

STAFF PAPER

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Project	Business Combinations under Common Control	
Paper topic	User information needs	
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Introduction and purpose

1. This agenda paper analyses the composition and information needs of users of the receiving entity's financial statements (users) in a business combination under common control (BCUCC) compared to a business combination covered by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* (IFRS 3 BC). The aim of this analysis is to help the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) tentatively decide whether conceptually (before considering practical considerations such as, for example, the cost constraint) the acquisition method or a book-value method should apply to some or all BCUCCs.
2. As noted in Agenda Paper 23, this paper does not ask the IASB for decisions.

Structure of this paper

3. The paper is structured as follows:
 - (a) background (paragraphs 4–9);
 - (b) staff analysis (paragraphs 10–70);
 - (c) question for the IASB;
 - (d) Appendix A—Extracts from the Conceptual Framework;

- (e) Appendix B—Extracts from the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 3; and
- (f) Appendix C—Scenarios discussed with users.

Background

4. As Agenda Paper 23A explains, in developing its preliminary views set out in the Discussion Paper *Business Combinations under Common Control* (Discussion Paper), the IASB considered the composition and information needs of users and compared their composition and information needs with users in an IFRS 3 BC.
5. The IASB separately considered BCUCCs that affect non-controlling shareholders of the receiving entity (NCS) and BCUCCs that do not affect NCS.
6. For BCUCCs that affect NCS, the IASB concluded that the composition and common information needs of users are similar to the composition and common information needs of users in an IFRS 3 BC.
7. For BCUCCs that do not affect NCS, the IASB considered, but did not conclude separately on, the similarity of the composition and common information needs of users to that of users in an IFRS 3 BC. The IASB observed that for such BCUCCs:
 - (a) the receiving entity's only existing shareholder is the controlling party, which does not need to rely on the receiving entity's general purpose financial statements to meet its information needs because it controls the receiving entity; and
 - (b) a book-value method would provide useful information to potential shareholders, lenders and other creditors.
8. Respondents were not specifically asked to comment on the IASB's conclusions on the similarity of the composition and common information needs of users to that of users in an IFRS 3 BC. However, because the IASB specifically considered the composition and common information needs of users, many respondents provided feedback which is included in the appropriate sections of this paper. For full details see [Agenda Paper 23B](#) of the IASB's December 2021 meeting.
9. The feedback in this paper focuses on feedback from users. Feedback from other respondents has also been included where applicable.

Staff Analysis

10. We first considered the information needs of different groups of users separately, including:
 - (a) existing investors:
 - (i) the controlling party (paragraphs 15–21); and
 - (ii) NCS (paragraphs 22–42);
 - (b) potential investors (paragraphs 43–51); and
 - (c) lenders and other creditors (paragraphs 52–62).
11. Paragraph 1.8 of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)* says:

Individual primary users have different, and possibly conflicting, information needs and desires. The [IASB], in developing Standards, will seek to provide the information set that will meet the needs of the maximum number of primary users...
12. Accordingly, we then considered common information needs of the different user groups (paragraph 63–69) and whether the acquisition method or a book-value method better meets those information needs.
13. Paragraph 70 summarises our initial views.

Existing investors

14. As paragraph 1.25 of the Discussion Paper notes, existing shareholders of a receiving entity comprise the controlling party and any NCS. The *Conceptual Framework* refers to a reporting entity's 'existing investors' and does not distinguish between the controlling party and NCS. However, in the context of a BCUCC the information needs of the controlling party may differ from NCS and so, consistent with the Discussion Paper, we have separately analysed the information needs of these two user groups.

Controlling Party

Observations/conclusions in the Discussion Paper

15. Paragraph 1.25 of the Discussion Paper says:

...because the controlling party controls the receiving [entity], it can obtain the information it needs from the receiving [entity]. One example of such information is information needed to enable the controlling party to prepare its own consolidated financial statements. Another example is information obtained by the controlling party when it exercises its power to direct the activities of the receiving [entity], such as when the controlling party directs the receiving [entity] to undertake a [BCUCC]. In that case, the controlling party would already have information about the combination without using the receiving [entity's] general purpose financial statements. Hence, irrespective of whether the controlling party reviews and analyses those financial statements, that party does not need to rely on those statements for information about the combination.

16. Paragraph 1.27 of the Discussion Paper says:

Accordingly, this project does not seek to address the controlling party's information needs—nor the information needs of users of the controlling party's financial statements—although the project might result in the receiving [entity] providing information that is useful to those parties...

