

All Tied Up

Working Capital Management
Report 2021 – India



Contents



About the report

Author



Naveen Tiwari

Partner and Head,
Working Capital Practice,
Ernst & Young LLP

EY *All-Tied Up* is a publication in a series of working capital management reports based on Ernst & Young LLP (EY) research on working capital performance of India's largest companies.

What is the impact of COVID-19 on working capital for India Inc?

What measures were taken by businesses to optimize their working capital?

How to leverage technology for working capital management?

How can businesses approach working capital management in the future?

Methodology

- ▶ The EY All Tied Up results for India are based on an analysis of working capital performance of the largest 500 companies as per revenue as listed in the BSE Stock Exchange.
- ▶ Companies in the financial and real estate sectors have been excluded from the analysis for comparability reasons.
- ▶ The sample constitutes a total revenue of ₹62.4 lakh crores, EBITDA of ₹9.2 lakh crores and Short Term Debt of ₹6.7 lakh crores.
- ▶ The sector analysis includes top 12 sectors consisting of over 90% of revenue of the sample.
- ▶ For the purpose of size segmentation, the rank ordered data set has been divided into 3 groups as per percentiles, using FY20 revenue as an indicator for each company's size.

Executive summary

There is a considerable need for Indian companies to focus on working capital optimization

2 pp*

Deterioration in working capital as a % of revenue

6 days

Deterioration in C2C

India Inc observed a delayed collections and supply chain disruption across sectors as a result of the pandemic

Large enterprises are able to effectively manage their working capital

29 days

Difference between C2C of large and small enterprises



Large enterprises enjoy better leverage as well as have automated processes in place for better working capital management

Sectors which experienced improvement in C2C



Automobiles

13 days



Chemicals

12 days



Cement & Building Products

7 days

Automobiles, Chemicals and Cement & Building Products were the best performing sectors in C2C in India

Sectors which experienced deterioration in C2C



Power

34 days



Engineering & EPC Services

17 days



Oil & Gas

10 days

Power, Engineering & EPC and Oil & gas were the worst performing sectors in C2C in India

Overall Cash Opportunity for India Inc

₹ 5.2 trillion



Cash on the table

Executive summary

Note: All comparisons are for LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 12 months ended 30-Sep-19

*percentage point

Improved Deteriorated



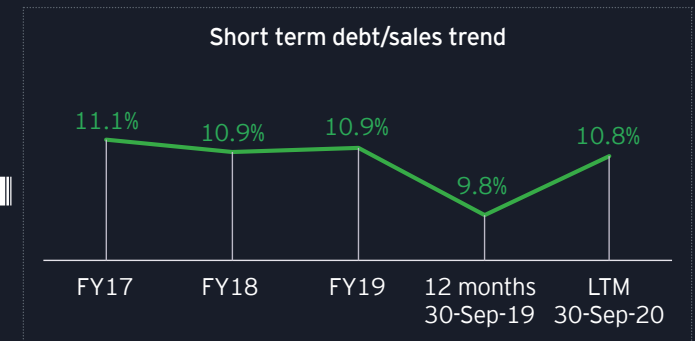
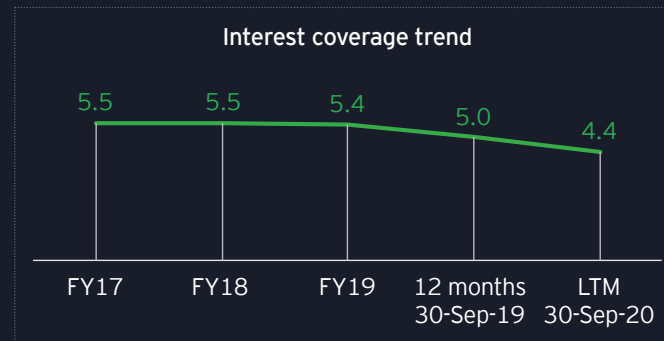
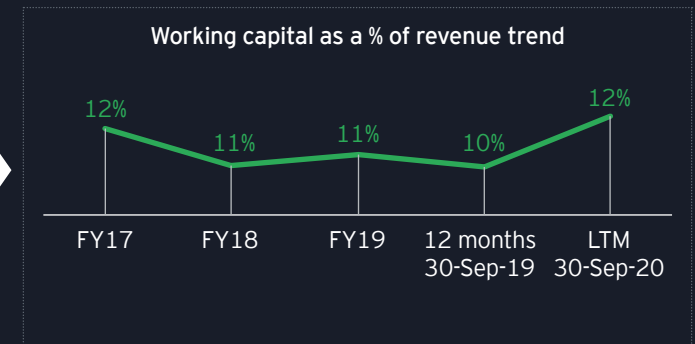
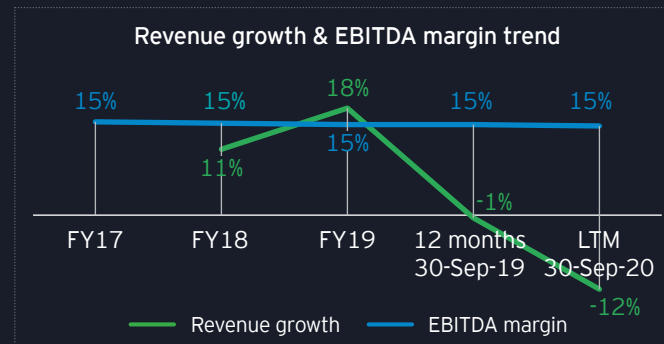
1

Need for a focus on
working capital

Need for a focus on working capital

Firms must optimize working capital and free-up cash in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic

Need for working capital optimization



Need for a focus on working capital

- ▶ While companies were able to maintain their EBITDA margins, revenue growth declined drastically as a result of the pandemic induced lockdown
- ▶ Falling revenue was combined with an increase in working capital as a % of revenue, mainly due to substantial impact of lockdown across the value chain
- ▶ Falling revenues and increasing working capital requirements have pushed up the need for increase in short term debt funding



