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A STUDY ON CASH FLOW STATEMENTS AT KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

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Abstract

The cash flow statement is a crucial financial statement that provides insights into the cash inflows and outflows of an organization over a specific period. It serves as an essential tool for investors, creditors, and other stakeholders to assess the financial health and liquidity of a company. This study aims to analyze the significance and relevance of the cash flow statement in financial reporting and decision-making. It investigates the various components of the cash flow statement, including operating, investing, and financing activities, to understand their impact on the company's overall cash position. The research delves into the different methods of preparing the cash flow statement, such as the direct and indirect methods, and explores the advantages and limitations of each approach. Moreover, it examines the international accounting standards and guidelines related to cash flow reporting, providing a comprehensive overview of the global practices. In order to illustrate the practical implications, this study focuses on Kotak Mahindra Bank as a case study. The financial data of the bank is utilized to demonstrate the interpretation of cash flow information, highlighting how the bank manages its cash resources and its ability to generate cash from operating activities to meet financial obligations. The findings of this study contribute to the understanding of the cash flow statement's role in financial analysis and its importance in assessing a company's financial performance. It sheds light on the potential implications of cash flow patterns and identifies key factors that can impact cash flow fluctuations. This research offers valuable insights for investors, managers, and policymakers to make informed decisions based on the cash flow statement's comprehensive information.

Key Words: Cash flows, Indian Banking Sector, Financial Performance and Global Practices.

INTRODUCTION

A cash flow statement is a section of a company's financial statements that details the cash the company receives and pays out. It examines the various sources and uses of money, including activities, investments, and finance. Although the income statement and balance sheet get all the attention, it is the statement of cash flows that can shed light on hidden trends in a company's health.

This tool shines brightest in cases where there is a large discrepancy between a company's reported earnings and its net cash flow from operations. The following factors may have a significant impact on

the income statement statistics and cash amounts presented below. There may be a lag time between when money is spent or received and when it is reported. Managers can report profits before the money is really in the bank if they use aggressive revenue recognition.

Capital expenditures, which are not reflected in earnings except for depreciation, can be rather costly for a corporation with a sizable asset base. Among the financial statements, many investors consider the cash flow statement to be the most forthright.

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That's why investors rely on it more than any other financial statement when trying to gauge a company's health.

There are three distinct categories for cash flows on the statement: Control over business processes. These are the activities that generate revenue for an enterprise.

Products are sold, royalties and commissions are earned, fines and legal fees are paid, and bills for supplies and financing are incurred and paid.

The balance sheet is a snapshot of a company's assets and liabilities, while the income statement summarizes the company's financial performance over time.

Accrual-based accounting, as seen by these two financial statements, allows businesses to better manage their cash flow.

The cash flow statement solely displays cash and cash equivalent inflows and outflows, and does not contain activities that do not directly effect cash receipts and payments.

Things that don't require cash include credit losses, writing off bad debt, and depreciation. A cash flow statement is a report that breaks down cash flows according to three categories: operating, investing, and financing activities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Abdul Rahman, Raj Bahadur Sharma (2020), The current study investigates the effect of cash flow from operations (CFOs) on the financial performance of insurance and manufacturing companies in Saudi Arabia. The data were extracted from companies' annual reports by considering Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) as dependent variables, CFOs as an explanatory variable, firm size (SIZE) and Leverage (LEV) as control variables, and an industry dummy.

Naz Sayari, F.N. Can Simga Mugan (2019), The effect of cash flow components on financial distress score is examined for 124 companies selected from Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE). It is further analysed whether cash flow components have an explanatory effect on bankruptcy risk and financial health of companies.

Shyam Bhandari, Vince Showers, Anna J. Johnson-Snyder, (2019) This study investigates the prediction accuracy of six accrual-accounting, six cash-flow-based, and the combined 12 ratios on companies' financial data collected during the 2008-2010 recession.