Feedback

17. Some respondents (who all said a book-value method should be applied to all BCUCCs) commented on the controlling party's information needs. In particular:
- (a) a few respondents said the controlling party is a primary user and therefore its information needs should also be considered;
 - (b) a few respondents said information provided by a book-value method would meet the controlling party's needs better than information provided by the acquisition method; and

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- (c) a few respondents—all from China—said in their jurisdiction, in most circumstances, the controlling party relies on the receiving entity's general purpose financial statements because the information it obtains from other sources may be neither more sufficient nor timelier than the information obtained by NCS¹.

Analysis

- 18. We acknowledge the controlling party's information needs may differ from NCS' information needs because the controlling party:
 - (a) controlled the transferred business before the BCUCC and may have directed the transaction (see Agenda Paper 23B) so might not need fair value information to evaluate the consideration paid at the transaction date; and
 - (b) may need book-value information to prepare its consolidated financial statements.
- 19. However, as paragraph 1.5 of the *Conceptual Framework* (see Appendix A) explains, the receiving entity's general purpose financial statements should be directed to existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors who cannot require reporting entities to provide information directly to them and must rely on general purpose financial reports for much of the financial information they need. As paragraph 1.25 of the Discussion Paper (see paragraph 15) explains, we think the controlling party can obtain the information it needs from the receiving entity and does not need to rely on the receiving entity's general purpose financial statements. Therefore, we continue to agree with the IASB's conclusion in developing the Discussion Paper that the project should not seek to address the controlling party's information needs.
- 20. Whilst regulations in some jurisdictions may prevent the controlling party from obtaining specific information which NCS do not receive, or before NCS receive that information (see paragraph 17(c)), the controlling party could receive the information

¹ We understand that regulation in some jurisdictions may prohibit the controlling party from receiving specific information before that information is also made available to NCS.

it needs by directing the receiving entity to disclose that information to all shareholders at the same time.

Staff initial view

21. As paragraph 19 explains, we think the controlling party does not need to rely on the receiving entity's general purpose financial statements so the project should not address the controlling party's information needs.

NCS

Observations/conclusions in the Discussion Paper

22. The Discussion Paper did not comment on the information needs of NCS in isolation. However, in developing the preliminary view that, in principle, the acquisition method should be applied to BCUCCs that affect NCS, paragraph 2.22 of the Discussion Paper says:

Therefore, because both the combination itself is similar to a [IFRS 3 BC] ...and the composition of users of the receiving [entity's] financial statements is similar in both cases..., the common information needs of those users in such combinations are also similar.

Feedback

23. Almost all users we conducted outreach with were asked about specific scenarios rather than the underlying principle (see Appendix C for the scenarios and paragraphs 10–11 of [Agenda Paper 23D](#) of the IASB's December 2021 meeting for more details).
24. Almost all users—except users from China—agreed the acquisition method should be applied to scenario 1, a BCUCC which affects NCS of a receiving entity with shares traded in a public market—that is, the outcome of applying the IASB's preliminary views. Almost all users from China said a book-value method should be applied to all BCUCCs, including scenario 1.
25. Users who agreed with the acquisition method being applied to scenario 1 provided the following reasons:

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- (a) from NCS' perspective, there has been an acquisition and NCS need the same information regardless of whether the transaction is a BCUCC or an IFRS 3 BC (many of these users);
 - (b) applying the acquisition method would not protect NCS from disadvantageous pricing but would provide transparency in measuring subsequent performance and may deter disadvantageous pricing (some of these users);
 - (c) although applying the acquisition method would be more costly, by raising external capital the receiving entity has accountability to NCS to provide such information (one user representative group); and
 - (d) information provided by the acquisition method would be useful to assess stewardship and calculate return on invested capital—purchase price allocation adjustments can be reversed to derive book-value information for trend analysis and to calculate the return on capital employed (one).
26. Users who said a book-value method should be applied to all BCUCCs provided the following main reasons:²
- (a) a book-value method is the prevailing practice in their jurisdiction and provides useful information, for example for trend analysis comparing information over time (almost all of these users);
 - (b) capital markets regulations in China require listed entities to provide shareholders fair value information and therefore users in that jurisdiction, including NCS, do not need to rely on general purpose financial statements to meet their information needs (some of these users); and
 - (c) the acquisition method would not provide the most useful information because fair values may be unreliable (a few of these users).
27. A few respondents (who all said a book-value method should be applied to all BCUCCs) said if NCS need fair value information, they need it only at the transaction date and this could be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements instead of requiring the use of the acquisition method.

