



Alastair Abbott

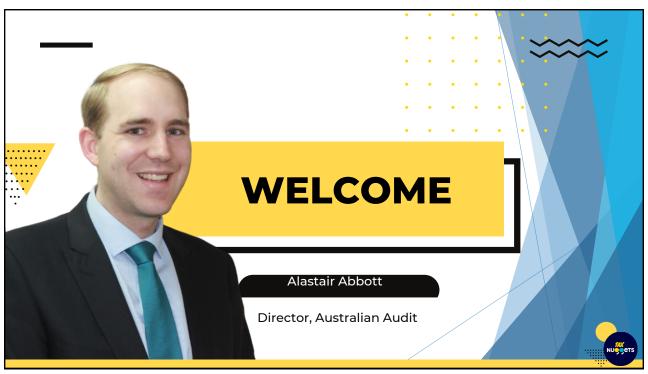
CA, B.Comm., GradDipCA, M. Forensic Accounting, MAICD, Registered Company Auditor, Registered Self-Managed Super Fund Auditor

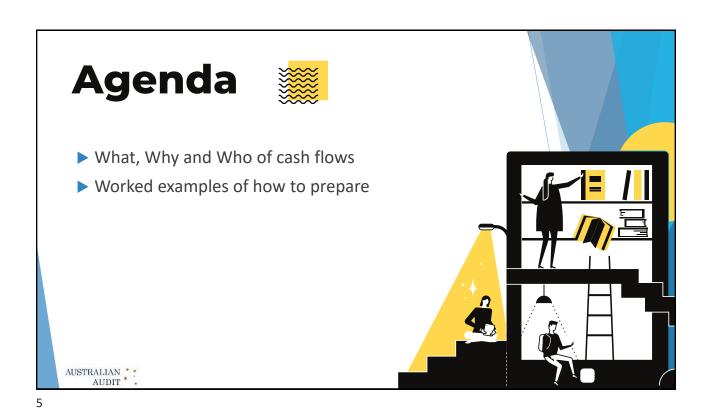
- ▶ Joined Australian Audit in 2008, rising to position of Director in 2014
- Completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Western Australia followed by the Chartered Accounting program.
- Completed a Masters of Forensic Accounting through the University of Wollongong.
- Has broad experience across all types of audits, from the smaller trust accounts, variable outgoings and strata companies through to financial statement audits for large companies, charities and financial service licensees.
- Volunteers on the board of multiple charities

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What do you associate with: **CASH FLOW STATEMENT?** Simple Easy Difficult Useful Impossible to **Automated** balance No-one ever reads it! Confusing Useless Why can't the software just get it right? AUSTRALIAN * :



What is a cash flow statement?

- ► Historical changes in cash
- Classified between:
 - ▶ Operating
 - ▶ Investing
 - ▶ Financing
- ► Eliminates effect of accounting adjustments
- ▶ Per AASB 107

Cash flows from operating activities	1000000	
Cash receipts from customers	30,150	
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(27,600)	
Cash generated from operations	2,550	
Interest paid	(270)	
Income taxes paid	(900)	
Net cash from operating activities		1,380
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of subsidiary X, net of cash acquired (Note A)	(550)	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note B)	(350)	
Proceeds from sale of equipment	20	
Interest received	200	
Dividends received	200	
Net cash used in investing activities		(480)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	250	
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	250	
Payment of lease liabilities	(90)	
Dividends paid ^(a)	(1,200)	
Net cash used in financing activities	,	(790)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		110
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (Note C)		120
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note C)		230

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Who has to prepare cash flow statements?

- ▶ General Purpose Financial Statements Tier 1 and Tier 2 (SDR)
- ► Compliant Special Purpose Financial Statements
 - ► Complying with AASB 101
 - Complying with AASB 107
 - ► Complying with AASB 1054
 - Complying with 'Australian Accounting Standards'
- Other entities by choice
- Super Special Purpose Financial Statements not claiming compliance with Australian Accounting Standards – cash flow is optional

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Why prepare cash flow statements?

- ▶ Provide **useful information** for users of financial reports
- ► Economic decisions of users require evaluation of ability to generate cash
- ➤ All entities need cash for essentially the same reasons regardless of how different their principal revenue-producing activities might be.
- ▶ They need cash to conduct their operations, to pay their obligations, and to provide returns to their investors.





