

7

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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SECTION A - CONCEPTS

1. BASICS

Two Types of Financial Statements	- Standalone Financial Statements - Consolidated Financial Statements
Standalone Financial Statements	Financial Statements of Individual Entity.
Consolidated Financial Statements	Financial Statements of Group Companies. (Holding Company + all Subsidiary Companies)
Holding Company	Holding Company means a company who has control over the business of subsidiary company
Subsidiary Company	Subsidiary company means a company whose business is controlled by holding company.
What is Control over the Business?	To Direct the Operating & Financial decisions (activities) of the Subsidiary Company
How to obtain Control over the business?	Control over business can be obtained in any of following ways: Case 1: Having Power over the composition of board of directors of another company Case 2: Acquiring (investing) more the 50% of the total share capital of another company
Consolidated F/S Consist of	- Consolidated Balance Sheet. - Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss. - Consolidated Cash Flow Statement. (Not in Syllabus) - Consolidated Note to Accounts.
Direct Subsidiary and Indirect Subsidiary	Direct Subsidiary: H invested in 80% equity shares of S Ltd. Indirect Subsidiary: - H Invested in S1 @ 80% Equity - S1 Invested in S2 @ 75% Equity - Now S2 also become Subsidiary of H Indirectly - H Holds 80% in S1 - S1 Holds 75% in S2
Wholly owned Subsidiary & Partially owned Subsidiary:	- Wholly owned Subsidiary = Holding Company acquired 100% Equity Capital of Subsidiary - Partially owned Subsidiary = Acquired less than 100% of total Equity Capital of Subsidiary
Minority Interest:	- Shares in the Share Capital of Subsidiary which is not held by holding directly or indirectly. - Such shares are held by other parties who don't have control over the business of subsidiary but they share in Profits/losses and Net Assets of Subsidiary. <u>Example:</u> If H Ltd. acquired 80% shares of S Ltd. then 20% shareholders of S Ltd will be known as Minority Interest.

Net Assets of Subsidiary	Approach 1: All Assets less All Liabilities of Subsidiary. Approach 2: Equity Share Capital of Subsidiary (+) Reserves and Surplus						
Date of Acquisition and its relevance	The date on which Control is obtained by holding company in the business of subsidiary company is the Date of Acquisition (DOA). On Date of Acquisition (DOA), we need following elements: - (1) Investment Cost (Also known as Purchase Consideration) (2) Fair Value (Market Value) of Net Assets of Subsidiary (3) Goodwill/CR (4) Minority Interest (MI)						
Goodwill or Capital Reserve	Goodwill or Capital Reserve is calculated on the date of acquisition as under: Cost of Control (COC): <table> <tr> <td>Purchase Consideration (Investment Cost)</td> <td>XXX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(-) Proportionate Share of Holding in Net Assets of Subsidiary Co.</td> <td><u>XXX</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goodwill or Capital Reserve</td> <td>XXX</td> </tr> </table> Goodwill - When Investment Cost is More than Proportionate Share of Net Assets in Subsidiary. Capital Reserve - When Investment Cost is less than Proportionate Share of Net Assets in Subsidiary.	Purchase Consideration (Investment Cost)	XXX	(-) Proportionate Share of Holding in Net Assets of Subsidiary Co.	<u>XXX</u>	Goodwill or Capital Reserve	XXX
Purchase Consideration (Investment Cost)	XXX						
(-) Proportionate Share of Holding in Net Assets of Subsidiary Co.	<u>XXX</u>						
Goodwill or Capital Reserve	XXX						
How to Calculate Proportionate Share of Net Assets in Subsidiary	<table> <tr> <td>Equity Share Capital of Subsidiary (As on DOA)</td> <td>XXX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(+) Balance of Reserves of Subsidiary (As on DOA) also called Pre-Acquisition Profit</td> <td><u>XXX</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>XXX</td> </tr> </table>	Equity Share Capital of Subsidiary (As on DOA)	XXX	(+) Balance of Reserves of Subsidiary (As on DOA) also called Pre-Acquisition Profit	<u>XXX</u>		XXX
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(+) Balance of Reserves of Subsidiary (As on DOA) also called Pre-Acquisition Profit	<u>XXX</u>						
	XXX						
How to Calculate Pre-acquisition Profit (i.e. Balance of R&S as on date of acquisition)	Total Reserves and Surplus of Subsidiary company is dividend into two parts: a) Pre-acquisition Profit b) Post-acquisition Profit Pre-Acquisition profit means balance of Reserves as on Date of Acquisition. Also called Capital Profit. Post Acquisition profit means profits earned by subsidiary for the period after the date of acquisition till next balance sheet date. Also called Revenue Profit.						

This needs to be find out with the help of working note on Analysis of Profit.

EXAMPLE 1:

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 31/3/24

	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
Equity Share Capital (10/- each)	10,00,00	7,00,000
Liabilities	15,00,000	8,00,000
	25,00,000	15,00,000
NCA (PPE)	14,00,000	9,00,000
Cash & Bank Balance.	11,00,000	6,00,000
	25,00,000	15,00,000

On 1st April 2024, H has acquired 100% shares of S Ltd from Market at a cost of 7,50,000

SOLUTION:

Journal entry in the Books of H

Investment A/c	Dr.	7,50,000
To Bank A/c		7,50,000

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 1/4/24

	H	S
Equity Share Capital (10/-)	10,00,000	7,00,000
Liabilities	15,00,000	8,00,000
	25,00,000	15,00,000
NCA (PPE)	14,00,000	9,00,000
NCA (Investment 100%)	7,50,000	-
Cash & Bank	3,50,000	6,00,000
	25,00,000	15,00,000

This Investment represents control & share of Holding (100%) on all Assets & Liabilities of Subsidiary. Hence, if we replace this Investment with Net Assets of Subsidiary then it is called Consolidation.

For simplicity, we can understand the same concept with the help of following Journal entry in the Books of Holding Company: -

PPE A/c	Dr.	9,00,000
Cash Bank	Dr.	6,00,000
Goodwill (b/f)	Dr.	50,000
To Liabilities		8,00,000
To Investment		7,50,000

Consolidated B/S of H & Group

Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
Liabilities	23,00,000
	33,00,000
PPE	23,00,000
Goodwill	50,000

Cash & Bank	
H 3,50,000	
S 6,00,000	9,50,000
	33,00,000

Note: Goodwill represents that value of Investments made by Holding co. is more than the Share of Holding co. in Net Assets of Subsidiary co.

EXAMPLE 2:

H Ltd. acquired 90% of the shares of S Ltd @ Rs. 7,50,000

Date of Acquisition = 1/4/24

Total Assets of Subsidiary (1/4/24)	PPE	9,00,000
	Cash	6,00,000
Total Liabilities of Subsidiary (1/4/24)		8,00,000

Pass Journal Entry for: -

- (i) Standalone Financial Statements &
- (ii) Consolidated Financial Statements

SOLUTION:

(1)

Standalone Financial Statement

*Investment	Dr.	7,50,000
To Bank A/c		7,50,000

*This Investment represents 100% control & 90% share of Holding on Net Assets of Subsidiary co.

