

DIRECT CONSOLIDATION

Here are the consolidated accounts

P + A			
Goodwill (Gross Val.)	272	Capital	2,000
Goodwill (Dep.)	(34)	Reserves	300
		Result	66
Tang. Assets(Acq.Val.)	1,500	Conso. Reserves (A)	20
Tang. Assets(Dep.)	(325)	Minor. Interests (A)	237
		Liabilities DT	190
Other assets	3,100	Other liabilities	1,700
Total	4,513	Total	4,513

by applying the global integration method with a financial percentage of 80% on adjusted accounts. In particular

- Consolidated Reserves = 20 = 80% * [500 + 300 + 60 + 300 + 100 + (60) + (15)] - [1200 + (272)]
- Minority Interests = 237 = 20% * [500 + 300 + 60 + 300 + 100 + (60) + (15)]

and we will check again that consolidated reserves of 20 are equal to 80% of the adjusted profit of company A.

What will happen to the goodwill in the future ?

If the participation of 80% remains unchanged, the goodwill will be depreciated on a linear basis.

If, for instance, company P decides to sell 20% of its participation in the future, then the group will book $\frac{1}{4}$ of the net goodwill into P&L.

If the remaining 20% can be acquired in the future, the logic of evaluation of a possible goodwill is the same and if a new goodwill is confirmed, the second begins a four years life in the group. It is not requested to depreciate that second goodwill in order to finish its life at the same time as the first goodwill.

What happens if, buying the remaining 20%, we calculate a **badwill**? Booking the **badwill** as explained before, we would have in the consolidated accounts a goodwill corresponding to the first 80% and simultaneously a **badwill** for the 20%. This situation is not acceptable. In Local Gaap, we must make a netting between both goodwill and **badwill**.

In IFRS, we know a goodwill doesn't exist in the consolidated accounts because it is booked immediately in P&L. But, in this special situation, we also have to net both.

8.14 Disposal of consolidated shares to 3rd Parties

The situation

A company A is consolidated since a number of years and, one day the group decides to sell the company to 3rd Parties. Such situation leads to a certain number of remarks, amongst which

- The shareholders' company selling company A makes a gain or loss on disposal which is calculated as the difference between the selling price and the statutory value of the financial investment booked in its accounts. Usually this value corresponds to the historical acquisition value.
- From the consolidation point of view, we have seen that company A has a value which corresponds to its net equity. This means that the gain or loss on disposal should be calculated as the difference between the selling price and the percentage owned in company A equity. That gain or loss will not be the same as the one calculated in a statutory point of view. A consolidation adjustment may be necessary.
- Most of the time, such a disposal never happens the first day of the year. This means that the company has still to be consolidated during the months preceding the disposal. Of course, at the end of the year, the company is not in the consolidation scope any more which means there will be no impact in the consolidated balance sheet but only an impact in the P&L for the months before disposal.
- There may be a goodwill booked on company A or a goodwill (if Local Gaap) which will have to be reversed via P&L at time of disposal.
- When speaking about selling a company, we must understand selling shares of a company. It can happen that we don't sell all the shares of a certain company but only part of them. The consequence is that after disposal of these shares, we still keep the company in the consolidation scope, but with a different financial percentage and maybe with a different consolidation method.

- A last remark will concern foreign companies for which we have accumulated translation adjustments. This is again a technical problem we will not discuss in this section. We leave it for Part 4 related to case studies.

These remarks show that the disposal of shares of a consolidated company is quite technical.

Let's consider an example

Company A has been consolidated with a financial percentage of 80% since a certain number of years. On the 1st of July this year, parent company P, its unique shareholder, decides to sell 20% of shares to 3rd Parties for a price of 500. After disposal, the consolidation method remains the global integration.

Profit of A on June 30, Year 2 is 50.

At acquisition time, a goodwill of 400 has been booked in P accounts. Consolidation is done under IFRS rules and no impairments have been booked since the beginning.

In A accounts, there is one adjustment revaluating a land as allocation of part of the initial goodwill.

The scenario we will apply to this situation is

- Consolidate the group before disposal of 20% of shares (Year 1)
- Analyse the disposal from the consolidation point of view
- Consolidate the group at the end of Year 2, after disposal of 20% of shares
- Justify the consolidated reserves of the group between Year 1 and Year 2
- Justify minority interests between Year 1 and Year 2

PART 2 BASICS OF CONSOLIDATION TECHNIQUES

Consolidation of Year 1

Here are the P and A accounts, including the consolidation adjustments. P owns 80% of A and consolidates A with the global integration method.

P			
Goodwill (Gross Val.)		Capital	2,000
(a) 400		Reserves	300
Fin. Invest./A	1,200	Result	100
(a) (400)			
Other assets	3,800	Other liabilities	2,600
Total	5,000	Total	5,000
A			
Land	1,000	Capital	1,000
(b) 200		Reserves	500
		(b) 200	
Other assets	1,800	Result	100
Total	3,000	Other liabilities	1,200
		Total	3,000

Adjustment (a) concerns the gross value of the goodwill that has been calculated a few years ago when acquiring the company. No impairment has been booked since that time.