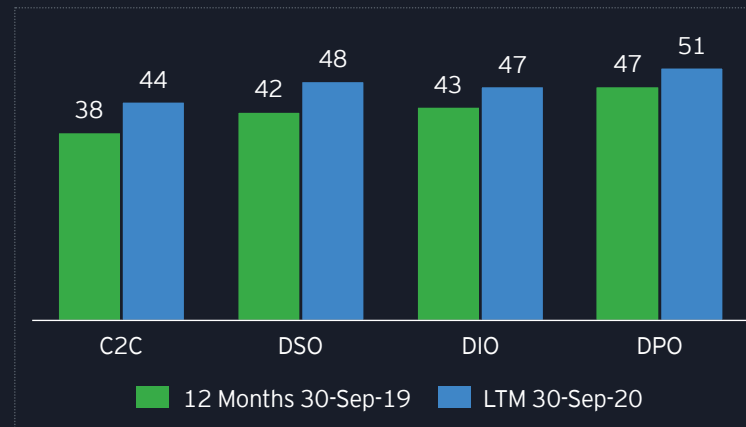
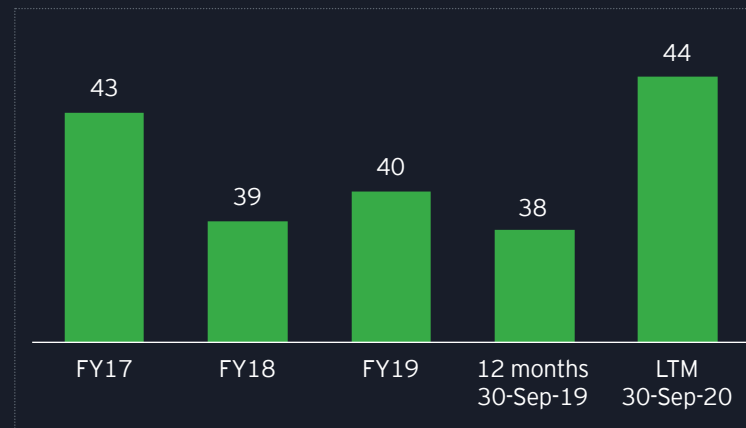
2

Working capital
overview for India

Working capital overview for India

The pandemic caused significant challenges in managing working capital due to supply chain disruptions

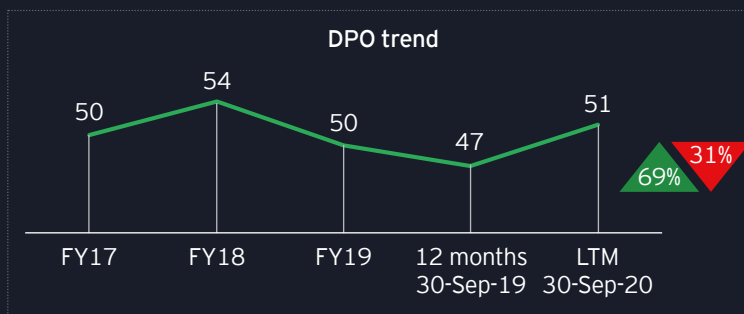
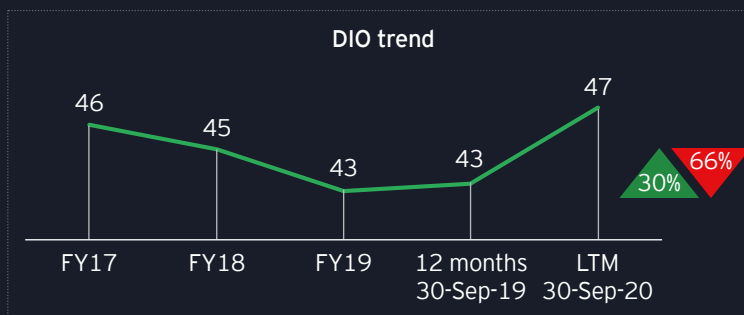
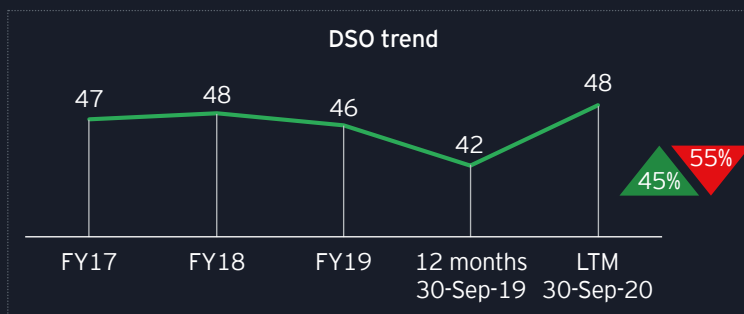
C2C trend for India Inc



- ▶ There has been a steady improvement in overall Cash to Cash cycle (C2C) between Mar-16 (FY17) and Sep-19
- ▶ However since March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted working capital management for all companies, which has significantly increased the overall Cash to Cash Cycle
- ▶ The deterioration in C2C by Sep-20 has been driven by c.15% increase in DSO and c.9% increase in DIO, partially offset by c.8% increase in DPO

India Inc balanced its working capital requirements during the pandemic by stretching payables to offset increased inventory balances and reduced collections

Breakup of working capital for India Inc

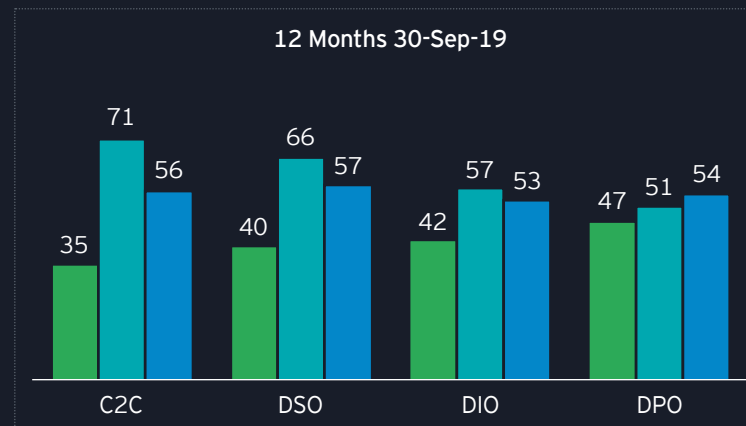
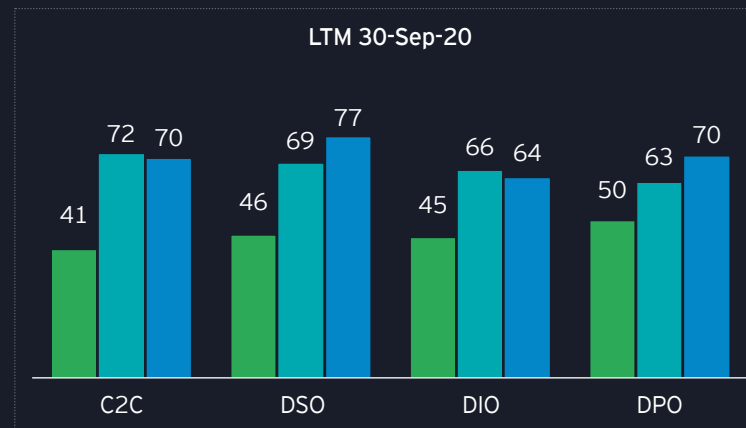