² Paragraphs 15–17 of [Agenda Paper 23D](#) of the IASB's December 2021 meeting list other less-frequently cited reasons.

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28. One national standard-setter said not all NCS have the same information needs—for example, employees who are also NCS may have greater access to the receiving entity’s financial information.

Analysis

29. Feedback showed a regional trend with almost all users from China (where a book-value method is required) preferring a book-value method for all BCUCCs and almost all users from other jurisdictions (where practice may be diverse) preferring the acquisition method for scenario 1.
30. As paragraph BC25 of the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 3 (see Appendix B) explains, the acquisition method:
- (a) enables investors to better assess the initial investments made and the subsequent performance of those investments and compare them with the performance of other entities; and
 - (b) by initially recognising almost all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values, provides more information about the market’s expectation of the value of the future cash flows associated with those assets and liabilities, which enhances the relevance of that information.
31. As paragraphs BC37–BC38 of the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 3 (see Appendix B) explain, the information provided by the pooling method (a form of book-value method):
- (a) about the cash-generating abilities of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities is less useful than that provided by the acquisition method because the pooling method records the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at their carrying amounts rather than at their fair values;
 - (b) is less relevant than information provided by the acquisition method because it has less predictive value and confirmatory value;
 - (c) is less complete than information provided by the acquisition method because it does not reflect assets acquired or liabilities assumed that were not included in the pre-combination financial statements of the combining entities; and

- (d) provides a less faithful representation of the combined entity's performance in periods after the combination than information provided by the acquisition method (for example, by recording assets and liabilities at the carrying amount of predecessor entities, post-combination revenues may be overstated—or expenses understated—as the result of embedded gains that were generated but not recognised by predecessor entities).
32. The following paragraphs analyse feedback from respondents who disagreed with applying the acquisition method:
- prevailing practice (paragraph 33);
 - trend analysis (paragraphs 34–36);
 - access to information (paragraphs 37–39);
 - reliability of fair value information (paragraph 40); and
 - disclosing fair value information instead (paragraph 41).

Prevailing practice

33. As noted in paragraph 26(a), almost all users who said a book value method should apply to all BCUCCs said a book-value method is the prevailing practice in their jurisdiction. In developing its preliminary views and considering users' information needs, the IASB considered pronouncements by other standard-setting bodies and prevailing practice across jurisdictions. Feedback has not highlighted any evidence the IASB had not previously considered in this respect.

Trend analysis

34. We agree with respondents that the information provided by a book value method could have predictive value—in particular, it could provide trend information because the assets and liabilities received might be measured on the same basis before and after the BCUCC.³ In such cases, it would be possible to provide pre-combination information about the transferred business which would give users a track record of

³ The IASB has not yet deliberated which book values the receiving entity should use to measure the assets and liabilities received when applying a book-value method. The IASB's preliminary view in the Discussion Paper was to use the transferred business's book values. [Agenda Paper 23B](#) of the IASB's January 2022 meeting explains respondents' feedback.

trend information to predict future years—for example, revenue information about the current and previous periods could be used to predict revenues in future periods.⁴

35. Although the acquisition method would not provide such trend information, information provided by the acquisition method reflects how market participants would price the assets and liabilities of the transferred business. As paragraph 6.32 of the *Conceptual Framework* (see Appendix A) explains, fair value measurement may provide information with predictive value because fair value reflects market participants' current expectation about the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows. The Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 3 say the information provided by a book-value method has less predictive value than the information provided by the acquisition method (see paragraph 31(b)).
36. Consequently, we think both methods can provide information with predictive value—a book-value method could enable trend analysis and the acquisition method reflects market participants' expectations.

Access to information

37. We understand capital markets regulations in China require listed entities to provide all shareholders fair value information⁵ (see paragraph 26(b)) and therefore users in that jurisdiction, including NCS, might not need to rely on general purpose financial statements to meet some of their information needs. However:
 - (a) similar regulations do not apply in all jurisdictions and therefore NCS in other jurisdictions might not have access to fair value information outside the general purpose financial statements; and
 - (b) paragraph 2.6 of the *Conceptual Framework* (see Appendix A) says information can be relevant even if users are already aware of it from other sources.

