inventory, days sales outstanding and creditors payment period, are associated with firm's profitability.

The remainder of the study is organized as follows: Section 2 provides background and hypotheses development. In Section 3, we discuss the research design. Empirical results are discussed in section 4 and conclusions are presented in the last section.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior studies reported that working capital management may have an important effect on the firm's profitability. Shin and Soenen (1998), Lazaridis and Tryfonidis (2006), Raheman and Nasr (2007), among others, measured working capital with cash conversion cycle, which consists of stockholding period, debtors' collection period and creditors' payment period. These researchers supported that greater investment in working capital (the longer cash conversion cycle) leads to reduction in the firm's profitability (Banos-Caballero et al, 2010, and Nazir and Afza, 2003, 2009).

Deloof (2003) used a sample of Belgian firms and found that firms can increase their profitability by reducing the debtors collection period and the days-in-inventory period. He also found that less profitable firms wait longer to pay their bills. Wang (2002) used a sample of Japanese and Taiwanese firms and found that a shorter cash conversion cycle would lead to a better firm's operating performance. Teruel and Solano (2007) took samples of small to medium-sized Spanish firms for the 1996-2002 period and found that the firms can create value by reducing the days-in-inventory period and the debtors collection period, thus leading to the reduction in the cash conversion cycle.

On the other hand, though, other researchers support that investing more in cash conversion cycle (conservative policy) may lead to increased profitability since maintaining high inventory levels is expected to increase sales, reduce supply costs, reduce cost of possible interruption in production and protect against price fluctuations (Blinder and Maccini, 1991). A higher debtors' collection period may also strengthen the relationship with customers and hence may lead to an increase in sales revenue (Ng *et al*, 1999). Deloof (2003) showed that a relatively huge amount of firms' assets are reserved for working capital. Summers and Wilson (2000) also stated that more than 80% of the daily business transactions in the UK corporate sector is on credit terms.

As it can be seen from the aforementioned empirical evidence, there are inconclusive and inconsistent results with regard to the role of working capital management on firms' financial performance. This is due to the fact that researchers used either the conversion cycle as it relates to the firm's profitability or they examined only part of the components of the conversion cycle.

We extend prior studies in the following respects. First, we examine both the conversion cycle and all its components. Second, we use a relatively large time period to investigate this issue, which is a 10-year period. Third, we extend prior research by examining an emerging European Union country; namely, Cyprus. To the best of our knowledge, no one has examined this issue using data from an emerging European Union country. It is important to examine this issue for this emerging country since the Cyprus Stock Exchange (CSE) is considered one of the most volatile exchanges worldwide. During the 1999 stock market boom, the CSE gained more than 800% in less than one year and then it dropped more than 90% over a short period of time (less than two years). During the recent global financial crisis, the CSE stock market index dropped substantially, again suffering from one of the largest drops worldwide. These huge fluctuations in the capital markets are due, to some extent, to changes in the firm's profitability, which is affected by the firm's working capital management. We expect that if executives of CSE firms pay more attention to the efficient utilization of resources; eg., working capital management, these firms may have a stronger and smoother stream of earnings which may lead to value creation and, at the same time, to smoother changes in stock prices and thus mitigate the large volatility in stock prices.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data set and Measurement of Variables

Our data set consists of all industrial firms listed in the Cyprus Stock Exchange that had financial data available for the period 1998-2007. Financial institutions and financial firms were excluded from the sample due the

distinct nature of their operations. In total, 43 firms met all our criteria and were included in the sample. All data were hand collected from the annual reports of each firm.

As it has already been discussed, the cash conversion cycle is the measure of working capital management, where it is measured as follows:

$$\text{Cash Conversion Cycle} = \text{Stockholding Period} + \text{Debtors Collection Period} - \text{Creditors Payment Period}$$

The components of cash conversion cycle are measured as follows:

$$\text{Stockholding Period} = \text{Stock}/\text{Cost of Sales} \times 365$$

$$\text{Debtors Collection Period} = \text{Stock}/\text{Sales} \times 365$$

$$\text{Creditors Payment Period} = \text{Creditors}/\text{Cost of Sales} \times 365$$

To analyze the effect of working capital management on profitability, we operationalize profitability as Return on Assets (ROA). ROA is defined as:

$$\text{Return on Assets} = \text{Operating Profit}/\text{Total Asset}$$

The control independent variables are the natural logarithm of sales, sales growth and debt ratio which are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Natural Logarithm of Sales} = \text{Ln}(\text{Sales})$$

$$\text{Sales Growth} = (\text{Sales}_t - \text{Sales}_{t-1})/\text{Sales}_{t-1}$$

