

CHAPTER 4

UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUES

1. The intercompany sale will cause both sales and costs of goods sold to be overstated by \$50,000 on the consolidated income statement. The amount remaining in ending inventory will cause cost of goods sold to be understated by \$3,000 ($1/4 \times \$12,000$) on the consolidated income statement and inventory to be overstated by \$3,000 ($1/4 \times \$12,000$) on the consolidated balance sheet.

2. Debit Sales and credit Cost of Goods Sold for \$50,000. Debit Cost of Goods Sold and credit Inventory for \$3,000 ($1/4 \times \$12,000$).

3.

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	
NCI	\$ 0	\$ 200	($\$1,000 \times 20\%$)
Controlling interest	<u>0</u>	<u>3,800</u>	$[\$3,000 + (\$1,000 \times 80\%)]$
Total profit	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$4,000</u>	

4. Company S has realized a \$50,000 profit; however, it is not immediate. The profit will be realized over the 5-year life of the asset. Company S will realize the profit by reducing consolidated depreciation expense by \$10,000 ($\$50,000 \div 5$ years) each year for 5 years. The NCI will realize \$2,000 ($20\% \times \$10,000$) each year.

5.

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Realized gain by reducing depreciation expense [$(\$60,000 - \$50,000) \div 5$ years]	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Balance of gain at time of sale			4,000

6.

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Profit recorded by Company S	\$40,000*	\$60,000**	\$ 0
Profit recorded by consolidated firm	0	0	5,000 [‡]

*($40\% \times \$100,000$)
 **($60\% \times \$100,000$)
[‡]($\$100,000 \div 20$)

7. a. Company S is better off borrowing the funds from Company P since it will receive a lower interest rate (9.5% instead of 10%). Therefore, Company S will have lower annual interest charges.

b. During 2012, Company P will record interest revenue and Company S will record interest expense of \$47,500 ($\$500,000 \times 9.5\%$). However, the interest expense and interest revenue are eliminated during the consolidation process. Only the \$40,000 ($\$500,000 \times 8\%$) of external interest expense remains on the consolidated statements.

c. Intercompany interest expense and interest revenue should not appear on the 2011 consolidated income statement. Only the external interest expense of \$40,000 will appear on the consolidated income statement.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 4-1

Partplus Company and Subsidiary Sogern Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Sales (\$250,000 + \$500,000 – \$120,000)	\$630,000
Cost of goods sold [\$150,000 + \$310,000 – \$120,000 + (40% × \$30,000)]	<u>352,000</u>
Gross profit	\$278,000
Expenses (\$45,000 + \$120,000)	<u>165,000</u>
Consolidated net income.....	<u>\$113,000</u>
Distributed to NCI.....	\$ 8,600
Distributed to controlling interest	\$104,400

Sogern Income Distribution Schedule

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (40% × \$30,000)	\$12,000	Internally generated income	\$55,000
		Adjusted income.....	\$43,000
		NCI share.....	<u>x 20%</u>
		NCI.....	<u>\$ 8,600</u>

Partplus Income Distribution Schedule

	Internally generated income	\$ 70,000
	80% × Sogern adjusted income of \$43,000.....	34,400
	Controlling interest	<u>\$104,400</u>

Partplus Company and Subsidiary Sogern Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Sales (\$300,000 + \$540,000 – \$110,000)	\$730,000
Cost of goods sold [\$180,000 + \$360,000 – \$110,000 – (40% × \$30,000) + (40% × \$20,000)]	<u>426,000</u>
Gross profit	\$304,000
Expenses (\$56,000 + \$125,000)	<u>181,000</u>
Consolidated net income.....	<u>\$123,000</u>
Distributed to NCI.....	\$ 13,600
Distributed to controlling interest	\$109,400

Exercise 4-1, Concluded

Sogern Income Distribution Schedule

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (40% × \$20,000) \$8,000	Internally generated net income..... \$64,000 Realized profit in beginning inventory (40% × \$30,000) 12,000
	Adjusted income..... \$68,000 NCI share..... × 20% NCI..... <u>\$13,600</u>

Partplus Income Distribution Schedule

	Internally generated net income..... \$ 55,000 80% × Sogern adjusted income of \$68,000 54,400
	Controlling interest <u>\$109,400</u>

EXERCISE 4-2

Source of income components:

	Victor	Norge	Eliminations	Consolidated Income Statement
Sales.....	(220,000)	(120,000)	(IS) 80,000	(260,000)
Cost of goods sold	150,000	90,000	(IS) (80,000)	
			(BI) (5,000)	
			(EI) 7,500	162,500
Other income	(5,000)		(S) 5,000	
Other expenses.....	40,000	12,000	(S) (5,000)	<u>47,000</u>
Consolidated net income.....				(50,500)
Distributed to NCI.....				<u>3,100</u>
Distributed to controlling interest				<u>(47,400)</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (IS) Elimination of intercompany sales.
- (BI) Elimination of 25% profit from beginning inventory; debit would be to Retained Earnings; allocated 80% to the controlling interest and 20% to the NCI.
- (EI) Elimination of 25% profit from ending inventory; credit would be to inventory account.
- (S) Elimination of consulting services transaction.

Note: The above format and presentation is not to be expected of the student. All that is required is the final consolidated income statement and its distribution to controlling and noncontrolling interests. This format is presented to aid explanation of the exercise as it shows the sources of the numbers that determine the income statement. This form will be used for future exercises and problems to aid the instructor.

Subsidiary Norge Company Income Distribution

Unrealized ending inventory profit..... (EI) \$7,500	Internally generated net income..... \$18,000
	Realized beginning inventory profit (BI) 5,000
	Adjusted income..... \$15,500
	NCI share..... <u>x 20%</u>
	NCI..... <u>\$ 3,100</u>

Parent Victor Corporation Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income..... \$35,000
	80% x Norge adjusted income of \$15,500 12,400
	Controlling interest <u>\$47,400</u>

EXERCISE 4-3

(1) Gross profit recorded on the separate books:		
Gross profit—Hide:		
Sales		\$400,000
Gross profit (25% × \$400,000).....		100,000
Gross profit—Seek:		
Sales		\$416,000
Cost of goods sold (80% × \$400,000)	\$320,000	
Add write-down of ending inventory	<u>10,000</u>	<u>330,000</u>
Gross profit		<u>\$ 86,000</u>
(2) Consolidated gross profit:		
Sales		\$416,000
Cost of goods sold to consolidated group*		<u>256,000</u>
Gross profit		<u>\$160,000</u>
*Cost of goods sold is computed as follows:		
Purchases at cost (80% × \$400,000)	\$320,000	
Less ending inventory at cost (\$80,000 × 80%)	<u>64,000</u>	
(note that cost is less than market)		
Cost of goods sold.....	<u>\$256,000</u>	

EXERCISE 4-4

(1) Gain on Sale of Land	50,000	
Gain on Building	150,000	
Land.....		50,000
Building.....		150,000
To defer unrealized gain on sale of land and on building and reduce the assets to the cost to the consolidated entity.		
(2) Retained Earnings—Sayner*	38,500	
Retained Earnings—Wavemasters**	154,000	
Accumulated Depreciation (\$150,000 ÷ 20 years).....	7,500	
Building		150,000
Land.....		50,000
*[\$50,000 land + (19 ÷ 20 × \$150,000 on building)] × 20%		
**(\$200,000 original gain – \$7,500 realized = \$192,500) × 80%		
Accumulated Depreciation	7,500	
Depreciation Expense		7,500

EXERCISE 4-5

In 2012, only a \$4,000 loss can be recognized for the sale of the machinery on the consolidated income statement. This is the amount of the impairment (FV – BV). The remaining \$5,000 loss must be deferred. This loss is deferred in the year of the intercompany sale. During each following year of use, the asset and accumulated depreciation accounts are adjusted to reflect the \$10,000 fair value, with an additional entry for the \$1,000 of incremental depreciation.

On December 31, 2012, \$5,000 of the \$9,000 recorded loss should be eliminated.

Machine	5,000	
Loss on Sale of Machine		5,000

Depreciation for the year is also restated:

Depreciation Expense	1,000	
Accumulated Depreciation.....		1,000

2013 Entry:

Loss on Sale of Machine (remaining unrecognized loss at end of second year)*	3,000	
Depreciation Expense (adjustment for current year).....	1,000	
Retained Earnings—Hilton (\$5,000 original unrecognized loss less one year's amortization).....		4,000
To record increase in depreciation expense and increase in loss to the consolidated company on sale of machine.		

*Added to the subsidiary's recorded loss of \$1,000 results in a total loss of \$4,000 to the consolidated entity to be recognized in 2013.

EXERCISE 4-6

- (1) In the year of sale, eliminate the \$15,000 gain on the sale of the machine, and adjust the machine to its net book value on the date of the sale. Reduce depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation by \$3,000 to reflect depreciation based on the consolidated book value.

For 2013 to 2016, eliminate unamortized gain as reflected in Jungle's beginning retained earnings. Adjust machinery to reflect book value on the date of the sale. Reduce current-year depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation by \$3,000.

(2) Gain on Sale of Machinery.....	15,000	
Machinery		15,000
Accumulated Depreciation	3,000	
Depreciation Expense		3,000
(3) Retained Earnings—Jungle Company	12,000	
Accumulated Depreciation	3,000	
Machinery		15,000
Accumulated Depreciation	3,000	
Depreciation Expense		3,000

EXERCISE 4-7

	Danner	Link	Eliminations		Consolidated Income Statement
Sales.....	(650,000)	(280,000)	(F1) 60,000		(870,000)
Cost of goods sold	400,000	190,000	(F1) (40,000)		550,000
Other expenses.....	180,000	70,000	(F2a) (4,000)		
			(F2b) (2,500)		243,500
Other income	(20,000)				<u>(20,000)</u>
Consolidated net income.....					(96,500)
Distributed to NCI.....					<u>(400)</u>
Distributed to controlling interest					<u><u>(96,100)</u></u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (F1) Eliminate the gain on the intercompany machine sale. The machine account is credited for the \$20,000 gain.
- (F2a) Reduce machine depreciation expense to reflect depreciation based on the consolidated book value of the asset (\$20,000 profit ÷ 5 years = \$4,000 per year). The debit is to Accumulated Depreciation.
- (F2b) Reduce building depreciation expense to reflect depreciation based on the consolidated book value of the asset (\$50,000 profit ÷ 20 years = \$2,500 per year). The debit is to Accumulated Depreciation.

Subsidiary Link Company Income Distribution

Unrealized gain on sale of machine (F1) \$20,000	Internally generated net income..... \$20,000 Realized gain through use of machine..... (F2a) 4,000
	Adjusted income..... \$ 4,000 NCI share..... x 10% NCI..... <u>\$ 400</u>

Parent Danner Company Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income..... \$90,000 Gain realized on use of building sold to subsidiary..... (F2b) 2,500 90% x Link adjusted income of \$4,000..... 3,600
	Controlling interest <u><u>\$96,100</u></u>

EXERCISE 4-8

(1) Revenue from Completed Contracts	15,000	
Equipment.....		15,000
To eliminate intercompany profit on the first completed machine and to reduce equipment cost to the consolidated entity.		
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment.....	1,500	
Depreciation Expense		1,500
To reduce depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation for one-half year to depreciation based on cost of the machine to the consolidated entity.		
Billings on Long-Term Contracts	60,000	
Asset Under Construction	12,000	
Construction in Progress.....		72,000
To eliminate double counting of construction costs and asset under construction (second machine).		
Contracts Payable	3,000	
Contracts Receivable		3,000
To eliminate intercompany debt.		
(2) Essuman defers the \$15,000 profit on the completed machine and recognizes the \$1,500 realized portion through the use of the machine for one-half year. No profit is recognized on the uncompleted contract.		