- ▶ During COVID-19, receivables days increased for more than half of the businesses, as companies sought to preserve cash and extend credit periods, combined with loss of revenues during the period (due to subdued demand)
- ▶ c.66% of companies reported significant increase in inventory days (combined with decrease in revenues). This appears to be mainly due to unsold inventory, as well as companies maintaining additional inventory buffer to mitigate the supply disruptions
- ▶ c.69% of the business stretched their payables to maintain acceptable levels of short term liquidity

▲ % companies for which the metric Improved in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19
▼ % companies for which the metric deteriorated in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

The biggest impact on working capital has been for small companies during the pandemic due to lack of scale, processes and systems

Working capital performance as per size












- ▶ There continues to be a significant difference in overall C2C days between large, medium and small enterprises.
- ▶ Larger enterprises are more efficient in managing their working capital as these businesses:
 - ▶ can leverage their scale and demand longer credit periods from suppliers
 - ▶ use their selling power to have a higher inventory turnover
 - ▶ have automated invoicing and collections processes
 - ▶ efficient business processes to track and proactively manage overall cash and working capital
- ▶ The biggest impact on working capital has been for small enterprises during the pandemic due to lack of the scale, processes and systems

- Large sized companies: FY20 revenue greater than ₹51 billion
- Medium sized companies: FY20 revenue > ₹24 billion and < ₹51 billion
- Small sized companies: FY20 revenue lower than ₹24 billion

Indian companies have significant opportunities to implement better working capital practices when compared to advanced economies

Working capital performance as per geography

	 India	 US	 UK	 China	 Brazil
FY20*					
DSO 	42	38	38	57	53
DIO 	43	32	33	58	36
DPO 	47	38	38	72	43
C2C 	38	32	32	43	46

- ▶ Compared to developed economies, Indian companies have significant opportunities to implement better working capital practices
- ▶ Improvement in working capital will release cash in several sectors including Power, Technology and Consumer & Retail with highest C2C as compared with the advanced economies
- ▶ DSO for the Power sector was more than 5 times higher than the other 4 countries, leading to the highest C2C
- ▶ C2C for the Technology sector, mainly driven by a high DSO, is the highest compared to advanced as well as emerging markets
- ▶ In addition, higher levels of inventory by Indian Retail & Consumer companies have driven higher working capital needs as compared to the US, Europe and China

Working capital overview for India

Source: EY analysis

*Year ending December 2019 / March 2020

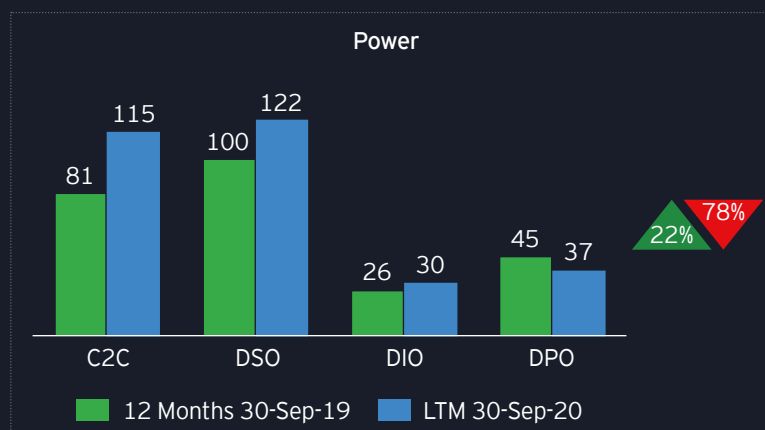


3

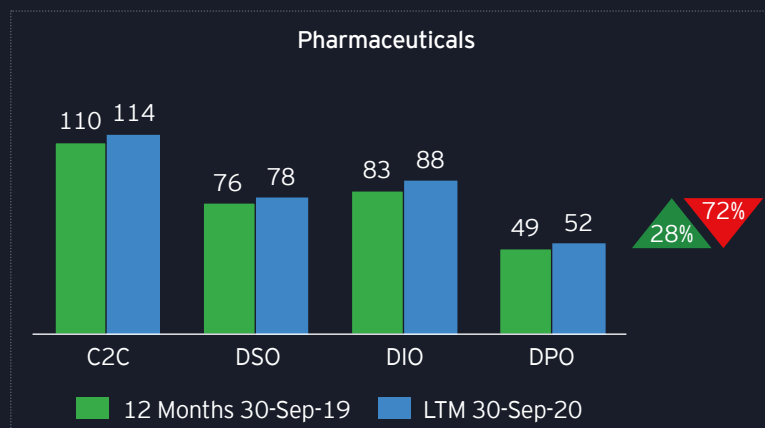
Sector
insights

Deterioration in C2C days was led by reduced collections for the Power sector and inventory build-up for the Pharma sector due to supply chain disruptions

Working capital performance as per sector



- ▶ Being an essential service, plant operations in the sector were not significantly impacted during COVID
- ▶ However, for c.78% of the companies there was a deterioration in receivables predominantly driven by decrease in bill collections from end consumers



- ▶ Being essential services, the sector remained largely operational. Though c.72% of the companies experienced increase in C2C days
- ▶ Intermediates, API and FDF manufacturing business experienced inventory build-up, supply chain, transport and labour disruptions