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

3.2. Empirical Models

In order to test our proposition, we regress the cash conversion cycle and its components on firms' profitability (Deloof, 2003, and Teruel & Solano, 2007). The following models will be tested:

$$\text{ROA}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{STOCK}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{LNSALES}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{SGROW}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{DEBT}_{it} + e_{it} \tag{1}$$

$$\text{ROA}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{DEBTOR}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{LNSALES}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{SGROW}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{DEBT}_{it} + e_{it} \tag{2}$$

$$\text{ROA}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CREDITOR}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{LNSALES}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{SGROW}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{DEBT}_{it} + e_{it} \tag{3}$$

$$\text{ROA}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CCC}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{LNSALES}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{SGROW}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{DEBT}_{it} + e_{it} \tag{4}$$

where:

ROA_{it} = Return on Asset counted yearly of each firm ; STOCK_{it} = Stockholding Period counted yearly of each firm; DEBTOR_{it} = Debtors Collection Period counted yearly of each firm; CREDITOR_{it} = Creditors' Payment Period counted yearly of each firm; CCC_{it} = Cash Conversion Cycle counted yearly of each firm; LNSALES_{it} = Natural Logarithm of Sales counted yearly of each firm; SGROW_{it} = Sales Growth counted yearly of each firm; DEBT_{it} = Debt Ratio counted yearly of each firm.

$i=1, \dots, n$, where n is the total number of firms; $n=43$

e_{it} = estimate of yearly residual for each firm

4 EMPIRICAL RESULTS

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics for all variables used in the present study for all 43 firms over the 10-year period. In total, 430 firm year observations were used. The average value of return on assets is 5%. The

maximum value of ROA is 49%, while the minimum is -30%. The average days in inventory (STOCK) is 103 days. The mean days sales outstanding (DEBTOR) is 248 days and the number of days it takes to pay their suppliers (CREDITOR) is 210 days. The yearly average sales is £ 23 million. The average annual growth in sales is 28% and the average debt ratio is 46%.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics Results for All Variables Tested for All Firms over the 10-year Period

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
ROA	430	-0.30	0.49	0.05
STOCK	430	0	729.00	103.00
DEBTOR	430	0	529.00	248.00
CREDITOR	430	0	343.00	210.00
CCC	430	-278	748.00	214.00
SALES	430	1	25.50	23.32
LNSALES	430	0	19.36	15.95
SGROW	430	-1	19.38	0.28
DEBT	430	0.025	1.17	0.46

where

ROA_{it} = Return on Asset counted yearly of each firm ; STOCK_{it} = Stockholding Period counted yearly of each firm; DEBTOR_{it} = Debtors Collection Period counted yearly of each firm; CREDITOR_{it} = Creditors Payment Period counted yearly of each firm; CCC_{it} = Cash Conversion Cycle counted yearly of each firm; LNSALES_{it} = Natural Logarithm of Sales counted yearly of each firm; SGROW_{it} = Sales Growth counted yearly of each firm; DEBT_{it} = Debt Ratio counted yearly of each firm.

Results in Table 2 show Pearson’s correlation analysis among all variables under investigation. As hypothesized, profitability has an inverse relationship with the cash conversion cycle and the components of this cycle; namely, days in inventory, days in receivables and days payables. These results indicate that the firm’s financial health is inversely related to the components of the cash conversion cycle. The relationship between profitability and the control variables; namely, sales growth, Debt Ratio and the level of debt, is also consistent with our expectations.

Table 2: Pearson Correlations for All Variables Tested for All Firms over the 10-year Period

	ROA	STOCK	DEBTOR	CREDITOR	CCC	SALES	LNSALES	SGROW	DEBT
ROA	1	-0.048	-0.053	-0.051	-0.048	-.172**	-0.077	0.074	-.167**
STOCK		1	.998**	.993**	1.000**	-0.036	-.145**	-0.026	-.096*
DEBTOR			1	.993**	.998**	-0.043	-.147**	-0.027	-.099*
CREDITOR				1	.993**	-0.042	-.138**	-0.026	-0.074
CCC					1	-0.036	-.145**	-0.026	-.097*
SALES						1	.501**	-0.045	.290**
LNSALES							1	0.001	.143**
SGROW								1	-0.072
DEBT									1

** , * : statistically significant at the 1%, 5%, respectively

where

ROA_{it} = Return on Asset counted yearly of each firm ; STOCK_{it} = Stockholding Period counted yearly of each firm; DEBTOR_{it} = Debtors Collection Period counted yearly of each firm; CREDITOR_{it} = Creditors Payment Period counted yearly of each firm; CCC_{it} = Cash Conversion Cycle counted yearly of each firm; LNSALES_{it} = Natural Logarithm of Sales counted yearly of each firm; SGROW_{it} = Sales Growth counted yearly of each firm; DEBT_{it} = Debt Ratio counted yearly of each firm.

