EFFECT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE MANAGEMENT ON THE PROFITABILITY OF DIVERSIFIED HOLDING COMPANIES IN SRI LANKA



by

MEEGODAGE CHANIKA SANDUNI SUREKA

REG NO: EU/IS/2013/COM/22

INDEX NO: COM 1672

A project report submitted to the Faculty of Commerce and Management,

Eastern University, Sri Lanka as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

Degree of Bachelor of Commerce (B.com Honors) Specialization in

Accounting and Finance

FCM2175
Project Report
Library - EUSL

Department of Commerce

Faculty of Commerce and Management

Eastern university, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

Accounts receivables arise in the day to day running of any companies. This is where companies sell goods to customers on credit with the premise that the customers will pay within an agreed period. This can lead to an increase in sales and also profits. However if the accounts receivable is not collected within the agreed period it will lead to bad and overdue debt which will eventually result to reduction in profit.

This research investigated the effect of accounts receivables management on the profitability of 18 Diversified Holding Companies listed in the Colombo Stock Exchange using panel data analysis for the period of 2014 to 2018. The dependent variable return on capital employed is used as a measure of profitability. The key independent variable used in the analysis is accounts receivable period.

A descriptive research design was used in this study. The findings of the study were arrived at using the quantitative research method. The extent and nature of relationship between the various variables under study was identified using correlation and regression. Relationships among the dependent and independent variables were evaluated using the Pearson correlation analysis and effects of accounts receivable management on profitability were evaluated using fixed-effect which selected from STATA.

The study concluded that the accounts collection period has an insignificant and negative effect on profitability. It means that if the number of days accounts receivable increase, it will lead to decrease profitability of the firms. The study recommended that a firm should structure its credit policy in such a way that it results to a reduction of its accounts collection period which has a significant effect on its overall profitability.

Keywords: Accounts receivable Management, Profitability, Diversified-Holdings, and Return on Capital Employed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
ABSTRACT
LIST OF TABLESVI
LIST OF FIGURESVIII
ABBREVIATIONSIX
1. INTRODUCTION1
1.1 Background of the Study
1.2 Problem Statement
1.3 Research Questions
1.4 Objectives of the Study
1.5 Scope of the Study4
1.6 Significance of the Study4
1.7 Assumptions 5
1.8 Summary5
2. LITERATURE REVIEW6
2.1 Introduction6
2.3 Independent Variable8
2.3.1 Accounts Receivable Period
2.4 Control Variables9
2.4.1 Asset Tangibility9
2.4.2 Firm Growth10
2.4.3 Economic Growth
2.4.4 Financial Leverage
2.5 Financial Performance
2.6 Dependent Variable
2.6.1 Return on Capital Employed
2.7 Researches Relates to Accounts Receivable Management
2.8 Summary

3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND OPERATIONALIZATION	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Conceptualization	6
3.2.1 Independent Variable	
3.2.1.1 Accounts Receivable Period	
3.2.2 Dependent Variable	
3.2.2.1 Return on Capital Employed	
3.2.3 Control Variables	
3.2.3.1 Asset Tangibility1	
3.2.3.2 Firm Growth19	
3.2.3.3 Economic Growth	
3.2.3.4 Financial Leverage	9
3.3 Operationalization 20	0
3.4 Hypotheses of the Study	1
4. METHODOLOGY22	
4.1 Introduction	
4.2 Study Population and Sample)
4.3 Method of the Data Collection	
4.4 Method of the Measurements	
4.5 Method of the Data Presentation 23	
4.6 Method of the Data Analysis and Evaluation	
4.6.1 Mean	
4.6.2 Median	
4.6.3 Standard Deviation24	
4.6.4 Correlation Coefficient	
4.6.5 Regression Analysis	
4.7 Summary	

5. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS
5.1 Introduction
5.2 Data Presentation
5.3 Data Analysis
5.3.1 Univariate Analysis
5.3.1.1 Descriptive Statistics Analysis
5.3.1.1.1 Descriptive Analysis of Accounts Receivable Period
5.3.1.1.2 Descriptive Analysis of Assets Tangibility Ratio
5.3.1.1.3 Descriptive Analysis of Firm Growth Ratio
5.3.1.1.4 Descriptive Analysis of Economic Growth Ratio
5.3.1.1.5 Descriptive Analysis of Financial Leverage Ratio
5.3.1.1.6 Descriptive Analysis of Return on Capital Employed Ratio
5.3.2 Bivariate Analysis
5.3.2.1 Correlation Analysis
5.3.2.1.1 Relationship between ROCE and ARP
5.3.2.1.2 Relationship between ROCE and Control Variable
5.3.2.2 Simple Regression Analysis
5.3.2.2.1 Regression Analysis for ARP on ROCE
5.3.2.2.2 Regression Analysis for AT on ROCE 40
5.3.2.2.3 Regression Analysis for FG on ROCE
5.3.2.2.4 Regression Analysis for EG on ROCE
5.3.2.2.5 Regression Analysis for FL on ROCE
5.3.3 Multivariate Analysis
5.3.3.1 Multiple Regression Analysis
5.3.3.1.1 Hausman Test
5.3.3.1.2 Regression Analysis for Effect of Accounts Receivable Management
on profitability44

5.3.3.1.2 Summary of Hypothesis Testing	47
5.4 Summary	47
DISCUSSION	48
6.1 Introduction	
6.2. Discussion on Descriptive Statistic Analysis	48
6.3 Discussion on Relationship between Accounts Receivable managem Profitability	
6.3.1 Discussion on Relationship between ARP and ROCE	48
6.3.2 Discussion on Relationship between AT and ROCE	
6.3.3 Discussion on Relationship between FG and ROCE.	
6.3.4 Discussion on Relationship between EG and ROCE	50
6.3.5 Discussion on Relationship between FL and ROCE	
6.4 Discussion on Effect of Accounts Receivable Management on Profitability	ty50
6.4.1 Discussion on Effect of ARP and ROCE	50
6.4.2 Discussion on Effect of AT and ROCE.	51
6.4.3 Discussion on Effect of FG and ROCE	51
6.4.4 Discussion on Effect of EG and ROCE.	51
6.4.5 Discussion on Effect of FL and ROCE	51
6.5 Summary	52
. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	53
7.1 Introduction	53
7.2 Conclusion	
7.3 Limitation of the study	54
7.4 Summary	
References	56
Appendix	66