

Cash Flow statement

- 1] direct method 2] indirect method

2.1 Classification of Cash Flows and Non Cash activities

Operating activities include

التي تشمل النشاطات اليومية التي يقوم بها الشركة وهي
النشاطات المتعلقة بتجديد عائد الشركة مثل بيع السلع أو تقديم
خدمات أو شركات التي يبيع سلعها أو التي يكون
Cost of good sold فيها الشركات التي يبيع خدمات
Cost of good sold
والتي تشمل النشاطات التي تشملها
Operating Activities
تتم تصنيفها على أنها استثمار أو التمويل

Investing Activities

يشمل شراء وبيع الأصول طويلة الأجل والاستثمارات الأخرى

+ include 1] Property 2] Plant 3] equipment

4] intangible Asset 5] other long term assets

6] long term or short term investment in the equity
and debt (bonds and loans)

investing
activity

investing activities

⇒ investments in equity and Debt securities exclude

1] ~~long term assets and other investments~~

any securities considered cash equivalent (very short highly liquid term securities)

Treasury Bills
very short, highly liquid - Treasury Bills
investing activity marketable security

2] securities held for dealing or trading purposes

day to day activities
operating Activities

• Financing Activities include obtaining or repaying capital
equity and long term debt

Financing + Financing
Financing

⇒ Two Primary sources of Capital

shareholders

Creditors

الجابیه

⇒ Cash Inflows ← بيع الأسهم أو الأصول على قرض أو بيع

بيع الأسهم أو الأصول على قرض أو بيع

⇒ Cash outflows repurchase stock (Treasury stock

← إعادة شراء الأسهم (أو سندات الشركات) على الشركة

← شراء الأسهم من الشركة من القرض أو قرض أو bond

Example :

Long term debt 300 000 → Financing activities

Purchase equipment 200 000 → cash out flow

loss sale of equipment 70 000 → Income statement

= 120 000 → Cash flow statement

equity earning 10 000 → Income statement

Investing Activities ← في السنة الأولى قد يكون الفرق بين الـ

Investing Activities and Financing Activities

$$-200 000 + 120 = \boxed{80 000}$$

IFRS ← الشركات على حساب

and Dividends ← Interest and dividends receive

interest receive ← Interest and dividends receive

operating or Investing Activities ← IFRS

Interest and Dividend Paid

operating and Financing

or Paid

Interest and Div. received ال US GAAP
Opening Activities ال
Financing Divides Paid ال

IFRS ٧١ (Bank overdrafts) =

5. Cash equivalent
بما يتتال US GAAP تصنيف ك
Financing وهو حساب اذا وصل الى الميزان بالمكانك انك تقترض
من البنك حسب المعايير المالية كاعت الشركة كحد فيكون
وعلى احواله

operating IFRS (Taxes Paid) ٢٠١٧

investing on Financing
operating US GAAP

Example

في 31/12/2009 الشركة أصدرت 30 000 Bond وبيعها 180 day
وال 8% = Copawn Payment والشركة استخدمت الأرباح في أرباحها
من بيع البنية التحتية Inventory وأصدرت 11000 Bond
وال 11% = Copawn Payment والشركة استخدمت الأرباح في أرباحها
equipment.

8. 2016

c) ~~opening~~ operation decrease 30 000

23 Direct and indirect method

↳ The IFRS and US GAAP are not identical

الفرق بين ال Direct and indirect فقط في ال
operating Activities

→ Direct (and indirect they are) two acceptable for reporting Cash Flow From operating Activities)

= Cash Flow From ~~Operating~~ operating or operating cash flow

Direct method بمقريتها specific cash inflows and outflows

و بتسوية و كذا على ~~تحويل~~ تحويل و بناء على ذلك نفس inflow/outflow item في Direct method الـ UI

این به معنی درستی است و item اجزا یا $u \rightarrow v$ inflow
و $v \rightarrow u$ outflow

و بالتالى ناعدنا تفهم بالزبط منوبه احيه هاي الدقهان لقريره

Indirect method $\rightarrow$ نقد جيا $\rightarrow$ Cash Flows From operations

net income به وجهی به نام خالص درآمد گفته می شود

3. die 1999-2000 $\rightarrow$ net income 11 Mio

القوائم

← ان کے مفید فی ال indirect method ان سے بہت سے تفہم

net income اجائی فدی

وقد أجاب آرکان نقدیہ

Example 2.3

Beginning Balance sheet

Beginning account receivable

1000 \$

+ Revenues

5000 \$

= 6000 \$

Statement of Cash Flow

- Cash Collected From Customers

4000 \$

ending Balance sheet

= ending Account Receivable

2000 \$

6000 - 4000

* steps for Preparing the Cash Flow statement

1) income statement 2) Balance sheet

B. sh_t B. sh_{t-1}

* retained earning Beginning + Net income - Dividends = retained earning ending

3.2.1 : Operating Activities : Direct method

3.2.1.1 : Cash received from customers = cash collections
= Cash collections from customers

