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## **Approval by the Board of *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7) issued in January 2016**

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*Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7) was approved for issue by thirteen of the fourteen members of the International Accounting Standards Board. Mr Ochi dissented. His dissenting opinion is set out after the Basis for Conclusions.

Hans Hoogervorst

Chairman

Ian Mackintosh

Vice-Chairman

Stephen Cooper

Philippe Danjou

Martin Edelmann

Patrick Finnegan

Amaro Gomes

Gary Kabureck

Suzanne Lloyd

Takatsugu Ochi

Darrel Scott

Chungwoo Suh

Mary Tokar

Wei-Guo Zhang

## **Approval by the IASB of *Supplier Finance Arrangements* issued in May 2023**

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*Supplier Finance Arrangements*, which amended IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, was approved for issue by 12 of 14 members of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Mr Esterer and Ms Keren abstained from voting in view of their recent appointment to the IASB.

Andreas Barckow	Chair
Linda Mezon-Hutter	Vice-Chair
Nick Anderson	
Patrina Buchanan	
Tadeu Cendon	
Florian Esterer	
Zach Gast	
Hagit Keren	
Jianqiao Lu	
Bruce Mackenzie	
Bertrand Perrin	
Rika Suzuki	
Ann Tarca	
Robert Uhl	

## Basis for Conclusions on IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*

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

- BC1 This Basis for Conclusions summarises the Board's considerations in reaching its conclusions on amending IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* as part of *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in April 2009. Individual Board members gave greater weight to some factors than to others.
- BC2 IAS 7 was developed by the International Accounting Standards Committee in 1992 and did not include a Basis for Conclusions. This Basis refers to clarification of guidance on classification of cash flows from investing activities.

### **Classification of expenditures on unrecognised assets**

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- BC3 In 2008 the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) reported to the Board that practice differed for the classification of cash flows for expenditures incurred with the objective of generating future cash flows when those expenditures are not recognised as assets in accordance with IFRSs. Some entities classified such expenditures as cash flows from operating activities and others classified them as investing activities. Examples of such expenditures are those for exploration and evaluation activities, which IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* permits to be recognised as either an asset or an expense depending on the entity's previous accounting policies for those expenditures. Expenditures on advertising and promotional activities, staff training, and research and development could also raise the same issue.
- BC4 The IFRIC decided not to add this issue to its agenda but recommended that the Board amend IAS 7 to state explicitly that only an expenditure that results in a recognised asset can be classified as a cash flow from investing activity.
- BC5 In 2008, as part of its annual improvements project, the IASB considered the principles in IAS 7, specifically guidance on the treatment of such expenditures in the statement of cash flows. The Board noted that even though paragraphs 14 and 16 of IAS 7 appear to be clear that only expenditure that results in the recognition of an asset should be classified as cash flows from investing activities, the wording is not definitive in this respect. Some might have misinterpreted the reference in paragraph 11 of IAS 7 for an entity to assess classification by activity that is most appropriate to its business to imply that the assessment is an accounting policy choice.
- BC6 Consequently, in *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in April 2009, the Board removed the potential misinterpretation by amending paragraph 16 of IAS 7 to state explicitly that only an expenditure that results in a recognised asset can be classified as a cash flow from investing activities.
- BC7 The Board concluded that this amendment better aligns the classification of cash flows from investing activities in the statement of cash flows and the presentation of recognised assets in the statement of financial position, reduces divergence in practice and, therefore, results in financial statements that are easier for users to understand.
- BC8 The Board also amended the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 6 to clarify the Board's view that the exemption in IFRS 6 applies only to recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets, not to the classification of related expenditures in the statement of cash flows, for the same reasons set out in paragraph BC7.

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

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- BC8A In July 2024, the IASB issued *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11*, which amended paragraph 37 of IAS 7 to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost'. The IASB had removed the definition of 'cost method' from IFRS Accounting Standards in May 2008 when it issued *Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate*. However, at that time, the IASB had not amended paragraph 37 of IAS 7.

## Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (paragraphs 44A–44E)

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### Background to the January 2016 Amendments

- BC9 In January 2016 the Board amended IAS 7 to require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendments were in response to requests from users, including those received at the Board's *Financial Reporting Disclosure Discussion Forum* in January 2013 and reflected in the resulting Feedback Statement ('the Feedback Statement'), which was issued in May 2013. Users highlighted that understanding an entity's cash flows is critical to their analysis and that there is a need for improved disclosures about an entity's debt, including changes in debt during the reporting period. The Feedback Statement noted that users had been consistently asking for the Board to introduce a requirement for entities to disclose and explain a net debt reconciliation.
- BC10 In early 2014, to understand the reasons for their requests for more disclosure about net debt, the Board undertook a survey of investors. The survey sought information about why investors seek to understand the changes in debt between the beginning and the end of a reporting period. The survey also sought input on disclosures about cash and cash equivalents. On the basis of the survey, the Board identified that investors use a net debt reconciliation in their analysis of the entity:
- (a) to check their understanding of the entity's cash flows, because it provides a reconciliation between the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows;
  - (b) to improve their confidence in forecasting the entity's future cash flows when they can use a reconciliation to check their understanding of the entity's cash flows;
  - (c) to provide information about the entity's sources of finance and how those sources have been used over time; and
  - (d) to help them understand the entity's exposure to risks associated with financing.
- BC11 The survey helped the Board to understand why investors were calling for improved disclosures about changes in debt during the reporting period. The Board noted that one challenge in responding to this need was that debt is not defined or required to be disclosed in current IFRS Standards. The Board noted that finding a commonly agreed definition of debt would be difficult. However, the Board decided that it could use the definition of financing activities in IAS 7. It therefore decided to propose a requirement to disclose a reconciliation between the amounts in the opening and the amounts in the closing statements of financial position for liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified as financing activities in the statement of cash flows.
- BC12 IAS 7 defines financing activities as activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity. The Board proposed that a reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities would provide the information about debt that users of financial statements were requesting.
- BC13 In December 2014 the Board published an Exposure Draft *Disclosure Initiative* (Proposed amendments to IAS 7) ('the 2014 Exposure Draft') seeking views on the proposals for a reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities.

### Feedback on the proposals set out in the Exposure Draft

- BC14 The feedback received on the 2014 Exposure Draft provided evidence that the disclosure would provide users of financial statements with the information they were seeking in order to analyse an entity's cash flows. The Board decided to finalise the amendments to IAS 7 ('the 2016 Amendments'); paragraphs BC15–BC24 set out how the Board responded to the feedback received on the 2014 Exposure Draft.

### The objective of the disclosure

- BC15 Feedback on the 2014 Exposure Draft noted that the proposal did not set out a disclosure objective, and consequently it was not sufficiently clear how entities would determine the most appropriate way to provide the required disclosure. The Board agreed with this feedback and included an objective within the requirement set out in paragraph 44A of the 2016 Amendments.
- BC16 In setting the disclosure objective the Board decided the objective should reflect the needs of the users of financial statements, including those summarised in paragraph BC10.

## Application of the 2016 Amendments to financial institutions

- BC17 Some respondents to the 2014 Exposure Draft from financial institutions stated that the proposals would provide little or no relevant information to users of their financial statements because:
- (a) only some of the sources of finance for a financial institution are classified as ‘financing activities’ (for example, deposits from customers provide finance but in practice the resulting cash flows are typically classified as operating cash flows). A reconciliation may therefore provide an incomplete picture of the changes in the financing structure of a financial institution; and
  - (b) other disclosure requirements (for example, comprehensive regulatory disclosure requirements) may already result in sufficient disclosure about an entity’s financing structure.
- BC18 After taking into consideration the feedback from respondents from financial institutions, the Board decided that the disclosure requirement could be satisfied in various ways, and not only by providing a reconciliation. The Board noted that when an entity is considering whether it has fulfilled the disclosure requirement, it should take into consideration:
- (a) the extent to which information about changes in liabilities arising from financing activities provides relevant information to its users, considering the needs of users summarised in paragraph BC10; and
  - (b) whether the entity is satisfying the disclosure requirement through other disclosures included in the financial statements.
- BC19 The Board therefore decided that a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities is one way to fulfil the disclosure requirement but should not be a mandatory format.

