



## **New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 7**

### **Statement of Cash Flows (NZ IAS 7)**

**Issued November 2004 and incorporates amendments to 31 March 2025 other than consequential amendments resulting from early adoption of NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements***

This Standard was issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board of the External Reporting Board pursuant to section 24(1)(a) of the Financial Reporting Act 1993.

This Standard is a Regulation for the purposes of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989.

NZ IAS 7 incorporates the equivalent IFRS® Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Tier 1 for-profit entities that comply with NZ IAS 7 will simultaneously be in compliance with IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.

NZ IAS 7 includes RDR disclosure concessions and associated RDR paragraphs for entities that qualify for and elect to apply Tier 2 for-profit accounting requirements in accordance with XRB A1 *Application of the Accounting Standards Framework*. Entities that elect to report in accordance with Tier 2 accounting requirements are not required to comply with paragraphs in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (\*). However, an entity is required to comply with any RDR paragraph associated with a disclosure concession that is adopted.

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The following is available within New Zealand on the XRB website as additional material
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New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* (NZ IAS 7) is set out in paragraphs NZ 0.1–NZ 65.3. NZ IAS 7 is based on International Accounting Standard 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* (IAS 7) (revised 1992) issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). All the paragraphs have equal authority but retain the IASC format of the Standard when it was adopted by the IASB. NZ IAS 7 should be read in the context of its objective and the IASB’s Basis for Conclusions on IAS 7 and the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018. NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

Any New Zealand additional material is shown with either “NZ” or “RDR” preceding the paragraph number.

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# New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 7

## ***Statement of Cash Flows***<sup>1</sup> (NZ IAS 7)

### **Objective**

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Information about the cash flows of an entity is useful in providing users of financial statements with a basis to assess the ability of the entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and the needs of the entity to utilise those cash flows. The economic decisions that are taken by users require an evaluation of the ability of an entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and the timing and certainty of their generation.

The objective of this Standard is to require the provision of information about the historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of a statement of cash flows which classifies cash flows during the period from operating, investing and financing activities.

### **Scope**

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**NZ 0.1 This Standard applies to Tier 1 and Tier 2 for-profit entities.**

**NZ 0.2 A Tier 2 entity is not required to comply with the disclosure requirements in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (\*). Where an entity elects to apply a disclosure concession it shall comply with any RDR paragraphs associated with that concession.**

**1 An entity shall prepare a statement of cash flows in accordance with the requirements of this Standard and shall present it as an integral part of its financial statements for each period for which financial statements are presented.**

2 [Paragraph 2 is not reproduced. The withdrawal of previous IASB pronouncements is not relevant to this Standard.]

3 Users of an entity's financial statements are interested in how the entity generates and uses cash and cash equivalents. This is the case regardless of the nature of the entity's activities and irrespective of whether cash can be viewed as the product of the entity, as may be the case with a financial institution. Entities need cash for essentially the same reasons however 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. Accordingly, this Standard requires all entities to present a statement of cash flows.

### **Benefits of cash flow information**

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4 A statement of cash flows, when used in conjunction with the rest of the financial statements, provides information that enables users to evaluate the changes in net assets of an entity, its financial structure (including its liquidity and solvency) and its ability to affect the amounts and timing of cash flows in order to adapt to changing circumstances and opportunities. Cash flow information is useful in assessing the ability of the entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and enables users to develop models to assess and compare the present value of the future cash flows of different entities. It also enhances the comparability of the reporting of operating performance by different entities because it eliminates the effects of using different accounting treatments for the same transactions and events.

5 Historical cash flow information is often used as an indicator of the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows. It is also useful in checking the accuracy of past assessments of future cash flows and in examining the relationship between profitability and net cash flow and the impact of changing prices.

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<sup>1</sup> In September 2007 the IASB amended the title of IAS 7 from *Cash Flow Statements* to *Statement of Cash Flows* as a consequence of the revision of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* in 2007.

## Definitions

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- 6 The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

*Cash* comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

*Cash equivalents* are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

*Cash flows* are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

*Operating activities* are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

*Investing activities* are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

*Financing activities* are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.

## Cash and cash equivalents

- 7 Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. For an investment to qualify as a cash equivalent it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Therefore, an investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents, for example in the case of preferred shares acquired within a short period of their maturity and with a specified redemption date.
- 8 Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, in some countries, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management. In these circumstances, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. A characteristic of such banking arrangements is that the bank balance often fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn.
- 9 Cash flows exclude movements between items that constitute cash or cash equivalents because these components are part of the cash management of an entity rather than part of its operating, investing and financing activities. Cash management includes the investment of excess cash in cash equivalents.