كاش

⇒ Revenue - Increase in account receivable
= Cash received from customers (CCFC)

⇒ Cash received from customers affects the A.R. as follows

AR_{beg} + Revenues - cash collections = AR_{ending}

$$\Rightarrow CCFC = \frac{\Delta A.R.}{Revenues}$$

الزيادة في A.R. = زيادة القيد بالدين
Cash = الزيادة في A.R. - زيادة القيد بالدين

Example 3: revenues = 50 \$ million / total expenses = 35 \$ m

net income = 15 \$ m / A.R. = 12 %

Decrease

CCFC

$$CCFC = Rev - \Delta A.R.$$

$$= 50 m - (-12)m = 62 m$$

outFlow is also $\oplus$ liab $\downarrow$ $\leftarrow$

3.2.1.2 $\otimes$ Cash Paid to Suppliers $\otimes$

$\Rightarrow$ Cost of good sold = Purchases

OR $\Rightarrow$ Cost of good sold + Δ in inventory $\rightarrow \Delta$ Account Payable
 $=$ Cash paid to suppliers

$\Rightarrow$ Beginning inventory + Purchases - Cost of good sold
 $=$ ending inventory

Account Payable

$\Rightarrow$ Purchase from suppliers - Increase in Account Payable
 $=$ Cash Paid to suppliers

$\Rightarrow$ The amount of cash Paid to suppliers is reflected in the account Payable account $\otimes$

Begin $\otimes$ account Payable + Purchase - Cash paid to suppliers
 $=$ ending Account Payable

Example 4 $\otimes$ Cost of good sold = 100 \$ m / Total asset = +55 m

inventory = -6 m / Total Liability = +45 m

Account Payable = -2 m

how much cash did the company pay to suppliers during the year?

Solu

$$\underline{100 \text{ m}} + \underline{-6 \text{ m}} - \underline{-2 \text{ m}} = \underline{96 \text{ m}}$$

Cost
of
good sold

Δ of
inventory

Δ of
account
Payable

Cash Paid to suppliers

3.2.1.3 : Cash Paid to Employees

⇒ Salary and wages expense - Increase in salary and wages Payable
= Cash Paid to employees

⇒ Beg salary and wages Payable + salary and wage expenses
- Cash Paid to employees
= Ending salary and wages Payable

3.2.1.4 : Cash Paid for other operating expenses

⇒ Other operating expenses - Decrease in Prepaid expenses
- Increase in other accrued liabilities
= Cash Paid for other operating expenses

Example 5 : other operating expenses = 30\$ m

Prepaid insurance expense increased = + 4m

Accrued Liability = - 7 m

how much cash did the company pay in the 002021

$$m \Delta P = m \Delta - m \Delta - + m \Delta$$

Solu

$$= 30m + 4m - 7 = 41m$$

cash paid for other operating expenses =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{other operating expenses} + \text{increase pre paid expense} \\ & - \text{increase in other accrued liability} \\ & = + \text{decrease} \end{aligned}$$

3.2.1.58 Cash Paid for interest

$$\text{Interest expense} + \text{Decrease in interest payable} = \text{Cash paid for interest}$$

$$\text{Beg interest payable} + \text{interest expense} - \text{Cash paid for interest} = \text{ending interest payable}$$

3.2.1.68 Cash Paid for income tax (C.P.I.T)

$$\text{Income tax expenses} - \text{Increase in income tax payable} = \text{Cash paid for income tax}$$

$$\Rightarrow TP_{\text{Beg}} + TE - CPIT = \text{Taxes Payable}_{\text{ending}}$$

$$\Rightarrow CPIT = \text{Tax expense (TE)} - \Delta TP$$

(*) interest received :

$$\Rightarrow \text{Beg interest receivable} + \text{interest income} - \text{cash interest received} = \text{received}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cash interest received} = \text{interest received Beg} - \text{interest received ended} + \text{Interest income}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{C.I.R} & = & \text{Interest} & - & \Delta \text{ Interest received} \\ \downarrow & & \text{income} & & \downarrow \\ \text{CFS} & & \text{IS} & & \text{BSH} \end{array}$$

