



CONSULTING

### **Table of Contents**

L1 Cash flow statement		
The Statement of Financial Position (SoF		
The Statement of Profit or Loss and Othe	er Comprehensive Incomes	2
The Cash Flow Statement		3
L2 The information we have		3
Cash flow from operations		4
Cash flow from investing activities		5
Cash flow from financing activities		5
L3 Cash flow-based scenarios		6
The worst-case scenario		6
How long we can last		6
Pessimistic scenarios		7
Optimistic scenarios		7

# CONSULTING

### L1 Cash flow statement

The Financial Statements of any company have 3 main components:

•	The Statement of					
•	The Statement of					
•	The Statement of					
The St	tatement of Financia	l Position (SoFP)				
2000 d	on the Ctatement of Fin	annial Daoitian af II	LUUIDEZ CA az at 21	l Dasamahan	2000	
:hat:	on the Statement of Fin	ancial Position of H	UHUKEZ SA as at 31	December	20x9 one can	observes
-	the financial statement	ts present the curre	ent period data and	the		
-	the SoFP shows what reporting date					
-	the assets are separate					
-	the current assets are company					in the
-	the liabilities are also _		_ and	liabilit	ies	
-	the equity represents t In the equity, the reta company from the beg	ained earnings rep	resent the retained	d (or not dis		
The mo	ost important relationsh	ip to be observed in	n the statement of fi	inancial posi	tion is:	
A =		<>>	_ = Net Assets			
Or Equity		HS I	JL	ТΙ	Ν	G
The St	tatement of Profit or	Loss and Other	Comprehensive II	ncomes		
	atement of Profit or Los mance of the company in			is the	, showi	ng us the
Γhe tw	o parts of this statemen	t are:				
		– wł	nich shows how the	company r	ealised its pro	ofit: what
were tl	ne incomes and what we	ere the expenses				
	nis document is registere produced or transmitted		~	•		y be

And		
	which shows what were the oth	ner factors triggering the
increase of the company's equity – the most of the period.	common element in this stateme	ent is the
Based on the SoPoLOCI we may state:		
The Gross Profit =		
The Operating Profit =		
The Profit Before Tax =		
The Profit or Loss for the period =		
The Cash Flow Statement		
The SoFP shows the		
The SoPoL shows		
The particularity of cash flow is that it is not j is analysing and uses this data so as to show money		=
CONS	ULT	NG
L2 The information we have		
On one side, cash flow statement shows	the company made the mon	ey and they did it.
On the other side it shows us	the money came from and	they go to.
This document is registered property of	MTA PRO Consulting. No part of th	nis document may be

reproduced or transmitted without the prior written permission of MTA PRO Consulting.

This cash flow statement has three parts:

- CF from \_\_\_\_\_ activities shows

- CF from \_\_\_\_\_ activities shows

- CF from \_\_\_\_\_ activities shows

### Cash flow from operations

The first information shown in the cash flow made under direct method is:

- The money received by the company from its \_\_\_\_\_

- And the money paid for \_\_\_\_\_

The cash flow may be realised and presented using the direct method or starting and adjusting the operating profit (or the profit before interest and tax) so as to the determine the cash generated from operations. No matter the method we should arrive to the same values.

The cash generated from operating activities =

less

less \_\_\_\_\_

### Cash flow from investing activities

The cash flow from investing activities shows money paid to acquire \_\_\_\_\_

as well as money received from	<del>.</del>	

### Cash flow from financing activities

The cash flow from financing activities shows the money \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the finance providers, either as repayment of borrowings, either as dividends to the shareholders as well as the money \_\_\_\_\_ as long term loans or new share capital.

## CONSULTING

### L3 Cash flow-based scenarios

#### The worst-case scenario

The worst-case scenario may vary depending on the type of our business, on the economic environment and on the company stage of development.

The worst case scenario might be:



Based on the presented example:

The money we can count on short term =

The money we need to pay monthly in order for the business to subsist =

□ The business can last for months.

#### Pessimistic scenarios

Starting with your last cash flow you may try to forecast the money you can receive and pay in the months to come in a pessimistic scenario.

The pessimistic scenario assume that your business has no chances to increase its sales, but even so, you still may try to operate and make some money.

#### Optimistic scenarios

The optimistic approach is to try to increase your business, find some new sources of revenues and see if this may help your cash flow

## CONSULTING