(2) Consolidated F/S

We should consider control based (100%) Consolidation always:

PPE A/c	Dr.	9,00,000
Cash & Bank A/c	Dr.	6,00,000
*Goodwill	Dr.	1,20,000 (b/f)
To Liabilities		8,00,000
To Investment (90%)		7,50,000
To Minority Inter (10%)		70,000

How to Calculate Goodwill (also known as Cost of Control):

*Investment (90%)	7,50,000
(-) 90% Share In Net Asset 7,00,000 X 90%	6,30,000
	1,20,000

Note: Minority Interest in simple terms, shall be treated as Liability. But to be shown separately in Consolidated Balance Sheet after Shareholders funds but before Non-Current Liabilities.

MI should be equal to Proportionate Share of Net Assets of Subsidiary.

EXAMPLE 3:

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 1/4/24

Equity share (10/-)	15,00,000	12,00,000
Reserve & Surplus	7,00,000	5,00,000

Liabilities	8,00,000	6,00,000
	30,00,000	23,00,000
PPE	11,00,000	13,00,000
Investment (80% in Subsidiary)	13,00,000	-
Current Asset	6,00,000	10,00,000
	30,00,000	23,00,000

(1) Investments were acquired on 1/4/24

(2) Following Transaction took place in 24-25

	H	S
Sales	15,00,000	10,00,000
Cost of Goods Sold	9,00,000	6,00,000

All transactions are in Cash.

(3) Calculate Cost of Control & Prepare Consolidated Balance sheet as on 1/4/24 & as on 31/3/25.

SOLUTION:

(1) Date of Acquisition = 1/4/24

Cost of Control

Investment (80%)	13,00,000
(-) 80% Net Asset	(13,60,000)
Equity Share Capital $12,00,000 \times 80\%$	
Reserves & Surplus $5,00,000 \times 80\%$	
CR as on 1/4/24	60,000

(2)

Consolidated Balance sheet as on 1/4/24

Equity Share Cost	15,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	7,00,000
Minority Interest (20%)	3,40,000
Liability	14,00,000
	40,00,000
PPE	24,00,000
Current Asset	16,00,000
	40,00,000

(3)

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 31/3/25

	H	S
Equity Share Capital	15,00,000	12,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	13,00,000	9,00,000
Liabilities	8,00,000	6,00,000
	36,00,000	27,00,000
PPE	11,00,000	13,00,000
Investment	13,00,000	-
Current Asset	12,00,000	14,00,000
	36,00,000	27,00,000

(4) **Consolidate Reserves & Surplus of Group**

H's Balance of Reserves & Surplus	13,00,000
80% share in Post Acquisition profit	3,20,000
	16,20,000
Capital Reserve (WN 1)	60,000
	16,80,000

(5) **Minority Interest**

Minority Interest as on 1/4/24	3,40,000
+ 20% of Post Acquisition Profit	80,000
	4,20,000

(6) **Consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31/3/25**

Equity Share Capital	15,00,000
Consolidated Reserves & Surplus	16,80,000
Minority Interest	4,20,000
Liabilities	14,00,000
	50,00,000
PPE	24,00,000
Current Asset	26,00,000
	50,00,000

EXAMPLE 4:

Standalone Balance Sheet of S Ltd. as on 31/3/23

Equity share capital	15,00,000
General Reserve	7,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	4,00,000
Liability	14,00,000
	40,00,000
Non-Current Asset	25,00,000
Current Asset	15,00,000
	40,00,000

On 31/3/23 H Ltd. acquired 90% equity Investment in S Ltd at cost of Rs. 24,00,000

SOLUTION:

Date of Acquisition 31/3/23

- (1) Investment cost 24,00,000 (90%)
- (2) Net Assets value of Subsidiary

Equity Share Capital	15,00,000
*General Reserve as on DOA	7,00,000
*Profit & Loss balance as on DOA	4,00,000
	26,00,000

*Pre-Acquisition Profit

(3) Cost of Control (Calculation of Goodwill and CR):

Investments (90%)	24,00,000
Less: 90% of Net Assets	
Equity Share Capital 1500000 x 90%	13,50,000
Pre-Acquisition Profit 11,00,000 x 90%	9,90,000
Goodwill	60,000

(4) Minority Interest

Equity Share 15,00,000 X 10%	1,50,000
Pre-Acquisition 11,00,000 X 10%	1,10,000
	2,60,000

(5)

Journal Entry consolidation

Goodwill A/c	Dr.	60,000
NCA A/c	Dr.	25,00,000
Current Asset A/c	Dr.	15,00,000
To Liabilities A/c		14,00,000
To Minority Interest A/c		2,60,000
To Investment A/c		24,00,000

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Extract) as on 31/3/23

Equity of H	XXX
Pre-Acquisition Part of General Reserve and Profit & Loss of Subsidiary Already taken in COC Working	XXX
Minority Interest (WN - 4)	2,60,000
Liabilities	14,00,000
NCA H - XXX S - 25,00,000	25,00,000
Goodwill (WN - 3)	60,000
Current Asset H XXX S 15,00,000	15,00,000

EXAMPLE 5:

In Continuation of Example 4, refer the following Balance Sheet of Subsidiary as on 31/03/2024:

Equity Share Capital	15,00,000
General Reserve	12,00,000
Profit & Loss	6,00,000
Liabilities	16,50,000
	49,50,000
NCA	30,00,000
Current Asset	19,50,000
	49,50,000

Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31/03/2024 (Extract)

SOLUTION:

Consolidated Balance Sheet of H Ltd. (Extract)

Equity Share Capital	XXX
GR (Post Acquisition share of H)	4,50,000
Profit & Loss (Post Acquisition Share of H)	1,80,000
Minority Interest:	3,30,000
Opining	2,60,000
+ General Reserve	50,000
+ Profit & Loss	20,000
Liability:	16,50,000
H	XXX
S	16,50,000
Non-Current Assets:	30,00,000
H	XXX
S	30,00,000
Goodwill	60,000
Current Assets:	19,50,000
H	XXX
S	19,50,000

EXAMPLE 6:

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 31/3/25

	H	S
Equity Share Capital	15,00,000	12,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	13,00,000	9,00,000
Liabilities	8,00,000	6,00,000
Total	36,00,000	27,00,000
PPE	11,00,000	13,00,000
Investment 80%	13,00,000	-
Current Asset	12,00,000	14,00,000
Total	36,00,000	27,00,000

- Investment acquired on 31/3/24
- Balance of Reserves & Surplus of Subsidiary on 31/3/24 - 5,00,000

Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet.