Laura Alfaro, Mauricio Calani, Liliana

Varela, (2018), We study firms' currency risk exposure and their hedging choices by employing a unique dataset covering the universe of FX derivatives transactions in Chile since 2003, together with firm-level information on sales, international trade, trade credits, and debt.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Incorrectly believing that other financial reports and predictions more truly depict their current financial status, many business owners fail to recognize the significance of cash flow statements. Unfortunately, it is impossible to acquire a complete view of a company's cash flow without keeping a cash flow account.

Cash flow management systems are useful for both business owners and potential investors because of the information they provide.

Investor confidence is increased by cash flow statements that are accurate and consistent.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Since a detailed analysis of each industry in Telangana is outside the scope of this study, we focused on the Kotak Mahindra Group. (It was formerly known as Kotak Mahindra Bank, Limited. An analysis of the company's long- and short-term financial resources and how they are used to meet current and future obligations. The analysis solely includes data from 2017– 2022, which corresponds to the time period in which Kotak Mahindra Group conducted its investigation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

To understand Cash flow financial system in Kotak Mahindra Bank.

To examine the net profit/loss before taxes and unexpected charges in Kotak Mahindra Bank.

To evaluate cash flow from operations of Kotak Mahindra Bank.

To identify the annual discrepancy between liquid assets and cash.

To understand working capital Mechanism in Kotak Mahindra Bank.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Primary data sources for this analysis, which were compiled from publicly available and proprietary information held by the Company.

The literature public, academic publications, and annual reports were the study's secondary sources of information. The Kotak Mahindra Group's

published and unpublished works are included. The previous name of this financial institution was Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

From 2017 to 2022, researchers will collect data for the study.

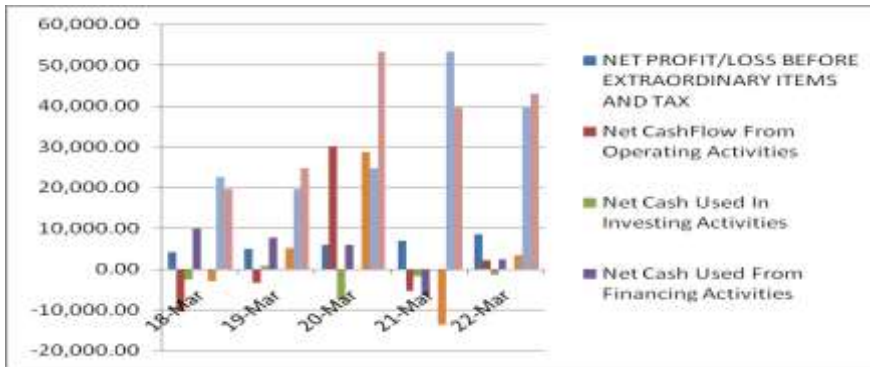
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

No money is made as a result of the study. Much of the research relies on secondary sources. All of the Kotak Mahindra Group's enterprises are not included in the research. The previous name of this financial institution was Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.

TABLE NO 1 CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK FOR 2022-2018

CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	22-Mar	21-Mar	20-Mar	19-Mar	18-Mar
NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	8,572.69	6,964.84	5,947.18	4,865.33	4,084.30
Net CashFlow From Operating Activities	2,161.33	-5,298.30	30,159.43	-3,387.72	10,274.92
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	-1,334.92	-1,769.10	-7,454.06	798.11	-2,515.50
Net Cash Used From Financing Activities	2,456.07	-6,585.90	5,882.91	7,633.07	9,837.22
Foreign Exchange Gains / Losses	14.92	-12.47	28.47	11.97	1.29
NET INC/DEC IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,297.40	13,665.77	28,616.76	8,085.43	-2,981.90
Cash And Cash Equivalents Begin of Year	39,626.53	53,292.30	24,675.54	19,620.11	22,572.01
Cash And Cash Equivalents End Of Year	42,923.94	39,626.53	53,292.30	24,675.54	19,620.11

