

define working capital:

Working capital is the difference between a company's current asset and current liabilities. It represents the short term liquidity available - It's a business for meeting its day-to-day operational needs. The formula for working capital is:

$$\text{Working capital} = \text{current assets} - \text{current liabilities}$$

Key components:

Current asset

These are assets that are expected to be converted into cash within a year. This includes items like accounts receivable (money owed by customers) and inventory.

Current Liabilities:

These are obligations or debts that the company needs to settle within a year. They include accounts payable (money the company owes to suppliers), short term loans and accrued expenses.

Why It's important:

Working capital measures a company's liquidity efficiency and financial health. Positive working capital indicates that a company has enough short-term assets to cover its short-term liabilities which helps smooth operations. Negative working capital may signal liquidity issues where the company has a business model that delays payment to suppliers.

It is crucial for ensuring that a company can continue its operations without running into cash flow problems.