Twitter Thread by Matt Allen





Most people want to be an investor

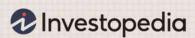
But most investors don't know how to read a cash flow statement

Here's how to read a cash flow statement:

Cash Flow Statement Company XYZ FY Ended 31 Dec 2017

All Figures in USD

Cash Flow From Operations	
Net Earnings	2,000,000
Additions to Cash	
Depreciations	10,000
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	15,000
Increase in Accounts Payable	15,000
Increase in Taxes Payable	2,000
Subtractions From Cash	
Increase in Inventory	(30,000)
Net Cash From Operations	2,012,000
Cash Flow From Investing	
Equipment	(500,000)
Cash Flow From Financing	
Notes Payable	10,000
Cash Flow for FY Ended 21 Dec 2017	1,522,000



The Cash Flow Statement shows how cash moves in and out of a company.

The cash flow statement is presented in the quarterly and annual company filings

The things I ask myself:

-Is operating cash flow positive or negative? (Positive)

- -Is capital expenditures less than OCF? (Yes)
- -Is the company buying back stock or issuing new shares? (Buying back)

These are 3 simple questions to ask yourself before reading one

Cash flow is divided into 3 sections:

- -Cash from operating activities
- -Cash from investing activities
- -Cash from financing activities

These are the 3 main components of every cash flow statement.

Cash Flow Statement

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Cash Flow from Operations	
Net income	79,000
Adjustments for depreciation	2,000
Adjustments for increase in inventories	(22,000)
Adjustments for decrease in accounts receivable	12,000
Net Cash Flow from Operations	71,000
Cash Flow from Investing	
Cash receipts from sale of property and equipment	10,000
Cash paid for purchase of equipment	(12,000)
Net Cash Flow from Investing	(2,000)
Cash Flow from Financing	
Cash paid for loan repayment	(5,500)
Net Cash Flow from Financing	(5,500)
Net Increase in Cash	63,500

1. Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities explains the cash flows within the business for its normal operations over a particular period.

This will show whether a company is capable of generating positive cash flow to maintain and grow its operations.

1A. Operating Activities

The most important thing when looking at operating activities is to make sure the number is positive.

If the number is positive this means it is generating more money than it's spending for the normal operations.

Cash flows from operating activities	\$230,000
Net income	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	63,000
Loss on sale of equipment	15,000
Changes in current assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(21,000)
Decrease in prepaid expenses	3,000
Decrease in accounts payable	(28,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	262,000

1B. Operating Activities

If the number is negative this means the company could be in major long term trouble. They will most likely have to take on debt to fund their company.

If a company is taking on debt to fund their operations, they will not survive

2. Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities comes from the profit and losses from investments that the company has made

Any long-term physical or intangible asset that the company expects to deliver value in the future will be included

Apple Inc. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited) (In millions)

	Nine Months Ended June 29, June 30, 2019 2018		ded	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning balances	\$	25,913	\$	20,289
Operating activities:				
Net income		41,570		45,406
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash generated by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization		9,368		8,149
Share-based compensation expense		4,569		3,995
Deferred income tax benefit		(38)		(33,109
Other		(340)		(410
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable, net		9,013		3,756
Inventories		496		(1,114
Vendor non-trade receivables		13,483		5,536
Other current and non-current assets		693		(65
Accounts payable		(19,804)		(10,410
Deferred revenue		(776)		(73
Other current and non-current liabilities		(8,753)		36,250
Cash generated by operating activities		49,481		57,911
investing activities:	-			
Purchases of marketable securities		(21,902)		(56,133
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities		26,783		46,290
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities		49,516		41,614
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(7,718)		(10,272
Payments made in connection with business acquisitions, net		(611)		(431
Purchases of non-marketable securities		(632)		(1,788
Proceeds from non-marketable securities		1,526		310
Other		(268)		(523
Cash generated by investing activities	45	46,694	_	19,067
Financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuance of common stock		391		328
Payments for taxes related to net share settlement of equity awards		(2,626)		(2,267
Payments for dividends and dividend equivalents		(10,640)		(10,182
Repurchases of common stock		(49,453)		(53,634
Proceeds from issuance of term debt, net		_		6,969
Repayments of term debt		(5,500)		(6,500
Repayments of commercial paper, net		(2,026)		(10
Other		(83)		
Cash used in financing activities		(69,937)	_	(65,296
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	-	26,238		11,682
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, ending balances	s	52,151	s	31,971
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2A. Investing Activities

Common line items in this section include:

- -Purchase of Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E)
- -Proceeds from disposal of PPE
- -Proceeds from sell of stocks
- -Acquisitions

3. Financing Activities

Cash Flow from financing activities explains the cash flows used to fund the company's operations and payback their shareholders along with creditors

Company ABC (Cash Flow Statement)	2019	
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$35,550	
(+) Depreciation Expenses	\$ 2,000	
Decrease in Accounts Receivables	\$ 5,000	
Increase in Inventories	-\$ 7,000	
Increase in Accounts Payable	\$ 2,000	
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities \$37,550		

Operating Activities

Cash Flow from Investing Activities Purchase of PPE (Machinery) -\$10,000 Net Cash Generated from Investing Activities -\$10,000

Investing Activities

-\$	5,000
\$	5,000
-\$	5,550
-\$	5,550
	\$ -\$

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Net Change in Cash Inflow/(Outflow)	\$22,000
Cash at Beginning of year	\$ 3,000
Cash at End of Year	\$25,000

3A. Financing Activities

Common line items include:

- -Borrowing of long-term debt
- -Repayment of Long-term debt
- -Repayment of short-term debt
- -Proceeds from stock options
- -Proceeds from stock offering
- -Repurchases of Common Stock
- -Dividends Paid

4. Free Cash Flow

The most important numbers you can gather from the cash flow statement is free cash flow

FCF tells investors and analysts how much cash a business generates after growing and maintaining it's business

This cash can be paid to shareholders as a dividend, be used to pay down debt, buyback shares or to just keep as cash on balance sheet

This is a very important metric to gauge when valuing a stock

You should look for a company with FCF of 10%+

Free Cash Flow Formula

Free cash flow from operating activities

Capital expenditure

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These are the 3 main sections in the cash flow statement

Learning how to read and analyze these are crucial when purchasing individual stocks

In closing, the cash flow statement shows how much cash different activities generate (or cost) a particular business over time

Thank you for reading!

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