## Information that supplements the disclosures

- BC20 Some respondents to the 2014 Exposure Draft expressed a concern that the proposals in the Exposure Draft were too restrictive because, in their view:
- (a) the proposed disclosure would not include liabilities that an entity considers to be sources of finance although the entity does not classify them as financing activities (for example, pension liabilities); and
  - (b) entities that already provided a net debt reconciliation (a reconciliation of movements in a net balance comprising debt less cash and cash equivalents) would be prevented from providing such a reconciliation, even if users would find it useful.
- BC21 The Board did not intend to prevent entities from providing information required by paragraph 44A in a format that combines it with information about changes in other assets and liabilities. For example, an entity could provide that information as part of a net debt reconciliation, as described in paragraph BC20(b). To ensure users can identify the information required by paragraph 44A, the format selected needs to distinguish that information from information about changes in other assets and liabilities. In finalising the 2016 Amendments, the Board clarified these points in paragraph 44E.

## Financial assets

- BC22 Some respondents to the 2014 Exposure Draft asked the Board to clarify whether changes in financial assets held to hedge financial liabilities could also be included in the disclosure required by the 2016 Amendments. The Board noted that paragraph G.2 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* states that cash flows arising from a hedging instrument are classified as operating, investing or financing activities, on the basis of the classification of the cash flows arising from the hedged item. Consequently, the Board clarified in paragraph 44C that changes in financial assets held to hedge financial liabilities are included in the disclosure required by paragraph 44A.

## Cost-benefit considerations

- BC23 The Board considered the feedback received on perceived costs and benefits in finalising the 2016 Amendments. The Board noted that there will be initial costs for preparers to update information technology systems to enable changes in liabilities arising from financing activities to be tracked and collated. The Board also acknowledged that disclosing additional information could result in costs relating to extending the existing internal controls and audit processes of the entity. However, the Board noted that much of the information is already available to preparers. It also noted that the 2016 Amendments do not change the recognition or measurement for liabilities arising from financing activities; instead, they track changes in those items. Consequently, the Board concluded that it does not foresee any significant ongoing cost related

to providing this information, and that the informational benefits to users of financial statements would outweigh the costs.

### Illustrative example

- BC24 Some respondents to the 2014 Exposure Draft stated that the example proposed within the Exposure Draft was too simplistic and might not help preparers in disclosing relevant information, because in practice the reconciliation would be more detailed. To address this feedback, the Board inserted a further example in the illustrative examples accompanying IAS 7.

### Other disclosures

- BC25 To supplement the current disclosure requirements in paragraph 48 of IAS 7 the 2014 Exposure Draft proposed additional disclosure requirements about an entity's liquidity such as restrictions that affect an entity's decision to use cash and cash equivalent balances. However, in the light of the responses, the Board decided that further work is needed before it can determine whether and how to finalise requirements arising from that proposal. The Board decided to continue that work without delaying the improvements to financial reporting that it expects will result from adding paragraphs 44A–44E to IAS 7. The Board may also, in due course, consider adding to its technical work programme a project that would look at liquidity disclosures more broadly.

### Transition and effective date

#### Amendments to IAS 7

- BC26 The Board concluded that timely application of the 2016 Amendments would respond to a long-standing request from users of financial statements. Thus, the Board decided that the 2016 Amendments should be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early application permitted.
- BC27 Because the 2016 Amendments were issued in January 2016, which is less than one year before the beginning of the period when some entities could be required to apply them, the Board exempted entities from providing comparative information when they first apply the amendments.

## Supplier Finance Arrangements (paragraphs 44F–44H)

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### Background to the 2023 amendments

- BC28 In May 2023 the IASB issued *Supplier Finance Arrangements* ('the 2023 Amendments'), which amended IAS 7 to require an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements. The Agenda Decision *Supply Chain Financing Arrangements—Reverse Factoring* (published in December 2020 by the IFRS Interpretations Committee) sets out the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards that were applicable to supplier finance arrangements prior to the 2023 Amendments. The amendments complement the disclosure requirements set out in the Agenda Decision in response to feedback from users of financial statements about the limitations of those requirements. These targeted amendments are intended to enable users to obtain from financial statements information they need to understand the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's financial statements and to compare one entity with another.

### Disclosure objectives (paragraph 44F)

- BC29 The IASB developed the two disclosure objectives in paragraph 44F of IAS 7 to meet particular information needs of users of financial statements, namely to provide users of financial statements with information to enable them:
- (a) to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows; and
  - (b) to understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it.
- BC30 Some respondents to the IASB's November 2021 Exposure Draft *Supplier Finance Arrangements* ('the 2021 Exposure Draft') asked the IASB to require an entity to calculate and disclose particular effects of its supplier finance arrangements rather than to provide information that users of financial statements would then use to assess the effects. However, other stakeholders informed the IASB that users of financial statements employ

various models when assessing the effects of these arrangements and, therefore, users of financial statements need information to make their own calculations. The IASB concluded that users of financial statements would derive greater benefit from making their own calculations, using information an entity discloses, even if those users might incur costs in doing so.

