

Ερωτήσεις :

- 1) Τι είναι η Κατάσταση Ταμειακών Ροών και πώς βοηθά τους χρήστες των οικονομικών καταστάσεων;
- 2) Σε ποιες κατηγορίες ταξινομούνται οι δραστηριότητες στην Κατάσταση Ταμειακών Ροών;
- 3) Σύμφωνα με την Κατάσταση Ταμειακών Ροών ποιες δραστηριότητες θεωρούνται Λειτουργικές (Operating activities); Να δώσετε δύο παραδείγματα.
- 4) Σύμφωνα με την Κατάσταση Ταμειακών Ροών ποιες δραστηριότητες θεωρούνται Επενδυτικές (Investing activities); Να δώσετε δύο παραδείγματα.
- 5) Σύμφωνα με την Κατάσταση Ταμειακών Ροών ποιες δραστηριότητες θεωρούνται Χρηματοδοτικές (Financing activities); Να δώσετε δύο παραδείγματα.
- 6) Να εξηγήσετε την διαφορά μεταξύ της ρευστότητας και της κερδοφορίας μιας επιχείρησης.
- 7) Γιατί η αύξηση των εμπορευμάτων εμφανίζεται ως αρνητικό ποσό στην Κατάσταση Ταμειακών Ροών;
- 8) Σύμφωνα με την Κατάσταση Ταμειακών Ροών ποια έξοδα θεωρούνται μη ταμειακά (non-cash expense); Να δώσετε ένα παράδειγμα.
- 9) Να εξηγήσετε σε ένα φίλο σας που είναι μέτοχος σε μια εταιρεία πώς γίνεται η εταιρεία αυτή να έχει κέρδος αλλά όχι μετρητά.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1:

In the course of preparing a statement of cash flows, the following figures are to be included in the calculation of net cash flows from operating activities.

	€
Depreciation charges	980.000
Profit on sale of non-current assets	40.000
Increase in inventories	130.000
Decrease in trade receivables	100.000
Increase in trade payables	80.000

What will the net effect of these items be in the statement of cash flows?

- A. Deduction from cash flows from operating activities €890.000.
- B. Addition to cash flows from operating activities €1.070.000.
- C. Addition to cash flows from operating activities €990.000.
- D. Addition to cash flows from operating activities €890.000.

Answer: The correct answer is C

Working:

Depreciation charges	+	980.000
Profit on sale of non-current assets	-	40.000
Increase in inventories	-	130.000
Decrease in trade receivables	+	100.000
Increase in trade payables	+	80.000
	+	<u>990.000</u>

Question 2:

Part of a draft statement of cash flows is shown below:

	€'000
Profit before tax	8.640
Depreciation charges	(2.160)
Proceeds of sale of non-current assets	360
Increase in inventories	(330)
Increase in trade payables	440

The following comments of the above extract have been made:

1. Depreciation charges should have been added, not deducted
2. Increase in inventories should have been added, not deducted.
3. Increase in trade payables should have been deducted, not added
4. Proceeds of sale of non-current assets should not appear in this part of the cash flow statement

Which of these comments are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 4 only

Answer: The correct answer is B

Working:

1. Depreciation charges should have been added, not deducted ✓
2. Increase in inventories should have been added, not deducted x
3. Increase in trade payables should have been deducted, not added x
4. Proceeds of sale of non-current assets should not appear in this part of the cash flow statement ✓

Question 3:

An extract from a statement of cash flows prepared by a trainee accountant is shown below.

Cash flows from operating activities:

	€m
Profit before tax	28
Depreciation	(9)
Decrease in inventories	13
Increase in trade receivables	(4)
Increase in trade payables	(8)
Cash generated from operations	20

Which of the following comments of this extract are correct?

1. Depreciation charges should have been added, not deducted
2. Decrease in inventories should have been deducted, not added
3. Increase in trade receivables should have been added, not deducted
4. Increase in trade payables should have been added, not deducted

- A. 2 and 4
B. 1 and 3
C. 1 and 4
D. 2 and 3

Answer: The correct answer is C

Working:

1. Depreciation charges should have been added, not deducted ✓
2. Decrease in inventories should have been deducted, not added x
3. Increase in trade receivables should have been added, not deducted x
4. Increase in trade payables should have been added, not deducted ✓

NEW (SIMPLE QUESTIONS)

1. Venus Rock Ltd has profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2017 €1.400

The statement of financial position shows the following entries:

	2017	2016
Inventories	1.350	1.200
Trade receivables	2.100	1.800
Trade payables	2.350	2.100

Additional information provided is as follows:

- There was a loss on disposal of a non-current asset of €800
- The depreciation charge for the year was €1.100

REQUIRED

Calculate the net cash inflow from operating activities for the year ended 31 December 2017

Solution

Cash Flows from operating activities	€
Profit before tax	1.400
Add Depreciation charge	1.100
Add loss on sale non-current asset	800
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	3.300
Less increase in inventories	(150)
Less increase in trade receivables	(300)
Add increase in trade payables	250
Net Cash flow from operating Activities	3.100

2. Lemona Ltd bought a new machinery in the year ended 31 December 2017 for a cost of €300.000. During the year the company sold shares in other companies for €250.000. They also received dividends of €420.000 from shares in other company.

REQUIRED

Calculate the cash flows from investing activities for the year ended 31 December 2017

Solution

Cash Flow from Investing Activities	€
Purchase of new premises	(300.000)
Proceeds from sale of shares in other companies	250.000
Dividends received from shares in other companies	<u>420.000</u>
Net Cash inflow from Investing Activities	370.000

3. Kavouri Ltd had an issued share capital of €300.000 of €1each. During the year ended 31 December 2017 the following events took place:

- A new issue of 200.000 shares at a premium of €0.20 per share.
- A four year loan of €120.000 was repaid.
- The company paid a dividend of €0.15 per share.

REQUIRED

Calculate the cash flows from financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2017

Cash Flow from Financing Activities	
Proceeds from issue of shares	240.000*
Repayment of a bank loan	(120.000)
Dividends Paid	<u>(75.000)**</u>
Net Cash from Financing Activities	45.000

*200.000x1.2

** (300.000+200.000) x0.15

Question 4

The following balances have been provided for two consecutive years for Kyrenia Ltd

	31 December 2016	31 December 2017
	€	€
Motor van at cost	200.000	230.000
Motor van -accumulated depreciation	117.000	130.000
Trade payables	103.000	116.000
Trade receivables	104.000	112.000
Closing inventory	130.000	170.000
Loan Notes	114.000	104.000
Ordinary Share capital	200.000	200.000
Bank and Cash	136.000	158.000

Additional information provided is as follows:

1. There was no disposal of non-current assets during the year.
2. Operating profit for the year is €84.000

REQUIRED

- a. Prepare a reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash from operating activities for the year ended 31 December 2017.
- b. Prepare a statement of cash flows for the year 31 December 2017 in accordance with the requirements of IAS

ANSWER

(a)	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	84.000	
Add: Depreciation	13.000	
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	<u>97.000</u>	
Less: Increase in trade receivables	(8.000)	
Less: Increase in inventories	(40.000)	
Add: Increase in trade payables	13.000	
Cash generated from operations	<u>62.000</u>	
Net cash from operating activities		62.000

(b) **Statement of Cash Flow for Kyrenia Ltd
for year ended 31 December 2017**

	€	€
Net cash inflow from operating activities		62.000
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition/Purchase of non-current assets	(30.000)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(30.000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loan	(10.000)	
Net cash outflow from financing activities		<u>(10.000)</u>
Net cash inflow during the year		22.000
 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		136.000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u><u>158.000</u></u>