A CASE STUDY ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ENTITIES AFFILIATED THROUGH DIRECT CONSOLIDATION PROCEDURE

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Abstract
The preparation of annual consolidated financial statements, in the context of the existence of group companies, represents a relatively new problematic issue for accounting practitioners, the world of the academia, as well as for the regulating bodies in the field of accounting. This situation generates intense debates among accounting specialists with the aim of finding practical solutions that facilitate the understanding and correct application of accounting regulations in the area of consolidating accounts. The present article approaches, by means of a case study, the specific aspects related to the consolidation of affiliated entities’ accounts by means of using the global integration method and the direct consolidation procedure.

Keywords
consolidation of accounts; consolidation procedures; global integration; direct consolidation

JEL Classification
M41

The drawing up of consolidated financial statements by means of the global integration method, irrespective of the employed procedure (consolidation on levels or direct consolidation) involves the cumulation of the items from the balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts of affiliated entities with the balance sheet items and the items of the profit and loss accounts of the parent company, as well as the making of the following adjustments:
- the division of the subsidiaries’ equity capital elements between the quota the parent company is entitled to and the quotas for “other shareholders” of the subsidiaries as “interests of minority shareholders”;
- the accounting recording, as elements of consolidated equity capitals, of the quotas from the equity elements of the subsidiaries that are allocated to the parent company;
- the separate accounting recording of the quota from the equities that are allocated to “other shareholders” of the subsidiaries as “interests of minority shareholders”;
- the elimination of the equivalent value of shareholding titles owned by the parent company, directly or indirectly, from the consolidated subsidiaries and the diminishing of the equities of affiliated entities with an equivalent sum.

We will further present a case study regarding the consolidation of financial statements of affiliated entities by means of the direct consolidation procedure, starting from the hypothesis that the group is composed of four companies, as follows: the parent company A and the subsidiaries B, C and D. The parent company A owns 70% of the capital and voting rights of company B. Company B owns 80% of the capital and voting rights of company C, and company C owns 90% of the capital and voting rights of company D.
In this study, we considered that all shareholding titles owned in subsidiaries B, C and D represent ordinary shares and were purchased when the respective companies were established. The study does not present the particularities of accounting treatments corresponding to the reciprocal operations among the companies of the group because they can be the subject of other approaches.

Taking into account that the parent company has exclusive control over the subsidiaries, in order to carry out the consolidation of their financial statements we will employ the global integration method.

We will further present the individual financial statements of the group companies that will be the subject of consolidation, as follows:

**a) Balance sheets of the companies that are part of the group:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of balance sheets</th>
<th>Company A</th>
<th>Company B</th>
<th>Company C</th>
<th>Company D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Fixed assets</td>
<td>840,000</td>
<td>690,000</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- shareholding titles</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Current assets, among which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stocks</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Clients</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cash and bank accounts</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Advance expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Debts – sums that should be paid within a year</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Suppliers</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Various creditors</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>95000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Net current assets/Net current debts (B-D)</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Total assets minus current debts</td>
<td>1,220,000</td>
<td>880,000</td>
<td>620,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Debts – sums that should be paid over a period exceeding one year</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Provisions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Advance incomes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Equity capitals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Subscribed capital</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capital premium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reserves from revaluation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reserves</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Profit or loss carried forward</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Profit or loss of financial year</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL equity capitals</td>
<td>1,170,000</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Profit and loss accounts of companies within the group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and expense items</th>
<th>Company A</th>
<th>Company B</th>
<th>Company C</th>
<th>Company D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating income</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial income</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>174,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>213,000</td>
<td>93,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses with corporation tax</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss of financial year</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to draw up the consolidated financial statements by means of the direct consolidation procedure, the following stages will be taken into account:

**STAGE 1**
The establishment of the shareholders’ interest percentage of the parent company (of the group) in each subsidiary, as well as of the interests of minority shareholders:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Subsidiary B</th>
<th>Subsidiary C</th>
<th>Subsidiary D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest percentage of the parent company</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>50,40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of the interests of minority shareholders</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>49,60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STAGE 2.**
The cumulation of group companies’ balance sheet items and their corresponding accounting recording:

2a. The table regarding the cumulation of the items of the balance sheets of the companies included in the consolidation area is presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of balance sheets</th>
<th>Company A</th>
<th>Company B</th>
<th>Company C</th>
<th>Company D</th>
<th>TOTAL A+B+C+D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Fixed assets</td>
<td>840,000</td>
<td>690,000</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td>2,410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- shareholding titles</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>860,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Current assets, among which:</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stocks</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Clients</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Cash accounts and bank accounts</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Advance expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Debts – sums that must be paid</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>630,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>within a year</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A CASE STUDY ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ENTITIES AFFILIATED THROUGH DIRECT CONSOLIDATION PROCEDURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>125,000</th>
<th>80,000</th>
<th>95,000</th>
<th>80,000</th>
<th>380,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Net current assets/ Net current debts (B-D)</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>820,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Total assets minus current debts</td>
<td>1,220,000</td>
<td>880,000</td>
<td>620,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>3,230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Debts – sums that should be paid over a period exceeding one year</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Provisions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Advance incomes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Equity capitals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Subscribed capital</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>1,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capital premium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reserves from reevaluation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reserves</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Profit or loss carried forward</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Profit or loss of financial year</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL equity capitals</td>
<td>1,170,000</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>470,000</td>
<td>3,030,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2b. Accounting recording regarding the cumulation of group companies’ balance sheet items (recording in the balance sheet):