GRAPH NO a CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK FOR 2022-2018



INTERPRETATION

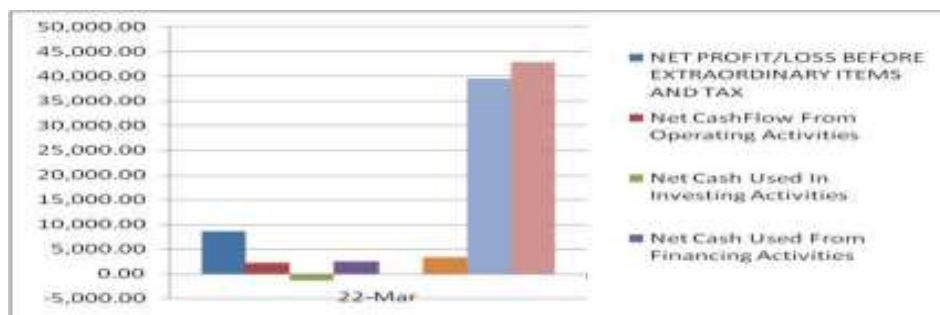
Cash flow projections for Kotak Mahindra Bank are shown in the table and graph above. The largest net profit or loss before taxes and other unexpected charges is projected in fiscal year 2022, while the smallest is expected in fiscal year 2018. The

beginning of the fiscal year 2021 has more cash and cash reserves than the beginning of any prior fiscal year. When compared to other fiscal years, the year 2020 has the highest cash and cash equivalents on hand, while the year 2018 has the least.

TABLE NO 2 CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	22-Mar
NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	8,572.69
Net CashFlow From Operating Activities	2,161.33
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	-1,334.92
Net Cash Used From Financing Activities	2,456.07
Foreign Exchange Gains / Losses	14.92
NET INC/DEC IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,297.40
Cash And Cash Equivalents Begin of Year	39,626.53
Cash And Cash Equivalents End Of Year	42,923.94

GRAPH NO.b



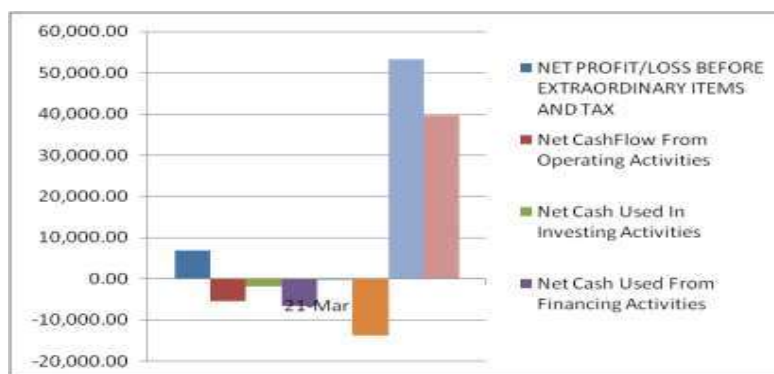
INTERPRETATION:

Above, you can see that in 2022, we anticipate a net profit or loss before special items and taxes of \$8,572.69. We anticipate a net cash flow of \$2,161.33 from operations and a net cashoutflow of \$1,334.92 from investing activities. The predicted gain or loss from foreignexchange in 2022 is 2,456.07 US dollars. The value of cash and cash equivalents dropped from \$39,626.53 at the start of the year to \$2,923.94 by year's end. In the end, you come out ahead by \$3,297.40.

TABLE NO 3 CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	21-Mar
NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	6,964.84
Net CashFlow From Operating Activities	-5,298.30
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	-1,769.10
Net Cash Used From Financing Activities	-6,585.90
Foreign Exchange Gains / Losses	-12.47
NET INC/DEC IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-13,665.77
Cash And Cash Equivalents Begin of Year	53,292.30
Cash And Cash Equivalents End Of Year	39,626.53

GRAPH NO c



INTERPRETATION:

Cash flow from operations was negative (\$5,298), cash used for investments was negative (\$1,334.92), cash flow from financing activities was positive (\$2,456.07), and foreign exchange gains or losses were positive (\$6,964.84), as shown

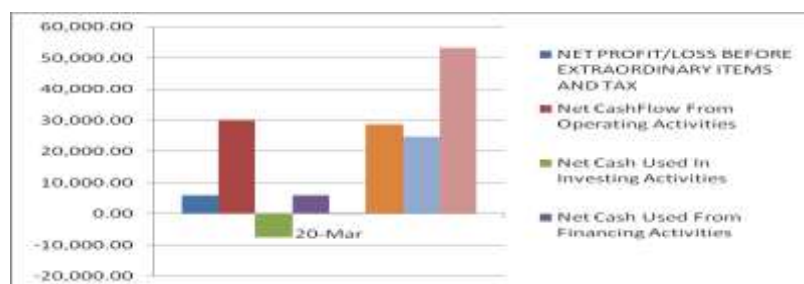
in the preceding graph.