⁴ The IASB has not yet deliberated whether pre-combination information about the transferred business should be provided when applying a book-value method. The IASB's preliminary views in the Discussion Paper were to not restate pre-combination information in the primary financial statements and not require, but not prohibit, disclosure in the notes to the financial statements. [Agenda Paper 23C](#) of the IASB's January 2022 meeting explains respondents' feedback.

⁵ We have not evaluated whether the fair value information required in any particular jurisdiction would be equivalent to the information provided by the acquisition method.

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- 38. We also acknowledge some types of NCS (for example, employees that are also NCS) may have greater access to information and therefore might not need to rely on the financial statements. However, not all NCS will have access to this information.
 - 39. Whilst the points discussed in paragraphs 37–38 do not change our view on NCS' information needs for the reasons discussed in those paragraphs, we will consider whether they affect the cost-benefit trade-off as part of Step II (practical considerations).

Reliability of fair value information

- 40. As paragraph 26(c) notes, a few users said the fair value information provided by the acquisition method may be ‘unreliable’. The *Conceptual Framework* uses the term ‘faithful representation’ instead of the term ‘reliability’.⁶ In developing IFRS 3, the IASB considered feedback from some proponents of the pooling method (a form of book-value method) who said the information it provides would be a more faithful representation than the information provided by the acquisition method. As paragraph 31(d) notes, the IASB concluded that the pooling method would provide a less faithful representation than the acquisition method.

Disclosing fair value information instead of applying the acquisition method

- 41. A few respondents suggested requiring a receiving entity to disclose fair value information at the transaction date instead of applying the acquisition method. Almost all users—except users from China—supported the use of the acquisition method in scenario 1 (see paragraph 24) which provides fair value information at the transaction date and uses that fair value information as the basis for subsequent measurement. We think if NCS need fair value information about a BCUCC, their information needs will be no different to the information needs of investors in an IFRS 3 BC, for which IFRS 3 requires the acquisition method.

Staff initial view

- 42. Based on our analysis, we think the acquisition method meets NCS' information needs better than a book-value method. In particular we think the information needs

⁶ See paragraph BC2.21 of the Basis for Conclusions on the *Conceptual Framework*.

of NCS for a BCUCC are similar to the information needs of an investor in an IFRS 3 BC.

Potential investors

Observations/conclusions in the Discussion Paper

43. The IASB's preliminary view in the Discussion Paper was that a book-value method should be applied to BCUCCs that do not affect NCS. Paragraph 2.32 of the Discussion Paper says:

...Feedback received from stakeholders in the project indicates that a book-value method is typically less costly to apply and would provide useful information:

(a) to potential shareholders of the receiving [entity]. This is because a book-value method provides potential shareholders with similar information about the combined economic resources in all scenarios, regardless of whether a [BCUCC] is undertaken in preparation for a sale to potential shareholders and regardless of how the combination is legally structured...

Feedback

44. As noted in paragraph 23, almost all users we conducted outreach with were asked about specific scenarios. Almost all users agreed a book-value method should be applied to scenario 2, a BCUCC by a wholly-owned receiving entity in preparation for an initial public offering (IPO) (see Appendix C)—that is, the outcome of applying the IASB's preliminary views. A few of these users said they would prefer applying a fresh start method⁷ but acknowledged that method is rarely used and said they would prefer a book-value method rather than the acquisition method. A few other users said they would prefer applying the acquisition method.

⁷ A ‘fresh start’ method measures all of the combining entities’ assets and liabilities, including the receiving entity’s own assets and liabilities, at fair value.

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45. In addition to the feedback from users who said a book-value method should be applied to all BCUCCs (see paragraph 26), users who said a book-value method should be applied to scenarios that do not affect NCS (scenarios 2 and 3⁸) said:
- (a) a book-value method would provide consistent book-value information for the combined group regardless of a BCUCC's structure (some of these users);
 - (b) if the acquisition method were allowed, entities could try to manipulate the fair values—some of these users were concerned that asset values could be overstated, and one user was concerned that asset values could be understated to reduce future depreciation expenses;
 - (c) as a potential investor in an IPO, they assess the value of the entire group and are not interested in a BCUCC that happened before they invested (a few of these users); and
 - (d) they could work with either fresh-start fair value information or book-value information—their model uses many financial and non-financial inputs, and they would get comfort from the IPO registration process (one).
46. The few users who said the acquisition method should be applied to scenario 2 said fair value information about the transferred business would be more useful than book-value information even though, applying the acquisition method, the receiving entity's information would remain at book value.