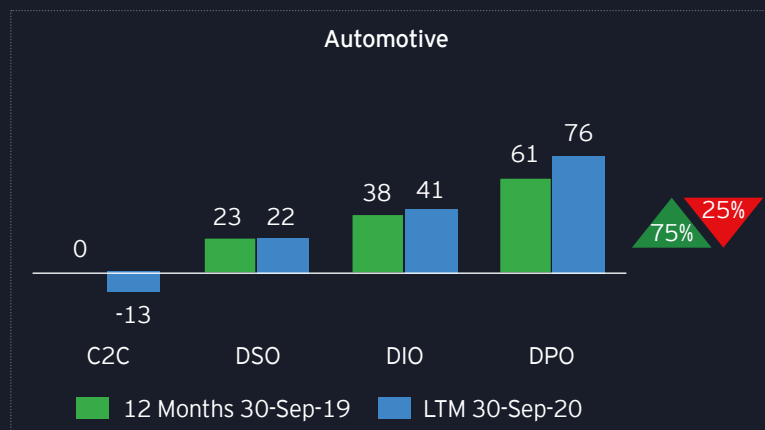
Sector insights

▲ % companies for which C2C Improved in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

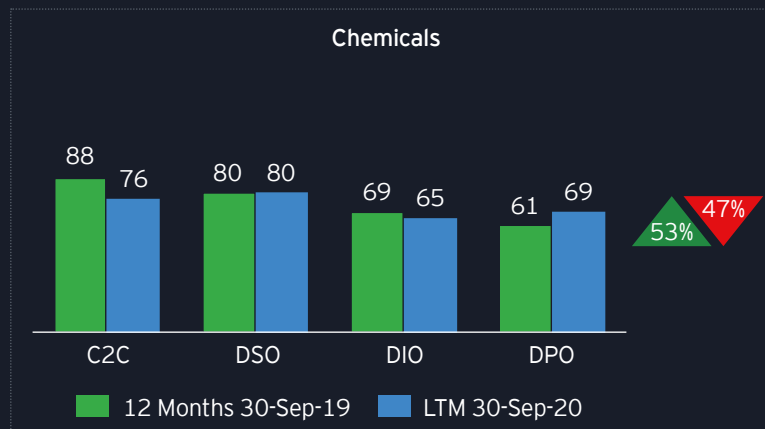
▼ % companies for which C2C deteriorated in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

Auto OEMs extended payables to offset significant reduction in sales and a diversified product portfolio helped the Chemicals sector increase its resilience

Working capital performance as per sector



- ▶ Despite significant reduction in sales/ revenues due to lockdown and disruptions in distribution network, Auto OEMs improved their C2C days by extending supplier payments
- ▶ Post lockdown and reopening of production facilities, companies realigned their production levels to compensate for the loss of sales volume



- ▶ c.53% experienced an improvement in C2C days mainly driven by increased demand in some of end use sectors such as pharma, food packaging, sanitary and medical applications (e.g. sanitizers etc.)
- ▶ Further, short term supply disruptions from China led to increased order inflows from global companies which had a positive impact on the DIO

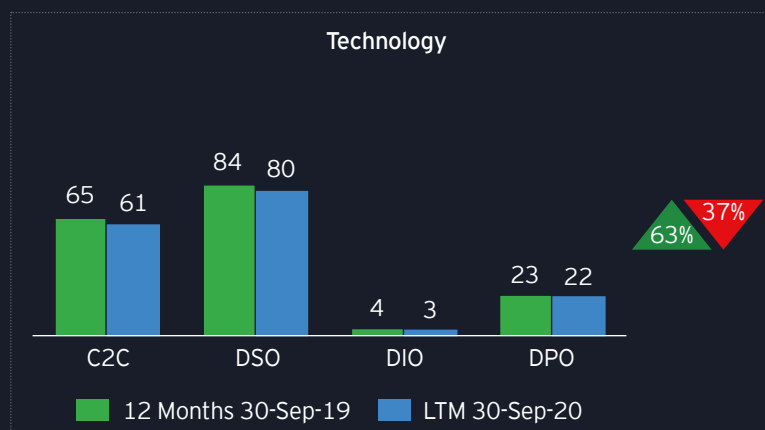
Sector insights

▲ % companies for which C2C Improved in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

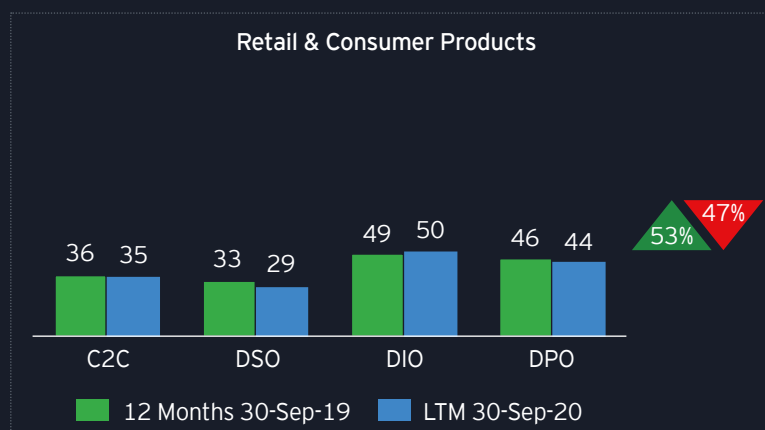
▼ % companies for which C2C deteriorated in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

A shift to online sales channels and digital investments by businesses drove improvement in C2C days across Retail and Technology sectors respectively

Working capital performance as per sector



- ▶ Technology sector saw increased activity as companies accelerated digital investments to support business continuity during the pandemic
- ▶ The accelerated digitization by businesses led overall increase in revenues for the Technology sector, thus driving down the C2C for majority of companies (c.63%)



- ▶ Increased sales through e-commerce and MT channels complemented by focused initiatives has resulted in an improved DSO days
- ▶ DIO in the sector remained broadly stable as decrease in sales of non essentials was largely offset by increase in sales of essential products

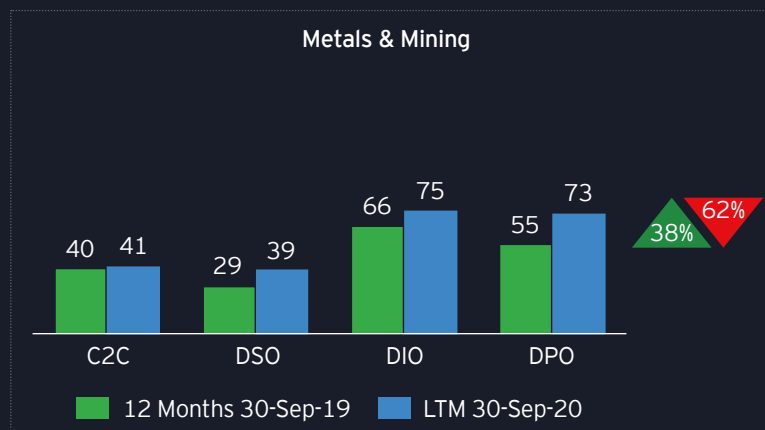
Sector insights

▲ % companies for which C2C Improved in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

