

DIRECT CONSOLIDATION

CONTRIBUTION	Year 2						Year 1 CONSO
	ALPHA	BETA	GAMMA	DELTA	MU	CONSO	
Goodwill (gross val.)	800	220	0	0	0	1,020	1,200
Goodwill (deprec.)	(700)	(22)	0	0	0	(722)	(860)
Lands	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	2,000
Tangible assets (acq.val.)	0	5,000	0	7,200	6,000	18,200	14,400
Tangible assets (deprec.)	0	(2,200)	0	(4,320)	(3,000)	(9,520)	(5,500)
Fin.invest./BETA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fin.invest./GAMMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fin.invest./DELTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fin.invest./MU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity value	0	0	270	0	0	270	0
Receivables/3rd Parties	1,600	7,000	0	12,600	3,000	24,200	14,900
Receivables/DELTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash	1,500	1,000	0	4,320	2,000	8,820	7,600
Link account(Interkos)	1,000	0	0	(1,000)	0	0	0
Link account(Fin.Inv.)	11,100	(3,876)	(600)	(3,600)	(3,024)	0	0
	15,300	8,122	(330)	15,200	4,976	43,268	33,740
Capital	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
Retained earnings	3,100	0	0	0	0	3,100	3,000
Reserves	(652)	0	0	0	0	(652)	(620)
Resu	752	0	0	0	0	752	160
Consolidated reserves	0	522	(330)	3,405	216	3,813	2,808
Translation adjustments	0	0	0	360	0	360	(546)
Minority interests	0	1,100	0	4,910	1,260	7,270	5,658
Provisions	1,200	600	0	1,530	0	3,330	2,380
Payables/3rd Parties	5,900	5,900	0	4,995	3,500	20,295	15,900
Payables/ALPHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15,300	8,122	(330)	15,200	4,976	43,268	33,740
Turnover/3rd Parties	12,000	30,000	0	24,000	4,000	70,000	81,000
Turnover/DELTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends/DELTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange gain(unrealized)	0	0	0	125	0	125	0
Gain on disposals	380	0	0	0	0	380	0
Purchases/3rd Parties	(14,250)	(28,400)	0	(19,440)	(3,400)	(65,490)	178,620
Purchases/ALPHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciations	(160)	(722)	0	(480)	(300)	(1,662)	(1,500)
Provisions	(200)	(100)	0	(360)	0	(660)	(290)
Exchange loss(realized)	(18)	0	0	(120)	0	(138)	0
Loss on disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss on equity cies	0	0	(60)	0	0	(60)	0
Link account(Interkos)	3,000	0	0	(3,000)	0	0	0
Result	752	778	(60)	725	300	2,495,	590
Group result	752	622	(60)	435	216	1,965	418
Minority result	0	156	0	290	84	530	172

PART 6 CONSOLIDATION CASE STUDY

Both Year 2 contribution and Year 1 consolidated accounts are displayed for comparison reasons.¹

Here are the most important comments we can make:²

- The gross value goodwill has decreased because of the disposal of the 3
40% shares of GAMMA
- However, there is a new goodwill booked in BETA accounts concerning
the acquisition of company MU
- Lands account is changing from 2000 to 1000 thanks to the fact that
GAMMA is now consolidated with the equity method. Moreover, the
group disposal from ALPHA to BETA has no impact on the Year 2
consolidated accounts.
- There is now an equity value in the assets again because of the Equity
method applied to GAMMA
- All intercompany receivables and payables, including Link accounts,
are set to zero
- There is an important increase of the translation adjustments account
from (546) to 360 because closing rate is increasing from 0.7 to 0.9.
this is a quick check to realise that the consolidated figures behave
globally as expected.
- GAMMA contribution to the consolidated accounts in Year 2 is zero,
except for Equity value, Consolidated reserves and Loss on equity
method companies.