Analysis

47. Feedback confirms that the information provided by a book-value method could meet potential investors' information needs for scenario 2 for reasons considered by the IASB in developing its preliminary views.
48. Given feedback from a few users that would prefer a fresh start method in particular circumstances, we considered whether the IASB should consider requiring a fresh start method. A fresh start method would result in the receiving entity remeasuring assets and liabilities it already controls to fair value. This remeasurement may be

⁸ Scenario 3 was a BCUCC that does not affect NCS but the receiving entity has bank debt or bonds traded in a public market. Scenario 3 is reproduced in Appendix C and is discussed further when analysing the information needs of lenders and other creditors in paragraphs 52–62.

inconsistent with requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards, for example, increasing the carrying amounts of inventories may be inconsistent with IAS 2 *Inventories*. Given that the fresh start method (a) received little support during the consultation period and (b) could be inconsistent with requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards, we have not considered if further in our analysis.

49. We next considered whether the acquisition method could meet potential investors' information needs for all BCUCCs—we think it could because:
 - (a) applying the IASB's preliminary views, potential investors will receive information provided by the acquisition method when a BCUCC affects NCS and information provided by a book-value method when a BCUCC does not affect NCS—that is, they will get different information for different BCUCCs; and
 - (b) potential investors currently receive information provided by the acquisition method for all IFRS 3 BCs and the post-implementation review of IFRS 3 reported no concerns about the acquisition method not meeting their information needs (see [Post-implementation Review of IFRS 3 Business Combinations Report and Feedback Statement](#)).

Staff initial view

50. We think that information provided by either the acquisition method or a book-value method could meet potential investors' information needs.
51. The IASB's preliminary view was that a book-value method should be applied to BCUCCs that do not affect NCS. In developing this preliminary view, the IASB considered both conceptual and practical reasons whereas the analysis in this paper and our initial view considers only users information needs (part of conceptual reasons). As Agenda Paper 23A notes, we will analyse practical considerations, including the cost of applying the measurement methods and structuring opportunities, in Step II.

Lenders and other creditors

Observations/conclusions in the Discussion Paper

52. The IASB's preliminary view in the Discussion Paper was that a book-value method should be applied to BCUCCs that do not affect NCS. Paragraph 2.32 of the Discussion Paper says:

...Feedback received from stakeholders in the project indicates that a book-value method is typically less costly to apply and would provide useful information:

...

(b) to lenders and other creditors of the receiving [entity]. This is because their economic interest in the receiving [entity] is typically limited to receiving payments of principal and interest. Thus, lenders and other creditors need information about the receiving [entity]'s cash flows and debt commitments in order to assess the [entity's] ability to service its existing debt and to raise new debt. That information is largely unaffected by whether the acquisition method or a book-value method is used to account for a [BCUCC]. In addition, although information about fair values of particular assets received in such a combination can be useful to lenders and other creditors in some cases, the outcome of their analysis would not depend greatly on whether they receive that information.

Feedback

53. As noted in paragraph 23, almost all users we conducted outreach with were asked about specific scenarios. Most users agreed a book-value method should be applied to scenario 3, a BCUCC by a wholly-owned receiving entity which has bank debt or bonds traded in a public market (see Appendix C)—that is, the outcome of applying the IASB's preliminary views. Some users said the acquisition method should be applied because, similar to NCS, lenders and other creditors need information provided by the acquisition method.
54. The reasons given by users who agreed a book-value method should be applied are similar to those discussed in paragraphs 26 and 45.

55. Users who said the acquisition method should be applied provided the following main reasons:⁹
- (a) book-value information may suffice for simple investment-grade debt, but fair value information is necessary to assess recoverability of distressed or subordinated debt (some of these users); and
 - (b) although lenders and other creditors' interests are typically limited to receiving payments of principal and interest, the equity in a business is the buffer available to repay the debt and accordingly fair value information is relevant when evaluating credit risk (a few of these users).
56. Most users who said the acquisition method should be applied to scenario 3 differentiated holders of publicly traded debt from holders of privately held debt—some said although private debtholders (for example, banks) might need information similar to a public debtholder, private debtholders can typically obtain information from the receiving entity and do not rely on financial statements to meet their information needs.

