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CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

Cash

Means cash and cash Equivalents

(Equal to cash)

All short term Investments/deposits which can be converted Into cash within a short Period of time (3 months) & also Without any risk

Flow

Movements in C & CE

inflow (Receipts)

outflow (payments)

All cash flows are classified into

Operating activities

investing activities

financing activities

Statement (AS-3)

Cash flow from operating	= XXX
Cash flow from investing	= XXX
Cash flow from financing	= XXX
Increase/decrease in C & CE	= XXX
Add: Opening C and CE	= XXX
Closing C & CE	= <u>XXX</u>

TOPICS AND SUB-TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Classification of activities
- ✓ Methods of preparation of Cash flow statement
- ✓ Format of preparation of Cash flow statement
- ✓ Accounting for special items in Cash flow statement

DEFINITIONS:

CASH FLOW: Companies receive inflows of cash revenue from selling goods, providing services, selling assets, earning interest on investments, rent, and taking out loans or issuing new shares. Cash outflows can result from making purchases, paying back loans, expanding operations, paying salaries or distributing dividends.

CASH: As per AS-3, Cash includes cash in hand, cash at bank and also cash equivalents.

CASH EQUIVALENTS: All short term Investments/deposits which can be converted into cash within a short period of time (3 months) without any additional cost and risk.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES: These are principle revenue generating activities.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Investing activities deals with purchase and sale of non-current assets and also it involves receiving income from investment.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Financing activities deals with raising and repayment of long term liabilities which includes borrowing loan, issue of shares/debentures and repayment of loan...etc.

CONCPETS CLARITY

INTRODUCTION:

- Cash flow statement is dealt by AS-3.
- Cash flow statement is one of the financial tool for analysing financial statements.
- It is mandatory in case of listed company.
- CFS is prepared on cash basis
- CFS is prepared by considering the following:
    - Opening balance sheet
    - Statement of profit and loss account
    - Closing balance sheet
    - Some additional details
- CFS sounds like cash book where we record all receipts and payments but in case of CFS we classify all inflows and outflows into 3 activities:
    - I. Operating activities
    - II. Financing activities
    - III. Investing activities

CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES:

1. **CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY:**

   First stage of any business is to raise funds to start the business .It is called financing funds. The money initially borrowed to start the organisation is called capital. It is long term liability .So financing activities deals with borrowing and repayment of long term liability.

   For example:

   - ✓ Issue of shares, debenture, bonds, long term loans
   - ✓ Repayment of long term funds
   - ✓ Interest paid and dividend paid

The following are the list of inflows and outflows from financing activities:

- **Inflow from financing activities :**
  - → Borrowing from banks
  - → Borrowing from financial Institutions
  - → Issue of equity
  - → Preference shares
  - → Issue of debentures
  - → Issue of bonds, government, securities etc
- **Outflow from financing activities:**
  - → Repayment of loan from bank
  - → Repayment of cash to financial Institutions
  - → Payment of interest and dividend
  - → Redemption of equity & preference shares
  - → Buy back of debenture
  - → Repayment / Redemption of bonds, government, securities

<u>Conceptual Understanding Problem (CP):-</u>

The following are the transactions in company books

- Company borrowed ₹ 50 Lakhs by cash from bank
- Issued equity share of ₹ 2, 00,000 for cheque.
- Issue preference shares of ₹ 1, 00,000 to purchase furniture and fittings.
- Issued debenture of ₹ 80,000 for cash
- Depreciation of furniture and fittings is ₹ 20,000.
- Interest paid is ₹ 10,000 by cash
- Dividend of ₹ 15,000 by cheque.
- Debenture are redeemed by giving furniture and fittings.
- Company repaid loans from bank of ₹ 20 Lakhs by cash.

Prepare cash flow from financial activities.

Solution:

- **INFLOW:**
  - Company borrowed ₹ 50 lakhs by cash from bank
  - Issued equity shares of ₹ 2, 00,000 for cheques
  - Issued debenture of ₹ 30,000 for cash

Total cash inflows	₹ 52, 80,000

- **OUTFLOW:**
  - Interest paid is ₹ 10,000 by cash
  - Dividend paid ₹ 15,000 by cheque
  - Company repaid loan from bank of ₹ 20 lakhs by cash.

Total cash inflows	₹ 20, 25,000

Notes:

Though some items/transactions are classified as financing activities but won't come in the cash flow statement because there is no cash inflow / outflow from these transactions.