5 EVOLUTION OF CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS¹

In this chapter, we successively analyse the evolution of ²

- Consolidated reserves ³
- Minority interests
- Translation adjustments
- Equity value in the assets

for the following reasons ⁴

- Notes to the accounts are required for IFRS and most of the Local Gaap ⁵
- Justifying evolution of these items by giving a financial or economical signification to each element provides a certain guarantee that the consolidation is "technically" correct and auditable
- All Auditors require this information, even if we must sometimes admit, particularly for Minority interests and Translation adjustments, that the exercise asked is more to demonstrate that the consolidation is mastered rather than to prove the importance of the information content.

Consolidated reserves evolution ⁶

Here is the classical report we produce for our case study. ⁷

	Reserves Year 1	Result Year 2	Dividends paid	Dividends received	Transfers	Parent dividends	Total	Reserves Year 2	Check
ALPHA	2,540	752		168	40	(300)	3,200	3,200	0
BETA	300	622			(400)		522		(0)
GAMMA	(630)	(60)			360		(330)	(330)	0
DELTA	3,138	435	(168)		0		3,405	3,405	0
MU	0	216			0		216	216	0
	5,348	1,965	(168)	168	0	(300)	7,013	7,013	(0)

Reserves Year 1 ⁹

The amounts of this column can be found in the Year 1 contribution report on line "Consolidated reserves" for each subsidiary. For company ALPHA, the amount is the sum of Retained earnings, Reserves and Result accounts for ¹⁰

PART 6 CONSOLIDATION CASE STUDY

$2540 = 3000 + (620) + 160$. Of course, company MU is not consolidated in Year 1 and so its consolidated reserves appear for zero.

Result Year 2 2

These amounts will be found in the Year 2 contribution on the "Group result" line, just one line before the last line.

Dividends paid 4

The only subsidiary paying dividends is DELTA for $(168) = 60\% * (400) * 0.7$. It is the group part of the dividends translated at average rate of Year 1 that we show in this column.

Dividends received 6

We know that these dividends are received by company ALPHA and for the same amount of 168, even if the amount of cash received is different, as 150 in our case study.

These two last columns together must be equal to zero. It is a check to make.

Transfers 9

This column may include many transfers of reserves, depending on the consolidation complexity.

We recommend to keep a single column so as to maintain a reasonable size for this report and to link another report with as many columns of single transfers as necessary.

Here is this linked report which shows two transfers.

	Transfer (1)	Transfer (2)	Total transfers
ALPHA	400	(360)	40
BETA	(400)	360	(400)
GAMMA			360
DELTA			0
MU	0	0	0

Transfer (1) concerns the elimination of the group profit made by selling lands from ALPHA to BETA with a group profit of 500.

We booked an elimination of profit for $400 = 80\% * 500$ in ALPHA accounts with a counterpart in the Reserves. At the same

time, we eliminated a profit of 500 on the Lands account of BETA, again with a counterpart in the Reserves.

By proceeding this way, ALPHA Reserves account increases by 400 and BETA Reserves account decreases by (400).

Transfer (2) concerns the disposal of 40% shares of GAMMA to 3rd Parties. 1
Each time there is a disposal of consolidated shares, a corresponding part of
consolidated reserves of the company disappears and the counterpart is found
in the "seller" company.

In our case study, the Year 1 consolidated reserves of GAMMA are (630) and 2
a part of $360 = 630 * [40\% / 70\%]$ disappears and is transferred on ALPHA
line.

Parent dividends 3

This column shows the dividends paid by parent company ALPHA to its 4
shareholders for 300. This amount of cash is leaving the group, on the
contrary of subsidiary dividends which move from one company to another
but remain in the group.

Total 5

This column is just totalizing the amounts of each line starting with Year 1 6
reserves.

Reserves Year 2 7

These amounts can be found in the Year 2 contribution like we explained for 8
Year 1.