## Scope of the 2023 Amendments (paragraph 44G)

- BC31 In developing the requirements, the IASB considered various types of supplier finance arrangements and noted that an entity might enter into arrangements with varying structures and for various reasons. For example:
- (a) an entity obtains extended payment terms from the finance providers. The finance providers pay suppliers the amount they are due on the invoice due date, while the entity pays the finance providers an amount greater than the invoice amount, at a date later than the related invoice date.
  - (b) an entity does not obtain extended payment terms from the finance providers, but the entity might have negotiated extended payment terms with its suppliers in the light of supplier finance arrangements being in place. Suppliers that are part of the supplier finance arrangement can choose to be paid a discounted amount by the finance providers earlier than the invoice due date.
- BC32 The IASB decided to use the term ‘supplier finance arrangements’ to refer to the type of arrangements to which the amendments apply and developed the scope of the requirements:
- (a) to capture all supplier finance arrangements, irrespective of:
    - (i) the reason an entity entered into those arrangements;
    - (ii) the form or labelling of the arrangements; or
    - (iii) where and how an entity presents the related liabilities and cash flows in its statement of financial position and statement of cash flows.
  - (b) to remain operable as new practices and arrangements evolve and develop.
  - (c) to confine the scope to arrangements that finance ‘amounts an entity owes its suppliers’ (see paragraph 44G of IAS 7). The 2023 Amendments therefore do not apply to an entity’s arrangements that finance receivables or inventory. In the IASB’s view, a wider scope might have unduly delayed the needed improvements to the disclosures about supplier finance arrangements. The IASB’s decisions also mean that an entity is not required to identify other actions its suppliers might have taken to finance their receivables (for example, factoring of receivables).
- BC33 The scope excludes finance arrangements that might have some but not all the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements as described in paragraph 44G of IAS 7. This is because it is the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements (as described in paragraph 44G of IAS 7) that give rise to the particular information needs set out in paragraph BC29. Accordingly, 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, an entity uses a credit card to settle the amount owed to a supplier and will instead have an obligation to pay the issuing bank) are not supplier finance arrangements.

## Disclosure requirements (paragraph 44H)

- BC34 The IASB developed the disclosure requirements in paragraph 44H of IAS 7 to achieve the disclosure objectives in paragraph 44F of IAS 7. An entity is required to disclose:
- (a) the terms and conditions of its supplier finance arrangements. This disclosure is to inform users of financial statements that such arrangements are in place and to explain their nature.
  - (b) the carrying amounts of financial liabilities, and associated line items, as required by paragraph 44H(b)(i) of IAS 7. This disclosure is to show the size of the entity’s supplier finance arrangements and the line items in which the financial liabilities that are part of those arrangements are presented.
  - (c) the carrying amounts of financial liabilities, and associated line items, for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers, as required by paragraph 44H(b)(ii) of IAS 7. This disclosure is to enable users of financial statements:
    - (i) to analyse the entity’s liabilities and their effects on operating and financing cash flows; and
    - (ii) to understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on the entity’s exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it.



- (d) the range of payment due dates of: financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement; and comparable trade payables of the entity that are not part of such an arrangement. This disclosure is to enable users of financial statements to assess how these arrangements affect the entity's cash flows. In response to feedback on the 2021 Exposure Draft, the IASB decided to clarify that for this disclosure, trade payables of the entity that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement need to be comparable to the financial liabilities that are part of such an arrangement.
- (e) information required by paragraph 44H(b) of IAS 7 as at the beginning and end of each reporting period. This disclosure is to enable users of financial statements to assess changes during the period in the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and to understand how these changes affect the entity's cash flows.