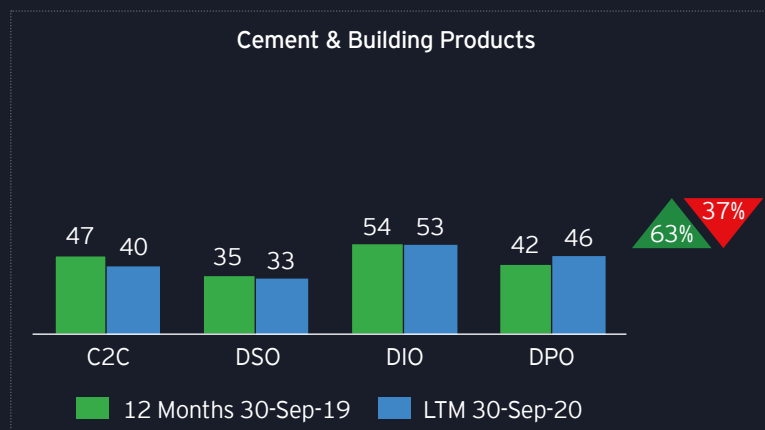
▼ % companies for which C2C deteriorated in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

Inventory pile-up drove significant deterioration in C2C days for Metals & Mining while Cement businesses stretched their payables to preserve working capital

Working capital performance as per sector



- ▶ 62% of Metals & Mining businesses experienced a deterioration in C2C days primarily driven by muted demand across infrastructure and automobiles sectors
- ▶ DIO across the sector increased as plants continued to produce at a minimum viable capacity, irrespective of off-take during the lockdown period to prevent expensive shutdowns



- ▶ Post lockdown government projects, rural/sub-urban areas and North India, led demand recovery due to labour availability
- ▶ Businesses preserved cash through focused collections, offering stricter credit terms to customers and delayed payments to suppliers
- ▶ DIO across the sector decreased due to lower inventory valuations driven by drastic decline in prices of petroleum coke

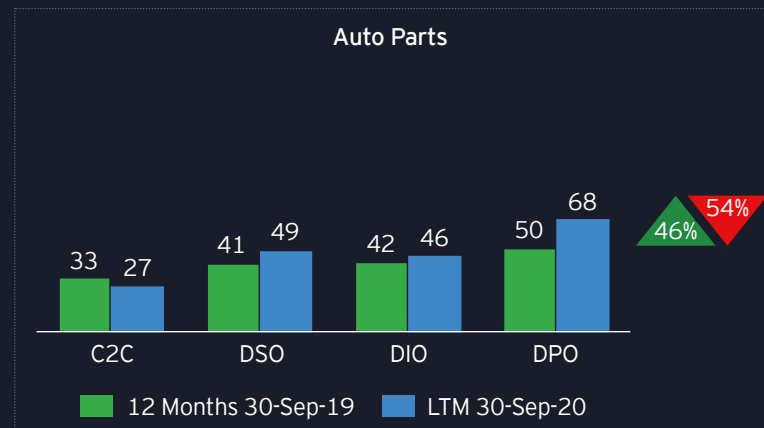
Sector insights

▲ % companies for which C2C Improved in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

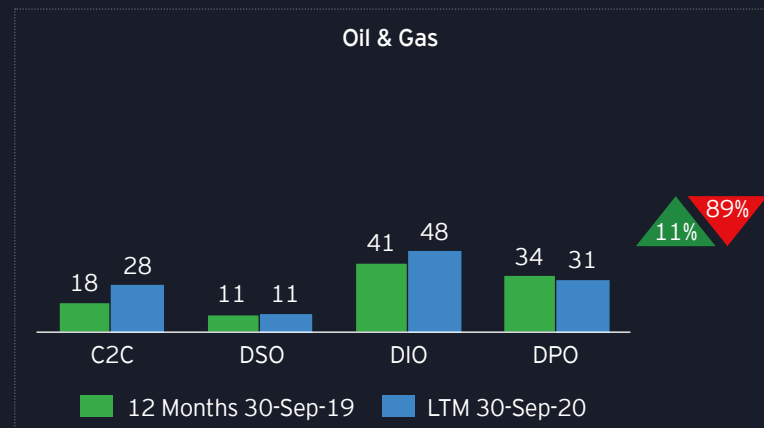
▼ % companies for which C2C deteriorated in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

Auto Parts companies stretched their payables to offset reduction in demand and inventory pile-up drove significant deterioration in C2C days for Oil & Gas

Working capital performance as per sector



- ▶ Working capital across the Auto Parts sector was severely impacted by drop in end customer demand
- ▶ However, a large number of businesses managed their short term liquidity by stretching payables considerably



- ▶ 89% of O&G businesses suffered significant increase in C2C days, mainly due to collapse of demand for crude oil, leading to crude & product inventory pile-up
- ▶ Unlike other sectors, extending supplier payments has not been possible as majority of payments (e.g. for crude oil) are bound by global contractual terms

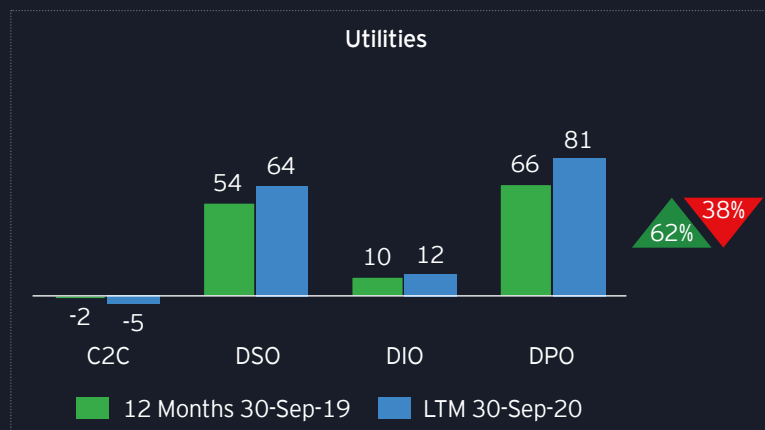
Sector insights

▲ % companies for which C2C Improved in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