Example:

1. Issue of shares / debentures for non-monitory consideration
2. Redemption of shares / debentures by giving non-monitory consideration.
3. Conversion of one type of financial instrument into another type.

NOTE:

Cash flow statement purely records all cash actually received and paid. Hence CFS don't record the following items.

- All non-cash expenses
- All credit items
- Accrual items
- Non-monitory items

2. **CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY:**

The second stage of any business is to invest the borrowed funds in purchasing fixed assets and investment.

Hence investing activities involves the following:

- ✓ Purchase of fixed asset and long term investment
- ✓ Sale of fixed asset and sale of long term investment
- ✓ Interest received
- ✓ Dividend received
- ✓ Other activities transactions specifically classified as investing activity

- **Cash inflow:**
  → Sale of fixed assets / long term investment
  → Receiving of interest and dividend

- **Cash outflow:**
  → Purchase of fixed assets/long term investment

Conceptual Understanding Problem (CP):-

The following are the transactions in company books.

- Company purchased land of ₹ 5 Lakhs by cash
- Building of ₹ 3, 00,000 by issuing preference shares.
- Purchased furniture and fittings for ₹ 1, 00,000 by cheque.
- Company purchased equity shares of ₹ 2,00,000 by cash
- ₹ 50,000 deposited into bank as a fixed deposit for 5 yea ₹
- Interest received is ₹ 10,000 by cash
- Dividend received ₹ 5000 by cash.
- Preference dividend of ₹ 8000 paid by cheque.
- Depreciation on building ₹ 30,000 and furniture and fitting is ₹ 10,000.
- Company sold furniture and fittings for ₹ 1, 20,000 for cash.

Prepare cash flow from investing activities.

Solution:

INFLOW:

- Interest received is ₹ 10,000 by cash
- Dividend received ₹ 5000 by cash
- Sales of furniture ₹ 1,20,000

Total cash inflows	₹ 1, 35,000

OUTFLOW:

- Purchased land for 5,00,000 lakhs by cash
- Purchased furniture & fittings by ₹ 1,00,000
- Purchased equity shares of ₹ 2, 00,000 by cash
- Fixed deposit for 5 years of ₹ 50,000

Total cash outflows	₹ 8, 50,000

NOTE:

Profit /loss on sale of fixed asset

At the time of sale of fixed asset and long term investment, we may get profit / loss [sale value – book value]. This is also part of investing activities but the profit/loss is already included in the sale value hence we don't to present again in the cash flow statement separately.

Note: Refer note given in financing activities

3. **CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY:**

Operating activities are those activities which are main principle revenue generating activities. The nature of the operating activities will depends on type of business. There are two methods for calculation of cash flows from operating activities.

METHODS OF PREPARATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

As per AS-3 there are 2 methods for preparation of cash flow operating activities:

- ✓ Direct method
- ✓ Indirect method

Operating activities are being defined as the main principle revenue generating activities for which the business has being formed.

DIRECT METHOD:

Under this method we can consider all direct receipts and payment from operating activities.

❖ **Direct receipts**			
• Cash sales	=	xxx	
• Collection from debtors	=	xxx	
• Any other direct receipts	=	xxx	
❖ **Direct payment**			
• Cash purchase	=	xxx	
• Payment to creditor	=	xxx	
• Any other direct expenses paid	=	xxx	
Cash flow from operating activities before tax	=	XXX	(DR-DP)
Less Income tax paid	=	(XXX)	
Cash flow when operating activities after tax	=	XXX	

NOTE:

Collection from debtor and payment to creditor can be calculated by preparing debtors account and creditors account.

