

EQUITY & ACQUISITION

- EQUITY**: $\frac{1}{2}$ NI, $\frac{1}{2}$ DIV, $\frac{1}{2}$ EXCESS DEPRECIATION
- CONSOLIDATION**: Revenue, expense, NI, Assets, Liab, $\frac{1}{2}$ you don't own as minority int in EQ.

Both equity & acquisition give same NET income

$\text{A} \rightarrow \text{B}$ takes over	A's $\frac{1}{2}$	A's $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	A's EQUITY
$\leq 20\%$ No influence	% of dividend (B)	Depends	
Significant Influence 20-50% 48	% NI (B) $\rightarrow$ % DIV (B) NO 1	Investment acc % NI - % DIV + % excess depr. 37	% DIV (B) NO 1 +
Significant			on FV (100% price) of EQ
A $\rightarrow$ B Consolidation $> 50\%$ 5	100% Rev (B) 100% Exp (B) 100% NI (B) $\times \frac{1}{2}$ -ve minority int line for % of (B)'s NI that it does not own. 6	- CASH from cost if cash purchase 100% assets 100% liabilities	% MINORITY (NON CONTROLLING INTEREST NOT OWNED IGNORE EQ of (B) + Stock issued if stock purch. 9
Effective Control			

- Treatment of Div for EQ method**: -ve on investment account. Don't add to (B) or (C)
- This is the carrying value of inv**: reported in Assets $\rightarrow$ or depr
- Treatment of excess depr**: If FV > BV on any depreciable items, then % depr onto (B/S). **BUT LAND IS NOT DEPRECI.**
- Can only use partial goodwill for EQ**: b/c remember EQ inv. is a % stake, NOT 100% acq. so you have to take % acq. of goodwill too.
- Use full goodwill for acquisition**: full goodwill b/c you fully own company. NOT partial.
- Add a minority interest if not owned 100%**: in both (1/2) & (EQ)
MINORITY INTEREST (NON CONTROLLING INT.) IS BASED ON IMPLIED 100% PURCHASE PRICE.
% of (B) not owned $\times$ (B)'s total equity
- What if you just have excess purchase price from PPE not previously valued**: Then take off depreciation associated with this PPE (% share).
- Conditions supporting classification of (B) as an associate for A**

- Position of BOB: do they exert significant influence?
- % of ownership: 20% $\rightarrow$ 50%
- extent of intercorp transactions: how much of (B)'s sales to (A)?

Proportionate consolidation: NOT COMMON

Usually JVs use **equity method** for both IFRS & USGA

- If you paid for company using stock instead of cash**: add that amount in. e.g. if you pay 60% for company who has \$8M shares @ \$14/share $\rightarrow$ capital stock = $0.6 \times 8M \times 14 = \$67.2M$