There was a total of \$39,626.53 in liquid assets at the beginning of the year. The grand amount at year's conclusion was \$2,929.94.

TABLE NO 4 CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	20-Mar
NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	5,947.18
Net CashFlow From Operating Activities	30,159.43
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	-7,454.06
Net Cash Used From Financing Activities	5,882.91
Foreign Exchange Gains / Losses	28.47
NET INC/DEC IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	28,616.76
Cash And Cash Equivalents Begin of Year	24,675.54
Cash And Cash Equivalents End Of Year	53,292.30

GRAPH NO d



INTERPRETATION:

For the fiscal year ending March 20th, the preceding graph displays a net profit or loss before taxes and special items of \$5,947.18, a net cash flow from operating activities of -30,159.43, a net cash used in investing activities of -7,454.06, and a net cash used in financing activities of

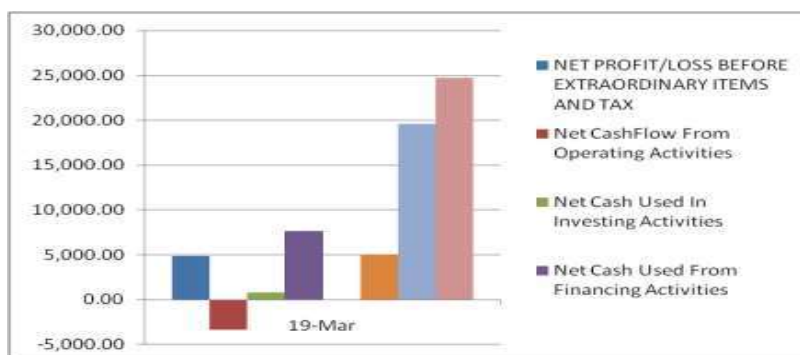
\$5,882.91.

In 14-92, there was a positive/negative change of \$28,616.76 in cash and equivalents. Starting the year with \$24,675.54, we ended with \$53,292.30 in cash and equivalents.

TABLE NO 5 CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	19-Mar
NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	4,865.33
Net CashFlow From Operating Activities	-3,387.72
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	798.11
Net Cash Used From Financing Activities	7,633.07
Foreign Exchange Gains / Losses	11.97
NET INC/DEC IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8,055.43
Cash And Cash Equivalents Begin of Year	19,620.11
Cash And Cash Equivalents End Of Year	24,675.54

GRAPH NO e



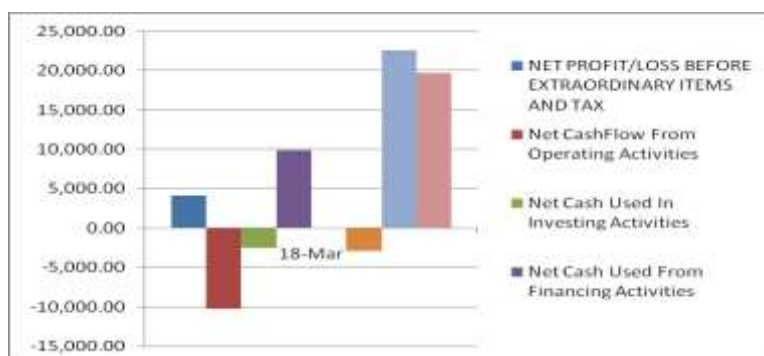
INTERPRETATION:

The cash flow from operating operations is -3,387.72, the cash used in investment is \$798.11, and the cash used in financing is \$798.11. These numbers are shown in the graph below. The value of cash and equivalents increased from \$19,620.11 to \$24,675.54 throughout the course of the year.