EXERCISE 4-9

Parent's entry:

Plant Asset Under Construction	150,000	
Contracts Payable		150,000

Subsidiary's entries:

Construction in Progress	120,000	
Payables (to outsiders)		120,000
Construction in Progress (25% markup on cost)*	30,000	
Earned Income on Long-Term Contracts		30,000
Contracts Receivable	150,000	
Billings on Construction in Progress		150,000

*(\$250,000 contract price – \$200,000 estimated cost) × 60% completed

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments	
	Plum	Apple	Dr.	Cr.
Plant Asset Under Construction	150,000			(LT3) 30,000
Contracts Receivable		150,000		(LT1) 150,000
Billings on Construction in Progress		(150,000)	(LT3) 150,000	
Construction in Progress		150,000		(LT3) 120,000 (LT2) 30,000
Earned Income on Long-Term Contracts		(30,000)*	(LT2) 30,000	
Contracts Payable	(150,000)		(LT1) 150,000	
Payables (to outsiders)		(120,000)		

*60% × estimated profit of \$50,000

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (LT1) Eliminate intercompany debt.
- (LT2) Eliminate the income recorded on long-term contracts and remove profit from Construction in Progress.
- (LT3) Eliminate balance of Construction in Progress and Billings on Construction in Progress and reduce Plant Asset Under Construction for the amount billed in excess of cost.

EXERCISE 4-10

(1)	<u>Saratoga</u>		<u>Windsor</u>	
	Notes Receivable.....	50,000	Cash	50,000
	Cash.....	50,000	Notes Payable.....	50,000
	To record receipt of note on May 1, 2013.		To record receipt of cash on May 1, 2013.	
	Accrued Interest Receivable.....	2,000*	Interest Expense	2,000
	Interest Revenue	2,000	Accrued Interest Payable	2,000
	Year-end interest accrual.		Year-end interest accrual.	

*\$50,000 × 6% × 8/12

(2) Eliminations:

(LN1)	Notes Payable	50,000	
	Accrued Interest Payable.....	2,000	
	Notes Receivable.....		50,000
	Accrued Interest Receivable		2,000
	To eliminate intercompany note and accrued interest applicable to the note.		
(LN2)	Interest Revenue	2,000	
	Interest Expense.....		2,000
	To eliminate intercompany interest revenue and expense.		

EXERCISE 4-11

(1)		<u>Saratoga</u>			
	May 1	Notes Receivable.....	50,000		
		Cash.....		50,000	
		To record receipt of note.			
	July 1	Accrued Interest Receivable	500		
		Interest Revenue		500	
		To accrue interest for 2 months (6% × \$50,000 × 2/12).			
	July 1	Interest Expense (loss on discounting).....	1,033		
		Cash	49,467		
		Notes Receivable		50,000	
		Accrued Interest Receivable		500	
		To record proceeds of discounting note at 8%. (See schedule of computation of proceeds.)			

		<u>Windsor</u>			
	May 1	Cash	50,000		
		Notes Payable		50,000	
		To record receipt of cash.			
	Dec. 31	Interest Expense	2,000		
		Interest Payable.....		2,000	
		To record year-end accrual (6% × \$50,000 × 8/12).			

	<u>Computation of Proceeds</u>
Principal of note	\$50,000
Interest due at maturity (6% × \$50,000)	<u>3,000</u>
Total maturity value.....	\$53,000
Less maturity value multiplied by 8% discount rate for 10/12 of period.....	<u>3,533</u>
Net proceeds of note.....	<u>\$49,467</u>

(2)	Eliminations:				
	(LN1)	Notes Receivable Discounted	50,000		
		Notes Receivable.....		50,000	
		To eliminate intercompany note and reclassify the discounted note receivable as a note payable at its face value.			
	(LN2)	Interest Revenue	500		
		Interest Expense.....		500	
		To eliminate intercompany interest prior to the discounting.			

EXERCISE 4-12

2011

Subsidiary Sandbar Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (40% × \$15,000)	\$6,000	Internally generated net income.....	\$250,000
		Adjusted income.....	\$244,000
		NCI share.....	x 20%
		NCI.....	<u>\$ 48,800</u>

Parent Peninsula Company Income Distribution

Gain on sale of real estate	\$200,000	Internally generated net income.....	\$520,000
		Realized gain on use of sold real estate [(75% × \$200,000)/20]	8,000
		80% × Sandbar adjusted income of \$244,000	195,200
		Controlling interest	<u>\$523,200</u>

2012

Subsidiary Sandbar Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (40% × \$20,000)	\$8,000	Internally generated net income.....	\$235,000
		Realized profit in beginning inventory.....	6,000
		Adjusted income.....	\$233,000
		NCI share.....	x 20%
		NCI.....	<u>\$ 46,600</u>

Parent Peninsula Company Income Distribution

		Internally generated net income.....	\$340,000
		Realized gain on use of sold real estate	8,000
		80% × Sandbar adjusted income of \$233,000	186,400
		Controlling interest	<u>\$534,400</u>

PROBLEMS

PROBLEM 4-1

(1)

Baxter Corporation and Subsidiary Crayon Company
Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Baxter	Crayon	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	216,200	44,300						260,500
Accounts Receivable (net).....	290,000	97,000		(IAP) 10,000				372,000
				(IAS) 5,000				
Inventory.....	310,000	80,000		(EIP) 1,320				387,930
				(EIS) 750				
Investment in Crayon Company.....	425,000		(CV) 32,000	(EL) 352,000				
				(D) 105,000				
Land.....	1,081,000	150,000						1,231,000
Building and Equipment.....	1,850,000	400,000						2,250,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(940,000)	(210,000)						(1,150,000)
Goodwill.....	60,000		(D) 131,250					191,250
Accounts Payable.....	(242,200)	(106,300)	(IAP) 10,000					
			(IAS) 5,000					(333,500)
Bonds Payable.....	(400,000)							(400,000)
Common Stock—Baxter.....	(250,000)							(250,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Baxter.....	(1,250,000)							(1,250,000)
Retained Earnings, April 1, 2012—Baxter.....	(1,105,000)			(CV) 32,000				
			(BIP) 1,350					
			(BIS) 560				(1,135,090)	
Common Stock—Crayon.....		(200,000)	(EL) 160,000			(40,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Crayon.....		(100,000)	(EL) 80,000			(20,000)		
Retained Earnings, April 1, 2012—Crayon.....		(140,000)	(EL) 112,000	(NCI) 26,250				
			(BIS) 140			(54,110)		
Sales.....	(880,000)	(630,000)	(ISP) 32,000					
			(ISS) 30,000		(1,448,000)			
Dividend Income (from Crayon Company).....	(24,000)		(CY2) 24,000					
Cost of Goods Sold.....	704,000	504,000	(EIP) 1,320	(BIP) 1,350				
			(EIS) 750	(ISP) 32,000				
				(BIS) 700				
				(ISS) 30,000	1,146,020			

Ch. 4

Problem 4-1, Continued

(1)

Baxter Corporation and Subsidiary Crayon Company
Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Baxter	Crayon	Dr.	Cr.				
Other Expenses.....	130,000	81,000	.....	.....	211,000	.....	.....	.....
Dividends Declared.....	<u>25,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	.....	(CY2) <u>24,000</u>	.....	6,000	25,000	.....
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>620,370</u>	<u>620,370</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Net Income.....					<u>90,980</u>	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule).....					8,990	(8,990)	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule).....					<u>81,990</u>	.....	(81,990)	.....
Total NCI.....					.....	<u>(117,100)</u>	.....	(117,100)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, March 31, 2013.....					.....	.....	<u>(1,192,080)</u>	<u>(1,192,080)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Problem 4-1, Continued

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CV) Convert to equity method:
Change in equity \times 80% = $\$40,000 \times 80\% = \$32,000$.
- (CY2) Eliminate intercompany dividends.
- (EL) Eliminate parent's share of subsidiary equity.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment to goodwill, according to determination and distribution of excess schedule.
- (BIP) Eliminate intercompany profit from beginning inventory on sales from Baxter to Crayon, $\$9,000 \times 15\% = \$1,350$.
- (ISP) Eliminate sales from Baxter to Crayon from April 2012–March 2013 ($\$32,000$).
- (EIP) Eliminate intercompany profit from ending inventory on sales from Baxter to Crayon, $\$6,000 \times 22\% = \$1,320$.
- (IAP) Eliminate intercompany trade balances on sales from Baxter to Crayon.
- (BIS) Eliminate intercompany profit from beginning inventory on sales from Crayon to Baxter, $\$3,500 \times 20\% = \700 .
- (ISS) Eliminate sales from Crayon to Baxter.
- (EIS) Eliminate intercompany profit from ending inventory on sales from Crayon to Baxter, $\$3,000 \times 25\% = \750 .
- (IAS) Eliminate intercompany trade balances on sales from Crayon to Baxter.

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$531,250	\$425,000	\$106,250
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>400,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$131,250</u>	<u>\$105,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,250</u>

Based on the above information, the following D&D schedule is prepared:

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Fair value of subsidiary	\$531,250	<u>\$425,000</u>	<u>\$106,250</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Total equity	<u>400,000</u>	\$400,000	\$400,000
Interest acquired		<u>80%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Book value of interest		<u>\$320,000</u>	<u>\$ 80,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value.	<u>\$131,250</u>	<u>\$105,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,250</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key
Goodwill	<u>\$131,250</u>	debit D

Problem 4-1, Concluded

Subsidiary Crayon Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (EIS) \$750	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Internally generated net income.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Realized profit in beginning inventory (BIS) 700</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adjusted income.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$44,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NCI share.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>x 20%</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NCI.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>\$ 8,990</u></td> </tr> </table>	Internally generated net income.....	\$45,000	Realized profit in beginning inventory (BIS) 700		<hr/>		Adjusted income.....	\$44,950	NCI share.....	<u>x 20%</u>	NCI.....	<u>\$ 8,990</u>
Internally generated net income.....	\$45,000												
Realized profit in beginning inventory (BIS) 700													
<hr/>													
Adjusted income.....	\$44,950												
NCI share.....	<u>x 20%</u>												
NCI.....	<u>\$ 8,990</u>												

Parent Baxter Corporation Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (EIP) \$1,320	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Internally generated net income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$46,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Realized profit in beginning inventory (BIP) 1,350</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>80% x Crayon adjusted income of \$44,950</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35,960</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Controlling interest.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>\$81,990</u></td> </tr> </table>	Internally generated net income	\$46,000	Realized profit in beginning inventory (BIP) 1,350		80% x Crayon adjusted income of \$44,950	35,960	<hr/>		Controlling interest.....	<u>\$81,990</u>
Internally generated net income	\$46,000										
Realized profit in beginning inventory (BIP) 1,350											
80% x Crayon adjusted income of \$44,950	35,960										
<hr/>											
Controlling interest.....	<u>\$81,990</u>										

(2) Baxter Corporation and Subsidiary Crayon Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended March 31, 2013

Sales	\$1,448,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>1,146,020</u>
Gross profit	\$ 301,980
Expenses.....	<u>211,000</u>
Consolidated net income	\$ 90,980
Distributed to NCI	8,990
Distributed to controlling interest.....	<u>\$ 81,990</u>

PROBLEM 4-2

Price paid for investment in Jenko Company stock:

Jenko Company stock outstanding (\$450,000 ÷ \$5 par).....	90,000 shares
Ownership interest	x <u>80%</u>
Shares acquired.....	<u>72,000</u>
Silvio Corporation shares issued (72,000 ÷ 3)	24,000
Market value of shares.....	x <u>\$40</u>
Price paid for 80% interest	<u>\$960,000</u>

<u>Value Analysis Schedule</u>	<u>Company Implied Fair Value</u>	<u>Parent Price (80%)</u>	<u>NCI Value (20%)</u>
Company fair value	\$1,200,000*	\$960,000	\$240,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>1,075,000**</u>	<u>860,000</u>	<u>215,000</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 125,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

*\$960,000/80%

**\$1,000,000 equity + \$75,000 adjustment

Based on the above information, the following D&D schedule is prepared:

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	<u>Company Implied Fair Value</u>	<u>Parent Price (80%)</u>	<u>NCI Value (20%)</u>
Fair value of subsidiary	\$1,200,000	<u>\$ 960,000</u>	<u>\$ 240,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Total equity	<u>1,000,000</u>	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Interest acquired		<u>80%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Book value of interest.....		<u>\$ 800,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value.....	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	<u>\$ 160,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Worksheet Key</u>
Land.....	\$ 75,000	debit D1
Goodwill	<u>125,000</u>	debit D2
Total adjustments.....	<u>\$200,000</u>	