Classifications

- ▶ **Operating** principal revenue-producing activities
- ▶ <u>Investing</u> long-term assets and other investments
- ▶ Financing contributed equity and borrowings
- ▶ Grouped in manner most appropriate to that business
 - ▶ a 'substance over form' approach



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Operating, Investing or Financing?

For each transaction – where does it belong in the statement of cash flows?

- 1. Daily till takings in a café
- 2. Bank interest received
- 3. Repayment of Div 7A loan by shareholder
- 4. Issue an invoice to a customer
- 5. Rent paid to landlord for occupancy of a factory
- 6. Proceeds on sale of motor vehicle
- 7. Staff wages paid
- 8. Dividend paid to shareholder





Operating

- ➤ Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.
- Examples:
 - > cash receipts from the sale of goods and the rendering of services
 - > cash receipts from royalties, fees, commissions and other revenue
 - cash payments to suppliers for goods and services
 - cash payments to and on behalf of employees
 - cash payments or refunds of income taxes
 - cash receipts and payments from contracts held for dealing or trading purposes.



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Investing

- ► *Investing activities* are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.
- ▶ Resources intended to generate future income and cash flows
- ▶ Only expenditures that result in a recognised asset in the statement of financial position are eligible for classification as investing activities.
- Examples:
 - ▶ Payment / proceeds from property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other long-term assets.
 - ▶ Payment / proceeds from equity or debt instruments
 - ▶ Payment / proceeds from Advances and loans made to other parties





Financing

- ► Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.
- Examples:
 - ▶ Payment / proceeds from issuing / redeeming shares or equity instruments
 - ▶ Payment / proceeds from borrowings
 - ➤ Cash payments by a lessee for the reduction of the outstanding liability relating to a lease.



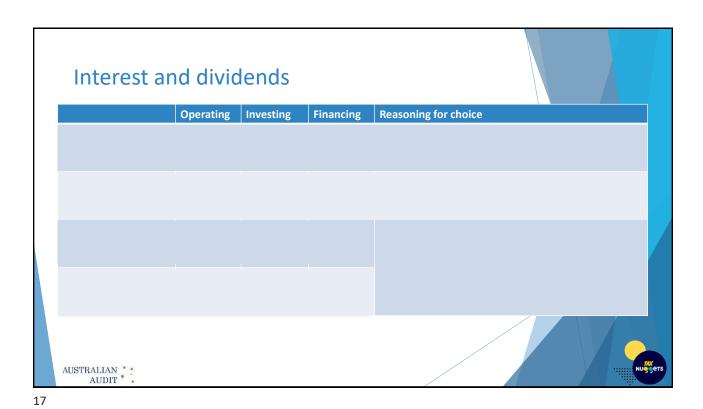
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What are Cash (and cash equivalents)?

- Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.
- ➤ Cash equivalents are short-term (~<3 months), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
 - ▶ held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes
- Cash flows are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.
- ▶ Not bank borrowings, not credit card, maybe bank overdraft







Operating, Investing or Financing? - Answers

For each transaction – where does it belong in the statement of cash flows?

Daily till takings in a café Operating – receipts from customers

Bank interest received Operating or Investing

Repayment of Div 7A loan by shareholder of loans advanced

Issue an invoice to a customer N/A – no cash flow

Rent paid to landlord for occupancy of a factory Financing – payment of lease liabilities

Proceeds on sale of motor vehicle Investing – proceeds from sale of PPE

Staff wages paid Operating – payments to employees

Dividend paid to shareholder Financing – dividends paid

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Taxes

- ▶ Cash flows arising from income taxes must be listed separately
- Income taxes shown as operating
 - unless clearly linked to an investing or financing transaction (less common)
- ▶ GST presented on a gross basis
 - receipts from customers and payments to suppliers grossed up to take account of GST Paid received

