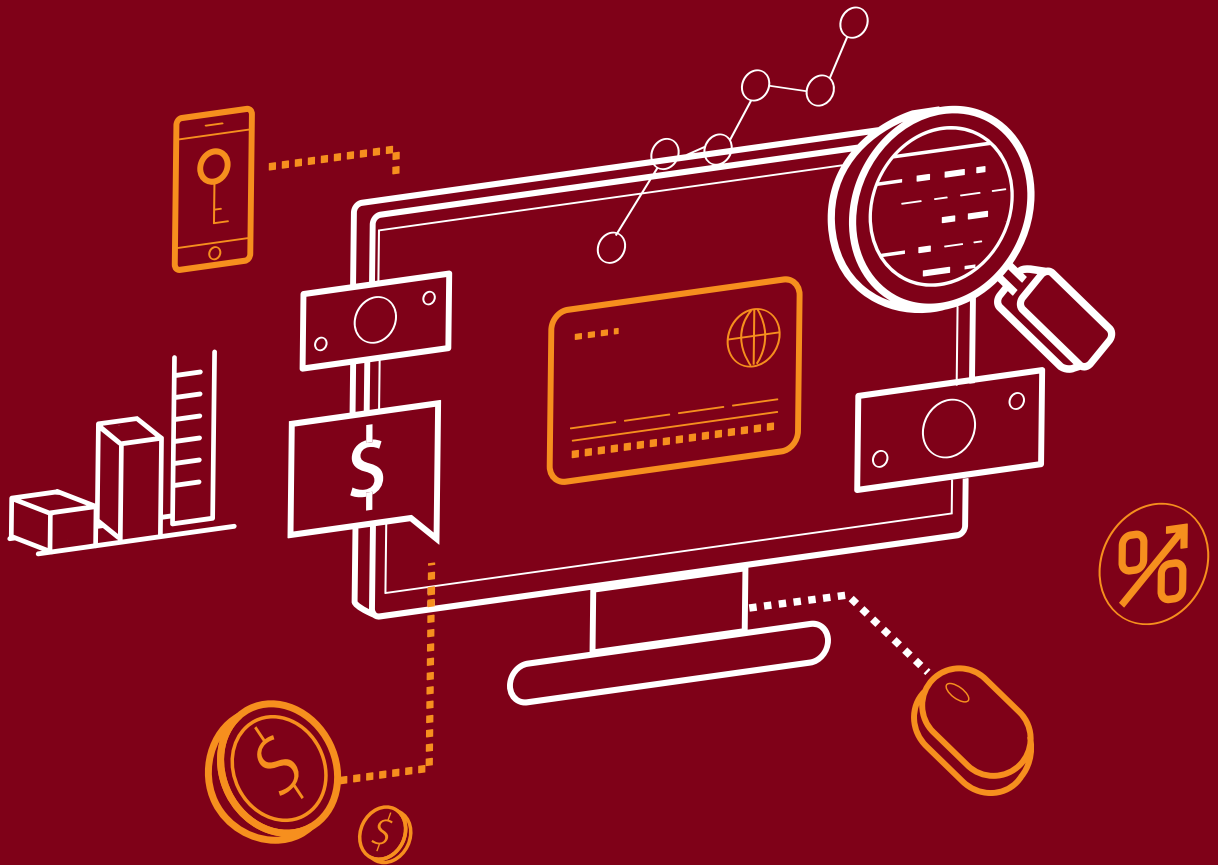


Working Capital - maximising your value

2018 Middle East
Working Capital Study



Key Findings


Our 2018 Middle East Working Capital Study looks at the working capital performance of over 370 publicly listed companies across the Middle East based on the past 5 years of publicly available financial information.

Our key findings show the following:


AED 112bn
can be released from operational working capital balances of companies in the Middle East



CAPEX and dividend payouts at the lowest point in 5 years



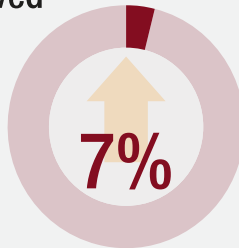
Total debt levels are at their **highest point** in the last 5 years




Working capital performance has deteriorated despite a **stretch in DPO**




Only **7%** of businesses improved working capital performance for three years consecutively



Median performers lose ground as top quartile continue to extend their gains



For the first time since 2013, very large business see a decline in working capital performance



Top working capital performers outperform on **all key financial KPI's**



Forward

Welcome to PwC Middle East's 2018 Working Capital study. With the backdrop of improving (but still volatile) oil prices, wide ranging public sector reforms and rapidly changing consumer patterns, external factors for companies in the Middle East are constantly evolving.

Our 2018 study shows a staggering AED 112 billion of trapped liquidity across all three areas of working capital (inventory, receivables and payables) for Middle East listed companies. This represents a significant untapped opportunity to release cash back into the business.

In addition, our study shows that both dividend payouts and capex spend is at the lowest point in the past 5 years. Yet, debt levels are at the highest point in the past 5 years, and at the same time increasing interest rates have been putting more pressure on liquidity.