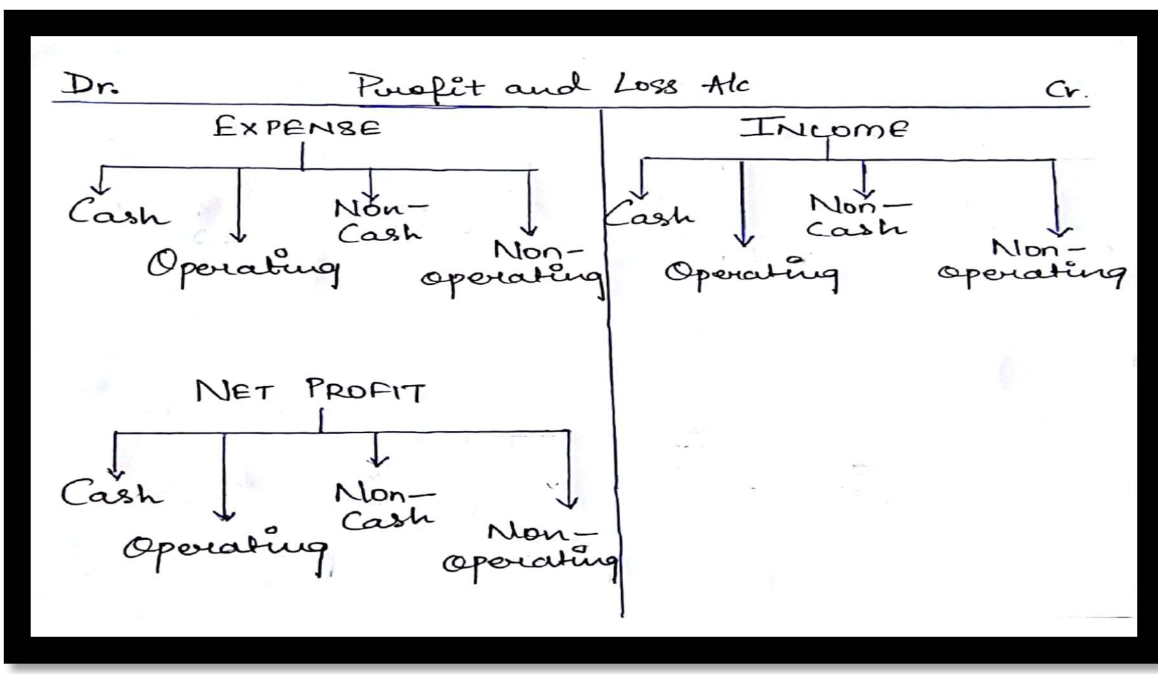
INDIRECT METHOD:

Under this method we do not have direct cash receipts and payments from operating activity. So we indirectly find cash flow from operating activities by taking into profit and loss account and balance sheet and some other additional details.

In order to arrive cash flow from operating activity we take **net profit before tax / after tax** as a **BASE** and do few adjustments.

BASE	:	Net profit after tax
+ or -	:	Adjustments
FINAL	:	**CASH FLOW** from **OPERATING** activities

From the above explanation, we can understand that, we need **CASH FLOW** from **OPERATING** activities but the base which we have taken includes the following.



While preparing profit and loss account we include all the above and prepare on accrual basis. But we need finally "cash flow from operating activities" so we should exclude non-operating and non-cash items. Hence we do following adjustments.

Adjustment 1: Adjustment for non-cash items:

- ✓ All provisions
- ✓ Depreciation
- ✓ Asset written off
- ✓ Discount written off
- ✓ Non-cash incomes

If the above items are already included in net profit means we should deduct and vice-versa.

After adjustment of above items to the base, we arrive "**CASH** profit before tax"

Adjustment 2: Adjustment for non-operating items:

- ✓ Interest received
- ✓ Dividend received
- ✓ Profit on sale of fixed assets / long term investment
- ✓ Any other non-operating income
- ✓ Interest paid
- ✓ Dividend paid / proposed dividend
- ✓ Loss on sale of assets / investment
- ✓ Any other non-operating expense
- ✓ If the above items are already included in net profit means we should deduct and vice-versa.

After adjustment of above items, we arrive "**CASH** **OPERATING** profit before tax

NOTE:

- When we will consider **PROVISION FOR TAXATION** under non-cash item adjustment?
    - If the base is **net profit BEFORE TAX** (tax not deducted) then no need to consider provision for tax as a non-cash item.
    - If the base is **net Profit AFTER TAX** (tax already deducted) then provision for taxation need to add back as a non-cash item.

<u>Adjustment 3: Adjustment for working capital changes (refer note)</u>

- Increase in current asset (-)
- Decrease in current asset (+)
- Increase in current liability (+)
- Decrease in current liability (-)

After adjustment of above items, we arrive “**CASH FLOW** from **OPERATING** activity before tax

From the above we need deduct , actual income tax paid to arrive “**CASH FLOW** from **OPERATING** activity after tax

Why working capital changes form part of operating activities?

All the current assets and current liabilities will come into picture because of running the operations. Working capital is the capital required for running the operation on daily basis. Hence working capital changes will from part of operating activities.

How to adjust working capital changes?