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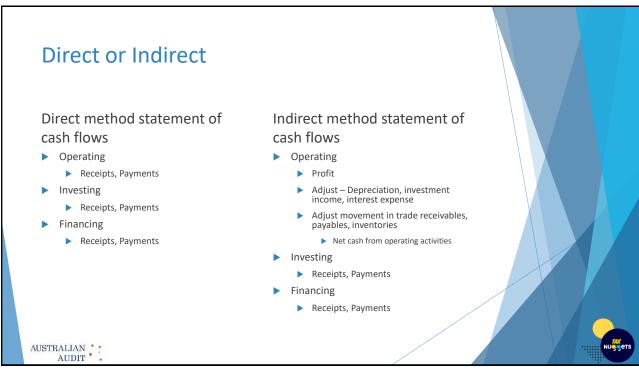
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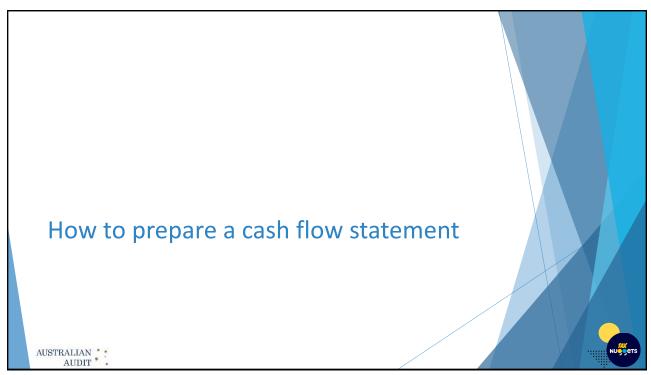
Other matters

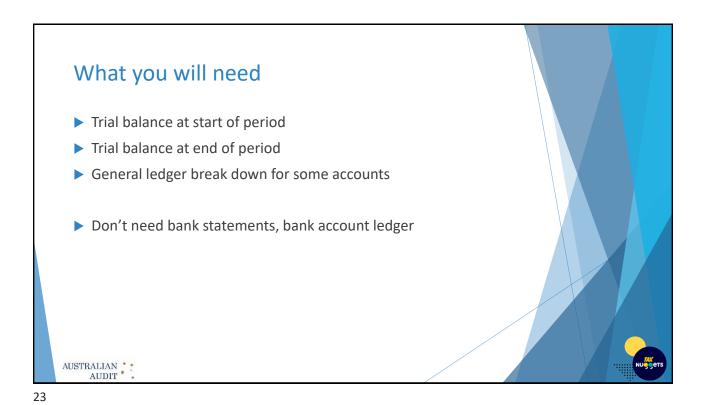
- Non-cash transactions
 - ▶ Not part of the statement of cash flows
- ► Components of cash and cash equivalents
 - ▶ Reconciliation only required if not matching balance sheet 'cash'
- Payments by a lessee
 - cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability financing
 - > cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability interest paid
 - ➤ short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability operating
- ▶ In balance doesn't mean it's correct