TABLE NO 6 CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

CASH FLOW OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	18-Mar
NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	4,084.30
Net CashFlow From Operating Activities	-10,274.92
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	-2,515.50
Net Cash Used From Financing Activities	9,837.22
Foreign Exchange Gains / Losses	1.29
NET INC/DEC IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-2,951.90
Cash And Cash Equivalents Begin of Year	22,572.01
Cash And Cash Equivalents End Of Year	19,620.11

GRAPH NO f



INTERPRETATION:

For the fiscal year ending March 18th, the graph shows a net income or loss of \$4,084.30 before taxes and other nonrecurring items. The negative operating cash flow of \$10,274.93 is offset by the positive investing cash outflow of \$2,515.50 and the negative financing cash outflow of \$9,837.22. Foreign Exchange Gains/Losses is the

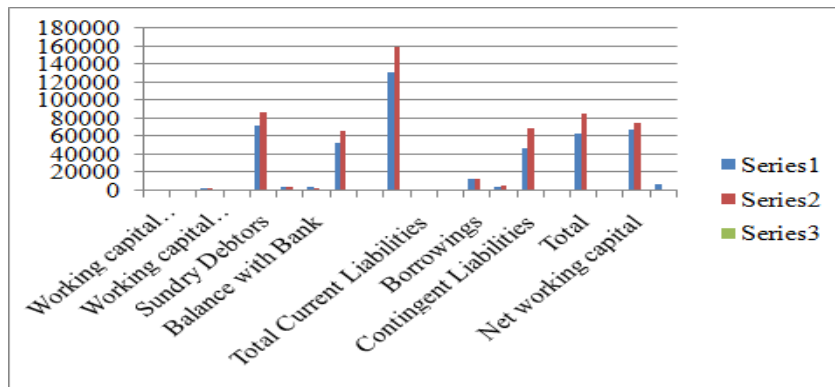
year of figures.

The annual discrepancy between liquid assets and those with similar liquidity is \$3,297.40. Cash and equivalents amounted to \$22,572.01 at the beginning of the year. The balance dropped to \$19,620.11 by year's end.

TABLE NO 7 WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO 2022

Working capital turnover ratio 2022		
Working capital turnover ratio	2021	2022
Total current Assets		
Sundry Debtors	71,967.91	87010.02
Cash and Balances with RBI	2,948.23	3928.3
Balance with Bank	3,031.66	2334.06
Advances	53,027.63	66160.71
Total	130,975.43	159433.09
Total Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	12,895.58	12149.71
Other Liabilities	3,333.82	4857.97
Contingent Liabilities	46,903.54	68092.15
Total	63132.94	85099.83
Net working capital	67,842.49	74333.26
Increase/decrease in net working capital		6490.77

GRAPH NO g



INTERPRETATION:

Kotak Mahindra's current assets and liabilities, as well as the company's financial state or performance, have all increased, bringing the total to 6,490.77 Cr.

TABLE NO 8 Calculation of operating profit for the period (2020-2021)

Particulars		Amount	Amount
(Cr)	(Cr)		
2020	2019		
Net profit		1865.98	10166.83
Add: depreciation		193.00	165.18
Gross cash generated		2058.98	10332.01
Less: taxation for the year		13.58	8.69
Net cash generated		2045.40	10323.32

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF CASH			
For the period (2020-21)			
Sources	Rs	Applications	Rs
Secured loans	43497.36	Increase in Gross Block	99.77
Unsecured loans	28601.61	Secured loans paid	----
Cash from operation	2334.06	Net increases in	74333.26
Working Capital	74433.03		74433.03

TABLE NO.9

INTERPRETATION

The company's net working capital has increased, as shown in the table below. The company saw an increase in its current assets from Rs. 67842.49 to Rs. The company's debt has increased during 2016-2017, when it was Rs 106,012.08. The company had a net capital of 385.18 in the fiscal year of 2020-2021. Additionally, the sum has been increased to. The company's cash on hand has increased by Rs 6,490.77.

