

SCOPE / IDENTIFYING A BUSINESS COMBINATION

A business combination is:

A transaction or event in which acquirer obtains control over a business (e.g. acquisition of shares or net assets, legal mergers, reverse acquisitions).

NZ IFRS 3 does not apply to:

- ▶ The accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.
- ▶ Acquisition of an asset or group of assets that is not a business.
- ▶ A combination of entities or businesses under common control.

Definition of "Control of an investee"

An investor controls an investee when the investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

- ▶ Power: when existing rights give an investor the current ability to direct the relevant activities of an investee (ie the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns)
- ▶ Rights to variable returns: an investor is exposed or has rights to returns that vary as a result of the investee's performance
- ▶ Link between power and returns: control exists when an investor has power over an investee and exposure or rights to the investee's variable returns and has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.
- ▶ Principal or agent: an investor with power over an investee determines whether it is a principal or an agent. An investor that is an agent does not control an investee when it exercises delegated rights.

Definition of a "Business"

An integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing goods or services to customers, generating investment income (such as dividends or interest) or generating other income from ordinary activities.

DETERMINING WHAT IS PART OF THE BUSINESS COMBINATION TRANSACTION

The acquirer should consider if the consideration includes amounts attributable to other transactions within the contract (pre-existing relationship, arrangements that remunerate employees etc.). These are accounted for separately.

Acquisition and other costs

- ▶ Cannot be capitalised, must instead be expensed in the period they are incurred
- ▶ Costs to issue debt or equity are recognised in accordance with NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

TIER 2 NZ IFRS RDR REPORTERS

NZ IFRS RDR Reporters are required to comply with the recognition and measurement principles in full. However, they are granted certain disclosure exemptions under NZ IFRS 3 - refer to paragraph RDR 63.1 and B64-B67 for full list of exempt disclosures.

ACQUISITION METHOD
A business combination must be accounted for by applying the acquisition method.

STEP 1. IDENTIFY ACQUIRER
NZ IFRS 10 - <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> is used to identify the acquirer - the entity that obtains control of the acquiree.

STEP 2. DETERMING THE ACQUISITION DATE
The date which the acquirer obtains control of the acquiree.

STEP 3. RECOGNISING AND MEASURING OF ASSETS ACQUIRED, LIABILITIES ASSUMED AND ANY NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (NCI) IN THE ACQUIREE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of the acquisition date, the acquiree recognises, separately from goodwill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The identifiable assets acquired; - The liabilities assumed; and - Any NCI in the acquiree. ▶ The acquired assets and liabilities are required to be measured at their acquisition-date fair values. ▶ There are certain exceptions to the recognition and/or measurement principles which cover contingent liabilities, income taxes, employee benefits, indemnification assets, reacquired rights, share-based payments and assets held for sale. ▶ NCI that represent ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation (e.g. shares) are measured at acquisition-date fair value or at the NCI's proportionate share in the net assets. ▶ All other components of NCI (e.g. from NZ IFRS 2 <i>Share-based Payments</i> or calls) are required to be measured at their acquisition-date fair value.

STEP 4. RECOGNISING AND MEASURING GOODWILL OR A GAIN FROM BARGAIN PURCHASE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodwill is required to be measured as the excess between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The aggregate of the consideration transferred, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and, in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; and - The net identifiable net assets acquired (including any deferred tax balances). ▶ Goodwill can be grossed up to include the amounts attributable to NCI, which is the case when NCI is measured at their acquisition date fair value. ▶ A gain from a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. ▶ The consideration transferred in a business combination (including any contingent consideration) is measured at fair value. ▶ Contingent consideration is either classified as a liability or an equity instrument on the basis of NZ IAS 32 <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i>. ▶ Contingent consideration is that is within the scope of NZ IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> (classified as a financial liability) needs to be remeasured at fair value at each reporting date with changes reported in profit or loss.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR APPLYING THE ACQUISITION METHOD TO PARTICULAR TYPES OF BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

BUSINESS COMBINATION ACHIEVED IN STAGES	BUSINESS COMBINATION ACHIEVED WITHOUT TRANSFER OF CONSIDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ An acquirer sometimes obtains control of an acquiree in which it held an equity interest immediately before the acquisition date. This is known as a business combination achieved in stages or as a step acquisition. ▶ Obtaining control triggers re-measurement of previous investment (equity interests). ▶ The acquirer remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value. Any resulting gain/loss is recognised in profit or loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The acquisition method of accounting for a business combination also applies if no consideration is transferred. ▶ Such circumstances include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The acquiree repurchases a sufficient number of its own shares for an existing investor (the acquirer) to obtain control. - Minority veto rights lapse that previously kept the acquirer from controlling an acquiree in which the acquirer held the majority voting rights. - The acquirer and the acquiree agree to combine their businesses by contract alone.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT AND ACCOUNTING

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In general, after the date of a business combination, an acquirer measures and accounts for assets acquired and liabilities assumed or incurred in accordance with other applicable NZ IFRSs. ▶ However, NZ IFRS 3 includes accounting requirements for reacquired rights, contingent liabilities, contingent consideration and indemnification assets.
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MEASUREMENT PERIOD

<p>Applies when initial accounting is incomplete at the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs.</p> <p>Measurement period ends when acquirer receives information seeking about facts and circumstances at acquisition date, not to exceed one year from acquisition date.</p>
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Although every effort is made to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular facts and circumstances of the situation.
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