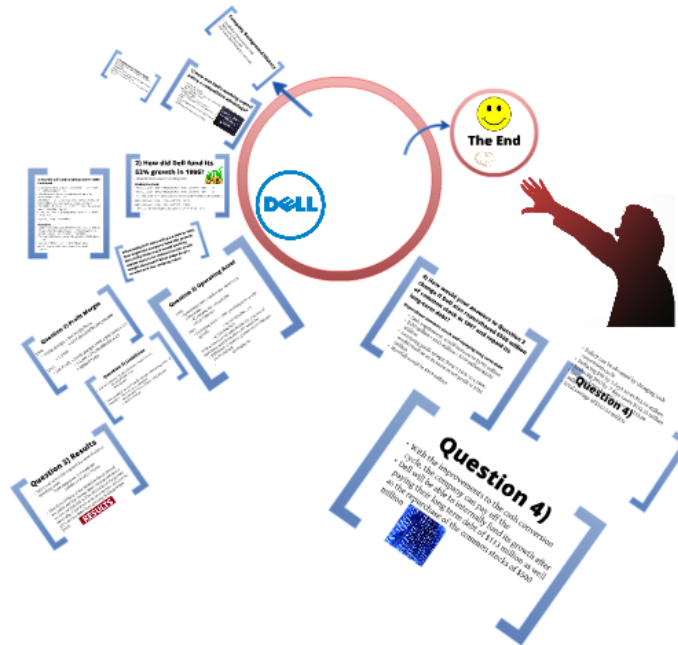


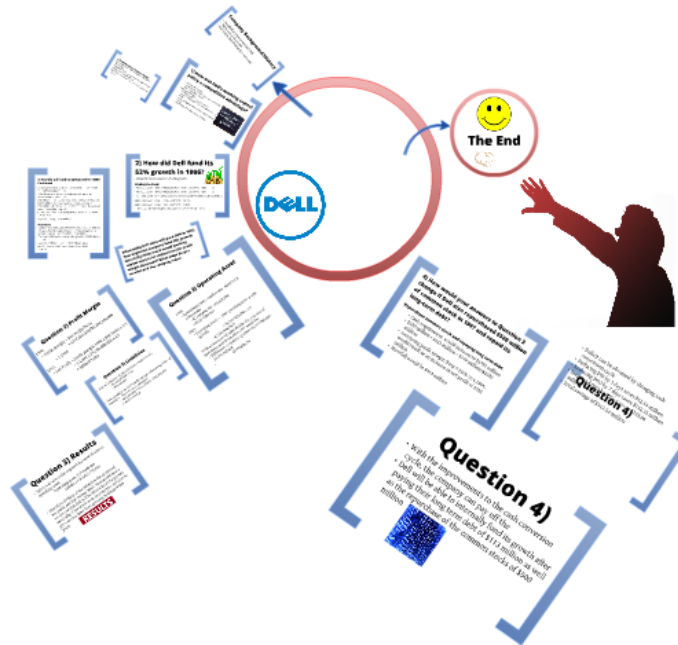
DELL'S WORKING CAPITAL Harvard Case Solution & Analysis

TheCaseSolutions.com



DELL'S WORKING CAPITAL Harvard Case Solution & Analysis

TheCaseSolutions.com



was Dell's working capital
competitive advantage?