Problem 4-2, Continued

Silvio Corporation and Subsidiary Jenko Company
Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Silvio	Jenko	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	140,000	205,200						345,200
Accounts Receivable.....	285,000	110,000						395,000
Interest Receivable	1,500			(LN2) 200				1,300
Notes Receivable	50,000			(LN1) 10,000				40,000
Inventory	470,000	160,000		(EI) 3,500				626,500
Land	350,000	300,000	(D1) 75,000					725,000
Depreciable Fixed Assets	1,110,000	810,000						1,920,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(500,000)	(200,000)						(700,000)
Intangibles.....	60,000							60,000
Investment in Jenko Company.....	1,128,000			(CY1) 88,000				
				(EL) 880,000				
				(D) 160,000				
Goodwill			(D2) 125,000					125,000
Accounts Payable	(611,500)	(165,000)	(LN1) 10,000					(776,500)
Note Payable.....		10,000						
Interest Payable		(200)	(LN2) 200					
Common Stock—Silvio	(400,000)							(400,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Silvio.....	(1,235,000)							(1,235,000)
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2013—Silvio	(958,500)							
			(BI) 7,500				(951,000)	
Common Stock—Jenko		(450,000)	(EL) 360,000			(90,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Jenko.....		(180,000)	(EL) 144,000			(36,000)		
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2013—Jenko		(470,000)	(EL) 376,000	(NCI) 40,000		(134,000)		
Treasury Stock (at cost).....	315,000							315,000
Sales	(1,020,000)	(500,000)	(IS) 140,000		(1,380,000)			
Interest Income	(1,500)		(LN2) 200		(1,300)			
Subsidiary Income	(88,000)		(CY1) 88,000					
Cost of Goods Sold.....	705,000	300,000	(EI) 3,500	(BI) 7,500				
			(IS) 140,000		861,000			
Other Expenses	200,000	90,000		(LN2) 200	289,800			
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,329,400</u>	<u>1,329,400</u>				

Problem 4-2, Continued

Silvio Corporation and Subsidiary Jenko Company
 Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
 For Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Silvio	Jenko	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income					<u>(230,500)</u>	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule)					22,000	(22,000)	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule)					<u>208,500</u>	.....	(208,500)	.....
Total NCI						<u>(282,000)</u>	.....	(282,000)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2013.....							<u>(1,159,500)</u>	<u>(1,159,500)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Problem 4-2, Concluded

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Eliminate the entry recording the parent's share of the subsidiary's net income.
- (EL) Eliminate the parent's (80%) share of Jenko Company equity against the investment.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment according to the determination and distribution of excess schedule.
- (BI) Eliminate the intercompany profit of \$7,500 ($30\% \times \$25,000$) from beginning inventory.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales of \$140,000.
- (EI) Eliminate intercompany profit remaining after write-down of ending inventory, \$28,000 balance after write-down – ($\$35,000 \times 70\% = \$24,500$ seller's cost) = \$3,500 remaining profit.
- (LN1) Eliminate intercompany note.
- (LN2) Eliminate the intercompany interest on note, accrued receivable, and accrued payable ($12\% \times 4/12 \times 1/2 \times \$10,000$).

Subsidiary Jenko Company Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income.....	\$110,000
	Adjusted income.....	\$110,000
	NCI share.....	<u>× 20%</u>
	NCI.....	<u>\$ 22,000</u>

Parent Silvio Corporation Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory	\$3,500	
		Internally generated net income.....
		\$116,500
		80% × Jenko adjusted income of \$110,000
		88,000
		Realized profit on beginning inventory.....
		7,500
		Controlling interest
		<u>\$208,500</u>

PROBLEM 4-3

Pardon, Inc., and Subsidiary Slarno Corporation
Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Pardon	Slarno	Dr.	Cr.			
Cash.....	45,000	31,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,211
Accounts Receivable.....	119,000	73,500	.....	(IA) 27,000	.....	.....	165,500
Billings on Construction in Progress .....	.....	(1,201,900)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1,201,900)
Mortgage Receivable	8,311	.....	.....	(LN1) 8,311	.....	.....	.....
Unsecured Notes Receivable.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000
Inventories	217,000	117,500	.....	(EI) 1,200	.....	.....	333,300
Land.....	34,000	42,000	.....	(LA) 5,000	.....	.....	71,000
Building and Equipment (net).....	717,000	408,000	(F2) 225	(F1) 4,500	.....	.....	1,120,725
Assets Under Construction .....	.....	.....	(LT2) 45,000	.....	.....	.....	45,000
Investment in Slarno Corporation.....	150,000	.....	(CV) 20,000	(EL) 170,000	.....	.....	.....
Accounts Payable	(203,000)	(147,000)	(IA) 27,000	.....	.....	.....	(323,000)
Mortgages Payable	(592,000)	(397,311)	(LN1) 8,311	.....	.....	.....	(981,000)
Common Stock—Pardon	(250,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(250,000)
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2012—Pardon	(139,311)	.....	.....	(CV) 20,000	.....	(159,311)	.....
Common Stock—Slarno .....	.....	(100,000)	(EL) 100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2012—Slarno ...	.....	(70,000)	(EL) 70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales	(1,800,000)	.....	(IS) 238,000	.....	(1,562,000)	.....	.....
Earned Income on Long-Term Contracts .....	.....	(437,000)	(F1) 4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	(LT1) 12,000	.....	(420,500)	.....	.....
Cost of Goods Sold.....	1,155,000	.....	(EI) 1,200	(IS) 238,000	918,200	.....	.....
Construction in Progress.....	.....	1,289,000	.....	(LT2) 45,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	(LT1) 12,000	.....	.....	1,232,000
Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses	497,000	360,000	.....	(F2) 225	856,775	.....	.....
Interest Income	(20,000)	.....	(LN2) 851	.....	(19,149)	.....	.....
Interest Expense	49,000	32,000	.....	(LN2) 851	80,149	.....	.....
Gain on Sale of Land	(5,000)	.....	(LA) 5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>532,087</u>	<u>532,087</u>	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Net Income (no NCI) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>146,525</u>	<u>(146,525)</u>	.....
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>(305,836)</u>	<u>(305,836)</u>
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>0</u>

Problem 4-3, Concluded

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CV) Convert to the equity method as of January 1, 2012: 100% × \$20,000 increase in Slarno retained earnings.
- (EL) Eliminate subsidiary equity in common stock against the investment account.
- (LA) Eliminate profit on sale of land.
- (LN1) Eliminate intercompany mortgage of \$8,311.
- (LN2) Eliminate interest expense and revenue applicable to mortgage as follows:

Payments made in 2012 (4 × \$1,135).....	\$4,540
Less decrease in liability (\$12,000 – \$8,311).....	<u>3,689</u>
Interest charge.....	<u>\$ 851</u>
- (F1) Reduce equipment to its cost to the consolidated company (\$22,000 – \$17,500).
- (F2) Decrease depreciation on equipment for one-half year: 1/2 × 1/10 × \$4,500 = \$225.
- (LT1) Eliminate income recorded with respect to the incomplete intercompany long-term contract, including elimination of the profit from Construction in Progress. Income recorded on incomplete contract would be [45/75 × (\$95,000 – \$75,000 = \$20,000)], or \$12,000.
- (LT2) Transfer unbilled costs of asset under construction to Assets Under Construction and eliminate amount recorded for asset in Construction in Progress (optimal procedure).
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany merchandise sales.
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany trade debt resulting from merchandise sales.
- (EI) Eliminate profit in ending inventory: \$11,200 – (\$11,200 ÷ 1.12) = \$1,200.

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (100%)	NCI Value (0%)
Fair value of subsidiary	<u>\$150,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock	\$100,000		
Retained earnings	<u>50,000</u>		
Total stockholders' equity	<u>\$150,000</u>	\$150,000	
Interest acquired		<u>100%</u>	
Book value		<u>\$150,000</u>	
Excess of fair value over book value	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	

PROBLEM 4-4

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$590,000	\$480,000	\$110,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>372,000*</u>	<u>297,600</u>	<u>74,400</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$218,000</u>	<u>\$182,400</u>	<u>\$ 35,600</u>

*\$212,000 + \$120,000 + \$40,000

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment	<u>\$590,000</u>	<u>\$480,000</u>	<u>\$110,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock	\$ 10,000		
Paid-in capital in excess of par	90,000		
Retained earnings	<u>112,000</u>		
Total equity	<u>\$212,000</u>	\$212,000	\$212,000
Interest acquired		<u>80%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Book value of interest	<u> </u>	<u>\$169,600</u>	<u>\$ 42,400</u>
Excess of cost over book value ..	<u>\$378,000</u>	<u>\$310,400</u>	<u>\$ 67,600</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Buildings	\$120,000	debit D1	20	\$6,000
Equipment	40,000	debit D2	5	8,000
Goodwill	<u>218,000</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$378,000</u>			

Problem 4-4, Continued

Amortization Schedule

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Buildings	20	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$12,000	A10
Equipment	5	8,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$28,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent Amount	Parent %	Parent Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %	Sub Profit
Beginning	—	0%	—	\$12,000	25%	\$3,000
Ending	—	0%	—	18,000	30%	5,400

Intercompany Fixed Asset Profit Deferral

	Parent	Sub
Original profit	\$15,000	—
Year of sale	2	—
Realized in prior years	—	—
Balance, start of year	15,000	—
Realized in current year	3,000	—

Subsidiary Sandin Company Income Distribution

Ending inventory profit	\$ 5,400	Internally generated net income.....	\$20,000
Amortizations	14,000	Beginning inventory profit	3,000
		Total	\$ 3,600
		NCI share	720
		Controlling share	<u>\$ 2,880</u>

Parent Panther Company Income Distribution

Equipment gain.....	\$15,000	Internally generated net income.....	\$165,000
		Controlling share of subsidiary...	2,880
		Realized gain on equipment	3,000
		Total	<u>\$155,800</u>

Problem 4-4, Continued

(2)

Panther Company and Subsidiary Sandin Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Panther	Sandin	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	24,000	132,000						156,000
Accounts Receivable.....	90,000	45,000		(IA) 20,000				115,000
Inventory.....	120,000	56,000		(E1) 5,400				170,600
Land.....	100,000	60,000						160,000
Investment in Sandin.....	512,000			(CY1) 16,000				
			(CY2) 8,000					
				(EL) 193,600				
				(D) 310,400				
Buildings.....	800,000	200,000	(D1) 120,000					1,120,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(220,000)	(65,000)		(A1) 12,000				(297,000)
Equipment.....	150,000	72,000	(D2) 40,000	(F1) 15,000				247,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(90,000)	(46,000)		(A2) 16,000				
				(F2) 3,000				(149,000)
Goodwill.....			(D3) 218,000					218,000
Accounts Payable.....	(60,000)	(102,000)	(IA) 20,000					(142,000)
Bonds Payable.....		(100,000)						(100,000)
Discount (Premium).....								
Common Stock—Sandin.....		(10,000)	(EL) 8,000			(2,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Sandin.....		(90,000)	(EL) 72,000			(18,000)		
Retained Earnings—Sandin.....		(142,000)	(EL) 113,600	(NCI) 67,600				
			(BI) 600					
						(92,600)		
			(A1-2) 2,800					
Common Stock—Panther.....	(100,000)							(100,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Panther.....	(800,000)							(800,000)
Retained Earnings—Panther.....	(365,000)		(A1-2) 11,200					
			(BI) 2,400					
							(351,400)	
Sales.....	(800,000)	(350,000)	(IS) 75,000		(1,075,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold.....	450,000	208,500		(IS) 75,000				
			(E1) 5,400	(BI) 3,000				
Depreciation Expense—Buildings.....	30,000	7,500	(A1) 6,000		585,900			
Depreciation Expense—Equipment.....	15,000	8,000	(A2) 8,000		43,500			
				(F2) 3,000				
Other Expenses.....	160,000	98,000			28,000			
Interest Expense.....		8,000			258,000			
Gain on Sale of Fixed Asset.....	(20,000)		(F1) 15,000		8,000			
Subsidiary Income.....	(16,000)		(CY1) 16,000		(5,000)			
Dividends Declared—Sandin.....		10,000		(CY2) 8,000		2,000		
Dividends Declared—Panther.....	20,000						20,000	
Total.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>745,000</u>	<u>745,000</u>				
Consolidated Net Income.....					(156,600)			
NCI Share (see distribution schedule).....					720	(720)		
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule).....					155,880		(155,880)	
Total NCI.....						(111,320)		(111,320)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012.....							(487,280)	(487,280)
								<u>0</u>

Problem 4-4, Concluded

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period.
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany unpaid trade accounts.
- (BI) Defer beginning inventory profit.
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.
- (F1) Fixed asset profit at beginning of year.
- (F2) Fixed asset profit realized.