SOLUTION:

Consolidated Balance Sheet of H Ltd. (Extract)

Equity Share Capital	15,00,000
Consolidated Reserves & Surplus	16,80,000
Minority Interest	4,20,000
Liability	14,00,000
	50,00,000
PPE	24,00,000
Current Asset	26,00,000
	50,00,000

COC: -

Investment	13,00,000
(-) Proportionate Net Assets	13,60,000
ESC 9,60,000	
CP 4,00,000	
CR	60,000

Minority Interest: -

Equity Share Capital	2,40,000
Share of Capital Profit	1,00,000
As on Date of Acquisition	3,40,000
Share of Revenue Profit	80,000
As on Balance Sheet	4,20,000

2. SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS

Analysis of Profit and Time Adjustment	➤ For Cost of Control, we need Net Assets (ESC + R&S Balance) as on DOA ➤ On DOA, Equity Share Capital must be given, But Balance of Reserves & Surplus on DOA may be missing. ➤ The difference between balances of R&S as on Beginning of year and End of Year is the Profit for the Year and it will be shown under Post Acquisition Column of AOP. ➤ Time Adjustment for Post Acquisition Profit Column is required so that Reserves & Surplus Balance as on DOA must be determined. ➤ For making Time Adjustment we will always assume that profit of each month is same. Following points should also be taken care of while doing time adjustment of Revenue Profit: ✓ Take Normal profit always for Time Adjustment (Normal profit means Profit After Tax excluding the effect of Abnormal Gains/Losses) ✓ Normal Profit should be after Tax ✓ But Before Bonus Issue ✓ Before Dividend Paid ✓ Before Revaluation Gain/Loss ✓ Before Un-realised Gain/Loss
Treatment of Abnormal Items	Step 1: Eliminate from Post Acquisition column of AOP (Gain to be deducted and Loss to be added) Step 2: Apply Time Adjustment of Post Acquisition Column

	Step 3: Restate the Effect of Abnormal Item in Pre-acquisition Column or Post Column depending on the date of occurrence abnormal item. (Gain to be added and Loss to be deducted)
Bonus Issue of Equity Shares by Subsidiary	Case 1: Entry of Bonus issue is Passed by Subsidiary in its SFS ➤ Add back in Post Acquisition Profit Column of AOP ➤ Deduct in Pre-Acquisition Profit Column of AOP Case 2: Entry of Bonus issue is Not Passed by Subsidiary in its SFS Directly deduct the Bonus issue amount from Pre-acquisition Profit column of AOP. <u>Other Important Points for Bonus issue:</u> a) Bonus Entry is: Reserves and Surplus A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c b) Bonus issue is always given out of Earliest Profits i.e. Pre-acquisition Profits if they are sufficient. c) % of Holding = $\frac{\text{No. of Shares held by H including Bonus Issue}}{\text{Total Issued Shares by Subsidiary including Bonus}}$
Dividend Paid or Declared by Subsidiary (Treatment in AOP)	Case 1: Dividend is Paid during the year, assume this dividend belongs to PY (hence entry must have been passed) Step 1: Add back in Post Acquisition column of AOP Step 2: Apply Time Adjustment of Post Acquisition Column Step 3: Deduct in Pre-acquisition Column or Post Column depending on the period of Dividend and DOA Case 2: Dividend is declared at the end of Current year, assume it belongs to Current Year Only (hence entry is not yet passed) Directly Deduct after Time Adjustment in Pre/Post Column depending upon the DOA. <u>Other Important Points for Dividend Paid by Subsidiary:</u> ➤ There are two types of dividends, Interim dividend and Final dividend. ➤ Interim dividend always belongs to Current Year ➤ Treatment of Both types of dividend in AOP is same.
Dividend Received by Holding Company from Subsidiary Co.	If the dividend belongs to Pre-acquisition period, it is Pre-acquisition dividend. If dividend belongs to Post acquisition period, it is Post acquisition dividend

	1) <u>Pre-acquisition Dividend Received by Holding</u> ➤ It must be deducted from the cost of investment of holding co. ➤ If it is wrongly credited to Profit and Loss of Holding Co. then it should be deducted from Consolidated P&L working and deducted to Cost of Investment under Cost of Control working. ➤ Always assume that, Pre-acquisition dividend received by parent is wrongly credited to its P&L A/c 2) <u>Post Acquisition Dividend received:</u> It is already credited to Profit and Loss of Holding co. which is correctly done hence no further treatment required.
Revaluation of Assets of Subsidiary	➤ As per AS 21, Net Assets of subsidiary to be recognised at Fair Value in consolidated financial statement. ➤ Revaluation of Assets of subsidiary shall be done on Date of Acquisition only. Apply following steps after Time Adjustment: Step 1: Calculate Revaluation Gain/loss on Assets as under Book Value of Asset on the date of Acquisition Less: Market Value of Assets on the date of Acquisition Step 2: Revaluation Gain/loss is treated as Pre-acquisition gain/loss Hence it should be added or deducted in Pre column Step 3: Calculate Depreciation effect on Asset due to Revaluation for post-acquisition period Depreciation that should be charged on MV of asset from DOA to BS date Less: Depreciation actually charged by Subsidiary in SFS from DOA to BS date Step 4: Treatment of Depreciation effect calculated as above If Additional Depreciation: Deduct in Post-acquisition column in AOP If Reversal of Depreciation: Add in Post acquisition column in AOP
Unrealised Profit on Unsold Stock in Inter Co. Transaction	Inter company transaction means transactions between holding and subsidiary for purchase/sale of Goods. Example: Suppose Holding co. has sold goods costing 10,000 to subsidiary at 15,000. Out of which, 50% goods are sold by subsidiary

	to its customers. Now subsidiary co. shows remaining 50% stock (i.e. 7,500) in its Balance Sheet. Holding co. while preparing consolidated financial statements shall consolidate the stock of subsidiary at 7,500 and eliminate 2,500 profit earned by holding and included in the stock. In case of Downstream Transaction (Goods Sold by H to S): Consolidated Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Stock A/c In case of Upstream Transaction (Goods Sold by S to H): AOP (Post Acquisition Column) A/c Dr. To Stock A/c Note: in case of loss, above entries will be reversed.
Negative Minority Interest	➤ Negative minority interest cannot be shown separately in Consolidated Balance Sheet. ➤ Negative minority interest shall be written off from consolidated Profit & Loss of Holding Company excess ➤ It means share of loss of M/I beyond zero balance of M/I shall be borne by holding company for the time being. ➤ When subsidiary earns profit in future the M/I share of profit to the extent of earlier loss shall be transferred to holding's P&L.
Preference Share Capital of Subsidiary Co.	➤ That portion of Preference Share Capital of Subsidiary which is held by Holding company is transferred to Cost of Control Working along with Equity Share Capital ➤ Remaining portion not held by Holding is transferred to Minority Interest working

EXAMPLE 7: (Abnormal Items)

Financial Year 23-24, Date of Acquisition 1/8/23

Date	Particulars	Amount
1/4/23	Balance of Reserve & Surplus	15,00,000
3/3/24	Balance of Reserve & Surplus	21,00,000

During the year: - Abnormal loss in the month of September (Dr. in Profit & Loss already) = 60,000
Abnormal gain in the month of May 2023 = 1,45,000. Prepare Analysis of Profit of Subsidiary.

