

DIRECT CONSOLIDATION

GAMMA	(1)	(2)	(3)	TOTAL
Result				1
Depreciations	(200)	200	(60)	(60)
Provisions	500	(500)		0
Exchange gain(unrealized)				0
Gain/disposals	(300)	300		0
Loss/disposals				0
Loss from equity method cies			60	60
Cash Flow	0	0	0	0
Net variation of receivables	(1,000)	1,000		0
Net variation of payables	1,200	(1,200)		0
Link flow				0
Cash from operating activities	200	(200)	0	0
Investments				
Tangibles assets acquisitions	(2,000)	2,000		0
Financial assets acquisitions	0			0
Disinvestments				
Tangibles assets disposals	2,300	(2,300)		0
Financial assets disposals	0			0
Cash from investment activities	300	(300)	0	0
Capital increase	0			0
Subscription by the group	0			0
Dividends paid (M)	0			0
Dividends paid (other cies)	0			0
Cash from financial activities	0	0	0	0
Net cash variation	500	(500)	0	0

PART 6 CONSOLIDATION CASE STUDY

GAMMA – Contribution to consolidated cash flow statement 1

Column (1) 2

Statutory cash flow statement. 3

Column (2) 4

The company being consolidated by the equity method, we eliminate all 5 accounts and flows. Of course, by doing that, nothing remains about that company in the consolidated cash flow statement.

Starting with the result, we must book the 30% owned in the result of the 6 company. That's the reason of the loss of $(60) = 30 * (200)$.

But we also know that the loss of an equity method company is not a cash 7 item and that it must be reversed from the result. This explains the impact on the "Loss from the equity method cies" line.

Column TOTAL 8

This column becomes the contribution of company BETA in the final 9 consolidated cash flow statement.

DIRECT CONSOLIDATION

DELTA	(1)	(2)	(3)	TOTAL
Result	600	125		725
Depreciations	480			480
Provisions	360			360
Exchange gain(unrealized)	0	(125)		(125)
Gain/disposals	0			0
Loss/disposals	0			0
Loss from equity method cies	0			0
Cash Flow	1440	0	0	1440
Net variation af receivables	(3,600)			(3,600)
Net variation af payables	1,680		(1,000)	680
Link flow			1,000	1,000
Cash from operating activities	(480)	0	0	(480)
Investments				
Tangibles assets acquisitions	0			0
Financial assets acquisitions	0			0
Disinvestments				
Tangibles assets disposals	0			0
Financial assets disposals	0			0
Cash from investment activities	0	0	0	0
Capital increase	0			0
Subscription by the group	0			0
Dividends paid (M)	0			0
Dividends paid (other aces)	(280)			(280)
Cash from financial activities	(280)	0	0	(280)
Net cash variation	(760)	0	0	(760)

PART 6 CONSOLIDATION CASE STUDY

DELTA - Contribution to consolidated cash flow statement 1

Column (1) 2

This column contains the statutory cash flow statement in consolidation 3 currency.

Column (2) 4

When reconciling intercompany positions between ALPHA and DELTA, we 5 noticed that Payables in DELTA were 125 too high in comparison with the Receivables in ALPHA accounts. An adjustment for 125 has been booked and considered as an unrealized exchange gain.

This P&L impact must now be booked in this cash flow. 6

Column (3) 7

After that adjustment, we still have the Payables that we ignored by starting 8 from the statutory figures. We have now to eliminate the 1000 intercompany flow via a link flow.

Column TOTAL 9

This column becomes the contribution of company BETA in the final 10 consolidated cash flow statement.

MU - Contribution to consolidated cash flow statement 11

The statutory cash flow statement we have considered previously shows the 12 cash activity for the 2nd half year only, the 1st half year having been already booked on the "Entering conso" flow.

Moreover, there is no adjustment for this company. The statutory cash flow 13 statement will then be the contribution to the consolidated cash flow statement.