Check 9

We usually add this column which calculates the difference between 'Reserves 10
Year 2" and "Total". We must find zero on each line.

This is the final check to conclude that the consolidation is technically correct 11
and auditable, speaking about the consolidated reserves.

Minority interests evolution 12

Most of the time, the Minority interests evolution appears to be more 13
technical and difficult to explain. The number of columns depends on the
group transactions and the changes in structure.

Let's consider its application to our case study. 14

PART 6 CONSOLIDATION CASE STUDY

	Minority interests Year 1	Result Year 2	Dividends paid	CTA	Change in conso method	Entry in conso scope	Others	Total	Minority interests Year 2	Check
	Year 1	Year 2								
BETA	1,200	156					(256)	1,100	1,100	0
GAMMA	330	0						0	0	0
DELTA	4,128	290	(112)	604	(330)			4,910	4,910	0
MU	0	84				1,176		1,260	1,260	0
	5,658	530	(112)	604	(330)	1,176	(256)	7,270	7,270	0

Minority interests Year 1 2

The corresponding amounts can be found in the Year 1 contribution report on 3 the line "Minority interests".

Result Year 2 4

These amounts can be found on the last line of the Year 2 contribution report. 5

Dividends paid 6

This amount is the dividends paid to 3rd Parties as **(112) = 40% * (400)** * 7 **0.7**. Of course, as we don't consolidate the 3rd Parties group, we don't have a similar presentation as for consolidated reserves.

CTA 8

We know that 3rd Parties are taking their percentage in the currency 9 translation adjustments, including opening, closing and evolution amount.

In our case study, this evolution amount is **604 = 40% * [600 - (910)]**, where 10 **600** is the closing amount and **(910)** is the opening amount. These two amounts can be found in Year 2 and Year 1 DELTA consolidation adjustments explained above.

Chanae in consolidation method 11

This amount represents the Year 1 contribution of company GAMMA that 12 disappears because the company is not consolidated by the global integration method any more.

Entry in consolidation scope 13

The new company MU is entering the consolidation scope with the global 14 integration method and a minority percentage of **28% = 100% - [80% * 90%]**. This percentage applies to the equity at the date of entering the scope, giving **1176 = 28% * [3000 + 1000 + 200]**.

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Others 1

This column concerns different variations that are split in the following report 2 which is linked to the main one. As we are going to see, the amounts are related to some consolidation adjustments.

	Others (1)	Others (2)	Others (3)	Total	
BETA	(100)	(756)	600	(256)	Others (1) shows the minority interests taken in the adjustment eliminating the group profit of 500 in the Lands account. That is $(100) = 20\% * (500)$.
GAMMA			0	0	
DELTA			0	0	
MU	(100)	(756)	600	(256)	

Others (2) 4

We know that if a company is consolidated by the global integration method 5 for less than 100%, i.e. with minority interests, there is a percentage of minority interests to calculate in the financial investments which are deducted from the minority interests on the liabilities side.

In our case study, company BETA in Year 2 owns a financial investment on 6 company MU for 4000. A goodwill of 220 impacts this amount and gives finally a minority interests contribution of $(756) = -20\% * [4000 + (200)]$.

Others (3) 7

Company BETA increases its capital by 3000, each shareholder contributing 8 on the basis of its percentage. This means that the minority interests increase by $600 = 20\% * 3000$.

Total 9

This column is just totalizing the amounts of each line starting with Year 1 10 minority interests.

Minority interests Year 2 11

These amounts can be found in the Year 2 contribution like we explained for 12 Year 1.

Check 13

We usually add this column which calculates the difference between "Minority 14 interests Year 2" and "Total". We must find zero on each line.

Translation adjustments evolution 1

This is a rather difficult report to produce because the content depends on 2 each individual company, on the currencies and not only on statutory accounts but also on local currency adjustments.

In our case study, hopefully we have only company DELTA generating a 3 translation adjustment amount.