PROBLEM 4-5

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value.....	\$590,000	\$480,000	\$110,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>372,000*</u>	<u>297,600</u>	<u>74,400</u>
Goodwill.....	<u>\$218,000</u>	<u>\$182,400</u>	<u>\$ 35,600</u>

*\$212,000 + \$120,000 + \$40,000

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment.....	<u>\$590,000</u>	<u>\$480,000</u>	<u>\$110,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock	\$ 10,000		
Paid-in capital in excess of par	90,000		
Retained earnings	<u>112,000</u>		
Total equity.....	<u>\$212,000</u>	\$212,000	\$212,000
Interest acquired		80%	20%
Book value of interest.....		<u>\$169,600</u>	<u>\$ 42,400</u>
Excess of cost over book value...	<u>\$378,000</u>	<u>\$310,400</u>	<u>\$ 67,600</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Buildings.....	\$120,000	debit D1	20	\$6,000
Equipment	40,000	debit D2	5	8,000
Goodwill.....	<u>218,000</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$378,000</u>			

Problem 4-5, Continued

Amortization Schedule

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Buildings	20	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$12,000	A10
Equipment	5	8,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$28,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent Amount	Parent %	Parent Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %	Sub Profit
Beginning	\$20,000	30%	\$6,000	—	0%	—
Ending	25,000	30%	7,500	—	0%	—

Intercompany Fixed Asset Profit Deferral

	Parent	Sub
Original profit	—	\$24,000
Year of sale	—	1
Realized in prior years	—	<u>4,000</u>
Balance, start of year	—	<u>\$20,000</u>
Realized in current year	—	\$ 4,000

Subsidiary Sandin Company Income Distribution

Amortizations	\$14,000	Internally generated net income	\$20,000
		Realized gain on equipment	4,000
		Total	\$10,000
		NCI share	<u>2,000</u>
		Controlling share	<u>\$ 8,000</u>

Parent Panther Company Income Distribution

Ending inventory profit	\$ 7,500	Internally generated net income	\$165,000
		Controlling share of subsidiary	8,000
		Beginning inventory profit	6,000
		Total	<u>\$171,500</u>

Problem 4-5, Continued

(2)

Panther Company and Subsidiary Sandin Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Panther	Sandin	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	24,000	132,000						156,000
Accounts Receivable	90,000	45,000		(IA) 15,000				120,000
Inventory.....	120,000	56,000		(EI) 7,500				168,500
Land	100,000	60,000						160,000
Investment in Sandin	512,000			(CY1) 16,000				
			(CY2) 8,000					
				(EL) 193,600				
				(D) 310,400				
Buildings.....	800,000	200,000	(D1) 120,000					1,120,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(220,000)	(65,000)		(A1) 12,000				(297,000)
Equipment	150,000	72,000	(D2) 40,000	(F1) 24,000				238,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(90,000)	(46,000)		(A2) 16,000				
				(F1) 4,000				
				(F2) 4,000				(144,000)
Goodwill			(D3) 218,000					218,000
Accounts Payable.....	(60,000)	(102,000)	(IA) 15,000					(147,000)
Bonds Payable		(100,000)						(100,000)
Discount (Premium).....								
Common Stock—Sandin.....		(10,000)	(EL) 8,000			(2,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Sandin		(90,000)	(EL) 72,000			(18,000)		
Retained Earnings—Sandin.....		(142,000)	(EL) 113,600	(NCI) 67,600				
			(FI) 4,000					
						(89,200)		
			(A1-2) 2,800					
Common Stock—Panther	(100,000)							(100,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Panther	(800,000)							(800,000)
Retained Earnings—Panther	(365,000)		(A1-2) 11,200					
			(BI) 6,000					
			(F1) 16,000				(331,800)	
Sales	(800,000)	(350,000)	(IS) 100,000		(1,050,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold	450,000	208,500		(IS) 100,000				
			(EI) 7,500	(BI) 6,000	560,000			
Depreciation Expense—Buildings.....	30,000	7,500	(A1) 6,000		43,500			
Depreciation Expense—Equipment	15,000	8,000	(A2) 8,000					
				(F2) 4,000	27,000			
Other Expenses.....	160,000	98,000			258,000			
Interest Expense		8,000			8,000			
Gain on Sale of Fixed Asset	(20,000)				(20,000)			
Subsidiary Income	(16,000)		(CY1) 16,000					
Dividends Declared—Sandin		10,000		(CY2) 8,000		2,000		
Dividends Declared—Panther.....	20,000						20,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>780,100</u>	<u>780,100</u>				

Ch. 4

Problem 4-5, Concluded

(2)

Panther Company and Subsidiary Sandin Company
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Panther	Sandin	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					(173,500)			
NCI Share (see distribution schedule).....					2,000	(2,000)		
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule)					<u>171,500</u>		(171,500)	
Total NCI						<u>(109,200)</u>		(109,200)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012							<u>(483,300)</u>	<u>(483,300)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period.
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany unpaid trade accounts.
- (BI) Defer beginning inventory profit.
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.
- (F1) Fixed asset profit at beginning of year.
- (F2) Fixed asset profit realized.

PROBLEM 4-6

Plant Corporation and Subsidiary Sand Company
Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Plant	Sand	Dr.	Cr.			
Cash	835,000	370,000					1,205,000
Accounts Receivable	400,000	365,000		(IA) 30,000			735,000
Inventory	600,000	275,000		(EI) 37,500			837,500
Property, Plant, and Equipment (net)	4,000,000	2,300,000	(D) 200,000	(A) 20,000			6,480,000
Investment in Sand Company	3,410,000			(CY1) 210,000			
				(EL) 3,000,000			
				(D) 200,000			
Accounts Payable	(35,000)	(100,000)	(IA) 30,000				(105,000)
Common Stock (\$10 par)—Plant	(1,000,000)						(1,000,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Plant ..	(1,500,000)						(1,500,000)
Retained Earnings—Plant	(5,500,000)					(5,500,000)	
Common Stock (\$10 par)—Sand		(400,000)	(EL) 400,000				
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Sand ..		(200,000)	(EL) 200,000				
Retained Earnings—Sand		(2,400,000)	(EL) 2,400,000				
Sales	(12,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(IS) 400,000		(12,600,000)		
Cost of Goods Sold	7,000,000	750,000	(EI) 37,500	(IS) 400,000	7,387,500		
Other Expenses	4,000,000	40,000	(A) 20,000		4,060,000		
Subsidiary Income	<u>(210,000)</u>	<u>0</u>	(CY1) <u>210,000</u>				
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,897,500</u>	<u>3,897,500</u>			
Consolidated Net Income					<u>(1,152,500)</u>	<u>(1,152,500)</u>	
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2011						<u>(6,652,500)</u>	<u>(6,652,500)</u>
							<u>0</u>

Problem 4-6, Concluded

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied <u>Fair Value</u>	Parent Price <u>(100%)</u>	NCI Value <u>(0%)</u>
Fair value of subsidiary	\$3,200,000	<u>\$3,200,000</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Total equity	<u>3,000,000</u>	\$3,000,000	
Interest acquired		<u>100%</u>	
Book value		<u>\$3,000,000</u>	
Excess of cost over book value	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Worksheet Key</u>	<u>Periods</u>	<u>Amorti- zation</u>
Equipment.....	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	debit D	10	\$20,000

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Eliminate the entry recording the parent's share (100%) of the subsidiary's net income.
- (EL) Eliminate the subsidiary's equity balances.
- (D) Distribute excess to equipment.
- (A) Increase depreciation expense.
- (IS) Eliminate the intercompany sale of \$400,000.
- (IA) Eliminate the intercompany trade balances of \$30,000.
- (EI) Eliminate the intercompany profit (25%) applicable to \$150,000 (\$400,000 – \$250,000) of intercompany goods in Plant's ending inventory.

Note: An income distribution schedule is not needed because all income goes to the 100% controlling interest.

PROBLEM 4-7

(1)

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (70%)	NCI Value (30%)
Company fair value	\$550,000	\$400,000	\$150,000*
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>422,000**</u>	<u>295,400</u>	<u>126,600</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$128,000</u>	<u>\$104,600</u>	<u>\$ 23,400</u>

*3,000 NCI shares × \$50

**\$212,000 + \$150,000 + \$60,000

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (70%)	NCI Value (30%)
Price paid for investment	<u>\$550,000</u>	<u>\$400,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock.....	\$ 10,000		
Paid-in capital in excess of par	90,000		
Retained earnings	<u>112,000</u>		
Total equity	<u>\$212,000</u>	\$212,000	\$212,000
Interest acquired.....		<u>70%</u>	<u>30%</u>
Book value		<u>\$148,400</u>	<u>\$ 63,600</u>
Excess of cost over book value.	<u>\$338,000</u>	<u>\$251,600</u>	<u>\$ 86,400</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amortization
Buildings	\$150,000	debit D1	20	\$ 7,500
Equipment	60,000	debit D2	5	12,000
Goodwill.....	<u>128,000</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$338,000</u>			

Problem 4-7, Continued

Amortization Schedule

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Buildings	20	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$15,000	A1
Equipment	5	12,000	12,000	12,000	24,000	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$39,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent Amount	Parent %	Parent Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %	Sub Profit
Beginning	—	0%	—	\$10,000	25%	\$2,500
Ending	—	0%	—	6,000	30%	1,800

Subsidiary Stude Corporation Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory	\$ 1,800	Internally generated net income	\$20,000
Amortizations.....	19,500	Realized profit in beginning inventory	2,500
		Adjusted income	\$ 1,200
		NCI share	30%
		Controlling share.....	<u>\$ 360</u>

Parent Packard Corporation Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income	\$165,000
	70% of Stude adjusted income of \$1,200	840
	Controlling interest	<u>\$165,840</u>

Problem 4-7, Continued

(2)

Packard Corporation and Subsidiary Stude Corporation
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Packard	Stude	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	66,000	132,000						198,000
Accounts Receivable	90,000	45,000		(IA) 11,000				124,000
Inventory.....	120,000	56,000		(EI) 1,800				174,200
Land	100,000	60,000						160,000
Investment in Stude Corporation.....	428,000			(CY1) 14,000				
			(CY2) 7,000					
				(EL) 169,400				
				(D) 251,600				
Buildings.....	800,000	200,000	(D1) 150,000					1,150,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(220,000)	(65,000)		(A1) 15,000				(300,000)
Equipment	150,000	72,000	(D2) 60,000					282,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(90,000)	(46,000)		(A2) 24,000				(160,000)
Goodwill			(D3) 128,000					128,000
Accounts Payable.....	(60,000)	(102,000)	(IA) 11,000					(151,000)
Bonds Payable		(100,000)						(100,000)
Common Stock—Stude		(10,000)	(EL) 7,000			(3,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Stude.....		(90,000)	(EL) 63,000			(27,000)		
Retained Earnings, January 1—Stude		(142,000)	(EL) 99,400	(NCI) 86,400				
			(A1–A2) 5,850					
			(BI) 750			(122,400)		
Common Stock—Packard.....	(100,000)							(100,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Packard	(800,000)							(800,000)
Retained Earnings, January 1—Packard	(325,000)		(A1–A2) 13,650					
			(BI) 1,750					
							(309,600)	
Sales	(800,000)	(350,000)	(IS) 40,000		(1,110,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold.....	450,000	208,500		(IS) 40,000				
			(EI) 1,800	(BI) 2,500	617,800			
Depreciation Expense—Buildings.....	30,000	7,500	(A1) 7,500		45,000			
Depreciation Expense—Equipment	15,000	8,000	(A2) 12,000		35,000			
Other Expenses.....	140,000	98,000			238,000			
Interest Expense.....		8,000			8,000			
Subsidiary Income	(14,000)		(CY1) 14,000					
Dividends Declared—Stude.....		10,000		(CY2) 7,000		3,000		
Dividends Declared—Packard	20,000						20,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>622,700</u>	<u>622,700</u>				

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Problem 4-7, Concluded

(2)

Packard Corporation and Subsidiary Stude Corporation
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Packard	Stude	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					<u>(166,200)</u>	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule).....					360	(360)	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule).....					<u>(165,840)</u>	.....	(165,840)	.....
Total NCI.....						<u>(149,760)</u>	.....	(149,760)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012.....							<u>(455,440)</u>	<u>(455,440)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary equity.
- (D/NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period.
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany unpaid trade accounts.
- (BI) Defer beginning inventory profit.
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.