- ✓ Increase in current asset should be deducted
- ✓ Decrease in current asset should be added
- ✓ Increase in current liability should be added
- ✓ Decrease in current liability should be deducted

Why increase in current asset should be deducted?

	Debtor		Cash	
	If cash sale	If credit sale	If cash sale	If credit sale
Opening	100	100	100	100
Sale	50	50	50	50
Closing	100	150	150	100
	Increase in debtors (CA) by ₹ 50		Decrease in cash by ₹ 50	

In above example, we can understand that increase in current assets will decrease in cash hence we deduct.

NOTE:

What are the current assets and current liabilities should NOT be taken for working capital changes (WCC)?

- **The following current assets should not be taken for WCC**
  - ✓ Cash balance
  - ✓ Bank balance
  - ✓ All short term investment and deposits: will present separately in cash flow statement under opening and closing cash and cash equivalents.
  - ✓ Prepaid tax / TDS (advance income tax paid) will be taken for calculating actual income tax paid.
- **The following current liabilities should not be taken for WCC.**
  - ✓ Provision for tax will be taken for calculating actual income tax paid.
  - ✓ Proposal dividend used to calculate actual dividend paid under financing activity.

Note:

Any current asset which is classified as cash and cash equivalent should not be taken for working capital changes adjustment.

FORMAT OF PREPARATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT:

DIRECT METHOD:

Cash flow statement for the period ended

PARTICULARS	₹	₹
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
❖ **Direct receipts**		
• Cash sales	XXX	
• Collection from debtors	XXX	
• Any other direct receipts	XXX	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	XXX	
❖ **Direct payment**		
• Cash purchase	XXX	
• Payment to creditor	XXX	
• Any other direct expenses paid	XXX	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	XXX	
Cash flow from operating activities before tax (R-P)		XXX
Less Income tax paid (Refer Note)		(XXX)
Cash flow from operating activities after tax		XXX
CASH FLOW FOR INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		XXX
(Refer above explanation for investing activities)		
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		XXX
(Refer above explanation for financing activities)		
Increase / Decrease in cash and cash equivalents [operating activities +investment activities + financial activities]		XXX
ADD: Operating cash and cash equivalents		XXX
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Match with balance sheet figure)		XXX

INDIRECT METHOD:

Cash flow statement for the period ended

PARTICULARS	₹	₹
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Base:- Net profit/ loss before /after tax	XXX	
Adjustment -1: Adjustment for non-cash items	XXX	
Cash profit before tax	XXX	
Adjustment -2: Adjustment for non-operating items	XXX	
Cash operating profit before tax	XXX	
Adjustment -3: Adjustment for working capital changes	XXX	
Cash flow from operating activities before tax	XXX	
Less: income tax paid (Note)	(XXX)	
Cash flow from operating activities after tax		XXX
CASH FLOW FOR INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		XXX
(Refer above explanation for investing activities)		
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		XXX
(Refer above explanation for financing activities)		
Increase / Decrease in cash and cash equivalents [operating activities +investment activities + financial activities]		XXX
ADD: Operating cash and cash equivalents		XXX
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Match with balance sheet figure)		XXX

NOTE:

1. **Calculation of actual income tax paid:**

Dr Provision for taxation A/c Cr

To Balance b/d (opening Advanced tax paid)(PY –BS)	Xxx	By balance b/d (opening provision for tax) (PY- BS)	xxx
To cash (balancing fig) (actual tax paid)	xxx	By P&L (current year provision for tax)	xxx
To balance c/fd (closing provision for tax) (CY-BS)	xxx	By balance c/fd (closing advance tax) (CY-BS)	xxx
	XXX		XXX

2. **Calculate of actual dividend paid**

Dr Proposal dividend a/c Cr

To cash (Actual dividend paid) **(Balancing figure)**	xxx	By Balance b/d (Opening proposed dividend) (PY-BS)	xxx
To balance c/fd (closing proposed dividend) (CY-BS)	xxx	By P&L a/c (current year)	xxx
	XXX		XXX

ACCOUNTING FOR SPECIAL ITEMS IN CASH FLOW STATEMENT:

❖ REPORTING CASH FLOWS ON NET BASIS:

Generally all cash flows are presented on gross basis but in the following cases it may be reported on a net basis:

a. If cash receipts and payments are done on behalf of customers and it reflects the activities of the customer rather than those of the enterprise; (for example Banks) and

b. Cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.