Let's first start by considering figures at 100%. 4

In Year 1, we have calculated a translation adjustment of (940) based on 5 statutory accounts and 30 related to the provision elimination for 300 CUR.

The gives an opening translation adjustment of (910) = (940) + 30. 6

In Year 2, the same analysis shows 540 = (940) + 1480 at statutory level and 7 60 for the adjustment, so a closing translation adjustment of 600 = 540 + 60.

We have to justify an evolution of 1510 = 600 - (910). 8

Closing rates	Accounts in local currency			Accounts in conso currency		9
	0.8		0.9			
Statutory accounts	Year 1		Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	
Capital	8,000		8,000	6,400	7,200	
Translation adjustment flow					800	
Retained earnings	4,000	200	0.7	4,200	3,200	3,780
Transfer flow					140	
Translation adjustment flow					440	
Result	600	(200)	0.7	1,000	480	900
Transfer flow					(140)	
Dividends flow		(400)	0.7		(280)	
Result Year 2 flow		1,000	0.6		600	
Translation adjustment flow					240	

Adjustments	10	11	12
Elimination of provisions			
Translation adjustment flow			

Translation adjustment flow on statutory accounts	13	14
on adjustments		

We remind Year 1 and Year 2 local currency statutory and adjustments figures 15 in this report, including the flows and the currency rates used.

The right hand side shows the translated figures with the translation 16 adjustment flow for each account and for both statutory accounts and adjustments.

The total of all translation adjustments flows gives $1510 = 1480 + 30$, for statutory accounts and for adjustments respectively, which is the evolution amount to justify.

So we explain $1510 = 600 - (910)$.²

The evolution appearing in the consolidated balance is $906 = 360 - (546)$ and³ is just the previous relation on which we have applied 60%.

Eauity value evolution⁴

Evolution of the Equity value account is similar in difficulty to the evolution of⁵ Minority interests because we have seen that Equity value and Minority interests are both sides of the same mirror.

Here is the report used to justify such evolution.⁶

	Equity value Year 1	Result Year 2	Dividends paid	CTA	Capital increase	Others	Entry in conso scope	Total	Equity value Year 2	Check
GAMMA	0	(60)					330	270	270	0
	0	(60)					330	270	270	0

We have presented the most frequently used columns although they are not⁸ present in our case study.

Eauity value Year 1⁹

This value is zero because GAMMA was not consolidated by the equity method¹⁰ in Year 1.

Result Year 2¹¹

It is $(60) = 30\% * (200)$.¹²

Entry in consolidation scope¹³

As an equity method company, GAMMA is entering the consolidation scope on¹⁴ July 1st, Year 2 with an equity of $1100 = 2000 + (900)$ in which the group part is $330 = 30\% * 1100$.

Total¹⁵

This column is just totalizing the amounts of each line starting with Year 1¹⁶ minority interests.

Eauity value Year 2 1

These amounts can be found in the Year 2 contribution on the Equity value 2 line.

Check 3

We usually add this column which calculates the difference between "Equity 4 value Year 2" and "Total". We must find zero on each line.

6 CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW⁵ STATEMENT

The consolidated cash flow statement will be produced by first building the 6 statutory cash flow statement for each individual company, that will be added together. Based on this approximation of the consolidated cash flow statement, we are going to book a certain number of adjustments to converge to the final consolidated cash flow statement.

The basic information consists in the statutory flows which is a new 7 information it was not necessary to provide in the first part of our case study, excepted for the translation adjustments evolution.

For each company, we give Year 1 and Year 2 accounts and the flows 8 explaining their evolution. The exercise consists in picking "cash" flows and to introduce them in the cash flow statement.

We are not giving the P&L which can be seen in the previous chapters. We will 9 assume all validations are satisfied and, for instance, consider a depreciation flow as resulting from a depreciation account booked for the same amount in the P&L. The same comments can be made for provisions and gains/losses on disposals flows.