

The 1% Cash Flow Solution

Small Changes that Make a Big Difference

Andy Fried
University of Georgia
Small Business Development Center at
Kennesaw State University
afried@georgiasbdc.org



Small Business Development Center
at Kennesaw State University
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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1. Price Increase

- Company annual sales: \$1M.
- Raise prices 1% across the board.
- \$10,000 additional profits!

Analyze pricing for all services and products

2. Sales Volume Increase

- If sales volume increases 1%, then gross profit and net profit increase by gross profit margin \times sales volume increase.
- Current sales: \$1,000,000. Gross Profit Margin: 60%.
- Increase in Gross and Net Profit: $\$1,000,000 \times 1\% \times .60 = \$6,000$

Sell more

3. Cost of Goods Sold Reduction

- If cost of goods sold are cut by 1%, then gross and net profit increase by the 1% reduction of current COGS.
- Cost of Goods Sold: \$400,000.
- Increase in Gross and Net Profit: $1\% \times \$400,000 = \$4,000$.

Negotiate better prices with suppliers

4. Overhead Reduction

- If overhead costs are reduced by 1%, then net profit will increase by 1% of total overhead cost.
- Overhead: \$450,000.
- Increase in Net Profit: $1\% \times \$450,000 = \$4,500$.

Analyze expenses monthly

Profit ≠ Cash

Profit and Loss

	January	Feb.	March
SALES	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$45,000
COGS	\$12,000	\$18,000	\$27,000
GROSS PROFIT	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$18,000
EXPENSES	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
NET PROFIT	(\$2,000)	\$2,000	\$8,000

Cash Flow

	January	Feb.	March
START CASH	\$10,000	\$0	(\$22,000)
CASH IN	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
CASH OUT	(\$10,000)	(\$22,000)	(\$28,000)
END CASH	\$0	(\$22,000)	(\$30,000)

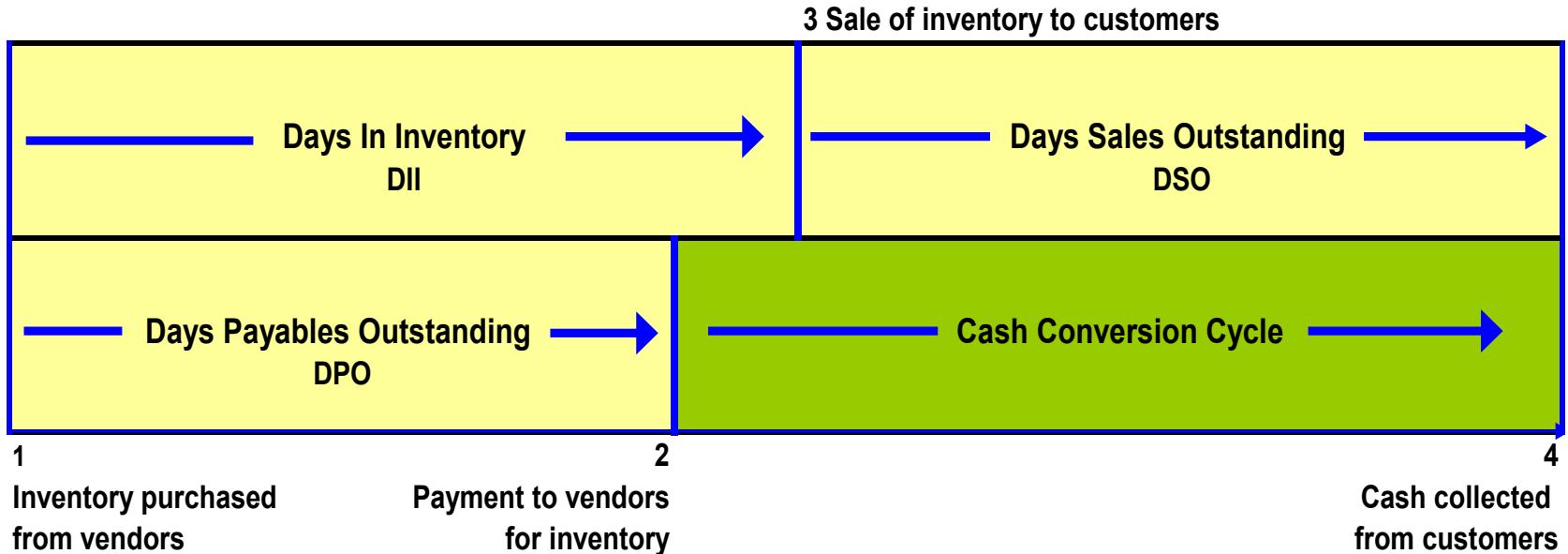
Assumptions:

Company starts with \$10,000 cash.

