

## FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT

**COURSE: MBA III SEM..** 

SUBJECT: WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

**SUBJECT CODE: MBAFM02** 

LECTURE: 37

NAME OF FACULTY: DR. PALASH BAIRAGI

# **LECTURE-37**



#### APPROACHES TO EVALUATION OF CREDIT POLICIES

There are basically two methods of evaluating the credit policies to be adopted by a Company – Total Approach and Incremental Approach. The formats for the two approaches are given as under:

## **Statement showing the Evaluation of Credit Policies (based on Total Approach)**

Particulars	Present Policy	Proposed Policy I	Proposed Policy II	Proposed Policy III
	(`)	(`)	(`)	(`)
A. Expected Profit:  (a) Credit Sales  (b) TotalCostotherthanBadDebts				
(i) Variable Costs (ii) Fixed Costs				
(c) Bad Debts (d) Cash discount				
(e)ExpectedNetProfitbeforeTax (a-b-c-d)				
(f) Less: Tax (g) Expected Profit after Tax				
B. Opportunity Cost of Investments in Receivables locked up in Collection Period				
Net Benefits (A – B)				

**Advise:** The Policy......should be adopted since the net benefits under this policy are higher as compared to other policies.

#### Here

(i) Total Fixed Cost = [Average Cost per unit - Variable Cost per unit] x No. of units sold on credit under Present Policy

## (ii) Opportunity Cost

 $= Total\ Cost\ of\ Credit\ Sales \times \frac{Collectionperiod(Days)}{365 (or\ 360)}\ x \\ \frac{RequiredRateofReturn}{100}$ 

## Statement showing the Evaluation of Credit Policies (based on Incremental Approach)

	Particulars	Present Policy days	Proposed Policy I days	Proposed Policy II days	Proposed Policy III days
		(`)	(`)	(`)	(`)
	<b>Incremental Expected Profit:</b>				
Cred	dit Sales				
(a)	Incremental CreditSales				
(b)	Less: Incremental Costs of Credit Sales				
	(i) Variable Costs				
	(ii) Fixed Costs				
(c)	IncrementalBadDebtLosses				
(d)	Incremental Cash Discount				
(e)	Incremental Expected Profit (a-b-				
	c-d)				
(f)	Less: Tax				
(g)	Incremental Expected Profit after				
	Tax	•			
B. Required Return on Incremen-					
tal Investments:					
(a)	Cost of CreditSales				
(b)	Collection Period (in days)				
(c)	Investment in Receivable (a x b/365				
, ,	or 360)				
(d)	Incremental Investment in Re-				
	ceivables				
(e)	Required Rate of Return (in %) (f)				
	Required Return on Incremental				
	Investments (d x				
Inc	remental Net Benefts (A-				
cco	untant				

**Advise:** The Policy ......should be adopted since net benefits under this policy are higher as compared to other policies.

#### Here:

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{(i)} & Total Fixed Cost = [Average Cost per unit-Variable Cost per unit] x No. of units} \\ & sold oncredit under Present Policy \\ \end{tabular}$ 

(ii) Opportunity Cost = Total Cost of Credit Sales x

#### **ILLUSTRATION 15**

A trader whose current sales are in the region of `6 lakhs per annum and an average collection period of 30 days wants to pursue a more liberal policy to improve sales. A study made by a management consultant reveals the following information:-

<b>Credit Policy</b>	Increase in collection period	Increase in sales	Present default anticipated
A	10 days	` 30,000	1.5%
В	20 days	` 48,000	2%
C	30 days	` 75,000	3%
D	45 days	` 90,000	4%

The selling price per unit is `3. Average cost per unit is `2.25 and variable costs per unit are `2. The current bad debt loss is 1%. Required return on additional investment is 20%. Assume a 360 days year.

Which of the above policies would you recommend for adoption?

#### **SOLUTION**

## A. Statement showing the Evaluation of Debtors Policies (Total Approach)

	Particulars	Present Policy 30 days	Proposed Policy A 40 days	Proposed Policy B 50 days	Proposed Policy C 60 days	Proposed Policy D 75 days
		(`)	(`)	(`)	(`)	(`)
A.	Expected Profit:					
	(a) Credit Sales	6,00,000	6,30,000	6,48,000	6,75,000	6,90,000
	(b) Total Cost other than Bad Debts					
	(i) Variable Costs [Sales x \ 2/\ 3]	4,00,000	, ,	, ,	, ,	
	(ii) Fixed Costs	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
		4,50,000	4,70,000	4,82,000	5,00,000	5,10,000