## Aggregated information

- BC35 The 2023 Amendments require an entity to aggregate the information it provides about its supplier finance arrangements. The 2021 Exposure Draft proposed that an entity be permitted to aggregate the information disclosed about supplier finance arrangements only when the terms and conditions of those arrangements are similar. In addition, an entity would have been required to disclose additional information about its supplier finance arrangements if necessary to meet the disclosure objectives.
- BC36 After considering feedback on the 2021 Exposure Draft, the IASB decided that, in most cases, aggregated information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements will satisfy the information needs of users of financial statements. This is because supplier finance arrangements share the characteristics described in paragraph 44G of IAS 7, and it is those characteristics that give rise to the information needs of users of financial statements. Therefore, information about each individual supplier finance arrangement is not needed to provide useful information to users of financial statements. However, to avoid material information being omitted or obscured when aggregated, the 2023 Amendments require an entity to disclose:
- (a) separately the terms and conditions of arrangements that have dissimilar terms and conditions. Disaggregated information—if required—enables users of financial statements to assess the different types of arrangements an entity has entered into.
  - (b) the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities disclosed under paragraph 44H(b)(i) of IAS 7. These non-cash changes are those that prevent the carrying amounts at the beginning of the reporting period and the carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period from being comparable to each other. These 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 BC37 for further discussion of non-cash changes.)
  - (c) explanatory information about the ranges of payment due dates, or additional ranges, if those ranges are wide. The additional information—if required—is necessary to enable users of financial statements to assess the effect of arrangements on an entity's cash flows.
- BC37 As described in paragraph BC36(b), paragraph 44H(c) of IAS 7 requires the disclosure of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities disclosed under paragraph 44H(b)(i) of IAS 7. In the IASB's view, it was necessary to highlight these non-cash changes in response to feedback from users of financial statements that these non-cash changes might not be apparent without additional disclosure. Disclosure of this information enables users of financial statements to assess the carrying amounts of financial liabilities on a more comparable basis from one reporting period to the next and to understand how these non-cash changes affect the entity's cash flows. For example, when an entity buys goods and services from suppliers, it would typically classify the cash outflows to settle amounts owed to its suppliers as a cash flow from operating activities. When an amount the entity owes its suppliers becomes part of a supplier finance arrangement, the entity—having considered the terms and conditions of the arrangement—might classify the cash outflow to settle the amount owed as a cash flow from financing activities. In such a circumstance, the entity might not have reported any cash inflow from financing activities, resulting in a non-cash change in liabilities arising from financing activities. The requirement in paragraph 44H(c) of IAS 7 does not alter the requirement in paragraph 44A of IAS 7 for an entity to 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.
- BC38 The IASB noted that paragraphs 29–31 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* require an entity to apply its judgement to determine whether and, if so, how it aggregates (or disaggregates) information in its financial statements to avoid omitting or obscuring material information. Accordingly, the IASB decided it was unnecessary to develop disaggregation requirements in addition to those described in paragraph BC36. For example, the IASB did not develop additional requirements to assist an entity in determining whether the terms and conditions of its supplier finance arrangements are dissimilar.

## Costs of complying with the disclosure requirements

- BC39 In responding to the 2021 Exposure Draft, stakeholders informed the IASB that the information an entity is required to disclose in applying paragraphs 44H(a), 44H(b)(i) and 44H(b)(iii) of IAS 7 is generally available to entities. The IASB was therefore of the view that an entity's application of these requirements would not result in substantial costs for that entity. However, some stakeholders informed the IASB that the information an entity is required to disclose in applying paragraph 44H(b)(ii) of IAS 7—the carrying amounts, and associated line items, of financial liabilities that are part of supplier finance arrangements for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers—might not be readily available. Some entities might have to incur costs to produce this disclosure, for example, by amending contractual terms and conditions to access the required information. Other stakeholders, particularly users of financial statements, informed the IASB that without this disclosure, the information provided would be incomplete and would fail to satisfy user information needs (see paragraph BC34(c)). The IASB evaluated the costs and benefits for preparers and users of financial statements and concluded that the benefits of requiring disclosure of this information outweigh the costs.