PROBLEM 4-8

(1)	Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (70%)	NCI Value (30%)
	Company fair value	\$550,000	\$400,000	\$150,000*
	Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>422,000**</u>	<u>295,400</u>	<u>126,600</u>
	Goodwill	<u>\$128,000</u>	<u>\$104,600</u>	<u>\$ 23,400</u>

*\$3,000 NCI shares × \$50

**\$212,000 + \$150,000 + \$60,000

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (70%)	NCI Value (30%)
Price paid for investment	<u>\$550,000</u>	<u>\$400,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock.....	\$ 10,000		
Paid-in capital in excess of par	90,000		
Retained earnings	<u>112,000</u>		
Total equity	<u>\$212,000</u>	\$212,000	\$212,000
Interest acquired.....		<u>70%</u>	<u>30%</u>
Book value of interest		<u>\$148,400</u>	<u>\$ 63,600</u>
Excess of cost over book value	<u>\$338,000</u>	<u>\$251,600</u>	<u>\$ 86,400</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Buildings	\$150,000	debit D1	20	\$ 7,500
Equipment	60,000	debit D2	5	12,000
Goodwill.....	<u>128,000</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$338,000</u>			

Problem 4-8, Continued

Amortization Schedule

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Buildings	20	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$15,000	A1
Equipment	5	12,000	12,000	12,000	24,000	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$39,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent Amount	Parent %	Parent Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %	Sub Profit
Beginning	\$20,000	40%	\$ 8,000	\$10,000	25%	\$2,500
Ending	30,000	35%	10,500	6,000	30%	1,800

Subsidiary Stude Corporation Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory	\$ 1,800	Internally generated net income	\$20,000
Amortizations.....	19,500	Realized profit in beginning inventory	2,500
		Adjusted income	\$ 1,200
		NCI share	30%
		NCI	<u>\$ 360</u>

Parent Packard Corporation Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory	\$10,500	Internally generated net income	\$165,000
		70% of Stude adjusted income of \$1,200.....	840
		Realized profit in beginning inventory	8,000
		Controlling interest.....	<u>\$163,340</u>

Problem 4-8, Continued

(2)

Packard Corporation and Subsidiary Stude Corporation
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Packard	Stude	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	66,000	132,000						198,000
Accounts Receivable	90,000	45,000		(IA) 34,000				101,000
Inventory.....	120,000	56,000		(EI) 12,300				163,700
Land	100,000	60,000						160,000
Investment in Stude Corporation.....	428,000			(CY1) 14,000				
			(CY2) 7,000					
				(EL) 169,400				
				(D) 251,600				
Buildings.....	800,000	200,000	(D1) 150,000					1,150,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(220,000)	(65,000)		(A1) 15,000				(300,000)
Equipment	150,000	72,000	(D2) 60,000					282,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(90,000)	(46,000)		(A2) 24,000				(160,000)
Goodwill			(D3) 128,000					128,000
Accounts Payable.....	(60,000)	(102,000)	(IA) 34,000					(128,000)
Bonds Payable		(100,000)						(100,000)
Discount (Premium).....								
Common Stock—Stude		(10,000)	(EL) 7,000			(3,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Stude.....		(90,000)	(EL) 63,000			(27,000)		
Retained Earnings—Stude		(142,000)	(EL) 99,400	(NCI) 86,400				
			(A1–A2) 5,850					
			(BI) 750			(122,400)		
Common Stock—Packard.....	(100,000)							(100,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Packard	(800,000)							(800,000)
Retained Earnings—Packard.....	(325,000)		(A1–A2) 13,650					
			(BI) 9,750					
							(301,600)	
Sales	(800,000)	(350,000)	(IS) 100,000		(1,050,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold.....	450,000	208,500		(IS) 100,000				
			(EI) 12,300	(BI) 10,500	560,300			
Depreciation Expense—Buildings.....	30,000	7,500	(A1) 7,500		45,000			
Depreciation Expense—Equipment	15,000	8,000	(A2) 12,000		35,000			
Other Expenses.....	140,000	98,000			238,000			
Interest Expense.....		8,000			8,000			
Subsidiary Income	(14,000)		(CY1) 14,000					
Dividends Declared—Stude.....		10,000		(CY2) 7,000		3,000		
Dividends Declared—Packard	20,000						20,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>724,200</u>	<u>724,200</u>				

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Problem 4-8, Concluded

(2)

Packard Corporation and Subsidiary Stude Corporation
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Packard	Stude	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					<u>(163,700)</u>	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule).....					360	(360)	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule).....					<u>163,340</u>		(163,340)	.....
Total NCI.....						<u>(149,760)</u>		(149,760)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012.....							<u>(444,940)</u>	<u>(444,940)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary equity.
- (D/NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period (\$60,000 + \$40,000).
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany unpaid trade accounts.
- (BI) Defer beginning inventory profit.
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.

PROBLEM 4-9

Parcel Corporation and Subsidiary Sack Corporation
Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended August 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Parcel	Sack	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash	120,000	50,000						170,000
Accounts Receivable (net)	115,000	18,000						133,000
Notes Receivable.....		10,000						10,000
Inventory, August 31, 2013.....	175,000	34,000						209,000
Investment in Sack Corporation.....	217,440		(CY2) 5,600	(CY1) 23,040				
				(EL) 200,000				
Plant and Equipment.....	990,700	295,000		(F1S) 9,000				1,213,700
				(F1P) 63,000				
Accumulated Depreciation	(170,000)	(85,000)	(F1S) 3,000					
			(F2S) 3,000					(242,700)
			(F2P) 6,300					
Other Assets	28,000							28,000
Accounts Payable	(80,000)	(50,200)						(130,200)
Notes Payable	(25,000)							(25,000)
Bonds Payable.....	(300,000)							(300,000)
Common Stock (\$10 par)—Parcel	(290,000)							(290,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Parcel.....	(110,000)							(110,000)
Retained Earnings, September 1, 2012—								
Parcel.....	(498,850)		(F1S) 4,800				(494,050)	
Common Stock (\$10 par)—Sack		(70,000)	(EL) 56,000			(14,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Sack.....		(62,000)	(EL) 49,600			(12,400)		
Retained Earnings, September 1, 2012—Sack		(118,000)	(EL) 94,400			(22,400)		
			(F1S) 1,200					
Sales.....	(920,000)	(240,000)			(1,160,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold.....	598,000	132,000			730,000			
Selling and General Expenses.....	108,000	80,000		(F2S) 3,000	178,700			
				(F2P) 6,300				
Subsidiary Income	(23,040)		(CY1) 23,040					
Interest Income		(800)			(800)			
Interest Expense.....	37,750				37,750			
Gain on Sale of Equipment.....	(63,000)		(F1P) 63,000					
Dividends Declared.....	90,000	7,000		(CY2) 5,600		1,400	90,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>309,940</u>	<u>309,940</u>				

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Problem 4-9, Continued

Parcel Corporation and Subsidiary Sack Corporation

Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended August 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Parcel	Sack	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					<u>(214,350)</u>	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule).....					6,360	(6,360)	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule).....					<u>207,990</u>	.....	(207,990)	.....
Total NCI.....						<u>(53,760)</u>	.....	(53,760)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, August 31, 2013.....							<u>(612,040)</u>	<u>(612,040)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Problem 4-9, Concluded

Subsidiary Sack Corporation Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income.....	\$28,800
	2013 amortization of deferred gain on 2011 sale of truck.....	(F2S) 3,000
	Adjusted income.....	\$31,800
	NCI share.....	x 20%
	NCI.....	<u>\$ 6,360</u>

Parent Parcel Corporation Income Distribution

2013 deferred gain on sale of equipment..... (F1P) \$63,000	Internally generated net income.....	\$239,250
	2013 amortization of the deferred gain	(F2P) 6,300
	80% x Sack adjusted income of \$31,800.....	25,440
	Controlling interest	<u>\$207,990</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Eliminate the entry recording the parent's share of the subsidiary net income.
- (CY2) Eliminate the parent's share of Sack's dividends declared.
- (EL) Eliminate the investment in Sack and the parent's share (80%) of the subsidiary equity balances.
- (F1S) Eliminate the prior-year intercompany gain (\$14,000 – \$5,000 = \$9,000) less the \$3,000 realized gain. Adjust the asset and the accumulated depreciation.
- (F2S) Adjust current-year depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation for the intercompany truck sale effect ($\$9,000 \div 3 = \$3,000$).
- (F1P) Eliminate the current-period intercompany gain on the sale of the equipment and re-establish its net book value by reducing the account by \$63,000.
- (F2P) Adjust current-year depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation for the intercompany sale of equipment effect ($\$63,000 \div 10 = \$6,300$).

PROBLEM 4-10

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$250,000*	\$200,000	\$50,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill**	<u>237,500</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>47,500</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 12,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>

*\$200,000/80%

**Company value = \$200,000 equity + \$25,000 + \$12,500

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment.....	\$250,000	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Total equity.....	<u>\$200,000</u>	\$200,000	\$200,000
Interest acquired		80%	20%
Book value of interest.....		<u>\$160,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amortization
Inventory	\$12,500	debit D1	1	\$12,500
Equipment.....	25,000	debit D2	4	6,250
Goodwill	<u>12,500</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$50,000</u>			

Amortization Schedule

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Inventory	1	\$12,500	\$ —	\$12,500	\$12,500	A1
Equipment	4	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>12,500</u>	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$18,750</u>	<u>\$6,250</u>	<u>\$18,750</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent Amount	Parent %	Parent Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %	Sub Profit
Beginning	—	0%	—	\$20,000	50%	\$10,000
Ending	—	0%	—	10,000	50%	5,000

Problem 4-10, Continued

Intercompany Fixed Asset Profit Deferral

	Parent	Sub
Original profit	\$15,000	—
Year of sale.....	1	—
Realized in prior years	3,000	—
Balance, start of year	\$12,000	—
Realized in current year	\$ 3,000	—

Subsidiary Salt Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (E1) \$5,000 Amortizations (A2) <u>6,250</u>			Internally generated net income \$105,000 Realized profit in beginning inventory..... (B1) 10,000	
			Adjusted income..... \$103,750 NCI share..... 20% Controlling share <u>\$ 20,750</u>	

Parent Peanut Company Income Distribution

			Internally generated net income \$100,000 80% of Salt's adjusted income of \$103,750 83,000 Realized gain (F2) 3,000	
			Controlling interest <u>\$186,000</u>	

Problem 4-10, Continued

Peanut Company and Subsidiary Salt Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Peanut	Salt	Dr.	Cr.				
Inventory, December 31	130,000	50,000		(EI) 5,000				175,000
Other Current Assets	241,000	235,000						476,000
Investment in Salt Company	308,000			(CY1) 84,000				
			(CY2) 16,000					
				(EL) 200,000				
				(D) 40,000				
Other Long-Term Investments	20,000							20,000
Land	140,000	80,000						220,000
Buildings and Equipment	375,000	200,000	(D2) 25,000	(F1) 15,000				585,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(120,000)	(30,000)		(A2) 12,500				
			(F1) 3,000					
			(F2) 3,000					(156,500)
Other Intangible Assets		20,000						20,000
Goodwill			(D3) 12,500					12,500
Current Liabilities	(150,000)	(70,000)						(220,000)
Bonds Payable		(100,000)						(100,000)
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(200,000)	(50,000)						(250,000)
Common Stock—Salt		(50,000)	(EL) 40,000			(10,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Salt		(50,000)	(EL) 40,000			(10,000)		
Retained Earnings—Salt		(150,000)	(EL) 120,000	(NCI) 10,000				
			(BI) 2,000					
			(D1) 2,500					
			(A2) 1,250			(34,250)		
Common Stock—Peanut	(200,000)							(200,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Peanut	(100,000)							(100,000)
Retained Earnings—Peanut	(320,000)		(A2) 5,000					
			(D1) 10,000					
			(BI) 8,000					
			(F1) 12,000				(285,000)	
Sales	(600,000)	(315,000)	(IS) 40,000		(875,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold	350,000	150,000		(IS) 40,000				
			(EI) 5,000	(BI) 10,000	455,000			
Operating Expenses	150,000	60,000	(A2) 6,250					
				(F2) 3,000	213,250			
Subsidiary Income	(84,000)		(CY1) 84,000					
Dividends Declared—Salt		20,000		(CY2) 16,000		4,000		
Dividends Declared—Peanut	60,000						60,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>435,500</u>	<u>435,500</u>				

Problem 4-10, Concluded

Peanut Company and Subsidiary Salt Company
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Peanut	Salt	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					<u>(206,750)</u>	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule)					20,750	(20,750)	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule)					<u>186,000</u>	.....	(186,000)	.....
Total NCI						<u>(71,000)</u>	.....	(71,000)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012							<u>(411,000)</u>	<u>(411,000)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary equity.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess, (A1) includes \$12,500 inventory adjustment.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period.
- (BI) Eliminate beginning inventory profit.
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.
- (F1) Fixed asset profit at beginning of year.
- (F2) Fixed asset profit realized.