DIRECT CONSOLIDATION

	ALPHA	BETA	GAMMA	DELTA	MU	TOTAL
Result	752	778	(60)	725	300	2,495
Depreciations	160	722	0	480	300	1,662
Provisions	200	100	0	360	0	660
Exchange gain(unrealized)	0	0	0	(125)	0	(125)
Gain/disposals	(380)	0	0	0	0	(380)
Loss/disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss from equity method cies	0	0	60	0	0	60
Cash Flow	732	1,600	0	1,440	600	4,372
Net variation of receivables	(100)	(2,000)	0	(3,600)	(500)	(6,200)
Net variation of payables	1,300	3,700	0	680	700	6,380
Link flow	500	(1,500)	0	1,000	0	0
Cash from operating activities	2,432	1,800	0	(480)	800	4,552
Investments						
Tangibles assets acquisitions	0	(1,800)	0	0	(3,500)	(5,300)
Financial assets acquisitions	0	(4,000)	0	0	0	(4,000)
Disinvestments						
Tangibles assets disposals	0	800	0	0	1,500	2,300
Financial assets disposals	800	0	0	0	0	800
Cash from investment activities	800	(5,000)	0	0	(2,000)	(6,200)
Capital increase	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Subscription by the group	(2,400)	0	0	0	0	(2,400)
Dividends paid (M)	(300)	0	0	0	0	(300)
Dividends paid (other cies)	168	0	0	(280)	0	(112)
Cash from financial activities	(2,532)	3,000	0	(280)	0	188
Net cash variation	700	(200)	0	(760)	(1,200)	(1,460)

PART 6 CONSOLIDATION CASE STUDY

The consolidated cash flow statement with its contribution view 1

When reaching this step we would recommend undertaking three validations 2 before delivering the information to persons outside the consolidation office.

Cash validation 3

This cash flow statement shows a "Net cash variation" of $(1460) = 4552 + 4$ $(6200) + 188$, the three main components of this report.

This amount of (1460) should also be equal to the cash variation of the cash 5 (and cash equivalent) account in the balance sheet.

How can we check that? 6

Opening amount	7,600	7
Net variation	$(1,460)$	
Translation adjustments	280	
Entry in consolidation scope	3,200	
Change in consolidation method	(800)	
Closing amount	8,820	

First, we pick up the consolidated value of the Cash account, that is 7600 and 8 8820 respectively, in Year 1 and Year 2 balance sheets.

We then allocate the (1460) net variation coming from the consolidated cash 9 flow statement.

The "Translation adjustments" variation for 280 is coming from the DELTA 10 accounts with flows explanations. Fortunately, we have only one foreign company, otherwise we would need to sum up flows for all foreign companies.

The "Entry in the consolidation scope" amount is the cash of company MU at 11 the date it enters the group.

The "Change in consolidation method" amount is the cash of GAMMA company 12 in Year 1 consolidation which disappears because of changing from global integral consolidation method to equity method.

P&L accounts validation 13

By calculating the cash flow, we use all P&L non cash accounts. Usually, these 14 accounts can be seen distinctly in the P&L. In our case study, it is indeed the situation. And we confirm the validation is correct.

Consistency validation 1

It is somehow important to dedicate the task of researching inconsistencies in 2 a cash flow statement, even if it looks technically correct to someone external to the process, but knowing all group transactions and figures.

The main areas to validate are 3

- Net variation of current assets and liabilities (Receivables and 4 Payables in our case study). Both amounts could be too high because elimination of some intercompany flows could have been forgotten.
- Investments and disinvestments are much easier to validate because most of the time there are only a few transactions and they are well known. In our case study, we recognize easily in particular the acquisition of shares for 4000, the disposal price of 800 for the 40% shares of GAMMA.
- The net capital increase is also well identified
- Dividends paid by the parent company need no comment ...
- But special care should be brought to dividends paid to 3rd Parties, certainly if the group structure is complex.