❖ FOREIGN CURRENCY CASH FLOWS:

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency should be recorded in an enterprise's reporting currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow. (Refer AS -11).

The effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents held in a foreign currency should be reported as a **separate part of the reconciliation** of the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the period.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in foreign exchange rates are not cash flows hence it won't come in CFS.

❖ EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS:

The cash flows associated with extraordinary items should be classified as arising from operating, investing or financing activities as appropriate and separately disclosed.

COMPLEX PROBLEMS

1. The following figures have been extracted from the books of X Ltd. For the year ended on 31.3.2011. You are required to prepare Cash Flow statement.
   1) Net profit before taking into account income tax and income from law suits but after taking into account the following items was Rs.20lakhs:
      a) Depreciation on fixed assets Rs.5lakhs.
      b) Discount on issue of debentures written off Rs.30000.
      c) Interest on debentures paid Rs.350000.
      d) Book value of investments Rs. 300000 (sale of investments for Rs.320000).
      e) Interest received on investment Rs.60000
      f) Compensation received Rs.90000 by the company in a suit filed.
   2) Income tax paid during the year Rs.1050000
   3) 15000, 10% preference shares of Rs.100 each were redeemed on 31.3.2011 at a premium of 5%. Further the company issued 50000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of 20% on 2.4.2010. Dividend on preference shares were paid at the time of redemption.
   4) Dividend paid for the year 2009-10 Rs.5lakhs and interim dividend paid Rs.3lakhs for the year 2010-11.
   5) Land was purchased on 2.4.2010 for Rs.240000 for which the company issued 20000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at premium of 20% to the land owner as consideration.
   6) Current assets and current liabilities in the beginning and at the end of the years were as detailed below :

	As on 31.3.2010	As on 31.3.2011
Inventory	1200000	1318000
Trade receivables	258000	253100
Cash in Hand	196300	35300
Trade payables	211000	211300
Outstanding expenses	75000	81800

2. The following are the summarized balance sheets of X Ltd. As on march 31, 2010 and 2011:

Liabilities	**As on 31.3.2010**	**As on 31.3.2011**
Equity share capital	1500000	1650000
Capital Reserve	-	10000
General Reserve	250000	300000
Profit and Loss a/c	150000	180000
Trade Payables	500000	400000
Provision for Taxation	50000	60000
Proposed dividends	100000	125000
TOTAL	**2550000**	**2725000**
Assets	**Year 2010**	**Year 2011**
Land and Buildings	500000	480000
Machinery	750000	920000
Investments	100000	50000
Inventory	300000	280000
Trade receivables	400000	420000
Cash in Hand	200000	165000
Cash at Bank	300000	410000
TOTAL	**2550000**	**2725000**

Additional Information:

a) Dividend of Rs.100000 was paid during the year ended 31st March, 2011.

b) Machinery during the year purchased for Rs.125000

c) Machinery of another company was purchased for a consideration of Rs.100000 payable in equity shares.
d) Income tax provided during the year Rs.55000
e) Company sold some investment at a profit of Rs.10000, which was credited to capital reserve.
f) There was no sale of machinery during the year.
g) Depreciation written off on Land and Buildings Rs.20000

From the above particulars, prepare a cash flow statement for the year ended March, 2011 as per AS 3 (Indirect method).

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

1. The following data were provided by the R ltd for the year ended 31st March 2014

Particulars	Amount	Amount
Sales		698000
Cost of goods sold		(520000)
Gross margin		**178000**
Operating expenses (including depreciation expenses of Rs.37000)		(147000)
		31000
Interest expenses paid	(23000)	
Interest income received	6000	
Gain on sale of investments	12000	
Loss on sale of plant	(3000)	(8000)
		23000
Income tax		(7000)
		16000

Comparative balance sheets

ASSETS	31st March 2014	31st March 2013
Plant assets	715000	505000
Less : Accumulated depreciation	(103000)	(68000)
	612000	437000
Investment long term	115000	127000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventory	144000	110000
Accounts receivables	47000	55000
Cash	46000	15000
Prepaid expenses	1000	
TOTAL	**965000**	**749000**
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	465000	315000
Reserves and surplus	140000	132000
Bonds	295000	245000
CURRENT LIABILITES		
Accounts payable	50000	43000
Accrued liabilities	12000	9000
Income tax payable	3000	5000
TOTAL	**965000**	**749000**

Analysis of selected accounts and transactions during 2013-2014:

1. Purchased investment for Rs.78000
2. Sold investment for Rs.102000.These investments cost Rs.90000
3. Purchased plant assets for Rs.120000
4. Sold plant asset that cost Rs.10000 with accumulated depreciation of Rs.2000 for Rs.5000
5. Issued Rs.100000 of bonds at face value in an exchange for plant assets on 31st March,2014
6. Repaid Rs.50000 of bonds at face value at Maturity
7. Issued 15000 shares of Rs.10 each
8. Paid cash dividend Rs.8000

Prepare cash flow statement as per As-3 using indirect method

2. From the following balance sheet and information, prepare cash flow statement of Ryan Ltd. For the year ended 31st march, 2011:

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	31st March, 2011	31st March, 2010
Equity Share Capital	600000	500000
10% Redeemable Preference Share Capital	**-**	200000
Capital Redemption Reserve	100000	-
Capital Reserve	100000	-
General Reserve	100000	250000
Profit and Loss a/c	70000	50000
9% Debentures	200000	-
Trade payables	115000	110000
Liabilities for expenses	30000	20000
Provision for Taxation	95000	60000
Proposed Dividend	90000	60000
TOTAL	**1500000**	**1250000**
Assets	31st March, 2011	31st March, 2010
Land and Buildings	150000	200000
Plant and Machinery	765000	500000
Investments	50000	80000
Inventory	95000	90000
Trade Receivables	250000	225000
Cash and Bank	65000	90000
Voluntary Separation Payments	125000	65000
TOTAL	**1500000**	**1250000**

Additional Information:

a) A piece of land has been sold out for Rs.150000 (Cost-Rs.120000) and the balance land was revalued. Capital Reserve consisted of profit on sale and profit on revaluation.
b) On 1st April, 2010 a plant was sold for Rs.90000 (Original cost-Rs.70000 and W.D.V. – Rs.50000) and debentures worth Rs. 1lakh was issued at par as part consideration for plant of Rs.4.5lakhs acquired.
c) Part of the investments (Cost-Rs.50000) was sold for Rs.70000.
d) Pre-acquisition dividend received Rs.5000 was adjusted against cost of investment.
e) Directors have proposed 15% dividend for the current year.
f) Voluntary separation cost of Rs.50000 was adjusted against general reserve.
g) Income tax liability for the current year was estimated at Rs.135000.
h) Depreciation @ 15% has been written off from plant a/c but no depreciation has been charged on land and buildings.

PRACTICAL APPROACH

In most of the organization the following are the departments which are functioning to run the business.

1. Business development
2. Marketing / Sales
3. Production
4. Stores
5. Purchase
6. Finance department
7. Accounting department

The Business development department will do business promotions activities and marketing department will bring customers and estimate sales. Production department should produce goods according to the sales estimates and if raw material is not sufficient then it has to report to stores department. Stores department should check the raw material availability and if not sufficient, it should inform to purchase department.

The purchase department should get quotations from various vendors and finally approach finance head (CFO) to get approval for purchase of raw material. The CFO don't sign the purchase order blindly. He will check lot of details and also ask for additional information so that he can minimize the cost. Just to sign a purchase order, organization is taking into account so much steps, just imagine for each payment and receipt how much care the CFO will take.He is supposed to answer to the management for each payment and receipt .He has to classify all the payments and receipts to give proper information about when?, to whom ?, what ?, how much ? Etc. paid to or received from.

The same way mother is responsible to entire family for her spending's. So she will also maintain a list of receipts and payments.

KEY PRINCIPLES

- ✓ The cash flow statement explains the changes in a company's cash balance
- ✓ Cash flow is not the same as profit or net income
- ✓ CFS is prepared to know the movements in cash and cash equivalents and not for find closing cash balance
- ✓ CFS is prepared purely on cash basis
- ✓ Cash includes cash and cash equivalents
- ✓ Though CFS sounds like cash book but it classifies all the inflows and outflows into different activities.
- ✓ CFS don't record non-cash, credit, non-monetary items.
- ✓ Working capital changes will form part of operating activities
- ✓ All the cash flows should be reported on gross basis except on those cases specified will be on net basis.
- ✓ Cash flow from financing and investing activities are standard but the nature of the operating activities will depends on type of business.