The accompanying table details the cash flow projections for 2020 and 2021. A total of 6490.77 Indian rupees is required. Cash flow was made up of 51.40% operating cash, 35.67% guaranteed

loans, and 42.50% unsecured loans.

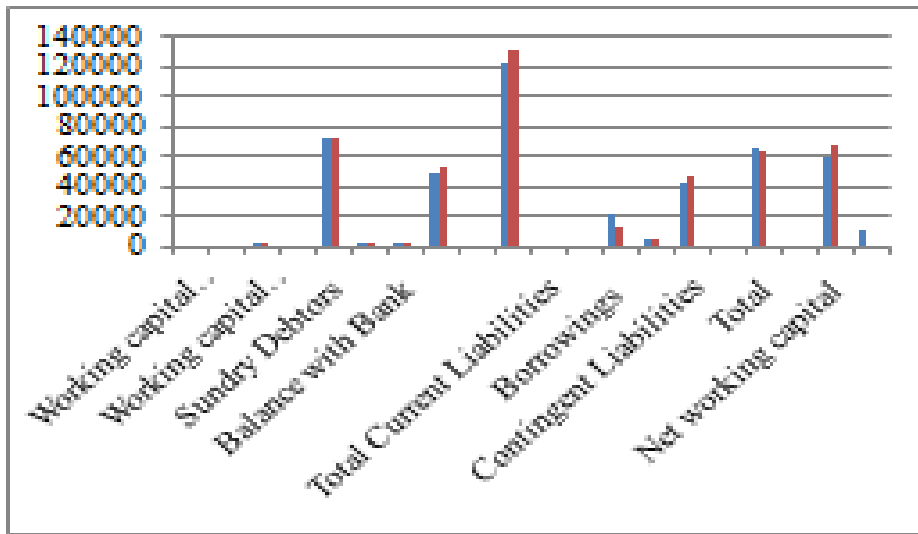
Payments on secured debt totaled 17.55 percent, purchases of fixed assets totaled 41.59%, and new working capital was established with 40.25 percent.

TABLE NO 10 Working capital Of Kotak Mahindra limited

Many companies can increase their profits simply by instituting a method for better managing their working capital. The two most crucial aspects of working capital management are ratio analysis and component management.

Working capital turnover ratio 2022		
Working capital turnover ratio	2020	2019
Total current Assets		
Sundry Debtors	71439.39	71,967.91
Cash and Balances with RBI	2207.90	2,948.23
Balance with Bank	1481.26	3,031.66
Advances	48468.98	53,027.63
Total	123597.53	130,975.43
Total Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	20410.62	12,895.58
Other Liabilities	2789.81	3,333.82
Contingent Liabilities	42117.47	46,903.54
Total	65317.90	63132.94
Net working capital	58279.63	67,842.49
Increase/decrease in net working capital	9562.86	

GRAPH NO h



INTERPRETATION:

Kotak Mahindra's current assets and liabilities, as well as the company's financial health or performance, have all improved, and the company's networking capital has increased to 9562.86 Cr.

TABLE NO 11 Calculation of operating profit for the period (2022-2021)

Particulars	Amount	
	(Cr) 2020	(Cr) 2019
Net profit	10166.83	9203.15
Add: depreciation	165.18	132.53
Gross cash generated	10332.01	9335.68
Less: taxation for the year	8.69	7.29
Net cash generated	10323.32	9328.39

TABLE NO 12 STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF CASH For the period (2020-2021)

Sources	Rs	Applications	Rs
Secured loans	1154.68	Increase in Gross Block	357.48
Unsecured loans	7041.62	Secured loans paid	307.62
Cash from operation	3031.66	Net increases in Working Capital	9562.86
	10227.96		10227.96

INTERPRETATION

The company's net working capital has increased, as shown in the table below. The company saw a rise in current assets during the 2018-19 fiscal year, from Rs. The company's debt was Rs. 87585.35 in 2018, and it increased to Rs. 87585.35 in 2019. In 2018-2019, the company's net capital amounted to Rs. 385.16. Additionally, the sum has been increased to. The company's working capital has increased by Rs 9562.86.