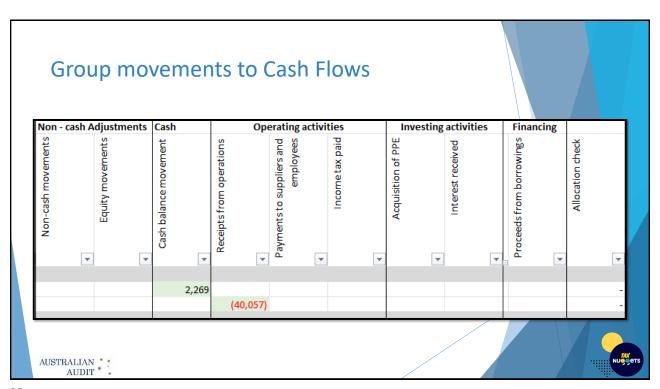


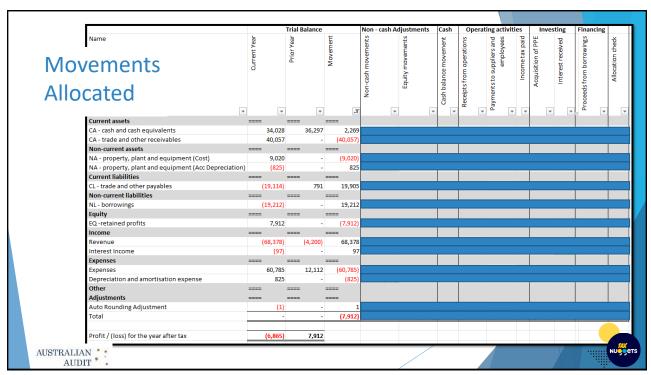


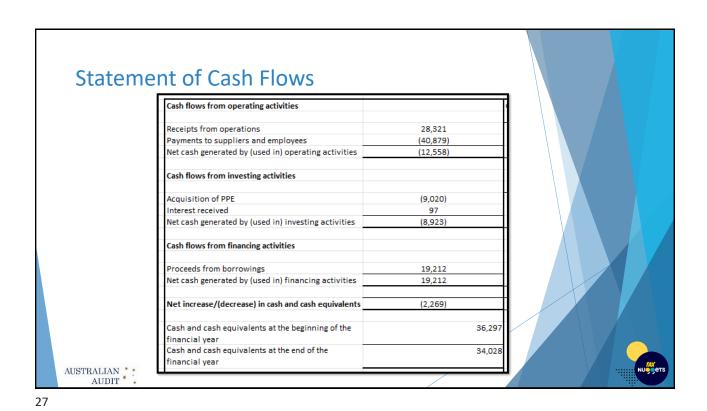




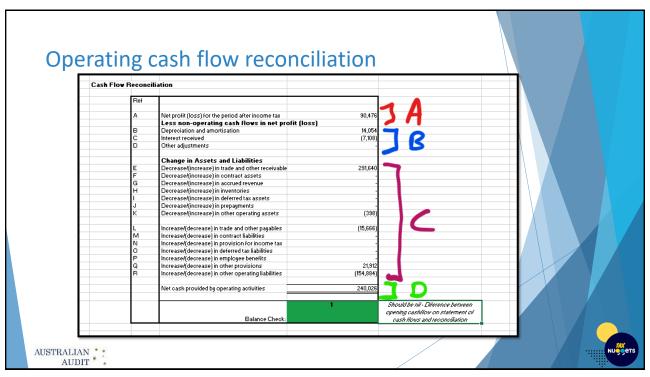
Trial balance and movement **Current assets** CA - cash and cash equivalents 34,028 36,297 2,269 CA - trade and other receivables 40,057 (40,057 NA - property, plant and equipment (Cost) 9,020 NA - property, plant and equipment (Acc Depreciation) 825 Current liabilities CL - trade and other payables 19,905 (19,114)Non-current liabilities (19,212) 19.212 NL - borrowings Equity EQ -retained profits 7,912 (7,912 Income Revenue (68,378) (4,200) 68,378 Interest Income Expenses Expenses 60,785 Depreciation and amortisation expense (825 Other Adjustments Auto Rounding Adjustment Total AUSTRALIAN * * Profit / (loss) for the year after tax 7,912 AUDIT *