Adjustment (b) books an allocation of that initial goodwill on a land. For some local reasons, there are no deferred taxes and, of course, speaking about a land, there is no depreciation.

The consolidated accounts are presented hereunder

P + A			
Goodwill (Gross Val.)	400	Capital	2,000
		Reserves	300
Land	1,200	Result	100
		Conso. Reserves (A)	640
		Minor. Interests (A)	360
Other assets	5,600	Other liabilities	3,800
Total	7,200	Total	7,200

after consolidating company A by the global integration method, which leads to

- Consolidated Reserves = 640 = 80% * [1000 + 500 + 200 + 100] - [1200 + (400)]

- Minority Interests = $360 = 20\% * [1000 + 500 + 200 + 100]$

So, nothing really particular at the end of this Year 1.

Analysis of the selling transaction

This will be the difficult part of this example and our explanations will consider three different methods, each one of course giving the same consolidation adjustment.

Method 1 : Statutory view versus Consolidation view

At the end of chapter 4, when considering the equity method consolidation, we explained that in consolidation the value of a company was the value of its equity and the problem is that the transaction is booked based not on that equity value but on the historical value of the financial investment in P accounts.

In consolidation	
Disposal price	500
Equity of company A	
Capital	1,000
Reserves	600
Profit before disposal	50
Consolidation adjust. (Revaluation)	200
Total	1,850
Percentage disposed	20%
Group equity	370
Gain on disposal	130
Book 1/4 of goodwill to P&L	100
Final gain on disposal	30

Here is the gain on disposal calculated with statutory figures.

In statutory accounts	
Disposal price	500
Shares value	300
Gain on disposal	200

In consolidation, we consider the adjusted equity. We mean statutory equity and the revaluation of the land for 200. Moreover, the 20% shares of company A being disposed on July 1st, Year 2, we also include the 50 profit of the first six months of the year. 20% of the total, 1850, equals 370 which is the equity value of these shares. A first gain is the difference between the selling price and that equity value, 130. Now, initially we booked a goodwill of 400 corresponding to 80% of shares initially acquired. As we remain with only

PART 2 BASICS OF CONSOLIDATION TECHNIQUES

60% after that transaction, $100 = 20\%/80\% * 400$ must be booked as a reduction of that gain, giving a net gain of 30.

Comparing both approaches, the first one gives a gain of 200 and the second one a gain of 30 and we have to give priority to the consolidation approach of course. This leads to the following adjustment reducing the statutory gain from 200 to 30

	Debit	Credit
Gain on disposal	170	
Consolidated reserves		170

and we must admit that for inexperienced readers, the booking of consolidated reserves can seem a little bit strange.

Let's try to clarify this point with the second method.

Method 2 : A step by step approach

This method contains three main steps

- First we reverse the statutory transaction
- Then we take into account historical adjustments and equity value of the shares disposed instead of the statutory financial investment
- Finally, we make the transaction with these values.

Reverse the *statutory* transaction by booking the following adjustment

	Debit	Credit
Fin. Invest./A	300	
Other assets		500
Gain on disposal	200	

In which we find back the statutory value of the 20% of shares disposed for a value of 300, we reverse the cash (Other assets) received for 500 and we eliminate the gain for 200.

Book the *goodwill* attached to the 20% shares *disposed* which consists in carrying forward a historical adjustment

	Debit	Credit
Goodwill	100	
Fin. Invest./A		100

DIRECT CONSOLIDATION

Replace the *statutory* financial investment *by* the *equity* value of the *company*

	Debit	Credit
Equity value	370	
Net Fin. Invest.		200
Consolidated reserves		170

This booking is based of the following relation: equity value = statutory financial value + consolidated reserves, as explained at the end of Chapter 4.

In this adjustment, 370 has been calculated a few lines above, 200 is the net value of the financial investment ($300 - 100$) and 170 is the value of the consolidated reserves accumulated on company A since first consolidation until disposal (limited to 20%).

This may request maybe an additional explanation.

Let's go back to the consolidated reserves of company A at the end of Year 1, which is 640 as booked in the consolidated balance sheet above. We know that this amount is equal to non distributed profits during company A life time in the consolidation scope until end of Year 1. But we consider the situation at the end of June Year 2 and, in the meantime, we have to add a group profit of $40 = 80\% * 50$ to these consolidated reserves. This gives a total of 680 and corresponds to a participation of 80%. For 20% of shares, these consolidated reserves are equal to $170 = 20\%/80\% * 680$.

We then make the transaction on the basis of these figures

	Debit	Credit
Other assets	500	
Equity value		370
Gain of disposal		130

We find back our cash (Other assets) for 500, we sell a financial asset valued to 370 and this transaction is giving a gain of 170.