PROBLEM 4-11

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$250,000*	\$200,000	\$50,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill**	<u>237,500</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>47,500</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 12,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>

*\$200,000/80%

**Company value = \$200,000 equity + \$25,000 + \$12,500

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment.....	\$250,000	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Total equity.....	<u>200,000</u>	\$200,000	\$200,000
Interest acquired		80%	20%
Book value of interest.....		<u>\$160,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Inventory	\$12,500	debit D1	1	\$12,500
Equipment.....	25,000	debit D2	4	6,250
Goodwill	<u>12,500</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$50,000</u>			

Equity Conversion

Retained earnings, January 1 current year.....	\$150,000
Retained earnings, acquisition	<u>100,000</u>
Increase	\$ 50,000
Ownership interest	80%
Cost-to-equity conversion	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

Problem 4-11, Continued

Amortization Schedule

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Inventory	1	\$12,500	\$ —	\$12,500	\$12,500	A1
Equipment	4	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>12,500</u>	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$18,750</u>	<u>\$ 6,250</u>	<u>\$18,750</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent Amount	Parent %	Parent Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %	Sub Profit
Beginning	—	0%	—	\$20,000	50%	\$10,000
Ending	—	0%	—	10,000	50%	5,000

Intercompany Fixed Asset Profit Deferral

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Sub</u>
Original profit	\$15,000	—
Year of sale.....	1	—
Realized in prior years	<u>3,000</u>	—
Balance, start of year	<u>\$12,000</u>	—
Realized in current year	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	—

Subsidiary Salt Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (EI) \$5,000 Amortizations (A2) 6,250	Internally generated net income \$105,000 Realized profit in beginning inventory..... (BI) 10,000 Adjusted income..... \$103,750 NCI share..... 20% NCI..... <u>\$ 20,750</u>
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Parent Peanut Company Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income \$100,000 80% of Salt adjusted income of \$103,750 83,000 Realized gain (F2) 3,000 Controlling interest <u>\$186,000</u>
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Ch. 4

Problem 4-11, Continued

Peanut Company and Subsidiary Salt Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments			Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Peanut	Salt	Dr.	Cr.					
Inventory, December 31	130,000	50,000		(EI)	5,000			175,000	
Other Current Assets	241,000	235,000						476,000	
Investment in Salt Company	200,000		(CV)	40,000					
				(EL)	200,000				
				(D)	40,000				
Other Long-Term Investments	20,000							20,000	
Land	140,000	80,000						220,000	
Buildings and Equipment	375,000	200,000	(D2)	25,000	(F1)	15,000		585,000	
Accumulated Depreciation	(120,000)	(30,000)			(A2)	12,500			
			(F1)	3,000					
			(F2)	3,000				(156,500)	
Other Intangible Assets		20,000						20,000	
Goodwill			(D3)	12,500				12,500	
Current Liabilities	(150,000)	(70,000)						(220,000)	
Bonds Payable		(100,000)						(100,000)	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(200,000)	(50,000)						(250,000)	
Common Stock—Salt		(50,000)	(EL)	40,000			(10,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Salt		(50,000)	(EL)	40,000			(10,000)		
Retained Earnings—Salt		(150,000)	(EL)	120,000	(NCI)	10,000			
			(BI)	2,000					
			(D1)	2,500					
			(A2)	1,250			(34,250)		
Common Stock—Peanut	(200,000)							(200,000)	
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Peanut	(100,000)							(100,000)	
Retained Earnings—Peanut	(280,000)		(A2)	5,000	(CV)	40,000			
			(D1)	10,000					
			(BI)	8,000					
			(F1)	12,000			(285,000)		
Sales	(600,000)	(315,000)	(IS)	40,000		(875,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold	350,000	150,000			(IS)	40,000			
			(EI)	5,000	(BI)	10,000		455,000	
Operating Expenses	150,000	60,000	(A2)	6,250					
					(F2)	3,000		213,250	
Subsidiary Income	(16,000)		(CY2)	16,000					
Dividends Declared—Salt		20,000			(CY2)	16,000	4,000		
Dividends Declared—Peanut	60,000							60,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>391,500</u>		<u>391,500</u>			

Problem 4-11, Concluded

Peanut Company and Subsidiary Salt Company
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Peanut	Salt	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					<u>(206,750)</u>	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule)					20,750	(20,750)	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule)					<u>186,000</u>	.....	(186,000)	.....
Total NCI						<u>(71,000)</u>	.....	(71,000)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012							<u>(411,000)</u>	<u>(411,000)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CV) Convert from cost to equity.
- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary equity.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess, (A1) includes \$12,500 inventory adjustment.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period.
- (BI) Eliminate beginning inventory profit.
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.
- (F1) Fixed asset profit at beginning of year.
- (F2) Fixed asset profit realized.

PROBLEM 4-12

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$250,000*	\$200,000	\$50,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>237,500**</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>47,500</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 12,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>

*\$200,000/80%

**Company value = \$200,000 equity + \$25,000 + \$12,500

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment.....	\$250,000	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Total equity.....	<u>200,000</u>	\$200,000	\$200,000
Interest acquired		80%	20%
Book value of interest.....		<u>\$160,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Inventory	\$12,500	debit D1	1	\$12,500
Equipment.....	25,000	debit D2	4	6,250
Goodwill	<u>12,500</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$50,000</u>			

Problem 4-12, Continued

Amortization Schedule

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Inventory	1	\$12,500	\$ —	\$12,500	\$12,500	A1
Equipment	4	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>12,500</u>	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$18,750</u>	<u>\$ 6,250</u>	<u>\$18,750</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent Amount	Parent %	Parent Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %	Sub Profit
Beginning	—	0%	—	\$20,000	50%	\$10,000
Ending	—	0%	—	10,000	50%	5,000

Intercompany Fixed Asset Profit Deferral

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Sub</u>
Original profit	\$15,000	—
Year of sale.....	1	—
Realized in prior years	<u>3,000</u>	—
Balance, start of year	<u>\$12,000</u>	—
Realized in current year	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	—

Subsidiary Salt Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (EI) \$5,000 Amortizations (A2) 6,250	Internally generated net income \$105,000 Realized profit in beginning inventory..... (Adj) 10,000
	Adjusted income..... \$103,750 NCI share..... 20% NCI..... <u>\$ 20,750</u>

Parent Peanut Company Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income \$100,000 80% of Salt adjusted income of \$103,750 83,000 Realized gain (F2) 3,000
	Controlling interest <u>\$186,000</u>

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Problem 4-12, Continued

Peanut Company and Subsidiary Salt Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Peanut	Salt	Dr.	Cr.				
Inventory, December 31	130,000	50,000		(EI) 5,000				175,000
Other Current Assets	241,000	235,000						476,000
Investment in Salt Company	284,000			(CY1) 83,000				
			(CY2) 16,000					
				(EL) 192,000				
				(D) 25,000				
Other Long-Term Investments	20,000							20,000
Land	140,000	80,000						220,000
Buildings and Equipment	375,000	200,000	(D2) 18,750	(F1) 15,000				578,750
Accumulated Depreciation	(120,000)	(30,000)		(A2) 6,250				
			(F1) 3,000					
			(F2) 3,000					(150,250)
Other Intangible Assets		20,000						20,000
Goodwill			(D3) 12,500					12,500
Current Liabilities	(150,000)	(70,000)						(220,000)
Bonds Payable		(100,000)						(100,000)
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(200,000)	(50,000)						(250,000)
Common Stock—Salt		(50,000)	(EL) 40,000			(10,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Salt		(50,000)	(EL) 40,000			(10,000)		
Retained Earnings—Salt		(150,000)	(Adj) 10,000	(NCI) 6,250				
			(EL) 112,000			(34,250)		
Common Stock—Peanut	(200,000)							(200,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Peanut	(100,000)							(100,000)
Retained Earnings—Peanut	(297,000)		(F1) 12,000				(285,000)	
Sales	(600,000)	(315,000)	(IS) 40,000		(875,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold	350,000	150,000		(IS) 40,000				
			(EI) 5,000	(Adj) 10,000	455,000			
Operating Expenses	150,000	60,000	(A2) 6,250					
				(F2) 3,000	213,250			
Subsidiary Income	(83,000)		(CY1) 83,000					
Dividends Declared—Salt		20,000		(CY2) 16,000		4,000		
Dividends Declared—Peanut	60,000						60,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>401,500</u>	<u>401,500</u>	<u>(206,750)</u>			
Consolidated Net Income								
To NCI (see distribution schedule)					20,750	(20,750)		
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule)					186,000		(186,000)	
Total NCI						<u>(71,000)</u>		(71,000)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012							<u>(411,000)</u>	<u>(411,000)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Problem 4-12, Concluded

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (Adj) Adjust subsidiary for \$10,000 beginning inventory profit.
- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary equity. The subsidiary retained earnings is adjusted for beginning inventory profit.
- (D/NCI) Distribute unamortized excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess only for current year.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period.
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.
- (F1) Fixed asset profit at beginning of year.
- (F2) Fixed asset profit realized.