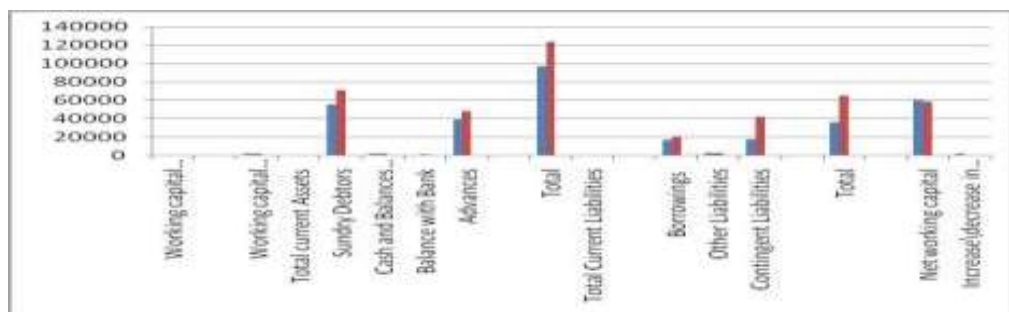
From 2018 until 2019, a total cash flow was recorded, as shown in the table above. The value is 67842.49 Indian rupees. Cash from operations accounted for 28.67%, secured loans for 29.67%, and unsecured loans for 39.67% of the total cash flow.

Some 34.57 percent was utilized to purchase fixed assets, while 40.24 percent was used to establish working capital.

TABLE NO 13 Working capital Of Kotak Mahindra limited

Working capital turnover ratio 2019		
Working capital turnover ratio	2019	2018
Total current Assets		
Sundry Debtors	55132.04	71439.39
Cash and Balances with RBI	2016.49	2207.90
Balance with Bank	618.06	1481.26
Advances	39079.23	48468.98
Total	96845.82	123597.53
Total Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	16595.52	20410.62
Other Liabilities	2553.67	2789.81
Contingent Liabilities	17319.52	42117.47
Total	36468.71	65317.90
Net working capital	60377.11	58279.63
Increase/decrease in net working capital	2097.48	

GRAPH NO i



INTERPRETATION:

Kotak Mahindra's total networking capital is now at 2097.48 Cr, down from its previous high. However, the balance sheet and income statement show that the company's financial situation has improved.

TABLE NO 14 Calculation of operating profit for the period (2018-2019)

Particulars	Amount	Amount
	(Cr) 2019	(Cr) 2018
Net profit	9203.15	7028.66
Add: depreciation	132.53	116.76
Gross cash generated	9335.68	7145.42
Less: taxation for the year	7.29	7.22
Net cash generated	9328.39	7138.20

TABLE NO 15

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF CASH			
For the period (2017-2018)			
Sources	Rs	Applications	Rs
Secured loans 2016.49	1028.77	Increase in Gross Block	
Unsecured loans 39094.10	2041.62	Secured loans paid	
Cash from operation 2097.48	1481.26	Net increases in	
Working Capital	43208.07		43208.07

INTERPRETATION:

The company's net working capital has increased, as shown in the table below. In 2020-2021, the firm's current assets increased from Rs. 48468.08 to Rs. 39079.23. The company's current liabilities in 2018-2019 amounted to Rs. 9,389,75. In 2019-2020, this figure will rise further. The corporation has a net capital of 449.96 rupees in the 2018-2019 fiscal year. Additionally, the sum has been increased to. There is now Rs 2097.48 more available for use as working capital.

From 2018 until 2019, a total cash flow was recorded, as shown in the table above. Out of the overall cash flow of Rs. 9203.15, operating cash flow contributed 15.47%, secured loans contributed

25.8%, and unsecured loans contributed 31.2%.

Two point five seven percent was used to settle secured loans, thirty four point five seven percent was used to acquire fixed assets, and twenty eight point five seven percent was used to increase working capital.