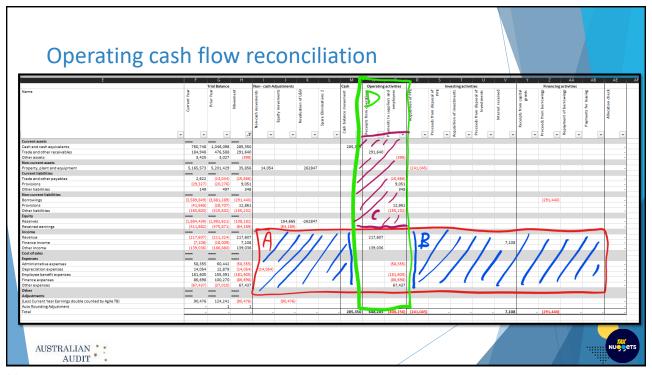


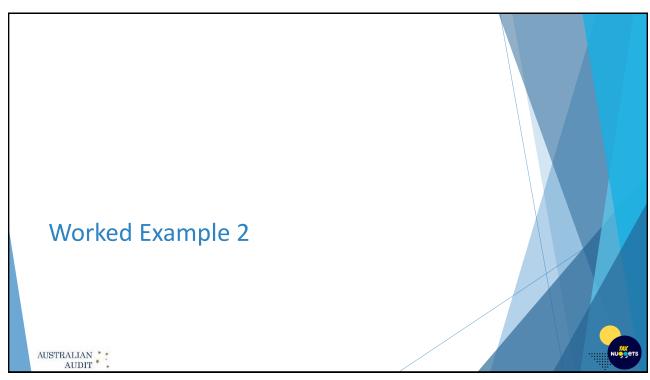


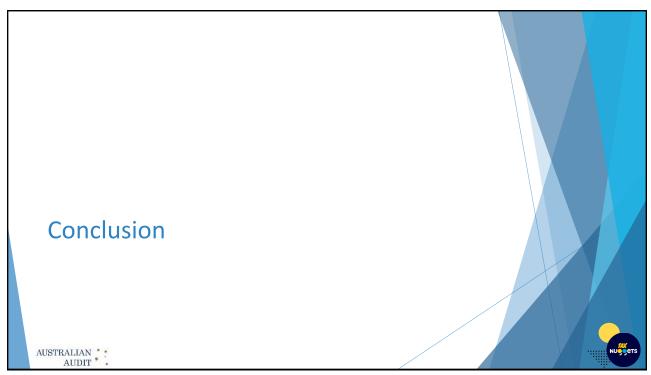


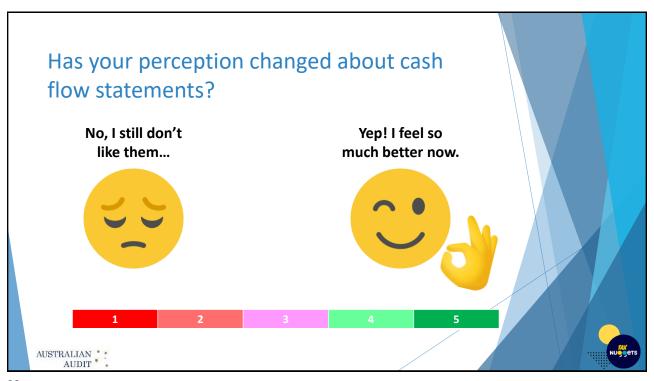
Reconciliation of Net Operating Cash Flow to Profit (Loss) Net profit (loss) for the period after income tax Less non-operating cash flows in net profit (loss) Depreciation and amortisation Required: Interest received ► Tier 1 General Purpose Other adjustments Compliant Special purpose Not Required **Change in Assets and Liabilities** ► Tier 2 General Purpose (SDR) ▶ Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Reference Decrease/(increase) in inventories AASB 1054 (16) Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase/(decrease) in other provisions Increase/(decrease) in other operating liabilities Net cash provided by operating activities AUSTRALIAN * * AUDIT *



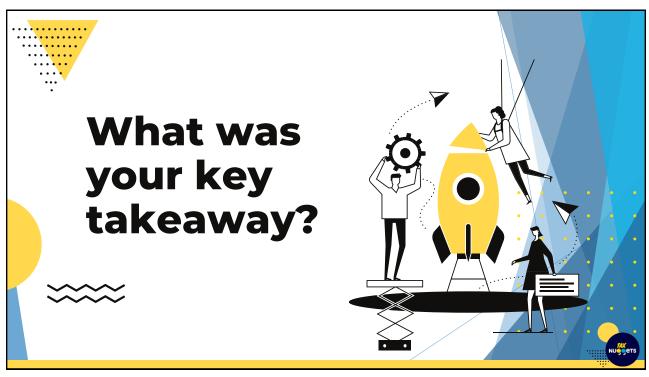


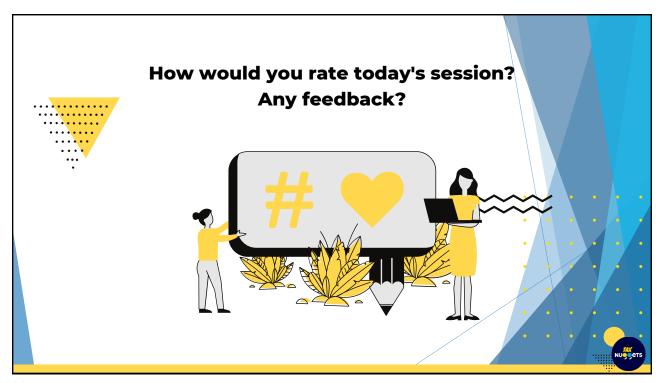


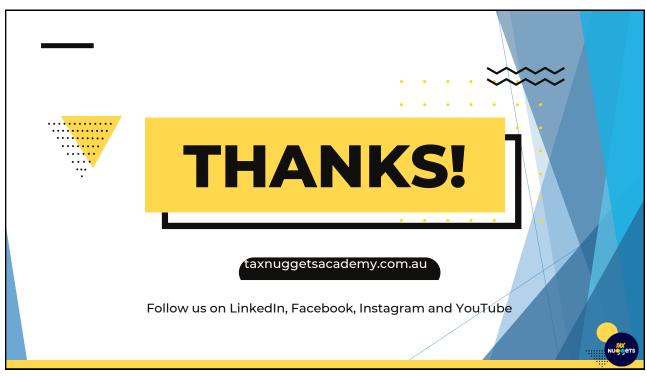












Contact details

- Australian Audit is a specialist audit firm of Chartered Accountants. With offices in the Perth CBD, we look forward to hearing how we can assist with your audit requirements.
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