PROBLEM 4-13

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (90%)	NCI Value (10%)
Company fair value	\$1,400,000*	\$1,260,000	\$140,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>800,000</u>	<u>720,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>\$ 540,000</u>	<u>\$ 60,000</u>

*\$1,260,000/90%

Based on the above information, the following D&D schedule is prepared:

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (90%)	NCI Value (10%)
Fair value of subsidiary	<u>\$1,400,000</u>	<u>\$1,260,000</u>	<u>\$140,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock	\$ 200,000		
Retained earnings	<u>600,000</u>		
Total equity	<u>\$ 800,000</u>	\$ 800,000	\$800,000
Interest acquired		<u>90%</u>	<u>10%</u>
Book value of interest		<u>\$ 720,000</u>	<u>\$ 80,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>\$ 540,000</u>	<u>\$ 60,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key
Goodwill	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	debit D1

Problem 4-13, Continued

 Pettie Corporation and Subsidiary Sunco Corporation
 Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
 For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Pettie	Sunco	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash	15,000	45,500						60,500
Accounts and Other Current Receivables ..	410,900	170,000		(CY3) 900				
				(LN1) 5,000				
				(LN1) 100,000				
				(IA) 90,000				385,000
Inventory	920,000	739,400		(EI) 7,500				1,651,900
Property, Plant, and Equipment (net)	1,000,000	400,000						1,400,000
Investment in Sunco Corporation	1,260,000		(CV) 45,000	(EL) 765,000				
				(D) 540,000				
Goodwill			(D) 600,000					600,000
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	(140,000)	(305,900)	(CY3) 900					
			(LN1) 5,000					
			(LN1) 100,000					
			(IA) 90,000					(250,000)
Common Stock—Pettie	(500,000)							(500,000)
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2012—Pettie	(2,800,000)			(CV) 45,000			(2,845,000)	
Common Stock—Sunco		(200,000)	(EL) 180,000			(20,000)		
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2012—Sunco		(650,000)	(EL) 585,000	(NCI) 60,000		(125,000)		
Dividends Declared		1,000		(CY2) 900		100		
Sales	(2,000,000)	(650,000)	(IS) 300,000		(2,350,000)			
Dividend Income	(900)		(CY2) 900					
Interest Expense		5,000		(LN2) 5,000				
Interest Income	(5,000)		(LN2) 5,000					
Cost of Goods Sold	1,500,000	400,000	(EI) 7,500	(IS) 300,000	1,607,500			
Other Expenses	340,000	45,000			385,000			
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,919,300</u>	<u>1,919,300</u>				
Consolidated Net Income					<u>(357,500)</u>			
To NCI (see distribution schedule)					20,000	(20,000)		
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule)					<u>337,500</u>		(337,500)	
Total NCI						<u>(164,900)</u>		(164,900)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012							<u>(3,182,500)</u>	<u>(3,182,500)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Problem 4-13, Concluded

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CV) Adjust investment for change in Sunco retained earnings, $90\% \times \$50,000 = \$45,000$.
- (CY2) Eliminate the entry recording the parent's share of the subsidiary's cash dividend.
- (CY3) Eliminate the intercompany dividend payable and receivable.
- (EL) Eliminate the parent's (90%) share of Sunco Corporation equity against the investment.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment according to the determination and distribution of excess schedule.
- (LN1) Eliminate intercompany note, interest payable, and receivable.
- (LN2) Eliminate intercompany interest expense and income ($10\% \times 1/2 \times \$100,000$).
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales of \$300,000.
- (EI) Eliminate intercompany profit of \$7,500 ($10\% \times \$75,000$) in the ending inventory.
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany trade debt of \$90,000.

Subsidiary Sunco Corporation Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income.....	\$200,000
	Adjusted income.....	\$200,000
	NCI share.....	<u>x 10%</u>
	NCI.....	<u>\$ 20,000</u>

Parent Pettie Corporation Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (EI) \$7,500	Internally generated net income	\$165,000
	90% x Sunco adjusted income of \$200,000	180,000
	Controlling interest	<u>\$337,500</u>

PROBLEM 4-14

(1)

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$375,000*	\$300,000	\$75,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>270,000**</u>	<u>216,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$105,000</u>	<u>\$ 84,000</u>	<u>\$21,000</u>

*\$300,000/80%

**\$160,000 + \$100,000 + \$50,000 – \$40,000 existing goodwill

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment	<u>\$375,000</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock	\$ 10,000		
Paid-in capital in excess of par	90,000		
Retained earnings	<u>60,000</u>		
Total equity	<u>\$160,000</u>	\$160,000	\$160,000
Interest acquired		80%	20%
Book value of interest		<u>\$128,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value ..	<u>\$215,000</u>	<u>\$172,000</u>	<u>\$ 43,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Buildings	\$100,000	debit D1	20	\$ 5,000
Equipment	50,000	debit D2	5	10,000
Goodwill (\$105,000 – \$40,000 book value)	<u>65,000</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$215,000</u>			

Problem 4-14, Continued

(2) **Amortization Schedule**

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Buildings	20	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$10,000	A1
Equipment	5	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent	Parent Amount	Parent %	Sub Profit	Sub Amount	Sub %Profit
Beginning	\$14,000	40%	\$5,600	\$12,000	25%	\$3,000
Ending	12,000	35%	4,200	16,000	30%	4,800

Intercompany Fixed Asset Profit Deferral

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Sub</u>
Original profit	\$40,000	\$24,000
Year of sale	1	2
Realized in prior years	<u>5,000</u>	—
Balance, start of year	<u>\$35,000</u>	<u>\$24,000</u>
Realized in current year	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

Subsidiary Salmon Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory.... (EI) \$ 4,800 Equipment gain..... (F1) 24,000 Amortizations..... (A1–A2) 15,000	Internally generated net income \$29,500 Realized profit in beginning inventory..... (BI) 3,000 Realized gain (F2) 4,000
Adjusted loss \$ 7,300 NCI share 20% NCI <u>\$ 1,460</u>	

Parent Purple Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (EI) \$ 4,200 80% of Salmon adjusted loss of \$7,300..... 5,840	Internally generated net income \$155,000 Realized profit in beginning inventory..... (BI) 5,600 Realized gain (F2) 5,000
	Controlling interest <u>\$155,560</u>

Problem 4-14, Continued

Purple Company and Subsidiary Salmon Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Purple	Salmon	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	92,400	57,500						149,900
Accounts Receivable.....	130,000	36,000		(IA) 14,000				152,000
Inventory.....	105,000	76,000		(EI) 9,000				172,000
Land.....	100,000	100,000						200,000
Investment in Salmon Company.....	381,200			(CY1) 23,600				
			(CY2) 8,000					
				(EL) 193,600				
				(D) 172,000				
Buildings.....	800,000	150,000	(D1) 100,000					1,050,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(250,000)	(60,000)		(A1) 10,000				(320,000)
Equipment.....	210,000	220,000	(D2) 50,000	(F1) 64,000				416,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(115,000)	(80,000)		(A2) 20,000				
			(F1) 5,000					
			(F2) 9,000					(201,000)
Goodwill.....		40,000	(D3) 65,000					105,000
Accounts Payable.....	(70,000)	(78,000)	(IA) 14,000					(134,000)
Bonds Payable.....		(200,000)						(200,000)
Common Stock—Salmon.....		(10,000)	(EL) 8,000			(2,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Salmon.....		(90,000)	(EL) 72,000			(18,000)		
Retained Earnings—Salmon.....		(142,000)	(EL) 113,600	(NCI) 43,000				
			(BI) 600					
			(A1–A2) 3,000			(67,800)		
Common Stock—Purple.....	(100,000)							(100,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Purple.....	(800,000)							(800,000)
Retained Earnings—Purple.....	(325,000)		(A1–A2) 12,000					
			(BI) 8,000					
			(F1) 35,000				(270,000)	
Sales.....	(800,000)	(350,000)	(IS) 90,000		(1,060,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold.....	450,000	208,500		(IS) 90,000				
			(EI) 9,000	(BI) 8,600	568,900			
Depreciation Expense—Buildings.....	30,000	5,000	(A1) 5,000		40,000			
Depreciation Expense—Equipment.....	25,000	23,000	(A2) 10,000					
				(F2) 9,000	49,000			
Other Expenses.....	140,000	92,000			232,000			
Interest Expense.....		16,000			16,000			
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets.....		(24,000)	(F1) 24,000					
Subsidiary Income.....	(23,600)		(CY1) 23,600					
Dividends Declared—Salmon.....		10,000		(CY2) 8,000		2,000		
Dividends Declared—Purple.....	20,000						20,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>664,800</u>	<u>664,800</u>				

Problem 4-14, Concluded

Purple Company and Subsidiary Salmon Company
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Purple	Salmon	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					(154,100)	.....	.....	.....
To NCI (see distribution schedule)					<u>(1,460)</u>	1,460	.....	.....
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule)					<u>155,560</u>	.....	(155,560)	.....
Total NCI						<u>(84,340)</u>	.....	(84,340)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2012							<u>(405,560)</u>	<u>(405,560)</u>
								<u>0</u>

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary equity.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period (\$30,000 + \$60,000).
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany unpaid trade accounts (\$8,000 + \$6,000).
- (BI) Eliminate beginning inventory profit (\$5,600 + \$3,000).
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit (\$4,800 + \$4,200).
- (F1) Fixed asset profit at beginning of year.
- (F2) Fixed asset profit realized (\$5,000 + \$4,000).

PROBLEM 4-15

(1)

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$375,000*	\$300,000	\$75,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>270,000**</u>	<u>216,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$105,000</u>	<u>\$ 84,000</u>	<u>\$21,000</u>

*\$300,000/80%

**\$160,000 + \$100,000 + \$50,000 – \$40,000 existing goodwill

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment	<u>\$375,000</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock	\$ 10,000		
Paid-in capital in excess of par	90,000		
Retained earnings	<u>60,000</u>		
Total equity	<u>\$160,000</u>	\$160,000	\$160,000
Interest acquired		80%	20%
Book value of interest		<u>\$128,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value ..	<u>\$215,000</u>	<u>\$172,000</u>	<u>\$ 43,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Buildings	\$100,000	debit D1	20	\$ 5,000
Equipment	50,000	debit D2	5	10,000
Goodwill (\$105,000 – \$40,000 book value)	<u>65,000</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$215,000</u>			

Problem 4-15, Continued

- (2) **Amortization Schedule**
 Year of consolidation 3

Account adjustments to be amortized	Life	Annual Amount	Current Year	Prior Years	Total	Key
Buildings	20	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	A1
Equipment	5	10,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	A2
Total amortizations		<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>	<u>\$45,000</u>	

Intercompany Inventory Profit Deferral

	Parent	Parent Amount	Parent %	Sub Profit	Sub Amount	Sub % Profit
Beginning	\$12,000	35%	\$4,200	\$16,000	30%	\$4,800
Ending	10,000	40%	4,000	20,000	35%	7,000

Intercompany Fixed Asset Profit Deferral

	Parent	Sub
Original profit	\$40,000	\$24,000
Year of sale	1	2
Realized in prior years	10,000	4,000
Balance, start of year	<u>\$30,000</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>
Realized in current year	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

Subsidiary Salmon Company Income Distribution

Ending inventory profit ... (EI)	\$ 7,000	Internally generated net income	\$80,000
Amortizations (A1–A2)	15,000	Beginning inventory profit (BI)	4,800
		Realized gain on equipment .. (F2)	4,000
		Adjusted income	\$66,800
		NCI share	20%
		NCI	<u>\$13,360</u>

Parent Purple Company Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory (EI)	\$4,000	Internally generated net income	\$115,000
		80% of Salmon adjusted income of \$66,800	53,440
		Realized profit in beginning inventory..... (BI)	4,200
		Realized gain (F2)	5,000
		Controlling interest	<u>\$173,640</u>

Problem 4-15, Continued

Purple Company and Subsidiary Salmon Company
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Purple	Salmon	Dr.	Cr.				
Cash.....	195,400	53,500						248,900
Accounts Receivable.....	140,000	53,000		(IA) 14,000				179,000
Inventory.....	140,000	81,000		(E1) 11,000				210,000
Land.....	100,000	60,000						160,000
Investment in Salmon Company.....	443,600			(CY1) 64,000				
			(CY2) 8,000					
				(EL) 215,600				
				(D) 172,000				
Buildings.....	800,000	150,000	(D1) 100,000					1,050,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(280,000)	(65,000)		(A1) 15,000				(360,000)
Equipment.....	150,000	220,000	(D2) 50,000	(F1) 64,000				356,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(115,000)	(103,000)		(A2) 30,000				
			(F1) 14,000					
			(F2) 9,000					(225,000)
Goodwill.....		40,000	(D3) 65,000					105,000
Accounts Payable.....	(25,000)	(50,000)	(IA) 14,000					(61,000)
Bonds Payable.....		(100,000)						(100,000)
Common Stock—Salmon.....		(10,000)	(EL) 8,000			(2,000)		
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Salmon.....		(90,000)	(EL) 72,000			(18,000)		
Retained Earnings—Salmon.....		(169,500)	(EL) 135,600	(NCI) 43,000				
			(BI) 960					
			(F1) 4,000					
			(A1–A2) 6,000			(65,940)		
Common Stock—Purple.....	(100,000)							(100,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Purple.....	(800,000)							(800,000)
Retained Earnings—Purple.....	(510,000)		(A1–A2) 24,000					
			(BI) 8,040					
			(F1) 46,000				(431,960)	
Sales.....	(850,000)	(500,000)	(IS) 90,000		(1,260,000)			
Cost of Goods Sold.....	480,000	290,000		(IS) 90,000				
			(E1) 11,000	(BI) 9,000	682,000			
Depreciation Expense—Buildings.....	30,000	5,000	(A1) 5,000		40,000			
Depreciation Expense—Equipment.....	15,000	23,000	(A2) 10,000					
				(F2) 9,000	39,000			
Other Expenses.....	210,000	94,000			304,000			
Interest Expense.....		8,000			8,000			
Subsidiary Income.....	(64,000)		(CY1) 64,000					
Dividends Declared—Salmon.....		10,000		(CY2) 8,000		2,000		
Dividends Declared—Purple.....	40,000						40,000	
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>744,600</u>	<u>744,600</u>				

Problem 4-15, Concluded

Purple Company and Subsidiary Salmon Company
 Consolidated Income Statement
 For Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated Income Statement	NCI	Controlling Retained Earnings	Consolidated Balance Sheet
	Purple	Salmon	Dr.	Cr.				
Consolidated Net Income.....					<u>(187,000)</u>			
To NCI (see distribution schedule).....					13,360	(13,360)		
To Controlling Interest (see distribution schedule).....					<u>173,640</u>		(173,640)	
Total NCI.....						<u>(97,300)</u>		(97,300)
Retained Earnings—Controlling Interest, December 31, 2013.....							<u>(565,600)</u>	<u>(565,600)</u>
								<u>0</u>

- (CY1) Current-year subsidiary income.
- (CY2) Current-year dividend.
- (EL) Eliminate controlling interest in subsidiary equity.
- (D)/(NCI) Distribute excess and NCI adjustment.
- (A) Amortize excess.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales during current period.
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany unpaid trade accounts.
- (BI) Eliminate beginning inventory profit (\$4,200 + \$4,800).
- (EI) Defer ending inventory profit.
- (F1) Fixed asset profit at beginning of year (\$35,000 + \$20,000).
- (F2) Fixed asset profit realized.