Analysis

57. Feedback confirms that in most cases the information provided by a book-value method could meet lenders and other creditors' information needs for scenario 3 for the reasons considered by the IASB in developing its preliminary views. We also considered:
- (a) whether lenders and other creditors need the information provided by the acquisition method in some circumstances (paragraph 58); and
 - (b) whether the acquisition method could meet lenders and other creditors' information needs for all BCUCCs (paragraph 59).
58. Given feedback from some users that lenders and other creditors, particularly holders of publicly traded debt, would prefer fair value information in some circumstances we considered whether information provided by the acquisition method would meet their information needs better than information provided by a book-value method. Many of

⁹ Paragraphs 31 and 33 of [Agenda Paper 23D](#) of the IASB's December 2021 meeting list other less-frequently cited reasons.

the users who said the acquisition method should be applied to scenario 3 did not specify why. We considered the main reasons given by users who did specify why (see paragraph 55) and we note that:

- (a) although lenders and other creditors could find fair value information useful in some situations (for example, a distress situation), they want fair value information because of the specific situation and not specifically about the BCUCC—for example, we think they would find fair value information equally useful for all entities in distress, not just those that have recently undertaken a BCUCC;
 - (b) the acquisition method would provide fair value information for only the transferred—and not the combined—business; and
 - (c) the acquisition method would provide fair value information only at the transaction date, which might not be useful, for example, in fast-moving distress situations or if the debt becomes subsequently distressed.
59. We next considered whether the acquisition method could meet lenders and other creditors' information needs for all BCUCCs—we think it could because:
- (a) applying the IASB's preliminary views, lenders and other creditors will receive information provided by the acquisition method when a BCUCC affects NCS and information provided by a book-value method when a BCUCC does not affect NCS—that is, they will get different information for different BCUCCs; and
 - (b) lenders and other creditors currently receive information provided by the acquisition method for all IFRS 3 BCs and the post-implementation review of IFRS 3 reported no concerns about the acquisition method not meeting their information needs (see [Post-implementation Review of IFRS 3 Business Combinations Report and Feedback Statement](#)).

Staff initial view

60. On balance, we think the information provided by either the acquisition method or a book-value method could meet lenders and other creditors' information needs.

61. Whilst we acknowledge lenders and other creditors, particularly holders of publicly traded debt, would prefer information provided by the acquisition method in some circumstances, we think:
- (a) their information needs relate to the specific situation and not specifically to a BCUCC transaction, so applying the acquisition method to BCUCCs might not provide all of the information they may find useful; and
 - (b) in most circumstances lenders and other creditors could work with the information provided by either method.
62. As noted in paragraph 51, in developing its preliminary view that a book-value method should be applied to BCUCCs that do not affect NCS, the IASB considered both conceptual and practical reasons whereas the analysis in this paper and our initial view considers only users' information needs (part of conceptual reasons). As Agenda Paper 23A notes, we will analyse practical considerations, including the cost of applying the measurement methods and structuring opportunities, in Step II.

Common information needs

63. Having analysed the information needs of different user groups separately, we now consider the composition and common information needs of users. As paragraph 1.8 of the *Conceptual Framework* says:

Individual primary users have different, and possibly conflicting, information needs and desires. The [IASB], in developing Standards, will seek to provide the information set that will meet the needs of the maximum number of primary users...

Observations/conclusions in the Discussion Paper

64. The composition of users differs depending on whether the receiving entity has NCS. As discussed in paragraphs 6–7, the IASB:
- (a) concluded the composition and common information needs of users for BCUCCs that affect NCS are similar to those of users in an IFRS 3 BC; and

- (b) considered, but did not separately conclude on, the similarity of the composition and common information needs of users for BCUCCs that do not affect NCS to those of users in an IFRS 3 BC.

Feedback

65. Respondents provided the following feedback on common information needs:
- (a) a few respondents (who said a book-value method should be applied to all BCUCCs) said a book-value would best meet information needs common to all shareholders, lenders and other creditors of the receiving entity, including the controlling party; and
 - (b) a few respondents (who agreed that neither method should be applied to all BCUCCs) said the information needs of users are not the same for all BCUCCs so different measurement methods should apply in different circumstances.