(*) Investing Activities

sale of equipment $\Rightarrow$ Cash inflow $\Rightarrow$ Δ Cash
 Δ Accumulated expenses $\Rightarrow$ Δ depreciation expenses

$$\Rightarrow \text{Historical Cost of equipment sold} = \text{Beg equipment} + \text{equipment purchased} - \text{ending equipment}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{accumulated depreciation} = \text{Beg accumulated depreciation} + \text{Dep expense} - \text{ending Accumulated dep}$$

Book value = Historical Cost - accumulated Dep

~~(Book value)~~ or Cash Collected from sale of equipment =
= Book value + gain on sale of equipment

Example 6 : gain on sale of equipment = 12 m

Dep. expense = 8 m

Capital expenditure = 15 m

	12/31/2009	12/31/2010	Change
Equipment	100 m	109 m	9 m
Acc. Dep	30 m	36 m	6 m

سؤال how much ~~the~~ Cash did the company received from the equipment sale?

solu

⇒ Historical Cost of equipment sold
= 100m + 15m - 109m = 6 m

⇒ Acc Dep = 30m + 8m - 36m = 2m

⇒ Book Value = 6m - 2m = 4m

⇒ Cash collected from sale of equipment =
4m + 12m
= 16m

(*) Financing Activities

3.2.3.1 Long Term Debt and Common Stock

3.2.3.2 Dividends

⇒ Beg retained earning + NI - Dividends = end retained earning

Beg R.e = 2876 \$

Net income = 2210 \$

Div (2876)?

end R.e = -3966

solu

$$2876 + 2210 - \text{Div} = -3966 \Rightarrow \text{Dividends} = 1120 \$$$

3.2.4 Overall statement of Cash Flow & Direct method

~~Cash~~ Cash Flow from Operating Activities 23543 \$ (*)

+ Cash received from customers = (11900 \$)

+ Cash paid to suppliers = (4113 \$)

+ = = employees expenses = (4113 \$)

+ = = for other operating activities = (3512 \$)

+ = = interest = (258 \$)

+ = = income tax = (1134 \$)

Net cash provided by operating activities 2606 \$

Cash Flow from investing Activities

* Cash received from sale of equipment 762
 - Paid = Purchase = (1300)
 net cash used for investing Activities (538)

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Cash Paid to relate long-term debt (500)
 = = for Div Commeth stock (600)
 = = for Div (1120)
 Net Cash used for Financing Activities (2200)

net increase (decrease) in cash

Cash Balance balance 31/Dec/2018

2019

$\Rightarrow \text{net Cash} = 2606 - 538 - 2226 = (152)$

(*) Indirect method

2210 = net income

any non operating Activities - reconciliation

begin on sale of equipment

inflow Dep

any non Cash expenses

changes in operating working Capital items

NI = 2210
 - Gain on sale of equipment (205)
 + Dep £ 1052

Account receivables 22022 (655)

Δ in inventory 22111 (707)

Prepaid expenses 23

Cash inflow

Cash outflow

Liability

Liability ↑

Liability ↓

Asset

Δ Account Payable 263

Δ Salary and Wage Payable 10

Interest Payable 12

Δ Income tax

(*) Non Cash items include

① Dep expense

② Amortisation expense

③ Depletion expense

④ Amortisation of bond discount

(*) Non operation losses

① Loss on sale or write down of Assets

② Loss on retirement of debt

③ Loss on investments

inflow
سحب نقدية

⊗ Increase in deferred income tax Liability

⊗ Changes in working Capital

- ① Decrease in current operating assets
- ② Increase in Liabilities

⊗ Non Cash items (ex: amortisation of bond premium)

⊗ Non operating items

- ① Gain on sale of Assets
- ② Gain on retirement of debt
- ③ Income on Investments

⊗ Decrease in deferred income tax Liability

⊗ Change in working Capital

- ① Increase in current operating Asset

② Decrease in current operating Liabilities

⊗ Non operating items

- ① Loss on sale of Assets
- ② Loss on retirement of debt
- ③ Loss on Investments

Example 7 : Page 245 / slides : 78

$$NI = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$Dep = 7 \text{ m}$$

Balance sheet	12/31/2008	2009	Δ change
Account Receivable	15 m	30 m	15 m
Inventory	16 m	13 m	(3 m)
Account Payable	10 m	20 m	10 m

$$Dep = 7$$

$$\Delta A.R. = 15 - 30 \text{ m} \Rightarrow -15 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta \text{inventory} = 16 - 13 \text{ m} \Rightarrow 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta A.P. = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \Rightarrow -15 + 3 + 10 = -2 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \text{net adjustment}$$