SOLUTION:

Analysis of Profit of Subsidiary: -

Particular	Pre Acquisition (1 st Aug)	Post Acquisition (Aug to March)	Balance Sheet 31/03
Balance of Reserve & Surplus	15,00,000 (as on 01/04)	6,00,000 (12 Months)	21,00,000
(+) Abnormal loss (September)	-	60,000	
(-) Abnormal gain (May)	-	(1,45,000)	
Balance	15,00,000	5,15,000	

(+/-) Time Adjustment for 4 months	1,71,667	(5,15,000/12 X 4)	
	16,71,667	3,43,333	
(+/-) Restatement of Abnormal Items	1,45,000	(60,000)	
	18,16,667	2,83,333	21,00,000

EXAMPLE 8: (Bonus adjustment - Entry already passed)

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 31/3/24

	H	S
Equity share capital	8,00,000	5,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	6,00,000	4,00,000
Liabilities	5,00,000	3,00,000
	19,00,000	12,00,000
Investment 80%	7,00,000	-
Other Asset	12,00,000	12,00,000
	19,00,000	12,00,000

- Date of Acquisition - 1/7/23
- On 1st March 2024 - Bonus issue of shares by subsidiary in the ratio of 1:4 (i.e., 1,00,000/-). Whose entry is already passed by subsidiary.
- Opening Reserves & Surplus as on 1/4/23 = 2,50,000

SOLUTION:

How much Net Profit earned by subsidiary company? Let's understand this with the help of below ledger account of R&S

Reserves & Surplus (FY 23-24)

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To Equity share Capital (Bonus Entry Passed)	1,00,000	By Opening Balance	2,50,000
To Closing Balance	4,00,000	By Net Profit (B/f)	2,50,000

Note: As we can understand from above R&S account that NP during the year is 2,50,000 for which Time Adjustment is required by assuming that it is earned equally every month.

Working Note 1: Analysis of Profit

	Capital Profit As on 01/07	Revenue Profit 1/7-31/3	B/S 31/3
Reserves & Surplus	2,50,000	1,50,000	4,00,000
Bonus Adjustment	(-)1,00,000	+1,00,000	
Revised Balances	1,50,000	2,50,000	
(+/-) Time Adjustment for 3 Months	62,500	(2,50,000 X 3/12)	
Revised Balances	2,12,500	1,87,500	
H 80%	1,70,000	1,50,000	
Minority Interest 20%	42,500	37,500	

Cost of Control: -

Investment (80%)	7,00,000
(-) 80% of Net Asset	
Equity shares capital (with Bonus always)	4,00,000
CP	1,70,000
Goodwill	1,30,000

Minority Interest:

Proportionate share in Equity shares capital (with bonus always)	1,00,000
Capital Profit Share	42,500
M/I as on DOA	1,42,500
Revenue Profit Share of MI	37,500
Total MI as on BS Date	1,80,000

Consolidated Reserves & Surplus: -

H's Balance R&S	6,00,000
(+) H's share of Profit from Subsidiary	1,50,000
	7,50,000

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Equity share capital	8,00,000
Consolidated Reserves & Surplus	7,50,000
Minority Interest	1,80,000
Liabilities	8,00,000
	25,30,000
Goodwill	1,30,000
Other Asset	24,00,000
	25,30,000

EXAMPLE 9: (Bonus Issue but Entry not yet Passed)

Solve Example 8 by assuming that bonus entry is not yet passed by Subsidiary & Equity share capital which is given in Balance Sheet i.e. 5,00,000 is without Bonus issue.

SOLUTION:

Amount of Bonus issue of Shares = 5,00,000 X 1/4 = 1,25,000

Reserves & Surplus

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
-	-	Opening Balance	2,50,000
Closing Balance	4,00,000	Net Profit	1,50,000

Working Note 1 -

Analysis of Profit of Subsidiary

	CP Up to 1/7	RP July to March	B/S Date 31/3
Reserves & Surplus	2,50,000	1,50,000	4,00,000
(-) Bonus share	(1,25,000)	1,50,000	4,00,000

	1,25,000	1,50,000	2,75,000
(+/-) Time adjustment for 3 months	37,500	(1,50,000 X 3/12)	
	1,62,500	1,12,500	2,75,000
H's Share 80%	1,30,000	90,000	
Minority Interest Share 20%	32,500	22,500	

Cost of Control:

Investments	7,00,000
(-) Proportionate Net Asset:	
Equity Share capital 6,25,000 x 80%	(5,00,000)
Share of Capital Profit	(1,30,000)
Goodwill	70,000

Minority Interest: -

Equity Share Capital 6,25,000 x 20%	1,25,000
Share of Capital Profit	32,500
Share of Revenue Profit	22,500
	1,80,000

EXAMPLE 10:

Date of Acquisition is 1/11/2024

Investment Cost is Rs. 5,00,000 (65%)

Equity Share Capital at beginning & ending of year is 3,00,000

Reserves & Surplus at beginning is 1,20,000 & at end is 3,40,000

During the year Bonus shares issued by Subsidiary in the ratio of 1:3 (Abnormal Loss of ₹ 18,000 on 1st July)

Calculate Goodwill & Minority Interest.

SOLUTION:

- 1) Since Equity Share Capital is 3,00,000 at beginning and ending of the year. Therefore, Bonus entry not yet passed.

Working Note 1: - Analysis of Profit

	CP	RP	B/S Date
Reserves & Surplus	1,20,000	2,20,000	3,40,000
(-) Bonus Issue	(1,00,000)	-	
(+) Abnormal Loss	-	18,000	
	20,000	2,38,000	
(+/-) Time adjustment for 7 Months	1,38,833	(1,38,833)	
	1,58,833	99,167	
(-) Abnormal Loss	(18,000)	-	
	1,40,833	99,167	
H 65%	91,541	64,459	
MI 35%	49,292	34,708	

Working Note 2: Goodwill

Investment	5,00,000
(-) Equity Share Capital (65%)	(2,60,000)
(-) CP	(91,541)
Goodwill	1,48,459

Working Note 3: Minority Interest

Equity Share Capital (35%)	1,40,000
CP	49,292
RP	34,708
	2,24,000

EXAMPLE 11: (Dividend)

Particular	Amount
Equity Share Capital of Subsidiary	7,50,000
Reserves & Surplus as on 1/4/23	6,00,000
Reserves & Surplus as on 31/3/24	9,00,000

DOA = 1/9/23. Dividend declared & paid on 15/9/23 in an AGM.