## Effective date and transition of the 2023 Amendments (paragraphs 62–63)

- BC40 The IASB decided to require an entity to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The IASB set the effective date and developed the transition requirements described in paragraph 63 of IAS 7 to achieve a balance between providing sufficient time for jurisdictions and entities to prepare for the implementation of the new disclosure requirements and meeting the information needs of users of financial statements (as described in paragraph BC29) on a timely basis.
- BC41 In reaching its decisions, the IASB considered:
- (a) the time needed by jurisdictions to incorporate the new requirements into their legal systems. The IASB was informed that jurisdictions expect to have completed their endorsement processes by 31 December 2024, but some jurisdictions might be unable to do so in time for interim reporting deadlines during 2024.
  - (b) the time needed by entities to develop processes and controls to collect and validate information to be disclosed and the time needed by audit firms to audit the information—particularly for the information required by paragraph 44H(b)(ii)–(iii) of IAS 7. Entities will need time to develop processes and controls to collect and validate information by the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applies the amendments. If an entity were to develop such processes and controls after the beginning of the first annual reporting period, it might not be possible to use those processes and controls, with the necessary reliability, on a retrospective basis.
  - (c) the nature of the amendments. The amendments do not change recognition or measurement requirements.
  - (d) the time needed for translation. Translation into other languages is not expected to take substantial time and effort because the amendments do not add a large amount of text to the requirements.
- BC42 The IASB concluded that the effective date and transition requirements also meet the information needs of users of financial statements on a timely basis because the disclosure requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards that are already in effect provide users of financial statements with some information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements (as set out in the Agenda Decision (see paragraph BC28)). The IASB also noted that paragraphs 30–31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* require an entity to provide disclosures when new requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards have been issued but are not yet effective and the entity has not yet applied those new requirements.
- BC43 The IASB did not change any disclosure requirements applicable to an entity's interim financial reports on an ongoing basis; an entity applies the requirements in IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. The IASB developed the transition relief in paragraph 63(c) of IAS 7 considering the time needed by jurisdictions and entities to prepare for the implementation of the new disclosure requirements (as described in paragraph BC41).
- BC44 The IASB also decided not to provide specific transition requirements for first-time adopters (as defined in IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*) because of the disclosure-only nature of the amendments.

## Dissenting opinion

### Dissent of Mr Takatsugu Ochi from *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7)

- DO1 Mr Ochi voted against the publication of *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7) (the 2016 Amendments). The reasons for his dissent are set out below.
- DO2 Mr Ochi believes that financial statements that reflect the 2016 Amendments may provide incomplete information about an entity's management of liquidity. The objective of the 2016 Amendments is to require disclosures that enable users to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. However, Mr Ochi thinks that users of financial statements are seeking clearer information about entities' management of liquidity risk. Consequently, he thinks that the information provided by the 2016 Amendments will not meet users' needs. Mr Ochi thinks that the Board has issued these amendments without setting a clear vision of overall improvements to the disclosure about an entity's liquidity risk management. He thinks that this could confuse and mislead users of financial statements.
- DO3 The objective mentioned in paragraph DO2 refers to liabilities arising from financing activities. Paragraph 44C specifies that those liabilities 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. However, Mr Ochi thinks that specifying the scope of the disclosure requirement in this way does not capture the information that users need. This is because changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are different from the information used to assess liquidity risk management. Because IAS 7 permits an entity to classify some cash flows (such as interest payments) as either operating or financing, the understanding of what constitutes changes in liabilities arising from financing activities may vary among preparers. In Mr Ochi's view, preparers may have a more precise understanding about what constitutes information on liquidity risk than simply understanding changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
- DO4 Mr Ochi also thinks that if an entity provides the disclosures required by paragraph 44A in combination with disclosure of changes in the amount of cash and cash equivalents and does not disclose information about the location and availability of the cash and cash equivalents, the disclosure is sometimes irrelevant to how an entity manages liquidity. If users expect to obtain a full picture of an entity's liquidity risk management as a result of the 2016 Amendments, they may be confused and misled.
- DO5 Mr Ochi thinks that providing the disclosure may require excessive work and hence may be inefficient from a preparer's point of view. He notes that the Board may conduct research regarding the effectiveness of IAS 7. Because he regards IAS 7 as having some significant shortcomings, he believes that issuing amendments based on the existing statement of cash flows is not a worthwhile endeavour. He also thinks that it could reduce the clarity of the statement of cash flows.
- DO6 Mr Ochi also has a significant concern regarding the costs required to prepare the disclosure. Although the 2016 Amendments are disclosure-only amendments, all reporting entities will need to consider providing this disclosure. For this disclosure, an entity may be required to adjust items already presented as operating and financing activities in a statement of cash flows (for example, interest payments that are classified as operating activities), which may require system changes. Concurrently, an entity may also have to initiate system changes to prepare for applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (both effective on 1 January 2018) as well as IFRS 16 *Leases* (effective on 1 January 2019). Mr Ochi believes that the costs that will be incurred by entities as a consequence of those other changes will be considerable and he thinks that this fact is not reflected in the conclusion the Board had reached as a consequence of its assessment of costs pertaining to this disclosure. Taking these matters into consideration, Mr Ochi believes that the costs of the 2016 Amendments will outweigh the benefits.