Activities

$$\text{net Cash Flow from operating} = 30 \text{ m} + 5 \text{ m} = 35 \text{ m}$$

(*) Conversion of Cash Flows from the indirect method to Direct method

income statement + Balance sheet

income stat

Total revenue (2) total expenses

non operating and non cash items

”وعسى ان تركهوا شيئا وهو خير لكم“

Adjustment

accrual amount of revenues and expenses

cash flow amounts of receipts and payments

Payments

Direct indirect

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④ Evaluation of the sources and uses of Cash

من المزم اطلع من وقت عم رجينا كاش + وقت

بيع الكاش

→ sources and uses Cash operating, investing, financing

① operating

negative

لاستثمار

Cash

Div

Cash

net cash flow from O.A > I

وينا عننا قسم

①

②

4.2.8 Common Size Analysis of the stat of cash flow

Common size $\rightarrow$ طريق حساب ال

① Direct method
 ① $\rightarrow$ بنوع على ال Cash flow stat وبنوع
 ال Total Cash inflows وال Total Cash outflows

وبعد ما نقسم كل رقم على ال Total

② $\rightarrow$ items بنوع ال Percentage of net revenues

هذه الطريقة بتسهل ال Forecasting

Example 8: $\rightarrow$ مثال 90

investing Activities $\rightarrow$ Cash $\rightarrow$ Operating Cash Flows

net income $\rightarrow$ Operating Cash Flows

$\rightarrow$ مؤشر ايجابي

net income $\rightarrow$ المصادر الدخل الرئيسية للشركة

ولكن 2009 الشركة كانت بتابع مبلغ كبير من

investments كانت بتاكلها $\rightarrow$ فاضل اذا انه ال

Investments activity $\rightarrow$ Cash Flows (+) في سنة ال 2009

$\rightarrow$ الشركة كانت مسخرة اسم في ال 2009 كتر

بجهد كبير من long term debt كانت عليها

وسمكت ان في long term Bond بتسحق في ال 2009

والتي الشركة كانت بحاجة لمبلغ كبير من الاموال

لَمْ يَخْلُقْهَا مِنْ لُحْيَةٍ مِنْ عِظَانِ الرَّسْلِ إِنَّهُ الرَّكْبَةُ

Financing Activities

② QWC Liquidity ratios low $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$

Capital expenditure does not affect cash flow

٥) طريقه ال indirect method في هاي الحاله ينزل

From other financial activities $\rightarrow$ Cash Flow $\rightarrow$ و بقیہ مالیات سے

Operating activities
outflows
Total

inflows
outflows
Total

Example 9 :-

بناء شؤف كوالب لراجع ال

Change in Cash From operating activity
السبب انها دفعت

change in Cash From investing activity (+)

لأنه الشركات عادة يتعد استحواد (مركبة، لمانج)

4.3: Free Cash to the Firm and Free Cash Flow to equity

Free Cash Flow = operating cash flow - Capital expenditure

المبلغ الذي يتعد للمستثمرين

Purposes: valuation a Company or its equity securities

FCFF :-

$$FCFF = NI + NCC + Int (1 - \text{Tax rate}) - FC Inv - WC Inv$$

net income

non cash

Interest expense

Capital expenditure

working capital expenditure

Charges as depreciation and amortisation

as (fixed capital expenditure as equipment)

السبب الذي يتعد لرجع الشركة

is a cash flow available to suppliers of debt Capital as well as equity Capital

$$\rightarrow FCFF = CF_0 + Int (1 - \text{Tax rate}) - FC Inv$$

Example 8 108 ✓

→ effective tax rate = $\frac{\text{income tax expense}}{\text{income before tax}}$

income before tax

→ FCFF available to the Company's Common Shareholders after all operating expense and borrowing costs

$$FCFF = CFO - FCInv + \text{Net borrowing}$$

$$CFO = 2606$$

$$FCInv = (538) \Rightarrow 1300 - 762$$

$$- \text{Debt repayment } (500)$$

$$FCFF = 1568 \$$$

4.4.8 Cash Flow ratio

Cash Flow to revenue

Cash return on asset

= = = equity

Cash to income

Cash Flow Per Share

$CFO \div \text{Net revenue} \Rightarrow \text{net revenue}$

$CFO \div \text{average total Asset}$

$CFO \div \text{average shareholder's equity}$

$CFO \div \text{operating income}$

$(CFO - \text{Preferred dividends}) \div \# \text{ of Common share outstanding}$