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,860,000</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3,860,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,550,000</td>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>Share capital A</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>Shareholding titles B</td>
<td>Share capital B</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>Shareholding titles C</td>
<td>Share capital C</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>Shareholding titles D</td>
<td>Share capital D</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>590,000</td>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>Reserves A</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>Clients</td>
<td>Reserves B</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>Cash and bank accounts</td>
<td>Reserves C</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserves D</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profit or loss A</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profit or loss B</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profit or loss C</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profit or loss D</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Various creditors</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term bank credits</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAGE 3
Cumulation of profit and loss accounts of companies within the group and the making of corresponding adjustments:
3a. The cumulation table of profit and loss items of the companies included in the consolidation area is presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and expense items</th>
<th>Company A</th>
<th>Company B</th>
<th>Company C</th>
<th>Company D</th>
<th>TOTAL A+B+C+D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating incomes</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>6,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial incomes</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>730,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>174,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>213,000</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses with corporation tax</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss of financial year</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3b. Recording of the cumulation of profit and loss items of the companies within the group (recording in the profit and loss account)²:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total subsidiary B</th>
<th>Part attributed to group A (70%)</th>
<th>Part attributed to interests of minority shareholders (30%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Share capital B</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elimination of shareholding titles (B) owned by company A</td>
<td>-350,000</td>
<td>-350,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Divided share capital (1-2)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reserves B</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>133,000</td>
<td>57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Profit or loss Subsidiary B</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (3+4+5)</td>
<td>470,000</td>
<td>224,000</td>
<td>246,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAGE 4.
The division of the subsidiaries’ equity capitals between the parent company and the minority interests (that do not have control) and the elimination of the equivalent value of the titles of the consolidated companies as well as their accounting recording

4a. Table representing the division of equity capitals and the elimination of the equivalent value of the shareholding titles owned by Company A in Subsidiary B as a result of direct consolidation by parent company A

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¹ Note: The cumulation of the income and expenses items is carried out at the level of the profit and loss account - a component of consolidated financial statements.
4.a1. Accounting recording corresponding to the division of the subsidiaries’ equity capitals, the elimination of the shareholding titles owned by Subsidiary B and the different representation of the interests of minority shareholders (recording at the level of the balance sheet):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total subsidiary C</th>
<th>Part attributed to company A (56%)</th>
<th>Part attributed to interests of minority shareholders (44%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Share capital C</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>168,000</td>
<td>132,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elimination of shareholding titles (C) owned by company B (70%) *</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>-168,000 (240,000x70%)</td>
<td>-72,000 (240,000x30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Divided share capital (1-2)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reserves C</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>72,800</td>
<td>57,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Profit or loss of Subsidiary C</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>78,400</td>
<td>61,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (3+4+5)</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>151,200</td>
<td>178,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The elimination of shareholding titles in subsidiary C is done on the basis of shareholders’ interest percentage owned by the mother company in subsidiary B (70%).

4.b1. Accounting recording corresponding to the division of the subsidiaries’ equity capitals, the elimination of the shareholding titles owned by Subsidiary B in Subsidiary C and the different representation of the interests of minority shareholders (recording at the level of the balance sheet):

2 The accounting recording is registered in the profit and loss account - a component of consolidated financial statements.
4.b2. Division of the financial result (profit/loss) of Subsidiary C (recording in the profit and loss account – a component of financial statements):

\[
\begin{align*}
140,000 & \quad \% \\
78,400 & \quad \text{Profit or loss which is attributed to parent company} \\
61,600 & \quad \text{Profit or loss which is attributed to interests of minority shareholders}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Profit or loss C} & = 140,000 \\
\text{Profit or loss which is attributed to parent company} & = 78,400 \\
\text{Profit or loss which is attributed to interests of minority shareholders} & = 61,600
\end{align*}
\]

4.c. Table representing the division of equity capitals and the elimination of the equivalent value of the shareholding titles owned by Subsidiary C in Subsidiary D as a result of direct consolidation by parent company A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total D</th>
<th>Part attributed to company A (50.40%)</th>
<th>Part attributed to interests of minority shareholders (49.60%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Share capital D</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>151,200</td>
<td>148,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elimination of shareholding titles (D) owned by company C (56%)*</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>151,200</td>
<td>118,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(270,000x56%)</td>
<td>(270,000x56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Divided share capital (1-2)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reserves D</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40,320</td>
<td>39,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Profit or loss D</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>45,360</td>
<td>44,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (3+4+5)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>85,680</td>
<td>114,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The elimination of shareholding titles in subsidiary D is performed on the basis of shareholders’ interest percentage owned by the mother company in subsidiary C (56%).