## Presentation of a statement of cash flows

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- 10 The statement of cash flows shall report cash flows during the period classified by operating, investing and financing activities.
- 11 An entity presents its cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities in a manner which is most appropriate to its business. Classification by activity provides information that allows users to assess the impact of those activities on the financial position of the entity and the amount of its cash and cash equivalents. This information may also be used to evaluate the relationships among those activities.
- 12 A single transaction may include cash flows that are classified differently. For example, when the cash repayment of a loan includes both interest and capital, the interest element may be classified as an operating activity and the capital element is classified as a financing activity.

## Operating activities

- 13 The amount of cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the entity have generated sufficient cash flows to repay loans, maintain the operating capability of the entity, pay dividends and make new investments without recourse to external sources of financing. Information about the specific components of historical operating cash flows is useful, in conjunction with other information, in forecasting future operating cash flows.
- 14 Cash flows from operating activities are primarily derived from the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity. Therefore, they generally result from the transactions and other events that enter into the determination of profit or loss. Examples of cash flows from operating activities are:
- (a) cash receipts from the sale of goods and the rendering of services;
  - (b) cash receipts from royalties, fees, commissions and other revenue;

- (c) cash payments to suppliers for goods and services;
- (d) cash payments to and on behalf of employees;
- (e) [deleted by IASB]
- (f) cash payments or refunds of income taxes unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities; and
- (g) cash receipts and payments from contracts held for dealing or trading purposes.

Some transactions, such as the sale of an item of plant, may give rise to a gain or loss that is included in recognised profit or loss. The cash flows relating to such transactions are cash flows from investing activities. However, cash payments to manufacture or acquire assets held for rental to others and subsequently held for sale as described in paragraph 68A of NZ IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* are cash flows from operating activities. The cash receipts from rents and subsequent sales of such assets are also cash flows from operating activities.

- 15 An entity may hold securities and loans for dealing or trading purposes, in which case they are similar to inventory acquired specifically for resale. Therefore, cash flows arising from the purchase and sale of dealing or trading securities are classified as operating activities. Similarly, cash advances and loans made by financial institutions are usually classified as operating activities since they relate to the main revenue-producing activity of that entity.

## Investing activities

- 16 The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from investing activities is important because the cash flows represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for 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 of cash flows arising from investing activities are:
- (a) cash payments to acquire property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other long-term assets. These payments include those relating to capitalised development costs and self-constructed property, plant and equipment;
  - (b) cash receipts from sales of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other long-term assets;
  - (c) cash payments to acquire equity or debt instruments of other entities and interests in joint ventures (other than payments for those instruments considered to be cash equivalents or those held for dealing or trading purposes);
  - (d) cash receipts from sales of equity or debt instruments of other entities and interests in joint ventures (other than receipts for those instruments considered to be cash equivalents and those held for dealing or trading purposes);
  - (e) cash advances and loans made to other parties (other than advances and loans made by a financial institution);
  - (f) cash receipts from the repayment of advances and loans made to other parties (other than advances and loans of a financial institution);
  - (g) cash payments for futures contracts, forward contracts, option contracts and swap contracts except when the contracts are held for dealing or trading purposes, or the payments are classified as financing activities; and
  - (h) cash receipts from futures contracts, forward contracts, option contracts and swap contracts except when the contracts are held for dealing or trading purposes, or the receipts are classified as financing activities.

When a contract is accounted for as a hedge of an identifiable position, the cash flows of the contract are classified in the same manner as the cash flows of the position being hedged.

## Financing activities

- 17 The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from financing activities is important because it is useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital to the entity. Examples of cash flows arising from financing activities are:
- (a) cash proceeds from issuing shares or other equity instruments;
  - (b) cash payments to owners to acquire or redeem the entity's shares;



- (c) cash proceeds from issuing debentures, loans, notes, bonds, mortgages and other short-term or long-term borrowings;
- (d) cash repayments of amounts borrowed; and
- (e) cash payments by a lessee for the reduction of the outstanding liability relating to a lease.