retaining a substantial
and a
and after a buyer's
small amount
es



its

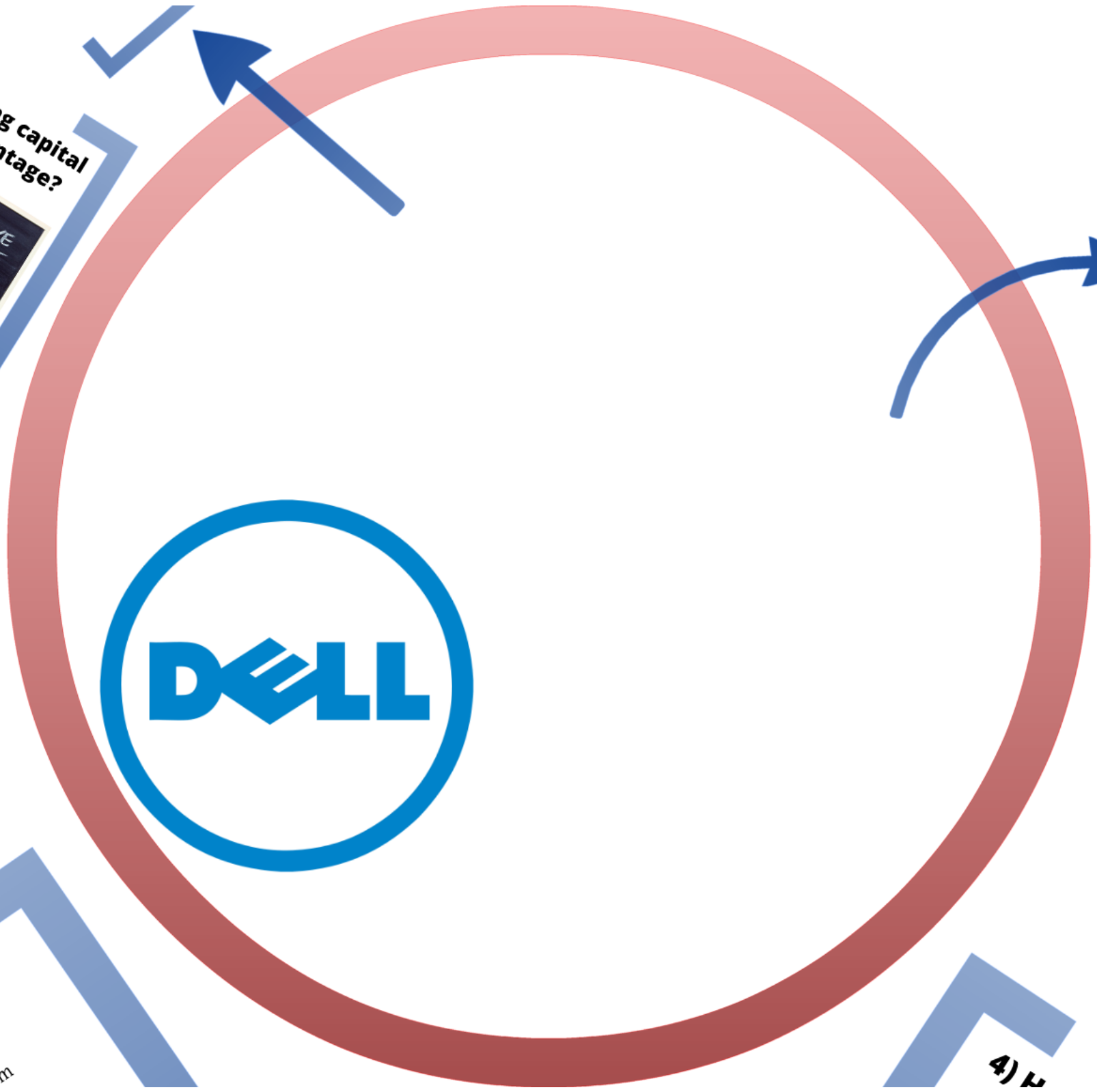


84 million
91 million
n to \$5296 million
%



Operating Asset
term

4) R



T

Company Background/History

- Founded in 1984 by Michael Dell
- Their source of income
- Dell began distributing its own brand

1) How was Dell's working capital policy a competitive advantage?

Industry rivals' strategy:

- Assembled to forecast, retaining a substantial finished goods inventory

Dell's main strategy:

- Selling straight to consumers and a manufacturing cycle that started after a buyer's order
- A personalized purchase within a small amount of time
- Small finished goods inventory balances



A Small Inventory Balance Means:

- Less expensive to shift promptly to the latest technology
- Providing the latest systems at the same price as competitors' out-dated ones
- No excess stock doesn't take up room and absorb capital

2) How did Dell fund its 52% growth in 1996?



- Dell used internal resources to fund its growth

Stating the Facts

- 1995 Total Assets = \$1594 million and Short-Term Investments = \$484 million
- 1996 Total Assets = \$2148 million and Short-Term Investments = \$591 million
- From 1995 to 1996 Dell's performance increased from \$3475 million to \$5296 million
- Operating Assets in 1996 = $(2148 - 591)/5296 = 29.40\%$
- Operating Assets in 1995 = $(1594 - 484)/3475 = 31.94\%$
- There was a decrease in Operating Assets of $31.94\% - 29.40\% = 2.54\%$

2) How did Dell fund its 52% growth in 1996? Continued

- Sales in proportion to percentage is ($\$5296 \text{ million} - \3475 million)*32% = \$582 million
- The decrease in Operating Assets means they saved $\$5295 * 2.54\% = 134.5 \text{ million}$
- Since \$582 million was the required amount and they saved \$134.5 million the total required amount sums up to
- $\$582 \text{ million} - \$134.5 \text{ million} = \447.5 million as the required amount to sustain its growth
- Current Liabilities increased $939 - \$752 = \187 million from 1995 to 1996
- Net Profit in 1996 = \$272 million

Therefore

- Based on the calculations the Net Profit and Total Liabilities is larger than the required amount of Operating Asset to sustain its growth. As $\$272 + \$187 = \$459 \text{ million}$