CONCLUSION 5

Even if this case study dealt with a rather small group of five companies, the 6 number of transactions and events happening during Year 2 makes it a sufficiently realistic case anyway.

In spite of the small size, we had the opportunity to pragmatically show how 7 to practically organize a consolidation process which requires precision.

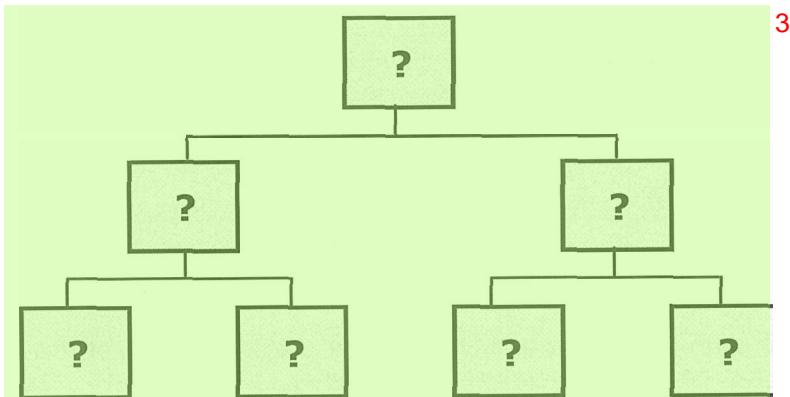
The probability to face unexpected mistakes is very high and the resources to 8 find and solve these mistakes are time consuming.

This is one important reason why we have organized the process step by step 9 in such a way that each step can be justified and with sufficient security not to break the "building".

Groups of larger size may not resist easily to such spreadsheet approach. 10 Professional software becomes a major option for them.

BART 7¹

CONSOLIDATION²
QUIZZ



This Part 7 is dedicated to the reader wishing to test its acquisition of 1 knowledge.

We propose three different sets of questions increasing in complexity (+, ++, 2 ++++) and presented as a quizz or multiple choice questions. For each question we give four different answers amongst which only one is correct.

Here are some recommendations before starting one set of questions 3

- You are required to solve a set of 10 questions in a maximum of 4

- 60 minutes for Quizz 1 5
- 90 minutes for Quizz 2
- 120 minutes for Quizz 3

• Be sure to have enough time to solve a set of 10 questions at once 6 and without being disturbed

• Of course feel free to find help in this book

• Feel also free to use a spreadsheet or a pocket calculator, but not a professional consolidation software!

• When answering, select only one answer

• All amounts are supposed to be in EUR (consolidation currency). If not, it is explicitly specified.

• Currency rates are always given by 1 CUR = ... EUR

• Negative amounts are always written between brackets as (5) for minus 5.

To evaluate your score you can have a look at the second part of this Part 7 7 where we give the correct answer to each question.

1 QUIZZ 1 (+)¹**Question 1.01²**

The capital of a certain company A is represented by three different types of shares³

- Type 1 : 1000 shares with one voting right each⁴
- Type 2 : 1000 shares with no voting rights
- Type 3 : 1000 shares with two voting rights each

The parent company owns directly the following number of shares⁵

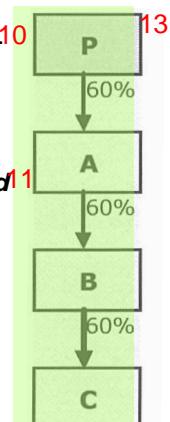
- Type 1 : 800 shares⁶
- Type 2 : 200 shares
- Type 3 : 500 shares

What is the control percentage owned by the parent company on company A and with which consolidation method will A be consolidated?⁷

a	50%	Proportional integration ⁸
b	75%	Global integration
c	60%	Global integration
d	50%	Global integration

Question 1.02⁹

In this group all percentages are financial and control percentages¹⁰



What is the indirect financial percentage in company C and with which method will the company be consolidated?¹¹

a	60%	Global integration ¹²
b	21.60%	Global integration
c	21.60%	Equity method
d	36%	Equity method