SOLUTION:

Dividend belong to 22-23

Reserves & Surplus

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
Dividend	75,000	Opening A/c	6,00,000
Closing A/c	9,00,000	Net Profit	3,75,000

Analysis of Profit:

	CP	RP	B/s Date
Reserves & Surplus	6,00,000	3,00,000	9,00,000
+ Dividend	-	75,000	
	6,00,000	3,75,000	
+/- Total Adjustment	1,56,250	(1,56,250)	
		(3,75,000)	
(-) Dividend	(75,000)	-	
	6,81,250	2,18,750	

EXAMPLE 12: (Dividend Declared Subsidiary)

- Financial Year 23-24.
- Date of Acquisition 1/4/23
- Dividend (15%) declared on 31/3/24 for Financial Year 23-24 but Dividend entry not yet passed.
- Equity shares of subsidiary = 10,00,000/-
- Reserve & Surplus of 1/4/23 = 4,50,000/-
- Reserve & Surplus of 31/3/24 = 9,90,000/-

SOLUTION

Reserves & Surplus A/c

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
		Opening A/c	4,50,000
Closing A/c	9,90,000	Net Profit	5,40,000

Analysis of Profit:

	CP	RP	B/S date
R&S	4,50,000	5,40,000	9,90,000
(-) Dividend	-	(1,50,000)	
	4,50,000	3,90,000	

EXAMPLE 13: (Dividend)

Same as Example 12, Date of Acquisition is 1/10/23

SOLUTION

Analysis of Profit: -

	CP	RP	B/S Date
Reserve & Surplus	4,50,000	5,40,000	9,90,000
(+/-) Time Adjustment	2,70,000	(2,70,000)	
	7,20,000	2,70,000	
(-) Dividend	(7,50,000)	(75,000)	

EXAMPLE 14: (Dividend)

Same as Example 12, Date of Acquisition is 31/3/24

SOLUTION

Analysis of Profit: -

	CP	RP	B/S Date
Reserve & Surplus	9,90,000	-	9,90,000
(-) Dividend	(1,50,000)		
	8,40,000		

Note: Since Entire 12 Months belongs to Pre Acquisition period i.e., before DOA. Hence, entire dividend belongs to CP

EXAMPLE 15: (Interim Dividend and Abnormal Loss)

As on 1/4	Reserves & Surplus is 6,00,000
On 1/6	Date of Acquisition (90%)
On 1/10	Paid Interim Dividend (CY) is 75,000
On 1/1	Abnormal Loss 12,000
On 31/3	Reserves & Surplus is 9,50,000

Investment Cost = 10,00,000

ESC = 4,00,000

Prepare AOP, COC, MI & Extract of Consolidated R&S.

SOLUTION:

(a) Analysis of Profit

Particular	CP	RP	B/s Date
Balance of Profit & Loss	6,00,000	3,50,000	9,50,000
+ Abnormal Loss	-	12,000	
+ Dividend	-	75,000	
	6,00,000	4,37,000	
+/- Time Adjustment for 2 months	72,833	(72,833)	
(-) Abnormal Loss	-	(12,000)	
(-) Interim Dividend (2M Pre & 4M Post)	(25,000)	(50,000)	
	6,47,833	3,02,167	
H's share 90%	5,83,050	2,71,950	
Minority Interest 10%	64,783	30,217	

(b) Cost of Control

Investment	10,00,000
(-) Pre-Acquisition Dividend	(22,500)
Net Investment	9,77,500
(-) 90% ESC	(3,60,000)
(-) Share in Capital Profit	(5,83,050)
Goodwill	34,450

(c) Minority Interest

Equity Share Capital	40,000
Share in Capital Profit	64,783
Share in Revenue Profit	30,217
	1,35,000

(d) Consolidated Reserves & Surplus

H's Balance	xxx
+ Share in Revenue Profit	2,71,950
(-) Pre Acquisition Dividend	(22,500)

EXAMPLE 16: (Fair Value of Net Assets)

Balance Sheet of Subsidiary as on 31/3/24

Equity share capital (10/-)	15,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	7,50,000
Liabilities	24,50,000
	47,00,000
PPE	30,00,000
Current Asset	17,00,000
	47,00,000

Date of Acquisition by H is 31/03/24 on this date Market Value of PPE of S was 38,00,000. Calculate Market Value of Net Asset on Date of Acquisition.

SOLUTION:

Alternate 1

PPE	38,00,000
Current Asset	17,00,000
(-) Liabilities	24,50,000
Market Value of Net Asset	30,50,000

Alternate 2

Equity share capital	15,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	7,50,000
+ Fair Value Gain	8,00,000
	30,50,000

Alternate 3

Analysis of Profit

	CP	RP	BS
Reserves & Surplus	7,50,000	-	7,50,000
(+) Fair Value Gain	8,00,000		
	15,50,000		
H (100%)	15,50,000		

EXAMPLE 17: (Fair Value of Net Assets of Subsidiary)

First year 23-24, DOA is 1st Sep 2023

Date	Particular	Amount
31/3/24	Book Value of PPE of Subsidiary	18,00,000
	Depreciation Rate	10% P.a.
1/4/23	Profit & Loss A/c of subsidiary	11,00,000
31/3/24	Profit & Loss A/c of subsidiary	19,50,000
1/9/23	MV of PPE	22,30,000

On Date of Acquisition value of Inventory & creditors of subsidiary should be increased by 50,000 & 21,000 respectively. Abnormal Loss on 01/12/23 = 32,000

Prepare Analysis of Profit (AOP)

SOLUTION:

Book Value as on 1/4	20,00,000
(-) Depreciation for 5 Months	83,333
Book Value as on 1/9	19,16,667
Market Value as on 1/9	22,30,000
FV Gain	3,13,333

Additional Depreciation: -

Depreciation that should be charged on MV for Post Period (22,30,000 × 10% × 7/12)	1,30,083
Depreciation actually Charged by S on Book Value for Post Period (BV as on DOA - BV as on B/s)	1,16,667

	13,416
--	--------

1) Inventory on DOA is increased by 50,000

Inventory A/c	Dr.	50,000	
To Pre-acquisition profit			50,000

2) Creditors increased by 21,000

Pre-acquisition Profit A/c	Dr.	21,000	
To Creditor A/c			21,000

	CP	RP	B/S Date
Profit & Loss	11,00,0000	8,50,000	19,50,000
+ Abnormal Loss	-	32,000	
	11,00,000	8,82,000	
+/- Trading Adjustment for 5 Months	3,67,500	(3,67,500)	
(-) Abnormal Loss	-	(32,000)	
(+/-) FV Adjustment	3,13,333	(13,416)	
	50,000	-	
	(21,000)	-	
	18,09,833	4,69,084	

EXAMPLE 18: (Negative Minority Interest)

Minority Interest =30%

Date	Particular	Amount
1/4/24	Equity share capital	10,00,000
1/4/24	Reserves & Surplus	5,00,000
31/3/25	Reserves & Surplus	2,00,000
31/3/26	Reserves & Surplus	(3,00,000)