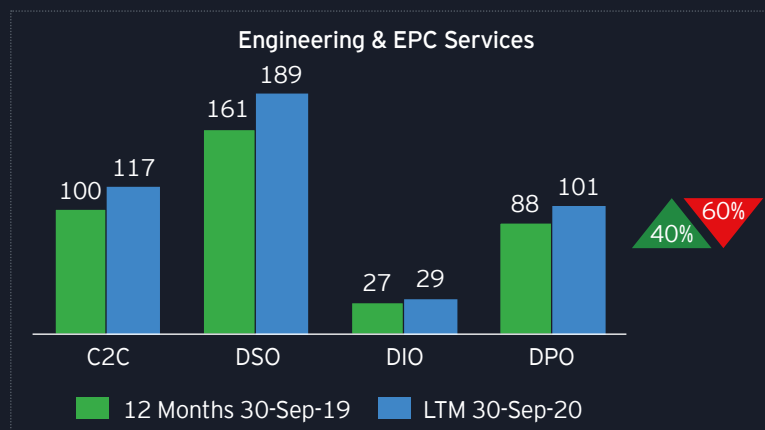
▼ % companies for which C2C deteriorated in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

Across the utilities sector, impact of reduced collections was offset by stretching payables while project delays due to lockdown resulted in a high C2C in EPC

Working capital performance as per sector



- ▶ While the household consumption of gas, power and water increased during the lockdown, billings and collections reduced considerably
- ▶ In turn, majority of the Utilities sector (62%) stretched supplier payments (e.g. to power companies) to fund short term liquidity needs

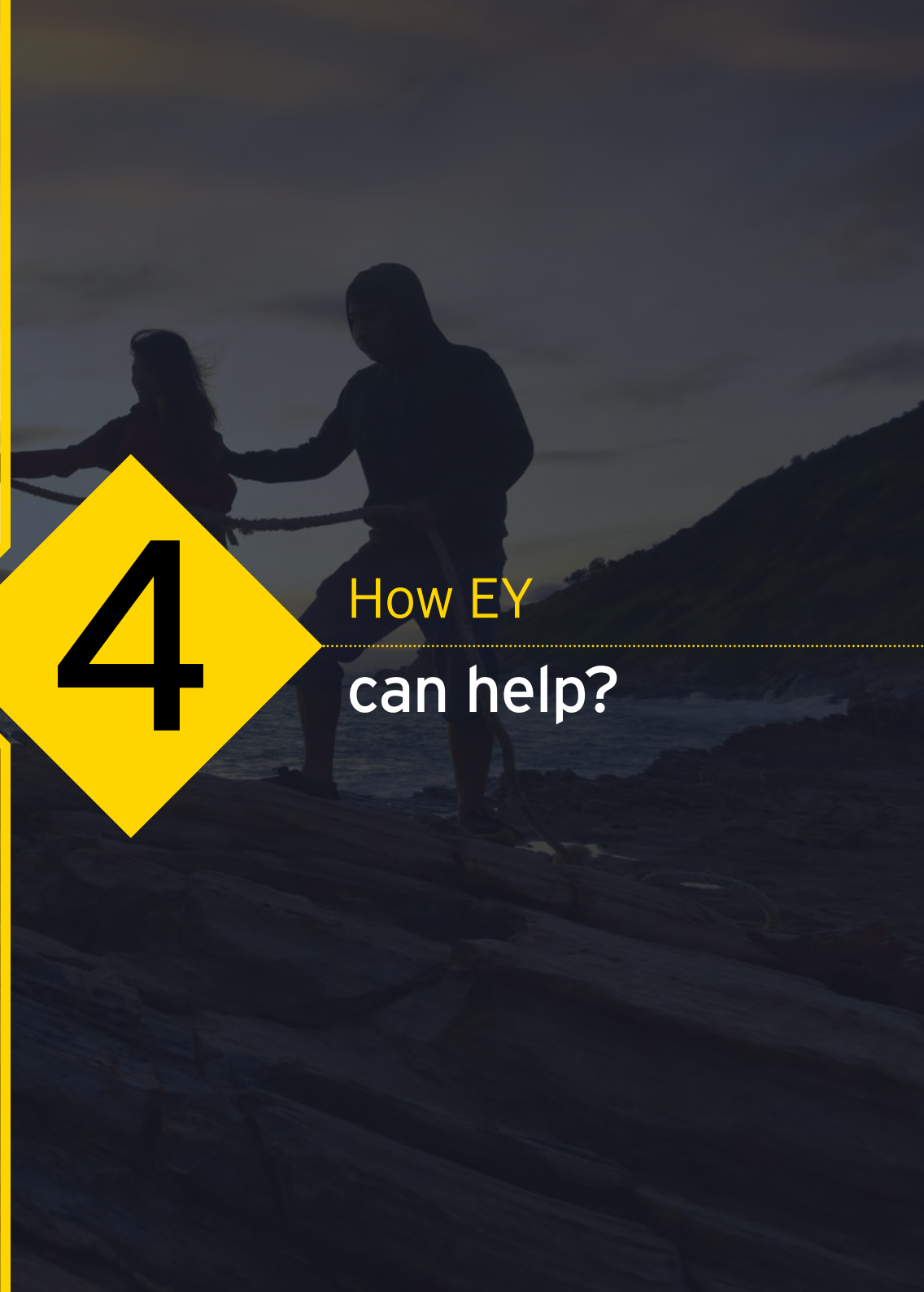


- ▶ 60% of the companies in the sector experienced increase in C2C due to delayed collections driven by issues such as work stoppages, delays in claims settlement, agreement on extension of time, inability to complete project milestones, delay in arbitration awards etc.

Sector insights

▲ % companies for which C2C Improved in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19

▼ % companies for which C2C deteriorated in LTM 30-Sep-20 vs 30-Sep-19



4

How EY
can help?

How EY can help?