In order to test our hypothesis, we employed the multivariate regression analysis. Specifically, we hypothesized that the components of the cash conversion cycle affect firms’ profitability. Results in Table 3 provide results for the models tested in the present study. Model 1 tests the relationship between days in inventory (STOCK) and three control variables with profitability. The model is statistically significant, as it is indicated by the F-value.

As expected, results show that days in inventory (STOCK) is inversely related to profitability. The sales growth has a positive coefficient with the ROA, meaning that growth leads to increase in profitability. Also, as expected, high leveraged firms (DEBT) are less profitable due to the fact that these firms have higher default risk.

Model 2 regresses ROA against days sales outstanding (DEBTOR) and the three control variables. As expected, the DEBTOR variable is negatively related to profitability and leverage again is inversely related to profitability. This model is statistically significant, as indicated by the F test. The model’s R² is 4.1%.

As far as Model 3 is concerned, it regresses ROA against days payable (CREDITOR) and the three control variables. The model is statistically significant, as it is indicated by the F-value. As expected, results show that days payable (CREDITOR) is inversely related to profitability, meaning that less profitable firms take longer to repay their obligations. Again, as expected, high leveraged firms (DEBT) are less profitable due to the fact that these firms have higher default risk. These results are consistent with DeLoof’s (2003) findings.

Regarding Model 4, it regresses the cash conversion cycle and the control variables against ROA. As expected, the cash conversion cycle is inversely related to profitability. Again, as expected, the DEBTOR variable is negatively related to profitability and leverage again is inversely related to profitability. This model is statistically significant, as indicated by the F test. The model’s R² is 4%.

Table 3: Multivariate Regression Analysis Models (For All Years Tested for All Firms)

Variable	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value
Constant	***4.06	0	***4.09	0	***4.1	0	***4.1	0
Stock	-1.48	0.14						
lnsales	-1.33	0.18	-1.35	0.18	-1.33	0.19	-1.34	0.18
SGROW	1.27	0.2	1.27	0.21	1.28	0.2	1.27	0.2
DEBT	***-3.33	0	***-3.34	0	***-3.3	0	***-3.3	0
DEBTOR			-1.6	0.11				
Creditor					-1.46	0.35		
CCC							-1.49	0.1
F-value	***4.4	0	***4.5	0	***4.4	0	***4.4	0
R-square	4%		4.1%		4%		4%	

***, **, *: statistically significant at the 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively where

ROA_{it} = Return on Asset counted yearly of each firm ; STOCK_{it} = Stockholding Period counted yearly of each firm; DEBTOR_{it} = Debtors Collection Period counted yearly of each firm; CREDITOR_{it} = Creditors Payment Period counted yearly of each firm; CCC_{it} = Cash Conversion Cycle counted yearly of each firm; LNSALES_{it} = Natural Logarithm of Sales counted yearly of each firm; SGROW_{it} = Sales Growth counted yearly of each firm; DEBT_{it} = Debt Ratio counted yearly of each firm.

In summary, the aforementioned results confirm our expectations; i.e., that the components of the cash conversion cycle, if managed efficiently, add value to the firm since they increase firm’s profitability.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The recent global financial crisis brought to the forefront of research the efficient utilization of firm’s resources. Better utilization of resources leads to value creation. In this study, we empirically investigated the effect of working capital management on firm’s financial performance in an emerging market. We hypothesized that working capital management leads to improved profitability. Using a sample of 43 firms listed on the Cyprus Stock Exchange for the period 1998-2007, our multivariate regression analysis results indicated that the cash conversion cycle and all its major components; namely, days in inventory, days sales outstanding and creditors payment period, are associated with firm’s profitability.

In the recent turbulent times and global financial crisis, the results of this study should be of great importance to executives and major stakeholders, such as investors, financial analysts, and bankers. Efficient utilization of the firm's resources leads to increased profitability and reduces volatility, which leads to the reduction in default risk and thus improves the firm's value.

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