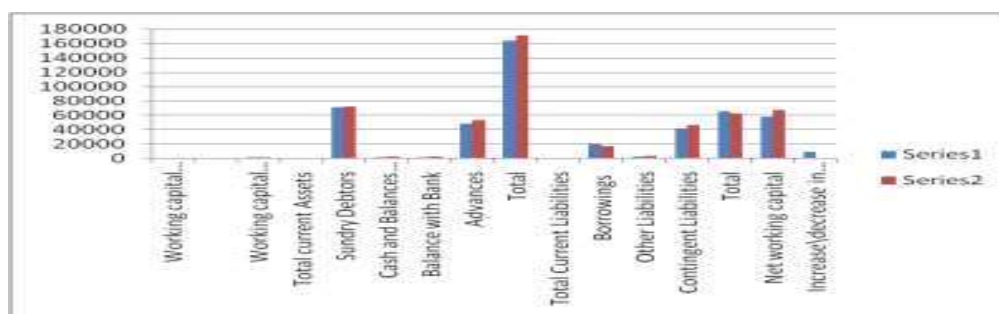
Working capital Of Kotak Mahindra limited

Many companies can increase their profits simply by instituting a method for better managing their working capital. The two most crucial aspects of working capital management are ratio analysis and component management.

TABLE NO 16 Working capital Of Kotak Mahindra limited

Working capital turnover ratio 2021-2022		
Working capital turnover ratio	2021	2022
Total current Assets		
Sundry Debtors	71839.39	71,967.91
Cash and Balances with RBI	2207.9	2,948.23
Balance with Bank	1881.26	3,031.66
Advances	48468.98	53,027.63
Total	163597.53	170,975.43
Total Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	20414.62	16,895.58
Other Liabilities	2789.81	3,333.82
Contingent Liabilities	42157.47	46,903.54
Total	65317.9	63172.94
Net working capital	58279.63	67,842.49
Increase\decrease in net working capital		9562.86

GRAPH NO 4.j



INTERPRETATION:

Kotak Mahindra's current assets and liabilities, as well as the company's financial health or performance, have all improved, and the company's networking capital has increased to 9562.86 Cr.

FINDINGS

Between 2017 and 2022, commercial activities generated more than 51% of the total cash. Approximately 40.24 percent of the requests for financial aid went toward the purchase of permanent assets.

More than 38.68% of GDP in the years 2017–2018 through 2021–2022 will come from international commerce. Fixed assets account for roughly 65.17 percent of all expenditures.

More than 69.54 percent of total cash flow throughout the period 2017–2018 to 2020–2021 came from trading enterprises. Fixed assets receive 32.32 percent of the application budget.

More than 35.67 percent of total cash flow throughout the period 2016–2017–2020–2021 comes from trading activities. Investments in fixed assets consume 55.64 percent of the total application budget.

Trading activities contributed more than 54.25 percent of total cash flow from 2016–2017 to 2020–2021. The application invests a majority of its money (71.64%) on permanent structures.

More than 59.96% of all income was generated by trade enterprises between 2016 and 2020. The majority (75.61%) of the application's budget is invested in permanent structures.

SUGGESTIONS

In order to improve the company's financial situation, the following recommendations are provided.

To reduce its external borrowing, the corporation should increase its internal borrowing. Gaining financial support by selling stock. The same debt-to-equity ratio considerations apply.

The company's liquidity can be enhanced by maintaining an appropriate level of current assets and liquid assets in accordance with market standards.

You'll need a lot more cash flow if you want a decent rate of return. In order to increase profits and decrease lag time between resource acquisition and utilization, management must devise novel cost-cutting strategies.

CONCLUSIONS

Kotak Mahindra has a loss in net income for both 2022 and 2021. This catastrophe was predictable

given that Net Profit has been falling for the past two years.

Kotak Mahindra's profits have decreased, and the company is now losing money, all because of rising costs.

Kotak Mahindra's net working capital ratio is satisfactory.

In both 2017 and 2018, Kotak Mahindra saw a decline in the return on all of its investments.

In 2017–2018, 2022–2021, and 2022–2021, Kotak Mahindra's operational ratio increased, indicating the need to reduce operating expenses.

Kotak Mahindra has sufficient cash on hand to operate for the foreseeable future. The rising cost of production is causing a decline in this figure. This means that we need to reduce our administrative expenses.

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