Analysis

66. The information to be provided should consider the information needs of the different groups of users who rely on the receiving entity's general purpose financial statements. We agree the composition—and therefore, the information needs—of users in a BCUCC could differ.
67. For a BCUCC that affects NCS, the information needs of NCS should be considered as part of the common information needs. We continue to agree with the IASB that the composition of users for such BCUCCs is similar to an IFRS 3 BC and the common information needs of users are similar to an IFRS 3 BC. Accordingly, we think the acquisition method meets those common information needs better than a book-value method.
68. For a BCUCC that does not affect NCS, only the information needs of potential investors, lenders and other creditors should be considered. We think the information provided by either the acquisition method or a book-value method could meet the common information needs of these users.

Staff initial view

69. We think the common information needs of users that rely on the financial statements depends on the composition of users:
- (a) for a BCUCC that affects NCS, the acquisition method meets those common information needs better than a book-value method; and
 - (b) for a BCUCC that does not affect NCS, the information provided by either the acquisition method or a book-value method could meet the common information needs of potential investors, lenders and other creditors.

Summary of staff initial views

70. Our initial views on user information needs are:
- (a) the project should not address the controlling party's information needs; and
 - (b) the common information needs of users that rely on the financial statements depends on the composition of users:
 - (i) for a BCUCC that affects NCS, the information provided by the acquisition method meets those common information needs better than a book-value method; and
 - (ii) for a BCUCC that does not affect NCS, the information provided by either the acquisition method or a book-value method could meet the common information needs of potential investors, lenders and other creditors.

Question for the IASB

Do IASB members have comments or questions on the analysis in this paper?

Specifically:

- (a) is there any analysis that is unclear?
- (b) is there anything IASB members would like us to research or analyse further before the IASB makes tentative decisions on whether

conceptually (that is, before considering practical reasons) the acquisition method or a book-value method should apply to some or all BCUCCs?

- (c) do IASB members have any other questions or comments on the analysis in this paper or the staff initial views summarised in paragraph 70?

Appendix A—Extracts from the Conceptual Framework

A1. The following extracts from the *Conceptual Framework* explain the information needs of users:

- 1.2 The objective of general purpose financial reporting is to provide financial information about the reporting entity that is useful to existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. Those decisions involve decisions about:
 - (a) buying, selling or holding equity and debt instruments;
 - (b) providing or settling loans and other forms of credit; or
 - (c) exercising rights to vote on, or otherwise influence, management's actions that affect the use of the entity's economic resources.
- 1.3 The decisions described in paragraph 1.2 depend on the returns that existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors expect, for example, dividends, principal and interest payments or market price increases. Investors', lenders' and other creditors' expectations about returns depend on their assessment of the amount, timing and uncertainty of (the prospects for) future net cash inflows to the entity and on their assessment of management's stewardship of the entity's economic resources. Existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors need information to help them make those assessments.
- 1.5 Many existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors cannot require reporting entities to provide information directly to them and must rely on general purpose financial reports for much of the financial information they need. Consequently, they are the primary users to whom general purpose financial reports are directed.
- 2.6 Relevant financial information is capable of making a difference in the decisions made by users. Information may be capable of making a difference in a decision even if some

users choose not to take advantage of it or are already aware of it from other sources.

- 6.32 Information provided by measuring assets and liabilities at fair value may have predictive value because fair value reflects market participants' current expectations about the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows. These expectations are priced in a manner that reflects the current risk preferences of market participants. That information may also have confirmatory value by providing feedback about previous expectations.

Appendix B—Extracts from the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 3

B1. The following extracts from the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 3 explain the IASB's considerations in reaching the conclusions in IFRS 3:

BC25 The acquisition method views a combination from the perspective of the acquirer—the entity that obtains control of the other combining businesses. The acquirer purchases or otherwise obtains control over net assets and recognises in its financial statements the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including those not previously recognised by the acquiree. Consequently, users of financial statements are better able to assess the initial investments made and the subsequent performance of those investments and compare them with the performance of other entities. In addition, by initially recognising almost all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values, the acquisition method includes in the financial statements more information about the market's expectation of the value of the future cash flows associated with those assets and liabilities, which enhances the relevance of that information.

BC37 Both boards¹⁰ observed that an important part of decision-useful information is information about cash-generating abilities and cash flows generated. The IASB's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*¹¹ says that 'The economic decisions that are taken by users of financial statements require an evaluation of the ability of an entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and of the timing and certainty of their generation'...Neither the cash-generating abilities of the combined entity nor its future cash flows generally are affected by the method used to account for the combination. However, fair values reflect the expected cash flows associated with acquired assets and assumed

¹⁰ 'The boards' refers to the IASB and the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* (as revised in 2008) was the result of a joint project between the IASB and FASB.