## Reporting cash flows from operating activities

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- 18 An entity shall report cash flows from operating activities using either:**
- (a) **the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed; or**
  - (b) **the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.**
- 19** Entities are encouraged to report cash flows from operating activities using the direct method. The direct method provides information which may be useful in estimating future cash flows and which is not available under the indirect method. Under the direct method, information about major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments may be obtained either:
- (a) from the accounting records of the entity; or
  - (b) by adjusting sales, cost of sales (interest and similar income and interest expense and similar charges for a financial institution) and other items in the statement of comprehensive income for:
    - (i) changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables;
    - (ii) other non-cash items; and
    - (iii) other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.
- 20** Under the indirect method, the net cash flow from operating activities is determined by adjusting profit or loss for the effects of:
- (a) changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables;
  - (b) non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses, and undistributed profits of associates; and
  - (c) all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.
- Alternatively, the net cash flow from operating activities may be presented under the indirect method by showing the revenues and expenses disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income and the changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables.

## Reporting cash flows from investing and financing activities

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- 21 An entity shall report separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities, except to the extent that cash flows described in paragraphs 22 and 24 are reported on a net basis.**

## Reporting cash flows on a net basis

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- 22 Cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities may be reported on a net basis:**
- (a) **cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the entity; and**
  - (b) **cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.**
- 23** Examples of cash receipts and payments referred to in paragraph 22(a) are:
- (a) the acceptance and repayment of demand deposits of a bank;
  - (b) funds held for customers by an investment entity; and
  - (c) rents collected on behalf of, and paid over to, the owners of properties.

- 23A Examples of cash receipts and payments referred to in paragraph 22(b) are advances made for, and the repayment of:
- (a) principal amounts relating to credit card customers;
  - (b) the purchase and sale of investments; and
  - (c) other short-term borrowings, for example, those which have a maturity period of three months or less.
- 24 **Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis:**
- (a) **cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date;**
  - (b) **the placement of deposits with and withdrawal of deposits from other financial institutions; and**
  - (c) **cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans.**

## Foreign currency cash flows

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- 25 **Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency shall be recorded in an entity's functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.**
- 26 **The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary shall be translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows.**
- 27 Cash flows denominated in a foreign currency are reported in a manner consistent with NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. This permits the use of an exchange rate that approximates the actual rate. For example, a weighted average exchange rate for a period may be used for recording foreign currency transactions or the translation of the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary. However, NZ IAS 21 does not permit use of the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period when translating the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary.
- 28 Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates are not cash flows. However, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held or due in a foreign currency is reported in the statement of cash flows in order to reconcile cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the period. This amount is presented separately from cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities and includes the differences, if any, had those cash flows been reported at end of period exchange rates.
- 29 [Deleted by IASB]
- 30 [Deleted by IASB]

## Interest and dividends

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- 31 **Cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid shall each be disclosed separately. Each shall be classified in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing or financing activities.**
- 32 The total amount of interest paid during a period is disclosed in the statement of cash flows whether it has been recognised as an expense in profit or loss or capitalised in accordance with NZ IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*.
- 33 Interest paid and interest and dividends received are usually classified as operating cash flows for a financial institution. However, there is no consensus on the classification of these cash flows for other entities. Interest paid and interest and dividends received may be classified as operating cash flows because they enter into the determination of profit or loss. Alternatively, interest paid and interest and dividends received may be classified as financing cash flows and investing cash flows respectively, because they are costs of obtaining financial resources or returns on investments.
- 34 Dividends paid may be classified as a financing cash flow because they are a cost of obtaining financial resources. Alternatively, dividends paid may be classified as a component of cash flows from operating activities in order to assist users to determine the ability of an entity to pay dividends out of operating cash flows.

## **Taxes on income**

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- 35**      **Cash flows arising from taxes on income shall be separately disclosed and shall be classified as cash flows from operating activities unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities.**
- 36**      Taxes on income arise on transactions that give rise to cash flows that are classified as operating, investing or financing activities in a statement of cash flows. While tax expense may be readily identifiable with investing or financing activities, the related tax cash flows are often impracticable to identify and may arise in a different period from the cash flows of the underlying transaction. Therefore, taxes paid are usually classified as cash flows from operating activities. However, when it is practicable to identify the tax cash flow with an individual transaction that gives rise to cash flows that are classified as investing or financing activities the tax cash flow is classified as an investing or financing activity as appropriate. When tax cash flows are allocated over more than one class of activity, the total amount of taxes paid is disclosed.

## **Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures**

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- 37**      When accounting for an investment in an associate, a joint venture or a subsidiary accounted for by use of the equity method or at cost, an investor restricts its reporting in the statement of cash flows to the cash flows between itself and the investee, for example, to dividends and advances.
- 38**      An entity that reports its interest in an associate or a joint venture using the equity method includes in its statement of cash flows the cash flows in respect of its investments in the associate or joint venture, and distributions and other payments or receipts between it and the associate or joint venture.

