

LIQUIDITY

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Liquidity is the ability to meet expected and unexpected cash needs with internal and external resources. **Expected needs** are operating outlays, debt service, dividends, capital expenditures, and the like. **Unexpected needs** are legal judgments, business disruptions, product liability claims, and the like. **Internal sources** include cash generated by operations and from the sale of assets. **External sources** include debt and equity.

KEY MEASURES

Measure	Formula	Meaning	Use
Current Ratio	Current assets ÷ Current liabilities	The amount of current assets available to meet current obligations	Increases caused by lower accounts receivable turnover or inventory turnover may mean declining liquidity
Quick Ratio	(Cash + accounts receivable) ÷ Current liabilities	The amount of cash and near-cash current assets available to meet current obligations	Use when inventory is slow moving or contains a high proportion of unfinished goods. Increases caused by lower accounts receivable turnover may mean declining liquidity
Liquidity Position	Surplus cash + Liquid marketable securities + Unused committed borrowing capacity – Short-term debt – Current portion of long-term debt	Sources of immediately available internal and external funds, net of the most critical expected need for funds; funds available for other expected and unexpected needs	Use to monitor the trend in a company's liquidity

SOURCES AND USES OF LIQUIDITY

	Sources	Uses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash • Cash equivalents • Liquid marketable securities • Funds from operations • Sale of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations • Working capital • Capital spending • Disasters, regulatory actions, product recalls
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed lines of credit • Uncommitted lines of credit • Commercial paper • Bonds • Equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividends • Debt service • Share repurchases • Lawsuits, guaranties, margin calls