APPENDIX PROBLEMS

PROBLEM 4A-1

Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (100%)	NCI Value
Fair value of subsidiary	<u>\$750,000</u>	<u>\$750,000</u>	
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Common stock	\$400,000		
Paid-in capital in excess of par...	80,000		
Retained earnings	<u>156,000</u>		
Total equity	<u>\$636,000</u>	\$636,000	
Interest acquired		<u>100%</u>	
Book value		<u>\$636,000</u>	
Excess of fair value over book value	<u>\$114,000</u>	<u>\$114,000</u>	

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Machinery	\$ 54,000	debit D1	6	\$9,000
Goodwill	<u>60,000</u>	debit D2		
Total adjustments	<u>\$114,000</u>			

Problem 4A-1, Continued

Arther Corporation and Subsidiary Trent, Inc.
 Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
 For Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Trial Balance		Eliminations and Adjustments				Consolidated Balance
	Arther	Trent	Dr.			Cr.	
Income Statement:							
Net Sales	(1,900,000)	(1,500,000)	(IS)	180,000			(3,220,000)
Divided Income (from Trent)	(40,000)		(CY2)	40,000			
Cost of Goods Sold	1,180,000	870,000	(EI)	18,000	(IS)	180,000	1,888,000
Operating Expenses (including depreciation)	<u>550,000</u>	<u>440,000</u>	(A1)	9,000	(F2)	4,000	<u>995,000</u>
Consolidated Net Income	<u>(210,000)</u>	<u>(190,000)</u>					<u>(337,000)</u>
Retained Earnings Statement:							
Balance, January 1, 2014	(250,000)	(206,000)	(EL)	206,000	(CV)	50,000	
			(A1)	18,000			
			(F1)	24,000			(258,000)
Net Income	(210,000)	(190,000)					(337,000) ←
Dividends Paid		<u>40,000</u>			(CY2)	40,000	
Balance, December 31, 2014	<u>(460,000)</u>	<u>(356,000)</u>					<u>(595,000)</u>
Balance Sheet:							
Cash	285,000	150,000					435,000
Accounts Receivable (net)	430,000	350,000			(IA)	75,000	705,000
Inventories	530,000	410,000			(EI)	18,000	922,000
Land, Building, and Equipment	660,000	680,000	(D1)	54,000	(F1)	30,000	1,364,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(185,000)	(210,000)	(F1)	6,000	(A1)	27,000	
			(F2)	4,000			(412,000)
Investment in Trent, Inc.	750,000		(CV)	50,000	(EL)	686,000	
					(D)	114,000	
Goodwill			(D2)	60,000			60,000
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	(670,000)	(544,000)	(IA)	75,000			(1,139,000)
Common Stock (\$10 par)	(1,200,000)	(400,000)	(EL)	400,000			(1,200,000)
Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par	(140,000)	(80,000)	(EL)	80,000			(140,000)
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2014	<u>(460,000)</u>	<u>(356,000)</u>					<u>(595,000)</u> ←
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1,224,000</u>		<u>1,224,000</u>	<u>0</u>

Problem 4A-1, Concluded

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CV) Convert to equity method as of January 1, 2014, 100% × \$50,000 increase.
- (CY2) Eliminate intercompany dividends.
- (EL) Eliminate subsidiary equity against investment account.
- (D) Distribute excess \$54,000 to land, building, and equipment and \$60,000 to goodwill.
- (A1) Amortize excess applicable to machine for two prior years and current year.
- (F1) Eliminate intercompany profit on warehouse at start of year: \$10,000 for land \$20,000 for building less one and one-half-years' amortization of \$4,000 per year (or \$6,000).
- (F2) Correct depreciation for intercompany profit, \$4,000.
- (IS) Eliminate intercompany sales, \$180,000.
- (EI) Eliminate intercompany profit in ending inventory, 50% × \$36,000.
- (IA) Eliminate intercompany trade debt.

Subsidiary Trent, Inc.. Income Distribution

Unrealized profit in ending inventory..... (EI) \$18,000 Amortization of excess attributed to machinery ... (A1) 9,000	Internally generated net income..... \$190,000 Adjusted income..... <u>\$163,000</u>
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Parent Arther Corporation Income Distribution

	Internally generated net income..... \$170,000 100% × Trent adjusted income of \$163,000..... 163,000 Gain realized through use of warehouse (F2) 4,000 Controlling interest..... <u>\$337,000</u>
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PROBLEM 4-A2

Peanut Company and Subsidiary Salt Company
Worksheet for Consolidated Financial Statements
For Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Financial Statements		Eliminations and Adjustments				NCI	Consolidated Balance
	Peanut	Salt	Dr.		Cr.			
Income Statement:								
Net Sales.....	(600,000)	(315,000)	(IS)		40,000			(875,000)
Cost of Goods Sold.....	350,000	150,000	(EI)	5,000	(BI)	10,000		455,000
					(IS)	40,000		
Operating Expenses.....	150,000	60,000	(A2)	6,250	(F2)	3,000		213,250
Subsidiary Income.....	<u>(84,000)</u>		(CY1)	84,000				206,750
Net Income (Loss).....	<u>(184,000)</u>	<u>(105,000)</u>						
NCI.....							<u>(20,750)</u>	
Controlling Interest.....								<u>(186,000)</u>
Retained Earnings:								
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2012—Peanut.....	(320,000)		(A2)	5,000				(285,000)
			(D1)	10,000				
			(BI)	8,000				
			(F1)	12,000				
Retained Earnings, January 1, 2012—Salt.....		(150,000)	(EL)	120,000	(NCI)	10,000		
			(BI)	2,000			(34,250)	
			(A2)	1,250				
			(D1)	2,500				
Net Income (from above).....	(184,000)	(105,000)					(20,750)	(186,000)
Dividends Declared—Peanut.....	60,000							60,000
Dividends Declared—Salt.....		20,000			(CY2)	16,000	4,000	
Balance, December 31, 2012.....	<u>(444,000)</u>	<u>(235,000)</u>					<u>(51,000)</u>	<u>(411,000)</u>
Consolidated Balance Sheet:								
Inventory, December 31.....	130,000	50,000			(EI)	5,000		175,000
Other Current Assets.....	241,000	235,000						476,000
Investment in Salt.....	308,000		(CY2)	16,000	(CY1)	84,000		
					(EL)	200,000		
					(D)	40,000		
Other Long-Term Investments.....	20,000							20,000
Land.....	140,000	80,000						220,000
Building and Equipment.....	375,000	200,000	(D2)	25,000	(F1)	15,000		585,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	(120,000)	(30,000)			(A2)	12,500		(156,500)
			(F1)	3,000				
			(F2)	3,000				
Goodwill.....			(D3)	12,500				12,500
Other Intangibles.....		20,000						20,000
Current Liabilities.....	(150,000)	(70,000)						(220,000)
Bonds Payable.....		(100,000)						(100,000)
Other Long-Term Liabilities.....	(200,000)	(50,000)						(250,000)
Common Stock—Peanut.....	(200,000)							(200,000)
Other Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Peanut.....	(100,000)							(100,000)
Common Stock—Salt.....		(50,000)	(EL)	40,000			(10,000)	
Other Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par—Salt.....		(50,000)	(EL)	40,000			(10,000)	
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2012 (from above).....	(444,000)	(235,000)					(51,000)	(411,000)
Total NCI.....							<u>71,000</u>	<u>(71,000)</u>
Balance.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>435,500</u>		<u>435,500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Problem 4A-2, Continued

Eliminations and Adjustments:

- (CY1) Eliminate the current-year subsidiary income recorded by the parent.
- (CY2) Eliminate intercompany dividends.
- (EL) Eliminate 80% of the subsidiary company equity balances at the beginning of the year against the investment account.
- (D)/(NCI) Allocate the \$50,000 excess of cost over book value to inventory, equipment, and goodwill. The \$10,000 (80% of \$12,500) write-up to inventory is charged to the parent's retained earnings and \$2,500 to the subsidiary's retained earnings (for NCI) because FIFO is used. The \$25,000 write-up to equipment is charged to buildings and equipment. The \$12,500 remaining excess is charged to goodwill.
- (A2) Amortize the equipment write-up over four years, with \$5,000 (80% × \$6,250) for 2011 charged to the parent's retained earnings and \$1,250 to the subsidiary's retained earnings, and \$6,250 for 2012 to operating expenses.
- (BI) Eliminate the \$10,000 of gross profit in the beginning inventory (80% × \$10,000 = \$8,000 charged to the parent's retained earnings and \$2,000 to the subsidiary's retained earnings).
- (IS) Eliminate the entire intercompany sales of \$40,000.
- (EI) Eliminate the \$5,000 of gross profit in the ending inventory.
- (F1) Eliminate the \$15,000 2011 gain on sale of equipment and restore the equipment account to cost; adjust for \$3,000 realized in 2013.
- (F2) Eliminate the \$3,000 of excess depreciation for 2012 on the transferred equipment.

Value Analysis Schedule	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Company fair value	\$250,000*	\$200,000	\$50,000
Fair value of net assets excluding goodwill	<u>237,500**</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>47,500</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 12,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>

*\$200,000/80%

**Company value = \$200,000 equity + \$25,000 + \$12,500

Problem 4A-2, Concluded
Determination and Distribution of Excess Schedule

	Company Implied Fair Value	Parent Price (80%)	NCI Value (20%)
Price paid for investment.....	\$250,000	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Less book value of interest acquired:			
Total equity.....	<u>200,000</u>	\$200,000	\$200,000
Interest acquired		80%	20%
Book value of interest.....		<u>\$160,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>
Excess of cost over book value.....	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

Adjustment of identifiable accounts:

	Adjustment	Worksheet Key	Periods	Amorti- zation
Inventory	\$12,500	debit D1	1	\$12,500
Equipment.....	25,000	debit D2	4	6,250
Goodwill	<u>12,500</u>	debit D3		
Total adjustments	<u>\$50,000</u>			

Subsidiary Salt Company Income Distribution

Ending inventory profit (E1) \$5,000	Internally generated net
Amortizations (A2) 6,250	income \$105,000
	Beginning inventory profit..... (B1) 10,000
	Adjusted income..... \$103,750
	NCI share..... × 20%
	NCI..... <u>\$ 20,750</u>

Parent Peanut Company Income Distribution

	Internally generated net
	income \$100,000
	Realized gain on equipment
	Sale..... (F2) 3,000
	80% × Salt adjusted
	income of \$103,750..... 83,000
	Controlling interest <u>\$186,000</u>