## **Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries and other businesses**

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- 39**      **The aggregate cash flows arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses shall be presented separately and classified as investing activities.**
- \*40**      **An entity shall disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both obtaining and losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the period each of the following:**
- (a)**      **the total consideration paid or received;**
  - (b)**      **the portion of consideration consisting of cash and;**
  - (c)**      **the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and**
  - (d)**      **the amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost, summarised by each major category.**
- 40A**      An investment entity, as defined in NZ IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, need not apply paragraphs 40(c) or 40(d) to an investment in a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- \*41**      The separate presentation of the cash flow effects of obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses as single line items, together with the separate disclosure of the amounts of assets and liabilities acquired or disposed of, helps to distinguish those cash flows from the cash flows arising from the other operating, investing and financing activities. The cash flow effects of losing control are not deducted from those of obtaining control.
- 42**      The aggregate amount of the cash paid or received as consideration for obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses is reported in the statement of cash flows net of cash and cash equivalents acquired or disposed of as part of such transactions, events or changes in circumstances.
- 42A**      Cash flows arising from changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control shall be classified as cash flows from financing activities, unless the subsidiary is held by an investment entity, as defined in NZ IFRS 10, and is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss
- 42B**      Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, such as the subsequent purchase or sale by a parent of a subsidiary's equity instruments, are accounted for as equity transactions (see NZ IFRS 10), unless the subsidiary is held by an investment entity and is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the resulting cash flows are classified in the same way as other transactions with owners described in paragraph 17.

## Non-cash transactions

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- 43**      **Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents shall be excluded from a statement of cash flows. Such transactions shall be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities.**
- 44**      Many investing and financing activities do not have a direct impact on current cash flows although they do affect the capital and asset structure of an entity. The exclusion of non-cash transactions from the statement of cash flows is consistent with the objective of a statement of cash flows as these items do not involve cash flows in the current period. Examples of non-cash transactions are:
- (a)      the acquisition of assets either by assuming directly related liabilities or by means of a lease;
  - (b)      the acquisition of an entity by means of an equity issue; and
  - (c)      the conversion of debt to equity.

## Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

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- \*44A**      **An entity shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.**
- \*44B**      To the extent necessary to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 44A, an entity shall disclose the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:
- (a)      changes from financing cash flows;
  - (b)      changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses;
  - (c)      the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates;
  - (d)      changes in fair values; and
  - (e)      other changes.
- \*44C**      Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities. In addition, the disclosure requirement in paragraph 44A also applies to changes in financial assets (for example, assets that hedge liabilities arising from financing activities) if cash flows from those financial assets were, or future cash flows will be, included in cash flows from financing activities.
- \*44D**      One way to fulfil the disclosure requirement in paragraph 44A is by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities, including the changes identified in paragraph 44B. Where an entity discloses such a reconciliation, it shall provide sufficient information to enable users of the financial statements to link items included in the reconciliation to the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows.
- \*44E**      If an entity provides the disclosure required by paragraph 44A in combination with disclosures of changes in other assets and liabilities, it shall disclose the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities separately from changes in those other assets and liabilities.

## Supplier finance arrangements

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- \*44F**      **An entity shall disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements (as described in paragraph 44G) that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk.**
- \*44G**      Supplier finance arrangements are characterised by one or more finance providers offering to pay amounts an entity owes its suppliers and the entity agreeing to pay according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements at the same date as, or a date later than, suppliers are paid. These arrangements provide the entity with extended payment terms, or the entity's suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the related invoice payment due date. Supplier finance arrangements are often referred to as supply chain finance, payables finance or reverse factoring arrangements. Arrangements that are solely credit enhancements for the entity (for example, financial guarantees including letters of credit used as guarantees) or instruments used by the entity to settle directly with a supplier the amounts owed (for example, credit cards) are not supplier finance arrangements.

- \*44H To meet the objectives in paragraph 44F, an entity shall disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:
- (a) the terms and conditions of the arrangements (for example, extended payment terms and security or guarantees provided). However, an entity shall disclose separately the terms and conditions of arrangements that have dissimilar terms and conditions.
  - (b) as at the beginning and end of the reporting period:
    - (i) the carrying amounts, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement.
    - (ii) the carrying amounts, and associated line items, of the financial liabilities disclosed under (i) for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers.
    - (iii) the range of payment due dates (for example, 30–40 days after the invoice date) for both the financial liabilities disclosed under (i) and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement. Comparable trade payables are, for example, trade payables of the entity within the same line of business or jurisdiction as the financial liabilities disclosed under (i). If ranges of payment due dates are wide, an entity shall disclose explanatory information about those ranges or disclose additional ranges (for example, stratified ranges).
  - (c) the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities disclosed under (b)(i). Examples of non-cash changes include the effect of business combinations, exchange differences or other transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents (see paragraph 43).