Company pays vendors in 30 days.

Company collects from customers in 60 days.

Cash Conversion Cycle



Cash Conversion Cycle = Time from paying vendors to collecting from customers

Cash Conversion Cycle = DII + DSO - DPO

GOAL: Minimize Cash Conversion Cycle

1. Increase DPO (move line 2 to right - take longer to pay vendors)
2. Decrease DSO (move line 4 to left - collect faster from customers)
3. Decrease DII (move line 3 to left - sell inventory faster)

5. Days Sales Outstanding Decrease

Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)

$DSO = 360 \text{ Days} / \text{Accounts Receivable Turnover}$

$DSO = 360 \text{ Days} / (\text{Annual Sales} / \text{Accounts Receivable})$

- DSO is the average time it takes a company to collect cash on credit sales.
- If DSO is reduced by 1 day, then cash flow would increase by 1 Day x (Annualized Sales/360).
- $1 \times (\$1,000,000 / 360) = \$2,778$

Average Daily Sales

Collect Faster

Tactics to Reduce DSO

- Ask customers for deposits.
- Ask customers to pay sooner. For example: Net 15 instead of Net 30.
- Provide discounts to customers who pay on time or in advance. For example: 2%; Net 15.
- Invoice faster.
- Friendly reminders before deadline that payments are due. For example: 5 days before due date.
- For recurring invoices, obtain credit card authorization from customers to automate on-time payments.
- Improve communication with customers. Understand why your customers are paying late.

6. Days In Inventory Decrease

Days In Inventory (DII)

$DII = 360 \text{ Days/Inventory Turnover}$

$DII = 360 \text{ Days}/(\text{Costs of Goods Sold}/\text{Inventory})$

- DII is the average time it takes a company to turn over their inventory.
- If DII is reduced by 1 day, then cash flow would increase by $1 \times (\text{Annualized COGS}/360)$.
- $1 \times (\$400,000/360) = \$1,111$

Average Daily Purchases

Reduce Inventory

7. Days Payable Outstanding Increase

Days Payable Outstanding (DPO)

$DPO = 360 \text{ Days} / \text{Accounts Payable Turnover}$

$DPO = 360 \text{ Days} / (\text{Costs of Goods Sold} / \text{Accounts Payable})$

- DPO is the average time a company takes to pay trade invoices.
- If DPO is increased by 1 day, then cash flow would increase by $1 \times (\text{Annualized COGS} / 360)$.
- $1 \times (\$400,000 / 360) = \$1,111$
Average Daily Payments

Take full advantage of payment terms

1% and 1 Day Solution Worksheet

Seven Levers to Improve Cash Flow: The 1%/One Day Solution

Enter data in green cells

LEVER	LEVER DESCRIPTION	SOLUTION	APPLICATION	ANNUAL IMPACT ON CASH FLOW
1	Price Increase %	1%	x Annualized Sales	\$10,000
2	Volume Increase %	1%	x Annualized Sales x GPM	\$6,000
3	COGS Reduction %	1%	x Annualized COGS	\$4,000
4	Overhead Reduction %	1%	x Annualized Overhead	\$4,500
5	DSO Reduction Days	1	x Annualized Sales/360	\$2,778
6	DII Reduction Days	1	x Annualized COGS/360	\$1,111
7	DPO Increase Days	1	x Annualized Purchases/360	\$1,111
TOTAL ANNUAL IMPACT ON CASH FLOW:				\$29,500
2.95% of Sales				

Assumptions		
Sales	1,000,000	100%
COGS	400,000	40%
Gross Profit	600,000	60%
Overhead	450,000	45%
Net Income	150,000	15%