It is imperative for firms to have a structured approach to mitigate working capital management issues, especially during the current economic scenario



Scenario planning

- ▶ Evaluation of impact on business plan and re-forecast
- ▶ Assess demand shifts / channel shifts and adjust plan
- ▶ Identification of potential production shift to high-demand products



Set up "collection cells"

- ▶ Dedicated cash management team to drive collections
- ▶ Review credit limits and credit periods for customers with respect to revised sales plan and criticality of customer
- ▶ Consider use of early payment discounts, bill discounting
- ▶ Assess customer liquidity



Spend management

- ▶ Review direct / indirect expenditures criticality, ability to defer or cancel
- ▶ Identify opportunities for "stagger and delay"
- ▶ Assessment of open orders to identify critical supplies
- ▶ Vendor financial assessment to flag potential risk of vendor's non-performance



Short-term cash flow forecast

- ▶ Undertaking short and medium term cash forecasting under crisis scenario
- ▶ Centralize all decision making linked to cash and burn rate monitoring
- ▶ Implement daily/weekly rolling forecast on a quarterly basis



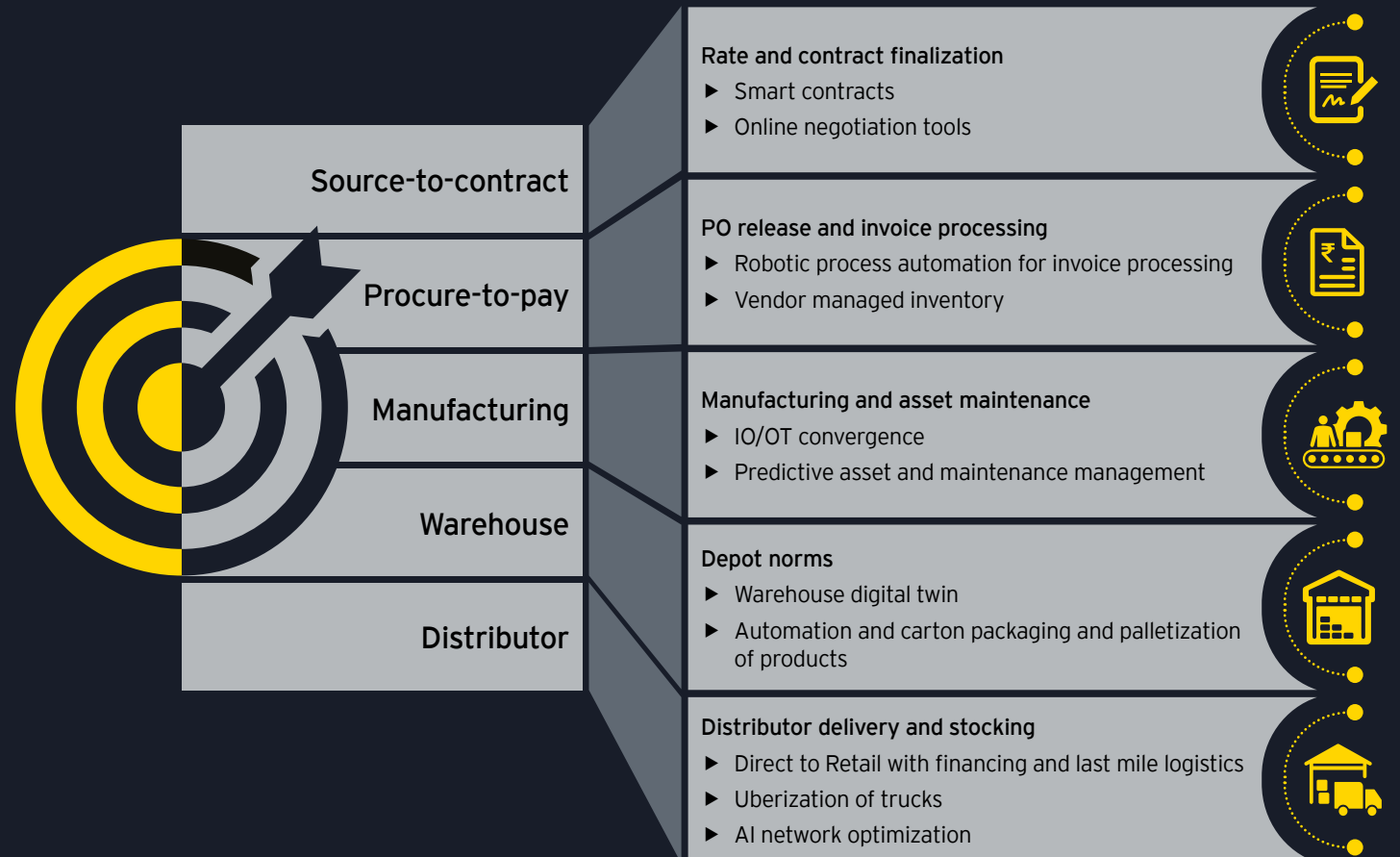
Governance and incentives

- ▶ Define incentive mechanism and KPI's, more inclined towards cash
- ▶ Introduce "collection reward programs" to incentivise timely customer payments
- ▶ Establish robust governance and monitoring structure

How EY can help?

Businesses are leveraging technology and data analytics to drive business decisions and improve working capital management