## Components of cash and cash equivalents

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- 45 **An entity shall disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents and shall present a reconciliation of the amounts in its statement of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the statement of financial position.**
- \*46 In view of the variety of cash management practices and banking arrangements around the world and in order to comply with NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, an entity discloses the policy which it adopts in determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents.
- 47 The effect of any change in the policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents, for example, a change in the classification of financial instruments previously considered to be part of an entity's investment portfolio, is reported in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

## Other disclosures

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- 48 **An entity shall disclose, together with a commentary by management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the group.**
- 49 There are various circumstances in which cash and cash equivalent balances held by an entity are not available for use by the group. Examples include cash and cash equivalent balances held by a subsidiary that operates in a country where exchange controls or other legal restrictions apply when the balances are not available for general use by the parent or other subsidiaries.
- 50 Additional information may be relevant to users in understanding the financial position and liquidity of an entity. Disclosure of this information, together with a commentary by management, is encouraged and may include:
- (a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities;
  - (b) [deleted by IASB]
  - (c) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and
  - \* (d) the amount of the cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment (see NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*).
- 51 The separate disclosure of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity and cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity is useful in enabling the user to determine whether the entity is

investing adequately in the maintenance of its operating capacity. An entity that does not invest adequately in the maintenance of its operating capacity may be prejudicing future profitability for the sake of current liquidity and distributions to owners.

- \*52 The disclosure of segmental cash flows enables users to obtain a better understanding of the relationship between the cash flows of the business as a whole and those of its component parts and the availability and variability of segmental cash flows.

## Commencement and application

- 53 This Standard becomes operative for an entity's financial statements that cover annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. Early adoption of this Standard is permitted only when an entity complies with NZ IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* for an annual accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2005.
- 54 NZ IAS 27 (as amended in 2008) amended paragraphs 39–42 and added paragraphs 42A and 42B. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies NZ IAS 27 (amended 2008) for an earlier period, the amendments shall be applied for that earlier period. The amendments shall be applied retrospectively.
- 55 Paragraph 14 was amended by *Improvements to NZ IFRSs* issued in June 2008. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and apply paragraph 68A of NZ IAS 16.
- 56 Paragraph 16 was amended by *Improvements to NZ IFRSs* issued in May 2009. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.
- NZ 56.1 *Harmonisation Amendments*, issued in April 2011, amended paragraphs 18–20, relocated paragraphs NZ 20.1 and NZ 20.2 to FRS-44 *New Zealand Additional Disclosures* and deleted paragraph NZ 24.1. These amendments shall be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and also apply the relevant requirements of FRS-44 for the same period.
- 57 NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, issued in June 2011, amended paragraphs 37, 38 and 42B and deleted paragraph 50(b). An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IFRS 11.
- NZ 57.1 *Framework: Tier 1 and Tier 2 For-profit Entities*, issued in November 2012, amended extant NZ IFRSs by deleting any public benefit entity paragraphs, deleting any differential reporting concessions, adding scope paragraphs for Tier 1 and Tier 2 for-profit entities and adding disclosure concessions for Tier 2 entities. It made no changes to the requirements for Tier 1 entities. A Tier 2 entity may elect to apply the disclosure concessions for annual periods beginning on or after 1 December 2012. Early application is permitted.
- 58 *Investment Entities* (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 12 and NZ IAS 27), issued in December 2012, amended paragraphs 42A and 42B and added paragraph 40A. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Earlier application of *Investment Entities* is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments earlier it shall also apply all amendments included in *Investment Entities* at the same time.
- 59 NZ IFRS 16 *Leases*, issued in February 2016, amended paragraphs 17 and 44. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies NZ IFRS 16.
- 60 *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to NZ IAS 7), issued in May 2016, added paragraphs 44A–44E. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Earlier application is permitted. When the entity first applies those amendments, it is not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods.
- 61 NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, issued in August 2017, amended paragraph 14. An entity shall apply that amendment when it applies NZ IFRS 17.
- NZ 61.1 *RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7*, issued in July 2018, amended paragraphs 44A to 44E. A Tier 2 entity may elect to apply those disclosure concessions for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted.

