

## ACF2100 (WEEK 7)

### CONSOLIDATION: INTRAGROUP TRANSACTIONS

---

- Intragroup transactions occur between entities within the group
- Each separate legal entity records these transactions in their accounts and the effects of such transactions will be included in the consolidated accounts
- These transactions must be eliminated on consolidation because from a group's viewpoint a transaction has not occurred with an entity outside of the group
- Intragroup transactions need to account for any tax effect that could arise
- **Sale of inventory:** *If there is an unrealized profit in the closing inventory/all of the inventory is still on hand*

Dr Sales            xx  
    Cr Cost of sales        xx  
    Cr Inventory            xx (amount is unrealized profit)  
(Accounting for unrealized profit in closing inventory)

Dr DTA            xx  
    Cr ITE                    xx (inventory\*0.30)  
(Recording tax-effect on unrealized profit)

Note: If there is a mark-up value given, then sales price divided by (1 + the mark-up percentage) would give you the cost. Then sales – cost = unrealized profit = inventory amount. This is then multiplied by the percentage of inventory on hand.

Note: If there is an external sale of inventory how much ever was NOT sold externally should be multiplied with the unrealized profit to find the value of 'Cr Inventory'.

- **Sale of inventory:** *the subsequent years*

Dr RE (op)        xx  
    Cr ITE            xx (previous year's ITE amount)  
    Cr Cost of sales    xx (previous year's inventory amount)

- **Sale of inventory:** *If there is an unrealized profit in the opening inventory*

Dr RE (op)        xx  
Dr ITE (30%)    xx (COS\*0.30)  
    Cr Cost of sales    xx (amount of unrealized profit)  
(Accounting for unrealized profit in opening inventory)

- **Transfers of PPE:** *Sale of an asset when only the carrying amount is provided*

Dr Proceeds on sale    xx (sale amount)  
    Cr Carrying amount of Asset        xx  
    Cr Asset                                xx (amount of unrealized profit)  
(Proceeds on sale of asset)

Dr DTA            xx  
 Cr ITE                    xx (Asset\*0.30)  
 (Tax-effect on unrealized profit)

Dr Accumulated dep – asset    xx  
 Cr    Depreciation expense – asset            xx (depreciation %\*amount of unrealized profit)  
 (Recording depreciation expense for the asset)

Dr ITE            xx  
 Cr DTA                    xx  
 (Tax-effect on depreciation)

*Sale of an asset when both the **cost & the carrying amount** are provided:*

Dr Gain on Sale            xx  
 Cr Asset                                    xx

Dr Asset                    xx  
 Cr Accumulated dep                    xx

Dr DTA                    xx  
 Cr ITE                                    xx (Gain\*0.30)

*Reclassifying an asset as another asset/**each year since** the transfer, you reduce depreciation expense to the group's figure and profit becomes realized as asset benefits are consumed. For the next year when there is still **an unrealized profit** (Sale amount – cost), the entry is recorded as:*

Dr RE (op)            xx  
 Dr DTA            xx (unrealized profit amount\*0.30)  
 Cr Asset                    xx (unrealized profit amount)

Dr Accumulated dep – plant    xx (unrealized profit amount\*depreciation %\*no. of years)  
 Cr    Depreciation expense – plant            xx (Asset/no. of years OR Asset\*depreciation %)  
 Cr    RE (op)                                    xx

Dr ITE            xx  
 Dr RE (op)            xx (RE(op)\*0.30)  
 Cr DTA                    xx (Accumulated dep\*0.30)

*Sale of an asset when the **parent classifies as one asset and the subsidiary classifies another:***

Dr Proceeds on sale    xx (sale amount)  
 Cr Carrying amount            xx  
 Cr Cost of sales                    xx (unrealized profit amount)

**Intragroup services:**

Dr Services revenue    xx (if on cash)  
 Cr Services expense            xx

Dr Services payable xx  
Cr Services receivable xx (if not on cash)/(if some was still unpaid)

**Dividends:** Parent owns 100% of subsidiary and subsidiary pays a dividend of \$100. The dividend is recognized as revenue by the parent, regardless of whether the dividend is paid from pre or post-acquisition equity.

Dr Dividend revenue \$100  
Cr Dividend paid (RE) \$100

*When dividends are declared and not paid (from subsidiary's point of view):*

Dr Dividend revenue \$100  
Cr Dividend receivable \$100

Dr Dividend payable \$100  
Cr Dividend declared (RE) \$100

**Intragroup borrowings:**

Dr loan payable xx  
Cr loan receivable xx

Dr Interest revenue xx  
Cr Interest expense xx

**Intragroup borrowings: the subsequent years**

Dr loan payable xx  
Cr loan receivable xx

Dr interest revenue xx (calculate according to number of years)  
Cr interest expense xx

**Intragroup debentures: subsidiary's point of view**

Dr Debentures xx  
Cr Debentures in Parent Ltd xx

Dr Interest revenue xx  
Cr Interest expense xx

Dr Interest payable xx  
Cr Interest receivable xx