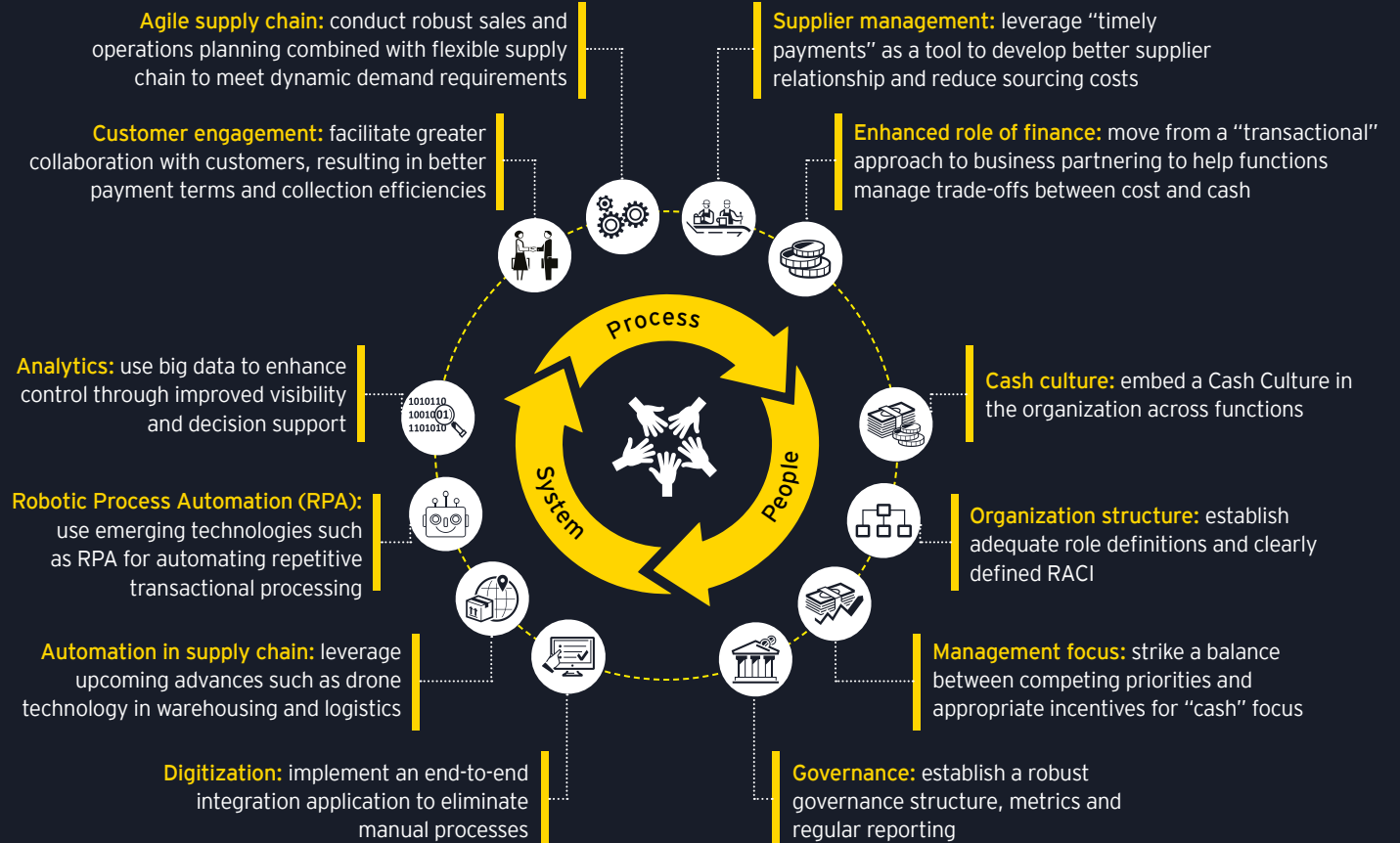
Examples of emerging technology solutions



How EY can help?

EY's working capital team can help identify, evaluate and prioritize realizable process improvements to release significant cash tied up in working capital

Illustrative initiatives



How EY can help?

Our offices

Ahmedabad

22nd Floor, B Wing, Privilon,
Ambli BRT Road, Behind Iskcon Temple,
Off SG Highway, Ahmedabad - 380 015
Tel: +91 79 6608 3800

Bengaluru

6th, 12th & 13th floor
"UB City", Canberra Block
No.24 Vittal Mallya Road
Bengaluru - 560 001
Tel: +91 80 6727 5000

Ground Floor, 'A' wing
Divyasree Chambers
11, O'Shaughnessy Road
Langford Gardens
Bengaluru - 560 025
Tel: +91 80 6727 5000

Chandigarh

1st Floor, SCO: 166-167
Sector 9-C, Madhya Marg
Chandigarh - 160 009
Tel: +91 172 331 7800

Chennai

Tidel Park, 6th & 7th Floor
A Block, No.4, Rajiv Gandhi Salai
Taramani, Chennai - 600 113
Tel: +91 44 6654 8100

Delhi NCR

Golf View Corporate Tower B
Sector 42, Sector Road
Gurgaon - 122 002
Tel: +91 124 443 4000

3rd & 6th Floor, Worldmark-1
IGI Airport Hospitality District
Aerocity, New Delhi - 110 037
Tel: +91 11 4731 8000

4th & 5th Floor, Plot No 2B
Tower 2, Sector 126
NOIDA - 201 304
Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P.
Tel: +91 120 671 7000

Hyderabad

Oval Office, 18, iLabs Centre
Hitech City, Madhapur
Hyderabad - 500 081
Tel: +91 40 6736 2000

Jamshedpur

1st Floor, Shantiniketan Building
Holding No. 1, SB Shop Area
Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831 001
Tel: +91 657 663 1000

Kochi

9th Floor, ABAD Nucleus
NH-49, Maradu PO
Kochi - 682 304
Tel: +91 484 433 4000

Kolkata

22 Camac Street
3rd Floor, Block 'C'
Kolkata - 700 016
Tel: +91 33 6615 3400

Mumbai

14th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (W), Mumbai - 400 028
Tel: +91 22 6192 0000

5th Floor, Block B-2
Nirlon Knowledge Park
Off. Western Express Highway
Goregaon (E)
Mumbai - 400 063
Tel: +91 22 6192 0000

Pune

C-401, 4th floor
Panchshil Tech Park
Yerwada
(Near Don Bosco School)
Pune - 411 006
Tel: +91 20 4912 6000

Ernst & Young LLP

EY | Building a better working world

EY exists to build a better working world, helping to create long-term value for clients, people and society and build trust in the capital markets.

Enabled by data and technology, diverse EY teams in over 150 countries provide trust through assurance and help clients grow, transform and operate.

Working across assurance, consulting, law, strategy, tax and transactions, EY teams ask better questions to find new answers for the complex issues facing our world today.

EY refers to the global organization, and may refer to one or more, of the member firms of Ernst & Young Global Limited, each of which is a separate legal entity. Ernst & Young Global Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, does not provide services to clients. Information about how EY collects and uses personal data and a description of the rights individuals have under data protection legislation are available via ey.com/privacy. EYG member firms do not practice law where prohibited by local laws. For more information about our organization, please visit ey.com.

Ernst & Young LLP is one of the Indian client serving member firms of EYGM Limited. For more information about our organization, please visit www.ey.com/en_in.

Ernst & Young LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership, registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 in India, having its registered office at 22 Camac Street, 3rd Floor, Block C, Kolkata - 700016

© 2021 Ernst & Young LLP. Published in India.
All Rights Reserved.

EYIN2103-005
ED None

This publication contains information in summary form and is therefore intended for general guidance only. It is not intended to be a substitute for detailed research or the exercise of professional judgment. Neither EYGM Limited nor any other member of the global Ernst & Young organization can accept any responsibility for loss occasioned to any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any material in this publication. On any specific matter, reference should be made to the appropriate advisor.

AJ

ey.com/en_in