## Supplier Finance Arrangements

- 62 The amending Standard *Supplier Finance Arrangements*, published in May 2023, added paragraphs 44F–44H. An entity shall apply those amendments in accordance with the commencement and application date provisions in paragraphs NZ 63.1–NZ 63.3. An entity that applies those amendments to an ‘early adoption accounting period’ shall disclose that fact.
- 63 In applying *Supplier Finance Arrangements*, an entity is not required to disclose:
- (a) comparative information for any reporting periods presented before the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.
  - (b) the information otherwise required by paragraph 44H(b)(ii)–(iii) as at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.
  - (c) the information otherwise required by paragraphs 44F–44H for any interim period presented within the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

### *When amending Standard takes effect (section 27 Financial Reporting Act 2013)*

- NZ 63.1 The amending Standard takes effect on the 28th day after the date of its publication under the Legislation Act 2019. The amending Standard was published on 13 July 2023 and takes effect on 10 August 2023.

### *Accounting period in relation to which standards commence to apply (section 28 Financial Reporting Act)*

- NZ 63.2 The accounting periods in relation to which this amending Standard commences to apply are:
- (a) for an **early adopter**, those accounting periods following and including, the **early adoption accounting period**.
  - (b) for any other reporting entity, those accounting periods following, and including, the first accounting period for the entity that begins on or after the **mandatory date**.
- NZ 63.3 In paragraph 63.2:
- early adopter** means a reporting entity that applies this amending Standard for an early adoption accounting period
- early adoption accounting period** means an accounting period of the early adopter:
- (a) that begins before the mandatory date but has not ended or does not end before this amending Standard takes effect (and to avoid doubt, that period may have begun before this amending Standard takes effect); and
  - (b) for which the early adopter:
    - (i) first applies this amending Standard in preparing its financial statements; and
    - (ii) discloses in its financial statements for that accounting period that this amending Standard has been applied for that period.

**mandatory date** means 1 January 2024.

## Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR

- NZ 63.4 The amending Standard *Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR*, published in August 2023, amended paragraphs 44F–44H. An entity shall apply those amendments in accordance with the commencement and application date provisions in paragraphs NZ 63.5–NZ 63.7. An entity that applies those amendments to an ‘early adoption accounting period’ shall disclose that fact.

### *When amending Standard takes effect (section 27 Financial Reporting Act 2013)*

- NZ 63.5 The amending Standard takes effect on the 28th day after the date of its publication under the Legislation Act 2019. The amending Standard was published on 2 November 2023 and takes effect on 30 November 2023.

*Accounting period in relation to which standards commence to apply (section 28 Financial Reporting Act)*

NZ 63.6 The accounting periods in relation to which this amending Standard commences to apply are:

- (a) for an **early adopter**, those accounting periods following and including, the **early adoption accounting period**.
- (b) for any other reporting entity, those accounting periods following, and including, the first accounting period for the entity that begins on or after the **mandatory date**.

NZ 63.7 In paragraph NZ 63.6:

**early adopter** means a reporting entity that applies this amending Standard for an early adoption accounting period

**early adoption accounting period** means an accounting period of the early adopter:

- (a) that begins before the mandatory date but has not ended or does not end before this amending Standard takes effect (and to avoid doubt, that period may have begun before this amending Standard takes effect); and
- (b) for which the early adopter:
  - (i) first applies this amending Standard in preparing its financial statements; and
  - (ii) discloses in its financial statements for that accounting period that this amending Standard has been applied for that period.

**mandatory date** means 1 January 2024.

64 [See NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*]

**Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS 2024**

65 The amending Standard *Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS 2024*, published in August 2024, amended paragraph 37. An entity shall apply those amendments in accordance with the commencement and application date provisions in paragraphs NZ65.1–NZ65.3. An entity that applies those amendments to an ‘early adoption accounting period’ shall disclose that fact.

*When amending Standard takes effect (section 27 Financial Reporting Act 2013)*

NZ65.1 The amending Standard takes effect on the 28th day after the date of its publication under the Legislation Act 2019. The amending Standard was published on 22 August 2024 and takes effect on 19 September 2024

*Accounting period in relation to which standards commence to apply (section 28 Financial Reporting Act)*

NZ65.2 The accounting periods in relation to which this amending Standard commences to apply are:

- (a) for an **early adopter**, those accounting periods following and including, the **early adoption accounting period**.
- (b) for any other reporting entity, those accounting periods following, and including, the first accounting period for the entity that begins on or after the **mandatory date**.

