

Define cash Conversion Cycle.

The cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) is a metric that measures time (in days) it takes for a company to convert its investment in inventory and other resources into cash flow from sales. It reflects the efficiency with which a company manages its working capital. The CCC helps a company understand how long each dollar invested in operations is tied up before it is converted into cash.

The Formula for the cash Conversion Cycle is.

$$CCC = \text{Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO)} + \text{Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)} - \text{Days Payables Outstanding (DPO)}$$

Key Components

Day Inventory Outstanding (DIO).

The average number of days the company takes to turn its inventory into sales. A lower DIO indicates efficient inventory management.

$$DIO = \frac{\text{Average Inventory}}{\text{cost of Goods sold (COGS)}} \times 365$$

## Days sales Outstanding (DSO)

The average number of days it takes the company to ~~collect~~ collect Payment after making a sales. A lower DSO means the company is collecting Payments from customers quickly.

$$DSO = \frac{\text{Accounts Receivable}}{\text{Total Credit Sales}} \times 365$$

## Days Payable outstanding (DPO)

The average number of days the company takes to pay its Supplier after receiving Inventory. A higher DPO is generally better for Cash Flow as the company can hold onto its cash longer.

$$DPO = \frac{\text{Accounts Payable}}{\text{Costs}} \times 365$$