And finally, the *goodwill* attached to the 20% of shares *disposed* must be *written-off*

	Debit	Credit
Gain on disposal	100	
Goodwill		100

When we now aggregate these five adjustments, most of these accounts are just compensating and we remain with the following adjustment

PART 2 BASICS OF CONSOLIDATION TECHNIQUES

	Debit	Credit
Gain on disposal	170	
Consolidated reserves		170

which is exactly the same as the one we got in the previous method.

Method 3 : A direct approach

We would advise not to use only this method without checking the result with one of the two first methods or both.

We have seen that the consolidated reserves at the end of June Year 2, attached to the 20% shares disposed, were equal to 170. This accumulated profit has to be reversed by using the following adjustment

	Debit	Credit
Gain on disposal	170	
Consolidated reserves		170

Change of financial percentage from 80% to 60% during Year 2

We know that company A profit for the first six months of Year 2 is 50. As, at the end of Year 2, the financial percentage is 60%, the consolidation process will apply this percentage to the full year, including the 50.

Most of the consolidation software on the market are processing this way, which needs the following adjustment.

Indeed, the group profit for the first six months is 40 ($= 80\% * 50$) instead of 30 ($= 60\% * 50$). This means 10 is missing in the group profit at the end of Year 2. And these 10 are given to the 3rd Parties!.

Here is the adjustment correcting this wrong situation

	Debit	Credit
Reserves		
Group result		
Minority interest result		
<u>Minority interests</u>		

It is called a "after 3rd Parties" or "top" or "group" adjustment because, regardless of the fact that it is booked in company A accounts, owned at 60%, these amounts must be considered as impacting each account at 100%.

We see that we give an additional profit of 10 to the group and we reduce the 3rd Parties profit for the same amount.

DIRECT CONSOLIDATION

In the balance sheet, the impact of that adjustment can be seen on group sides because it consists in a transfer between reserves and result but we see nothing on the 3rd Parties side because Minority interests reserves and result are aggregated.

In the P&L, there is no impact on expense and income accounts, but just a transfer between Minority result and Group result, generally on the two last lines.

Consolidation of Year 2

Here are the accounts of companies P and A including the consolidation adjustments.

P			
Goodwill (Gross Val.)		Capital	2,000
(a) 300		Reserves	400
Fin. Invest./A	900	(c) 170	
(a) (300)		Result	300
Other assets	4,800	(c) (170)	
		Other liabilities	3,000
Total	5,700	Total	5,700

A			
Land	1,000	Capital	1,000
(b) 200		Reserves	600
		(b) 200	
		(d*) (10)	
		Result	150
		(d*) 10	
Other assets	2,300	Other liabilities	1,550
Total	3,500	Total	3,500

Adjustment (a) shows the 300 remaining goodwill related to the 60% of shares the group still owns.

Adjustment (b) concerns the allocation of this initial goodwill on a land for 200. Independently of the 20% shares disposal, the land is still owned by company A.

Adjustment (c) modifies the statutory gain on disposal as explained above for an amount of 170.

Adjustment (d*) is the reclassification of the profit of 10 between 3rd Parties and Group. The * indicates these amounts have to be considered at 100% on each account

PART 2 BASICS OF CONSOLIDATION TECHNIQUES

We get the following consolidated accounts

P + A			
Goodwill (Gross Val.)	300	Capital	2,000
Land	1,200	Reserves	570
		Result	130
		Conso. Reserves (A)	570
		Minor. Interests (A)	780
Other assets	7,100	Other liabilities	4,550
Total	8,600	Total	8,600

where

- Consolidated Reserves = $570 = 60\% * [1000 + 600 + 200 + 150] + (10) + 10 - [900 + (300)]$
- Minority Interests = $780 = 40\% * [1000 + 600 + 200 + 150] + 10 + (10)$

Justify the evolution of the consolidated reserves

In the same way we did for the dividends, we are going to use the following report

	Year 1 Reserves	Year 2 Result	Divid. (-) paid	Divid. (+)	Transfer	P Approp.	Year 2 Reserves
Company P	400	130			170		700
Company A	640	100			(170)		570
	1,040	230	0	0	0	0	1,270,

in which the first column shows the contribution of Year 1 reserves of each company and same for the last column corresponding to Year 2. These amounts are coming from Year 1 and Year 2 consolidated balance sheet.

The second column shows contribution of Year 2 result of each company. For P, it corresponds to its statutory result of 300 adjusted by the 170 gain on disposal. For A, Year 2 statutory result is 150 consisting in 50 for the first six months and so 100 for the last six months. Applying 80% to 50 and 60% to 100, we find indeed 100 for the full year.

There are no dividends paid but we keep these two columns.

The transfer of reserves appears because of the gain on disposal adjustment. In fact, 170 is leaving company A because of the reduction of 20% of percentage but these reserves do not leave the group. There are now