Calculate Minority Interest on as Date of Acquisition at every Balance Sheet Date

SOLUTION:

(1) As on 1/4/24 Date of Acquisition

Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	5,00,000
Minority Interest (15,00,000 × 30%)	4,50,000

(2) Minority Interest as on 31/3/25

Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	2,00,000
12,00,000 × 3	3,60,000

OR

Minority Interest as on DOA	4,50,000
(-) Share in RP	(90,000)
	3,60,000

(3) Minority Interest on as 31/3/26

Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	(3,00,000)
Net Asset	7,00,000 × 30%
Minority Interest	2,10,000

OR

Minority Interest as on 31/3/25	3,60,000
(-) Share of Loss for first year 25-26 (5,00,000 × 30%)	(1,50,000)
Minority Interest	2,10,000

EXAMPLE 19:

In continuation of above example, Balance Reserves & Surplus as on 31/3/27 = (12,00,000)

SOLUTION

Minority Interest (as on 31/3/27)	
Equity share capital	10,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	(12,00,000)
Net Asset	(2,00,000)
Minority Interest @ 30%	*(60,000)

OR

Minority Interest as on 31/3/26	2,10,000
(-) Share of Loss for first year 26-27 (9,00,000 × 30%)	(2,70,000)
Minority Interest	*(60,000)

*Borne By Holding

Therefore, Minority Interest = NIL

EXAMPLE 20: (Pref. Share Capital of Subsidiary)

Financial Year 23-24

Date	Particular	Amount
1/4/23	9% Preference share capital	6,00,000/-
1/4/23	Equity share capital	9,00,000/-
1/4/23	Profit & Loss Balance	4,50,000
31/3/24	Profit & Loss Balance	7,50,000

On 1st June, Investment in 80% Equity of S of 9,50,000 and Investment in 40% Preference Share of 2,50,000.

SOLUTION:

EXAMPLE 21: (Master Problem containing multiple adjustments)

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 31/3/24

Particular	H	S
Equity Share Capital	15,00,000	12,00,000
General Reserve	5,00,000	2,80,000
Profit & Loss A/c	3,00,000	4,20,000
Loans	9,00,000	7,50,000
Trades Payable	5,50,000	2,50,000
	37,50,000	29,00,000
Land & Building	8,00,000	10,00,000
Machines	7,00,000	9,00,000
Investment @75%	14,00,000	-
Current Asset	8,50,000	10,00,000
	37,50,000	29,00,000

- 1) DOA = 1/July/23
- 2) MV of Land & Building - 12,00,000, Plant & Machinery - 7,00,000 as on DOA
- 3) Rate of Depreciation = Land and Building 20%, Plant & Machinery 10%
- 4) Abnormal Gain on 1st June = 21,000; Abnormal loss on 2nd July = 18,000
- 5) On 1/Jan/24 Bonus, issue by Subsidiary 1:5
- 6) Opening Balance of General Reserve 1,80,000 and Profit & Loss 3,00,000
- 7) Bonus entry already Passed
- 8) Debtors of 15,000 of H are receivable from S

SOLUTION

Working Note 1: Calculation of FV Gain/Loss due to Revaluation

		Land & Building	Plant & Machinery
(a)	Book Value as on 31/3	10,00,000	9,00,000
(b)	Depreciation Rate	20%	10%
(c)	Book Value as on 1/4 (a/100%-b)	12,50,000	10,00,000
(d)	Book Value as on 1/7 (after 3M dep)	11,87,500	9,75,000
(e)	Market Value as on 1/7	12,00,000	7,00,000
(f)	Gain/Loss (e-d)	12,500	(2,75,000)

Working Note 2: Depreciation effect

	Land & Building	Plant & Machinery
(a) Depreciation from July to March already Charged by S	1,87,500	75,000
(b) Depreciation from July to March that should be charged by H on Market Value	1,80,000	52,500
Saving	7,500	22,500

Working Note 3: Analysis of Profit of Subsidiary

Particular	CP (up to 1/7)	Revenue Profit		Balance Sheet 31/3/24
		GR (9M)	P&L (9M)	
Balances				
General Reserve	1,80,000	1,00,000	-	2,80,000
Profit & Loss	3,00,000	-	1,20,000	4,20,000
(+/-) Bonus	(2,00,000)	2,00,000	-	
(+/-) Eliminated Abnormal Items			(21,000) 18,000	
	2,80,000	3,00,000	1,17,000	
(+/-) Time Adjustment (3 Months)	75,000 29,250	(3,00,000 × 3/12)	(1,17,000 × 3/12)	
Balances	3,84,250	2,25,000	87,750	
(+/-) Abnormal Item	21,000	-	(18,000)	
(+/-) Fair Value				
Land & Building (Gain)	12,500			
Plant & Machinery (Loss)	(2,75,000)			
(+) Saving in Depreciation				
Land & Building	-	-	7,500	
Plant & Machinery	-	-	22,500	
Final Balances	1,42,750	2,25,000	99,750	
H 75%	1,07,063	1,68,750	74,813	
MI 25%	35,687	56,250	24,937	

Working Note 4: Cost of Control

Investment	14,00,000
(-) Proportion of Net Asset	
ESC @75%	9,00,000
Share in Capital Profit	1,07,063
Goodwill	3,92,937

Working Note 5: Minority Interest

Equity Share Capital @25%	3,00,000
Share in Capital Profit	35,687
Share in Revenue Profit	81,187
	4,16,874

Working Note 6: Consolidated Reserves & Surplus

Particular	Amount
(a) General Reserve	
Balance with H	5,00,000
+ Share in RP	1,68,750
	6,68,750
(b) Profit & Loss	
Balance with H	3,00,000
+ Share in RP	74,813
	3,74,813
Gross Total (a+b)	10,43,563

Consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2024

Particular	Amount
Equity Share Capital	15,00,000
Consolidated Reserves & Surplus (W.N - 6)	10,43,563
Minority Interest (W.N - 5)	4,16,874
Loans	16,50,000
H 9,00,000	
S 7,50,000	
Trade Payables	7,85,000
H 5,50,000	
S 2,50,000	
(-) Common Debts (15,000)	
	53,95,437
Land & Building	18,20,000
H 8,00,000	
S 10,00,000	
+ FV Gain 12,500	
+ Saving Depreciation 7,500	
Profit & Machinery	13,47,500
H 7,00,000	
S 9,00,000	
(-) FV Loss (2,75,000)	
(+) Dep 22,500	
Goodwill (WN - 4)	3,92,937
Current Asset	18,35,000
H 8,50,000	
S 10,00,000	
(-) Common Debts (15,000)	
	53,95,437

EXAMPLE 22 (Master Problem)

As on 1/4	Equity Share Capital = 7,00,000 Reserves & Surplus = 5,20,000
On 1/9 (DOA)	80% Investment of 10 lakhs