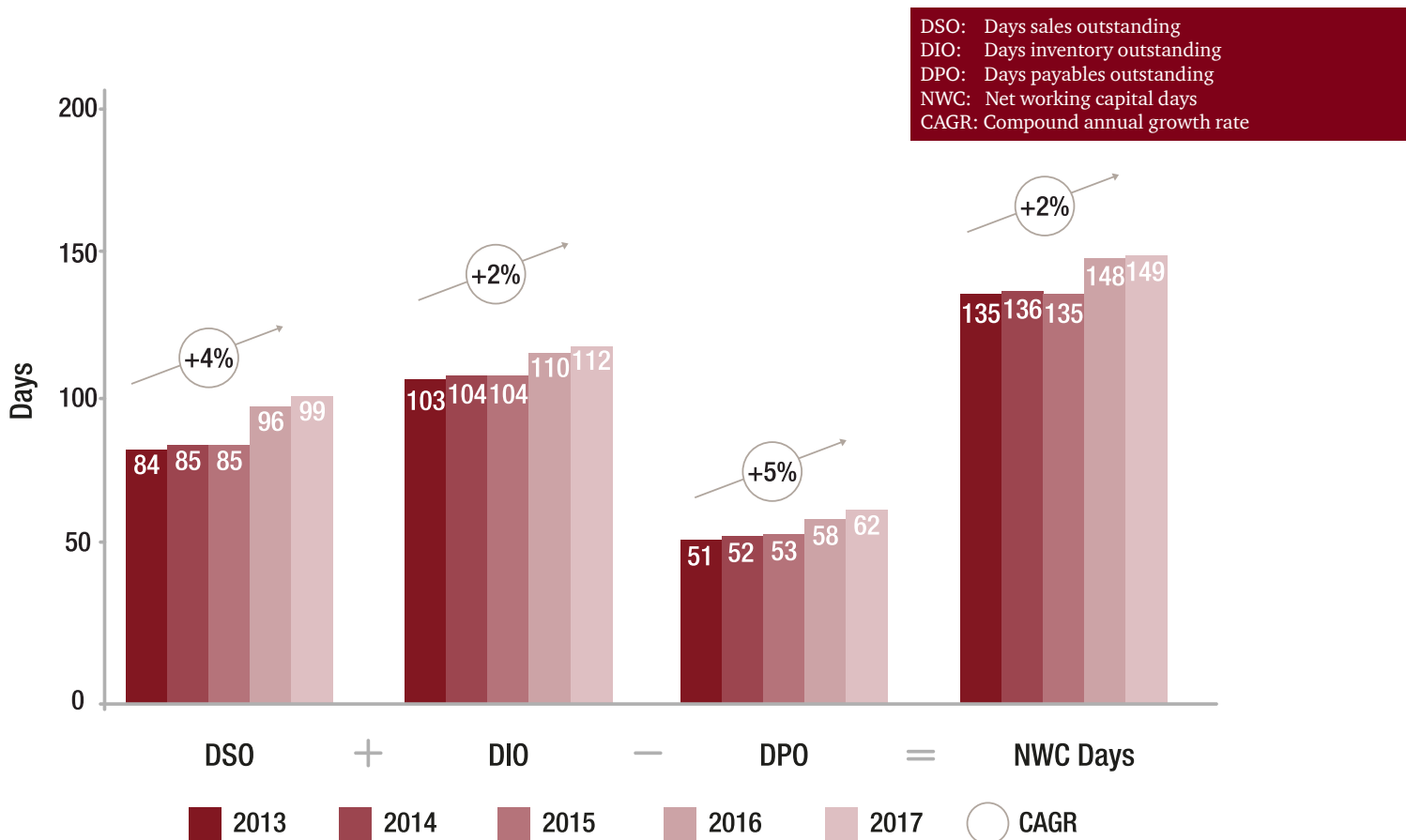
Working capital performance has continued to deteriorate across the Middle East driven mainly by inventory and receivables as in the previous years. It appears that companies are continuing to address this issue by increasing their creditor cycle rather than more sustainable operational improvements across debtors and inventory.

Top performing companies across all sectors in the Middle East continue to improve working capital efficiencies and are increasing the gap between median performers which have stagnated since 2013.

Although circa 50% of the companies have improved their working capital year on year, sustainable working capital improvement remains elusive for the vast majority of Middle East companies. Only 7% of companies in our survey sustainably decreased net working capital days for 3 consecutive years, and a mere 2% for 4 consecutive years.

Working capital improvements require a continuous focus to achieve optimal operational performance. Companies that engage in one off working capital exercises could be detrimental in the long run if payments are simply withheld from suppliers and collections are targeted aggressively across all customers regardless of their payment performance.

Smarter working capital management could increase companies access to capital expenditure, continue to fund dividends and unlock cash to enable future growth.



How we can help




Addressing the key levers:

Identification, harmonisation and improvement of commercial terms



Process optimisation throughout the end-to-end working capital cycles



Process compliance and monitoring



Creating and embedding a 'cash culture' within the organisation, optimising the trade-offs between cash, cost and service



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