¹¹ The IASC's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* was adopted by the IASB in 2001 and in effect when the Standard was developed.

liabilities. Because the pooling method records the net assets acquired at their carrying amounts rather than at their fair values, the information that the pooling method provides about the cash-generating abilities of those net assets is less useful than that provided by the acquisition method.

BC38 Both boards also concluded that the information provided by the pooling method is less relevant because it has less predictive value and feedback value than the information that is provided by other methods. It is also less complete because it does not reflect assets acquired or liabilities assumed that were not included in the pre-combination financial statements of the combining entities. The pooling method also provides a less faithful representation of the combined entity's performance in periods after the combination. For example, by recording assets and liabilities at the carrying amounts of predecessor entities, post-combination revenues may be overstated (and expenses understated) as the result of embedded gains that were generated by predecessor entities but not recognised by them.

Appendix C—Scenarios discussed with users

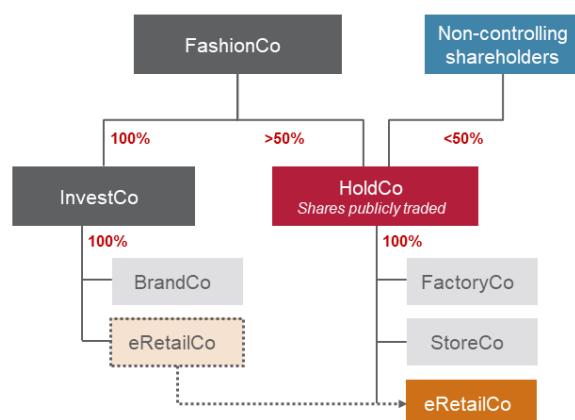
Scenario 1

C1. Applying the IASB's preliminary views, Holdco (the receiving entity) would apply the acquisition method to scenario 1 because Holdco's NCS are affected and its shares are publicly traded. We asked users whether the acquisition method would provide useful information to Holdco's NCS.

Scenario 1—Listed company with a majority shareholder

- FashionCo wishes to raise capital from its successful eRetailCo, without losing control.
 - HoldCo buys eRetailCo from InvestCo.
 - HoldCo's shares are publicly traded. It is controlled by FashionCo but has non-controlling shareholders.

The Board's view is that HoldCo should use the acquisition method.



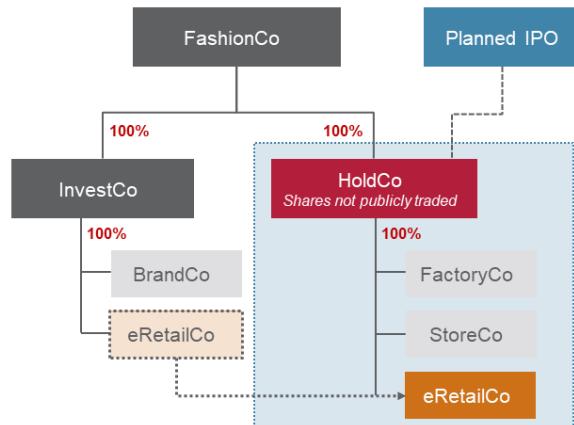
Scenario 2

C2. Applying the IASB's preliminary views, Holdco (the receiving entity) would apply a book-value method to scenario 2 because Holdco does not have any affected NCS. We asked users whether a book-value method would provide useful information to HoldCo's potential shareholders.

Scenario 2—Preparing for an IPO

- FashionCo is preparing for an IPO of its retail business, and decides to move eRetailCo into the HoldCo group.
- HoldCo buys eRetailCo from InvestCo.
- Prior to the anticipated IPO, HoldCo is wholly owned by FashionCo.

The Board's view is that HoldCo should use a book-value method.



Scenario 3

C3. Applying the IASB's preliminary views, HoldCo (the receiving entity) would apply a book-value method to scenario 3 because Holdco does not have any affected NCS.

We asked users whether a book-value method would provide useful information to HoldCo's debt holders (that is, holders of the bank loan and publicly-traded debt).

Scenario 3—Internal restructuring

- FashionCo decides to adopt a new organisational structure, with all retail companies held by HoldCo.
- HoldCo buys eRetailCo from InvestCo.
- HoldCo has no non-controlling shareholders but has outstanding debt.

The Board's view is that HoldCo should use a book-value method.