## Illustrative examples

*These illustrative examples accompany, but are not part of, IAS 7.*

### A Statement of cash flows for an entity other than a financial institution

- 1 The examples show only current period amounts. Corresponding amounts for the preceding period are required to be presented in accordance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, except when an entity first applies paragraphs 44A–44E of IAS 7 (see paragraph 60 of IAS 7).
- 2 Information from the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position is provided to show how the statements of cash flows under the direct method and indirect method have been derived. Neither the statement of comprehensive income nor the statement of financial position is presented in conformity with the disclosure and presentation requirements of other Standards.
- 3 The following additional information is also relevant for the preparation of the statements of cash flows:

- all of the shares of a subsidiary were acquired for 590. The fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed were as follows:

Inventories	100
Accounts receivable	100
Cash	40
Property, plant and equipment	650
Trade payables	100
Long-term debt	200

- 250 was raised from the issue of share capital and a further 250 was raised from long-term borrowings.
- interest expense was 400, of which 170 was paid during the period. Also, 100 relating to interest expense of the prior period was paid during the period.
- dividends paid were 1,200.
- the liability for tax at the beginning and end of the period was 1,000 and 400 respectively. During the period, a further 200 tax was provided for. Withholding tax on dividends received amounted to 100.
- during the period, the group acquired property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets relating to property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of 1,250, of which 900 related to right-of-use assets. Cash payments of 350 were made to purchase property, plant and equipment.
- plant with original cost of 80 and accumulated depreciation of 60 was sold for 20.
- accounts receivable as at the end of 20X2 include 100 of interest receivable.

#### Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period ended 20X2<sup>a</sup>

Sales	30,650
Cost of sales	(26,000)
Gross profit	4,650
Depreciation	(450)
Administrative and selling expenses	(910)
Interest expense	(400)
Investment income	500
Foreign exchange loss	(40)
Profit before taxation	3,350
Taxes on income	(300)
Profit	3,050

(a) The entity did not recognise any components of other comprehensive income in the period ended 20X2.

**Consolidated statement of financial position as at end of 20X2**

	<b>20X2</b>	<b>20X1</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	230	160
Accounts receivable	1,900	1,200
Inventory	1,000	1,950
Portfolio investments	2,500	2,500
Property, plant and equipment at	3,730	1910
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,450)</u>	<u>(1,060)</u>
Property, plant and equipment net	<u>2,280</u>	<u>850</u>
Total assets	<u>7,910</u>	<u>6,660</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	250	1,890
Interest payable	230	100
Income taxes payable	400	1,000
Long-term debt	<u>2,300</u>	<u>1,040</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,180</u>	<u>4,030</u>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Share capital	1,500	1,250
Retained earnings	<u>3,230</u>	<u>1,380</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>4,730</u>	<u>2,630</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>7,910</u>	<u>6,660</u>

**Direct method statement of cash flows (paragraph 18(a))**

	<b>20X2</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Cash receipts from customers	30,150
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	<u>(27,600)</u>
Cash generated from operations	2,550
Interest paid	(270)
Income taxes paid	<u>(900)</u>
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>	1,380
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	
Acquisition of subsidiary X, net of cash acquired (Note A)	(550)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note B)	(350)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	20
Interest received	200
Dividends received	<u>200</u>
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>	(480)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	250
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	250
Payment of lease liabilities	(90)
Dividends paid <sup>(a)</sup>	<u>(1,200)</u>
<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>	<u>(790)</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	110
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (Note C)</b>	<u>120</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note C)</b>	<u><u>230</u></u>

(a) This could also be shown as an operating cash flow.

**Indirect method statement of cash flows (paragraph 18(b))****20X2****Cash flows from operating activities**

Profit before taxation	3,350	
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	450	
Foreign exchange loss	40	
Investment income	(500)	
Interest expense	400	
	<u>3,740</u>	
Increase in trade and other receivables	(500)	
Decrease in inventories	1,050	
Decrease in trade payables	<u>(1,740)</u>	
Cash generated from operations	2,550	
Interest paid	(270)	
Income taxes paid	<u>(900)</u>	
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>		1,380

**Cash flows from investing activities**

Acquisition of subsidiary X net of cash acquired (Note A)	(550)	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note B)	(350)	
Proceeds from sale of equipment	20	
Interest received	200	
Dividends received	<u>200</u>	
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>		(480)

**Cash flows from financing activities**

Proceeds from issue of share capital	250	
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	250	
Payment of lease liabilities	(90)	
Dividends paid <sup>(a)</sup>	<u>(1,200)</u>	
<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>		(790)

		<u>110</u>
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		<u>120</u>
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		<u>230</u>
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		<u>230</u>
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(a) This could also be shown as an operating cash flow.