	PPE (MV) = 11,00,000
On 1/1	Abnormal Gain = 18,000
On 31/3	Reserves & Surplus = 9,00,000

On 31/3

- (a) Bonus Declared at 1:4 ratio, but entry is not passed
- (b) Dividend Declared 15%, but entry is not passed
- (c) Book Value of PPE is 8,50,000, Depreciation = 12%

SOLUTION:

*Revenue Profit is already Before Dividend. Since, Dividend entry not yet passed

Working Note 1: Revaluation of PPE and depreciation thereon

(a)	Book Value as on 31/3	8,50,000
(b)	Book value as on 1/4 (8,50,000/88%)	9,65,910
(c)	Book value as on 1/9 (after 5M Dep)	9,17,615
(d)	Market value as on 1/9	11,00,000
(e)	FV Gain (d-c)	1,82,385
(f)	Depreciation for Post Acquisition Period actually Charged by S (c-a)	67,615
(g)	Depreciation that should be Charged on Market Value	77,000
(h)	Additional Depreciation (g-f)	9,385

Working Note 2: AOP of Subsidiary

Particular	CP (up to 1/9)	GR (Sep to Nov)	Balance Sheet 31/3
Balance of Reserves & Surplus	5,20,000	3,80,000	9,00,000
(-) Abnormal Gain	-	(18,000)	
(-) Bonus issue (7,00,000 x 1/4)	(1,75,000)	-	
	3,45,000	3,62,000	
(+/-) Time Adjustment for 5 months	1,50,833	(1,50,833)	
Balances	4,95,833	2,11,167	
(+) Abnormal Gain	-	18,000	
(-) Dividend (5M Pre : 7M Post)	(43,750)	(61,250)	
+/- Revaluation effect (WN.1)	1,82,385	(9,385)	
Final Balances	6,34,468	1,58,532	
H's 80%-	5,07,574	1,26,826	
MI 20%	1,26,894	31,706	

Working Note 3: Cost of Control

Investment Cost (Before Pre-Dividend Deduction)	10,00,000
(-) Pre-Acquisition Dividend Receivable	(35,000)
Net Investment Cost	9,65,000
(-) Proportionate Net Asset	
80% Equity Share Holder (with Bonus)	(7,00,000)
80% share in Capital Profit (WN.2)	(5,07,574)
Capital Reserve	2,42,574

Working Note 4: Minority Interest

20% of Equity Share Capital	1,75,000
20% of Share in Capital Profit (WN.2)	1,26,894
20% of Share in Revenue Profit (WN.3)	31,706
	3,33,600

Note: Dividend payable to Minority Interest shall be shown Separately in the Balance Sheet as Current Liability.

Working Note 5: Consolidated Reserves & Surplus of Holding

Balance of H	xxx
(+) Share in Revenue Profit	1,26,826
(+) Dividend Income (7M)	49,000

EXAMPLE 23: (Contingent Liabilities for Bills Discounted)

H

Bills Payable	65,000	Bills receivable	50,000
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Contingent Liabilities: Bills Discounted - Rs. 15,000

Bills Payable	30,000	Bills receivable	40,000
---------------	--------	------------------	--------

Contingent Liabilities: Bills discounted - Rs. 8,000

Bills Payable of H Includes 20,000 payable to S, Out of this 5,000/- of bills already discounted by S

Consolidated B/s (Extract)

Bills Receivable	75,000
H	50,000
S	40,000
(-) Contra	(15,000)
Bills Payable	80,000
H	65,000
S	30,000
(-) Contra	(15,000)
Contingent Liabilities	18,000
H	15,000
S	8,000
(-)	5,000

3. OTHER MISC. ADJUSTMENTS

Balances of Reserves and Surplus - Missing	➤ For Balance of Profit & Loss A/c: Assume Zero Balance as on 1st Day of the year. ➤ For Balance of Other Reserves: Assume the Same amount as at the end of the year.
Dividend on Preference Shares of Subsidiary	➤ Add back in AOP, if entry is already passed (ignore if entry not passed) ➤ Apply Time Adjustment ➤ Deduct in AOP from Pre and/or Post according to the date of Investment. ➤ If this dividend is receivable by Parent, then share of parent will be transfer to COC (Pre) or Conso. P&L (Post) ➤ MI's Share in dividend will be shown as Other Current Liability separately in BS if dividend is still payable. If dividend is already paid then ignore.
Rectification of Errors	If the question specifies any error relating to Profit and Loss a/c of subsidiary, then such errors should be rectified before time adjustment. <u>Example:</u> Repairing Expense wrongly capitalized, should be expensed off immediately
Contra Items	Whenever the Payables and Receivables are within group (i.e. H and S), then such payable/receivable should be eliminated. Payable A/c Dr. To Receivable A/c Note: ➤ If payable is less than receivable, then difference is called cheque in transit. ➤ If payable is more than receivable, then some Error will be given in the question. Such error will be rectified and then contra adjustment will be made.
Contingent Liabilities	➤ The Portion which is discounted and shown as Contingent liability will not to be shown in Consolidated BS ➤ Contra Adjustment will be made only for that portion which is not yet discounted and shown under Bills receivable and Bills payable

EXAMPLE 24 (Master Problem)

As on 1/4/23	Reserves & Surplus is 5,20,000
On 1/6	Abnormal Gain is 9,000
On 1/8 (DOA)	Market Value of Fixed Asset - 25,00,000; Depreciation rate = 12%
On 1/10	Upstream Transaction at 25% on Cost; Unsold Goods = 1,25,000
On 1/3	Bonus @ 1:4
31/3/24	Reserves & Surplus is 9,30,000; Dividend declared is 12%

Standalone Balance Sheet as on 31/3/24

Particular	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
Equity Share Capital	12,00,000	10,00,000

Reserves & Surplus	10,00,000	9,30,000
Liabilities	19,00,000	11,70,000
	41,00,000	31,00,000
Fixed Asset	12,00,000	18,00,000
Investment @75%	15,00,000	-
Current Asset	14,00,000	13,00,000
	41,00,000	31,00,000

Note: Bonus entry is already Passed

SOLUTION:

Working Note 1: Revaluation & its Depreciation

4.	Book Value as on 31/3/23	18,00,000
5.	Book value as on 1/4/23 18,00,000/88%	20,45,454
6.	Book value as on 1/8/23	19,63,636
7.	Market value as on 1/8/23	25,00,000
8.	FV Gain (d-c)	5,36,364
9.	Depreciation for Post Acquisition Period actually Charged by S (c-a)	1,63,636
10.	Depreciation that should be Charged on Market Value	2,00,000
11.	Additional Depreciation (g-f)	36,364

Working Note 2: Calculation of Unrealised Profit on Unsold Goods with H

Unsold goods with H (i.e., Sale by S) = 1,25,000

Subsidiary Margin (25% on Cost) = 1/5 on Sales

Profit = 1,25,000/5 = 25,000

Working Note 3: Analysis of Profit of S:

	CP	RP	Balance Sheet
Balance of Reserves & Surplus	5,20,000	4,10,000	9,30,000
(-) Abnormal Gain	-	(9,000)	
(+/-) Bonus	(2,00,000)	2,00,000	
Balance	3,20,000	6,01,000	
(+/-) Time adjustment for 4M	2,00,333	(6,01,000 × 4/12)	
	5,20,333	4,00,667	
(+) Abnormal Gain	9,000	-	
(-) Dividend (4M Pre & 8M Post)	(40,000)	(80,000)	
(+/-) Revaluation effect	5,36,364	(36,364)	
(-) Unrealised Profit (WN.2)	-	(25,000)	
	10,25,697	2,59,303	
H 75%	7,69,273	1,94,477	
MI 25%	2,56,424	64,826	

* Dividend shall be calculated on ESC including Bonus is already declared before CY Dividend. 10,00,000 × 12% = 1,20,000

*Dividend entry not yet passed

Working Note 4: Cost of Control

Investment	15,00,000
(-) Pre-Acquisition Dividend	30,000
(-) 75% ESC	(7,50,000)
(-) Capital Profit Share	(7,69,273)
Capital Reserve	49,273

Working Note 5: Minority Interest

Equity Share Capital	2,50,000
Share in Capital Profit	2,56,424
Share in Revenue Profit	64,826
	5,71,250

Working Note 6: Consolidated Reserves & Surplus

(a) Consolidated Free Reserves		12,54,477
Balance with H	10,00,000	
(+) Revenue Profit Share of H	1,94,477	
(+) Post Acquisition Share of Dividend	60,000	
(+) (b) Capital Reserve		49,273
Consolidated Reserves & Surplus		13,03,750

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Equity Share Capital		12,00,000
Consolidated Reserves & Surplus		13,03,750
Minority Interest		5,71,250
Liability		31,00,000
H	19,00,000	
S	11,70,000	
+ Dividend Payable to MI	30,000	
		61,75,000
Fixed Asset		35,00,000
H	12,00,000	
S	18,00,000	
+ FV	5,36,364	
(-) Depreciation	(36,364)	
Current Assets		26,75,000
H	14,00,000	
S	13,00,000	
(-) Unrealised Profit	(25,000)	
		61,75,000

4. CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

- 1) All Incomes and expenses of Holding and Subsidiary are merged in Consolidated Profit and loss statements.
- 2) In the year of acquisition, Incomes and Expenses of Subsidiary co. shall be considered from the date of acquisition (i.e. for Post acquisition period). Hence, proportionate amount of Income and Expenses of subsidiary shall be taken.
- 3) Final Net Profit of Group is allocated between Share of Minority Interest and Share of Owners of Parent.
- 4) Share of Minority Interest in the Net Profit of the group can be calculated with the Help of AOP. It is share in Post Acquisition Profit of Subsidiary co.

EXAMPLE 25: (Consolidated Profit and Loss A/c)

Statement of profit & Loss year ending 31/3/24

Particular	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
Revenue form Operation	50,00,000	30,00,000
Other income	4,50,000	2,00,000
	54,50,000	32,00,000
Cost of Material consumed	18,00,000	9,00,000
Changes in Inventories	(3,00,000)	(1,80,000)
Employee Benefit Expenses	6,00,000	5,00,000
Finance cost	5,50,000	3,80,000
Other expenses	11,00,000	8,00,000
	37,50,000	24,00,000
Profits before Taxes	17,00,000	8,00,000
(-) Tax expenses	(5,00,000)	(2,00,000)
Profit After Taxes	12,00,000	6,00,000
Less: Dividend paid	(2,50,000)	(1,00,000)
Retained Earnings	9,50,000	5,00,000

- (1) Date of Acquisition is 1/7/23
- (2) Acquired 75% of equity
- (3) During the year: -
 - (a) Goods Sold by H to S for Rs.4,00,000
 - (b) Interest paid by S to H Rs. 50,000
- (4) Opening inventory on 1/7 of S is 5,00,000 & Closing Inventory as on 31/3 of S is 6,20,000

SOLUTION:

Consolidated statement of Profit & Loss of group for the year ended 31/3/24

Particular	H	S	Contra	Total
Revenue from Operation	5,00,000	22,50,000	(4,00,000)	68,50,000
Other Income	4,50,000	1,50,000	(50,000)	5,50,000
Total (A)	54,50,000	24,00,000	(4,50,000)	74,00,000
Cost of material consume	18,00,000	6,75,000	(4,00,000)	20,75,000
Changes in Inventory	(3,00,000)	(1,20,000)	-	(4,20,000)

Employment Benefit Expenses	6,00,000	3,75,000	-	9,75,000
Finance cost	5,50,000	28,5000	(50,000)	78,5000
Other Expenses	11,00,000	6,00,000	-	17,00,000
Total (B)	37,50,000	18,15,000	(4,50,000)	51,15,000
Profit Before tax (A.B)	17,00,000	5,85,000		22,85,000
(-) Tax expenses	5,00,000	1,50,000	-	(6,50,000)
Profit after Tax	12,00,000	4,35,000	-	16,35,000
(-) Dividend declared	(2,50,000)	(1,00,000)	75,000	(2,75,000)
Retained earnings	9,50,000	3,35,000	75,000	13,60,000
Retained earnings attributable to owners of Parent (B/F)				12,76,250
R/E attributable to M/I (3,35,000 X 25%)				83,750

SECTION B - MCQ's

1. While preparing cash flow statement, conversion of debt to equity
 - (a) Should be shown as a financing activity.
 - (b) Should be shown as an investing activity.
 - (c) Should not be shown as it is a non-cash transaction
 - (d) Should not be shown as operating activity.

2. Which of the following would be considered a 'cash-flow item from an "investing" activity'?
 - (a) Cash outflow to the government for payment of taxes.
 - (b) Cash outflow to purchase bonds issued by another company.
 - (c) Cash outflow to shareholders as dividends
 - (d) Cash outflow to make payment to trade payables.

3. All of the following would be included in a company's operating activities except:
 - (a) Income tax payments
 - (b) Collections from customers or Cash payments to suppliers
 - (c) Dividend payments
 - (d) Office and selling expenses.

4. Hari Uttam, a stock broking firm, received ₹1,50,000 as premium for forward contracts entered for purchase of equity shares. How will you classify this amount in the cash flow statement of the firm?
 - (a) Operating Activities.
 - (b) Investing Activities.
 - (c) Financing Activities.
 - (d) Non-cash transaction

5. As per AS 3 on Cash Flow Statements, cash received by a manufacturing company from sale of shares of ABC Company Ltd. Should be classified as
 - (a) Operating activity.
 - (b) Financing activity.
 - (c) Investing activity.
 - (d) Non-cash transaction

ANSWERS	1	2	3	4	5
	c	b	c	a	c



Student Notes:-