4.c1. Accounting recording corresponding to the division of the subsidiaries’ equity capitals, the elimination of the shareholding titles owned by Subsidiary C in Subsidiary D and the different representation of the interests of minority shareholders (recording at the level of the balance sheet):

\[
\begin{align*}
470,000 & \quad \% \\
300,000 & \quad \text{Share capital D} \\
80,000 & \quad \text{Reserves D} \\
90,000 & \quad \text{Profit or loss D}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Shares owned at affiliated entities D} & = 470,000 \\
\text{Consolidated reserves} & = 270,000 \\
\text{Consolidated profit or loss} & = 45,360 \\
\text{Interests of minority shareholders} & = 114,320
\end{align*}
\]

4.c2. Division of the financial result (profit/loss) of Subsidiary D (recording in the profit and loss account – a component of financial statements):
A CASE STUDY ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ENTITIES AFFILIATED THROUGH DIRECT CONSOLIDATION PROCEDURE

90,000
45,360
44,640

Profit or loss which is attributed to parent company
Profit or loss which is attributed to interests of minority shareholders

4.3. The transfer of equity capitals’ elements (reserves and profit or loss – in our case) of the parent company to the reserves and the consolidated financial result of Group A (recording at the level of the balance sheet):

320,000
130,000
190,000

= Status quo
Reserves A
Profit or loss A

= Consolidated reserves
Consolidated profit or loss

STAGE 5
5.a. The drawing up of the Register corresponding to the consolidation operations of the balance sheet items carried out in stages 1-4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of balance sheets</th>
<th>Cumulated balance sheet items A+B+C+D</th>
<th>Restatements corresponding to consolidation</th>
<th>Consolidated balance sheet items (Group A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Debit</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Fixed assets</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shareholding titles B</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shareholding titles C</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Shareholding titles D</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Stocks</td>
<td>590,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clients</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cash and bank accounts</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,860,000</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Share capital A</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Share capital B</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Share capital C</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Share capital D</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Reserves A</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Reserves B</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Reserves C</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Reserves D</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Consolidated reserves</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>133,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Profit or loss A</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Profit or loss B</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Profit or loss C</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Profit or loss D</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Consolidated profit or loss</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>91,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.b. The drawing up of the Register corresponding to the consolidation operations of the profit or loss account carried out in stages 1-4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and expense items</th>
<th>Cumulated incomes and expenses A+B+C+D</th>
<th>Division of results between Group A and interests of minority shareholders</th>
<th>Consolidated incomes and expenses (Group A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Debit</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating incomes</td>
<td>6,600,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial incomes</td>
<td>730,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>730,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>575,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses with corporation tax</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss of financial year</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss A</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss B</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss C</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss D</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss corresponding to parent company (Group A)</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>404,760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45,360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss corresponding to the interests of minority shareholders</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>145,240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44,640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAGE 6
After completing the first 5 stages, the parent company prepares the consolidated financial statements, namely, the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated profit and loss account of group A.

A. Consolidated balance sheet GROUP A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items of balance sheets</th>
<th>Group of companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Fixed assets</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Current assets</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stocks</td>
<td>590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Clients</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Consolidated profit and loss account GROUP A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Group of companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating incomes</td>
<td>6,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial incomes</td>
<td>730,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses on corporation tax</td>
<td>105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit or loss of the financial year, including</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the part attributed to shareholders in the parent company</td>
<td>404,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- part attributed to interests of minority shareholders</td>
<td>145,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions
The simple consultation of the individual financial statements of the companies that are part of the consolidation area of a group, presented cumulatively, does not allow us to create a real picture of the economic-financial situation of the group, taking into account that the reciprocal operations among the companies that are part of the group are not recorded and nor are their consequences. At the same time, the cumulated individual accounts do not provide a truthful image of equity capitals, including the financial results that belong to the shareholders of the parent company, as distinct from the part that is attributed to other “other shareholders” as “interests of minority shareholders” (shareholders of other companies than the parent company or its affiliated entities).

The necessity of approaching, by means of a case study, the applicative nature regarding the use of the direct consolidation procedure for the individual financial statements of companies that form a group seems all the more imperative given that the accounting theory and practice do not abound in effective solutions for the application of accounting regulations concerning the preparation of consolidated financial...
statements. This is why we consider that our study can represent a useful guide for accounting practitioners as well as for students in economics that study accounting. Confident that the accounting theory and practice can be permanently improved, I am eager to receive proposals or suggestions regarding the problematics approached in the current article.

References
Deju, M. (2019), Note de curs Contabilitate consolidată – Bacău.
OMPF no. 1802/2014 for the approval of Accounting Standards concerning annual individual financial statements and annual consolidated financial statements, with subsequent amendments and additions.