NZ65.3 In paragraph NZ65.2:

**early adopter** means a reporting entity that applies this amending Standard for an early adoption accounting period

**early adoption accounting period** means an accounting period of the early adopter:

- (a) that begins before the mandatory date but has not ended or does not end before this amending Standard takes effect (and to avoid doubt, that period may have begun before this amending Standard takes effect); and
- (b) for which the early adopter:
  - (i) first applies this amending Standard in preparing its financial statements; and



- (ii) discloses in its financial statements for that accounting period that this amending Standard has been applied for that period.

**mandatory date** means 1 January 2026.

## **Appendix C**

### **Reconciliation with Profit (Loss)**

*This Appendix was withdrawn by the FRSB.*

## **Appendix D**

### **FRSB Basis for Conclusions – Reinstatement of the indirect method**

*This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, NZ IAS 7.*

NZBC1 The FRSB has reintroduced the option in IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* allowing the option to prepare a statement of cash flows using the indirect method. Limiting the presentation options for the statement of cash flows maintained consistency with the previous requirements of FRS-10 *Statement of Cash Flows*. The FRSB sought constituents views on the proposal to reintroduce the indirect method to prepare a statement of cash flows in ED 121 *Proposals to Harmonise Australian and New Zealand Standards in Relation to Entities Applying IFRSs as Adopted in Australia and New Zealand*. The FRSB, after considering the feedback from constituents, confirmed the proposal to reintroduce the option to prepare a statement of cash flows using the indirect method, noting that harmonisation with IFRSs and Australian Accounting Standards outweighs the historical preference of not allowing the indirect method to be used to prepare a statement of cash flows.

## HISTORY OF AMENDMENTS

### Table of Pronouncements – NZ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*

This table lists the pronouncements establishing and substantially amending NZ IAS 7. The table is based on amendments issued as at 31 March 2025 other than consequential amendments resulting from early adoption of NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*.

Pronouncements	Date issued	Early operative date	Mandatory date (annual reporting periods... on or after ...)
NZ IAS 7 <i>Cash Flow Statements</i>	Nov 2004	1 Jan 2005	1 Jan 2007
NZ IFRS 8 <i>Operating Segments</i>	Dec 2006	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009
NZ IAS 23 <i>Borrowing Costs</i> (2007)	July 2007	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009
NZ IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> (revised 2007)	Nov 2007	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009
<i>Omnibus Amendments</i> (2007-1)	Nov 2007	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2008
NZ IAS 27 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> (amended 2008)	Feb 2008	Early application permitted	1 July 2009
<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i>	June 2008	Early application permitted	1 July 2009
<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i>	May 2009	Early application permitted	1 July 2009
Minor Amendments to NZ IFRSs	July 2010	Immediate	Immediate
<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i>	Apr 2011	Early application permitted	1 July 2011
NZ IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>	June 2011	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2013
NZ IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	June 2011	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2013
<i>Framework: Tier 1 and Tier 2 For-profit Entities</i> <sup>1</sup>	Nov 2012	Early application permitted	1 Dec 2012
<i>Investment Entities</i> (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 12 and NZ IAS 27)	Dec 2012	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2014
<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> (Amendments to NZ IAS 7)	May 2016	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2017
NZ IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i>	Feb 2016	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2019
<i>RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7</i>	July 2018	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2019
<i>NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts</i>	Aug 2017	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2023 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i>	July 2023	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2024

<sup>1</sup> This pronouncement amended extant NZ IFRSs by (i) deleting any public benefit entity paragraphs, (ii) deleting any differential reporting paragraphs, (iii) adding scope paragraphs for Tier 1 and Tier 2 for-profit entities, and (iv) adding RDR disclosure concessions.

<sup>2</sup> *Amendments to NZ IFRS 17*, issued in August 2020, deferred the effective date of NZ IFRS 17 from 1 January 2021 to 1 January 2023.

<b>Pronouncements</b>	<b>Date issued</b>	<b>Early operative date</b>	<b>Mandatory date (annual reporting periods... on or after ...)</b>
<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i>	Nov 2023	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2024
<i>Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS 2024</i>	Aug 2024	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2026
<i>NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	May 2024	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2027 <sup>3</sup>