SUMMARY

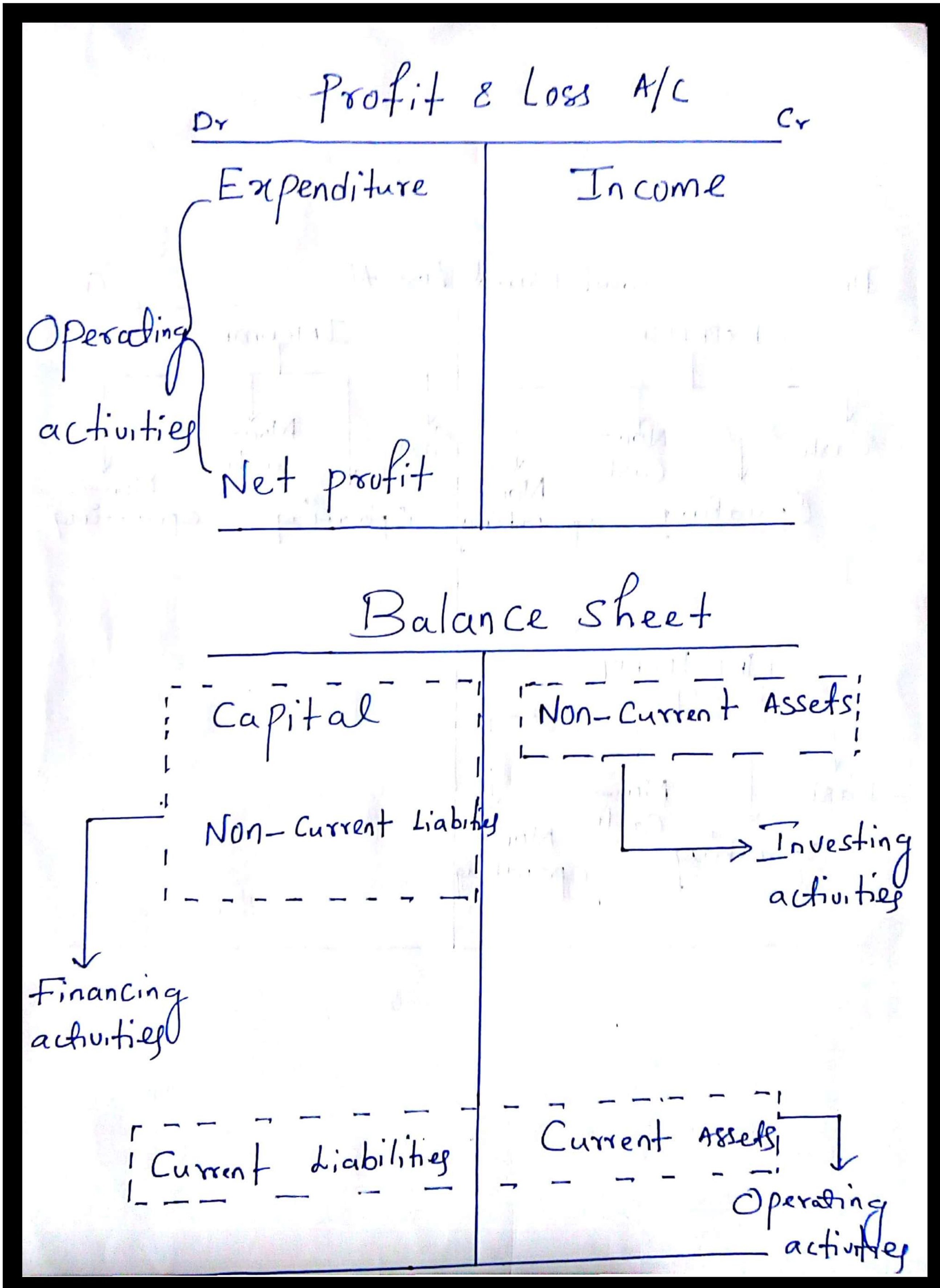
"Cash flow statement" (CFS) is one of the important finance tool to analyze the movements in cash and cash equivalents. CFS is an output from the following.

- Opening balance sheet
- Statement of profit and loss account
- Closing balance sheet
- Some additional details

All inflows and outflows are broadly classified into 3 activities:

I. Operating activities
II. Financing activities
III. Investing activities

We follow the procedures and format suggested by AS- 3 for preparation of CFS.


Profit & Loss A/C
Dr
Cr
Expenditure
Income
Operating activities
Net profit
Balance sheet
Capital
Non-Current Liabilities
Non-Current Assets
Investing activities
Financing activities
Current Liabilities
Current Assets
Operating activities