## Notes to the statement of cash flows (direct method and indirect method)

### A. Obtaining control of subsidiary

During the period the Group obtained control of subsidiary X. The fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed were as follows:

Cash	40
Inventories	100
Accounts receivable	100
Property, plant and equipment	650
Trade payables	(100)
Long-term debt	(200)
Total purchase price paid in cash	590
Less: Cash of subsidiary X acquired	(40)
Cash paid to obtain control net of cash acquired	550

### B. Property, plant and equipment

During the period, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets relating to property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of 1,250, of which 900 related to right-of-use assets. Cash payments of 350 were made to purchase property, plant and equipment.

### C. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with banks, and investments in money market instruments. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following amounts in the statement of financial position:

	20X2	20X1
Cash on hand and balances with banks	40	25
Short-term investments	190	135
Cash and cash equivalents as previously reported	230	160
Effect of exchange rate changes	–	(40)
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	230	120

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period include deposits with banks of 100 held by a subsidiary which are not freely remissible to the holding company because of currency exchange restrictions.

The Group has undrawn borrowing facilities of 2,000 of which 700 may be used only for future expansion.

### D. Segment information

	Segment A	Segment B	Total
Cash flows from:			
Operating activities	1,520	(140)	1,380
Investing activities	(640)	160	(480)
Financing activities	(570)	(220)	(790)
	310	(200)	110



## Alternative presentation (indirect method)

As an alternative, in an indirect method statement of cash flows, operating profit before working capital changes is sometimes presented as follows:

Revenues excluding investment income	30,650
Operating expense excluding depreciation	<u>(26,910)</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>3,740</u>

## E. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	20X1	Cash flows	Non-cash changes		20X2
			Acquisition	New leases	
Long-term borrowings	1,040	250	200	–	1,490
Lease liabilities	<u>–</u>	<u>(90)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>810</u>
Long-term debt	<u>1,040</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>2,300</u>

## B Statement of cash flows for a financial institution

- 1 The example shows only current period amounts. Comparative amounts for the preceding period are required to be presented in accordance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.
- 2 The example is presented using the direct method.

	<b>20X2</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Interest and commission receipts	28,447
Interest payments	(23,463)
Recoveries on loans previously written off	237
Cash payments to employees and suppliers	(997)
	<u>4,224</u>
<i>(Increase) decrease in operating assets:</i>	
Short-term funds	(650)
Deposits held for regulatory or monetary control purposes	234
Funds advanced to customers	(288)
Net increase in credit card receivables	(360)
Other short-term negotiable securities	(120)
<i>Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>	
Deposits from customers	600
Negotiable certificates of deposit	(200)
Net cash from operating activities before income tax	3,440
Income taxes paid	(100)
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>	<u>3,340</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	
Disposal of subsidiary Y	50
Dividends received	200
Interest received	300
Proceeds from sales of non-dealing securities	1,200
Purchase of non-dealing securities	(600)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(500)
<i>Net cash from investing activities</i>	<u>650</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Issue of loan capital	1,000
Issue of preference shares by subsidiary undertaking	800
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(200)
Net decrease in other borrowings	(1,000)
Dividends paid	(400)
<i>Net cash from financing activities</i>	<u>200</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	600
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>4,790</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<u>4,050</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<u><u>8,840</u></u>

## C Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

- 1 This example illustrates one possible way of providing the disclosures required by paragraphs 44A–44E.
- 2 The example shows only current period amounts. Corresponding amounts for the preceding period are required to be presented in accordance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

	20X1	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			20X2
			Acquisition	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	
Long-term borrowings	22,000	(1,000)	—	—	—	21,000
Short-term borrowings	10,000	(500)	—	200	—	9,700
Lease liabilities	4,000	(800)	300	—	—	3,500
Assets held to hedge long-term borrowings	(675)	150	—	—	(25)	(550)
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>35,325</u>	<u>(2,150)</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>33,650</u>