<b>Table of Amended Paragraphs in NZ IAS 7</b>		
<b>Paragraph affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>	<b>By ... [date]</b>
Title	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph 14	Amended	<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i> [June 2008]
Paragraph 14	Amended	NZ IFRS 17 [Aug 2017]
Paragraph 16	Amended	<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i> [May 2009]
Paragraph 17	Amended	NZ IFRS 16 [Feb 2016]
Paragraph 18	Amended	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Paragraph 19	Amended	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Paragraph 20	Amended	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Paragraph NZ 20.1	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph NZ 20.1	Relocated to FRS-44	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Paragraph NZ 20.2	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph NZ 20.2	Relocated to FRS-44	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Paragraph 23	Amended	Minor Amendments [July 2010]
Paragraph 23A (formerly end of paragraph 23)	Added	Minor Amendments [July 2010]
Paragraph NZ 24.1	Deleted	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Paragraph 32	Amended	NZ IAS 23 (2007) [Jul 2007]
Paragraph 36	Amended	<i>Omnibus amendments</i> (2007-1) [Nov 2007]
Paragraph 37	Amended	NZ IFRS 11 [June 2011]
Paragraph 37	Amended	<i>Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS 2024</i> [Aug 2024]
Paragraph 38	Amended	NZ IFRS 11 [June 2011]
Paragraph 39 (and preceding heading)	Amended	NZ IAS 27 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 40(a)-(d)	Amended	NZ IAS 27 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 40A	Added	<i>Investment Entities</i> [Dec 2012]
Paragraph 41	Amended	NZ IAS 27 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 42	Amended	NZ IAS 27 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 42A	Added	NZ IAS 27 [Feb 2008]

<sup>3</sup> NZ IFRS 18 has not been compiled.

<b>Table of Amended Paragraphs in NZ IAS 7</b>		
<b>Paragraph affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>	<b>By ... [date]</b>
Paragraph 42A	Amended	<i>Investment Entities</i> [Dec 2012]
Paragraph 42B	Added	NZ IAS 27 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 42B	Amended	NZ IFRS 10 [June 2011]
Paragraph 42B	Amended	<i>Investment Entities</i> [Dec 2012]
Paragraph 44	Amended	NZ IFRS 16 [Feb 2016]
Paragraph 44A and preceding heading	Added	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> [May 2016]
Paragraph 44A	Amended	<i>RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7</i> [July 2018]
Paragraph 44B	Added	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> [May 2016]
Paragraph 44B	Amended	<i>RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7</i> [July 2018]
Paragraph 44C	Added	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> [May 2016]
Paragraph 44C	Amended	<i>RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7</i> [July 2018]
Paragraph 44D	Added	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> [May 2016]
Paragraph 44D	Amended	<i>RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7</i> [July 2018]
Paragraph 44E	Added	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> [May 2016]
Paragraph 44E	Amended	<i>RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7</i> [July 2018]
Paragraph 44F and preceding heading	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]
Paragraph 44F	Amended	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i> [Nov 2023]
Paragraph 44G	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]
Paragraph 44G	Amended	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i> [Nov 2023]
Paragraph 44H	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]
Paragraph 44H	Amended	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i> [Nov 2023]
Paragraph 50(b)	Deleted	NZ IFRS 11 [June 2011]
Paragraph 50(d)	Amended	NZ IFRS 8 [Dec 2006]
Paragraph 54	Added	NZ IAS 27 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 55	Added	<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i> [June 2008]
Paragraph 56	Added	<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i> [May 2009]
Paragraph NZ 56.1	Added	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Paragraph 57	Added	NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IFRS 11 [June 2011]
Paragraph NZ 57.1	Added	<i>Framework: Tier 1 and Tier 2 For-profit Entities</i> [Nov 2012]
Paragraph 58	Added	<i>Investment Entities</i> [Dec 2012]
Paragraph 59	Added	NZ IFRS 16 [Feb 2016]
Paragraph 60	Added	<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> [May 2016]
Paragraph 61	Added	NZ IFRS 17 [Aug 2017]
Paragraph NZ 61.1	Added	<i>RDR NZ IFRS 16 and NZ IAS 7</i> [July 2018]
Paragraph 62	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]
Paragraph 63	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]
Paragraph NZ 63.1	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]
Paragraph NZ 63.2	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]
Paragraph NZ 63.3	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> [July 2023]

<b>Table of Amended Paragraphs in NZ IAS 7</b>		
<b>Paragraph affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>	<b>By ... [date]</b>
Paragraph NZ 63.4	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i> [Nov 2023]
Paragraph NZ 63.5	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i> [Nov 2023]
Paragraph NZ 63.6	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i> [Nov 2023]
Paragraph NZ 63.7	Added	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR</i> [Nov 2023]
Paragraph 65-NZ 65.3	Added	<i>Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS 2024</i> [Aug 2024]
Appendix C	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Appendix C	Withdrawn	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]
Appendix D	Added	<i>Harmonisation Amendments</i> [Apr 2011]