



Insights into PFRS 3

Identifying a business combination within the scope of PFRS 3

Mergers and acquisitions are becoming more and more common as entities aim to achieve their growth objectives. PFRS 3 ‘Business Combinations’ contains the requirements for these transactions, which are challenging in practice.

Our ‘Insights into PFRS 3’ series summarizes the key areas of the Standard, highlighting aspects that are more difficult to interpret and revisiting the most relevant features that could impact your business.

In order to determine if the guidance of PFRS 3 should be applied to the acquisition of an asset or a group of assets, an entity should first identify if the asset or group of assets acquired represents a business combination. If the entity concludes it is a business combination, it should then ensure the business combination transaction falls within the scope of PFRS 3. This article sets out how an entity should determine if the transaction is a business combination, and whether it is within the scope of PFRS 3.

This article should be read closely with our other ‘identification’ articles:

- [Insights into PFRS 3 – Identifying an acquirer](#)
- [Insights into PFRS 3 – Identifying the acquisition date](#)



Identifying a business combination

PFRS 3 refers to a ‘business combination’ rather than more commonly used phrases such as takeover, acquisition or merger because the objective is to encompass all the transactions in which an acquirer obtains control over an acquiree no matter how the transaction is structured. A business combination is defined as a transaction or other event in which an acquirer (an investor entity) obtains control of one or more businesses.

An entity’s purchase of a controlling interest in another unrelated operating entity will usually be a business combination (see Example 1 on page 3). However, a business combination may be structured, and an entity may obtain control of that structure, in a variety of ways.

Examples of ways a business combination may be structured

- A business becomes the subsidiary of an acquirer
- Net assets of one or more businesses are legally merged with an acquirer
- One combining entity transfers its net assets, or its owners transfer their equity interests, to another combining entity or its owners
- Two or more entities transfer their net assets, or the owners of those entities transfer their equity interests to a newly created entity, which in exchange issues shares; or,
- A group of former owners of one of the combining entities obtains control of the combined entity, i.e., former owners, as a group, retain control of the entity they previously owned.

Examples of ways an entity may obtain control

- The entity transfers cash, cash equivalents or other assets (including net assets that constitute a business)
- The entity incurs liabilities
- The entity issues shares
- The entity transfers more than one type of consideration; or,
- The entity does not transfer consideration and obtains control (for example) by contract alone. Some examples of this:
 - ‘dual-listed companies’ or ‘stapled entity structures’
 - acquiree repurchases a sufficient number of its own shares for an existing shareholder to obtain control
 - a condition in the shareholder agreement that prevents the majority shareholder exercising control of the entity has expired, or
 - a call option over a controlling interest that becomes exercisable.

Therefore, identifying a business combination transaction requires the determination of whether:

- what is acquired constitutes a 'business' as defined in PFRS 3, and
- control has been obtained.

If an entity acquires an interest in a business entity but does not obtain control, it should apply PAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures', PFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' or PFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', depending on the nature of the relationship that the interest creates and the level of influence the entity can exert over the investee's financial and operating policies.

Example 1 – Straightforward business combination

Entity T is a clothing manufacturer and has traded for a number of years. Entity T is deemed to be a business.

On 1 January 2020, Entity A pays CU 2,000 to acquire 100% of the ordinary voting shares of Entity T. No other type of shares has been issued by Entity T. On the same day, the three main executive directors of Entity A take on the same roles in Entity T.

Analysis

Entity A obtains control on January 1, 2020 by acquiring 100% of the voting rights. As Entity T is a business, this is a business combination in accordance with PFRS 3.



Is the investee a “business”?

PFRS 3 requires the entity determine whether assets acquired and any liabilities assumed constitute a business. If the assets and liabilities are not considered to be a business, then the transaction should be accounted for as an asset acquisition.

PFRS 3 has detailed guidance on the definition of a business and this guidance has been considered in our separate article '[Insights into PFRS 3 – Definition of a business \(Amendments to PFRS 3\)](#)'. This publication presents only the guidance on the new definition of a business that was issued in October 2018, which should be applied to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the

beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.

Business combination accounting does not apply to the acquisition of an asset or asset group that does not constitute a business. The distinction between a business combination and an asset acquisition is important as the accounting for an asset purchase differs from business combination accounting in several key respects, some of which are summarised below:

Accounting topic	Business combination	Asset purchase
Recognition of identifiable assets and liabilities	Measured at fair value (with limited exceptions).	Total cost allocated to individual items based on their relative fair values (Note 1).
Goodwill or gain on bargain purchase	Recognized as an asset (goodwill) or as income (gain on bargain purchase).	Not recognized.
Transaction costs	Expensed when incurred (Note 2).	Typically capitalized.
Deferred tax on initial temporary differences	Recognized as assets and liabilities.	Not recognized.
Contingent consideration	Recognized at fair value at acquisition date, subsequent changes to the profit or loss if not initially classified as equity.	No specific guidance in PFRS, often not recognized until it is confirmed whether or not the conditions are met, refer to IFRIC discussion in March 2016.

Notes to table

- In November 2017, the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) discussed some issues related to how to allocate the transaction price to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed when the sum of the individual fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities is different from the transaction price and when the group includes identifiable assets and liabilities initially measured both at cost and at an amount other than cost. For the details of the discussions, click [here](#).
- Except for costs related to the issuance of equity instruments or debt instruments that have to be accounted for in accordance with PFRS 9 and PAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'.

Has control been obtained?

A business combination involves an entity obtaining control over one or more businesses (this entity is known as ‘the acquirer’). PFRS 10 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’ and PFRS 3 provide guidance to determine whether an entity has obtained control.

In most cases control of an investee is obtained through holding the majority of voting rights. Therefore, control is normally obtained through ownership of a majority of the shares that confer voting rights (or through obtaining additional voting rights resulting in majority ownership if some were already held). In transactions where an acquired business is not a separate legal entity (a trade and assets deal), control typically arises through ownership of those assets.

However, control can also be obtained through various other transactions and arrangements – some of which require careful analysis and judgement. The definition of control and relevant guidance issued by both the IASB and IFRIC should then be considered. As well as assessing whether control is obtained, this guidance is also relevant in addressing the related questions of when control transfers and which entity obtains 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.

Control requires:

- power over the investee
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns
- ability to use power to affect returns.

If applying the guidance of PFRS 10 does not clearly indicate which of the combining entities is the acquirer, additional factors included within PFRS 3 should be considered. For instance, it is possible for control to be obtained:

- without holding or acquiring a majority of the investee’s voting rights
- without the investor actually being party to a transaction or paying consideration.

The identification of an acquirer is discussed in more detail in a separate article. Refer to [‘Insights into PFRS 3 – Identifying the acquirer’](#).

“The determination of whether an entity has obtained control is based on guidance in both PFRS 10 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’ and PFRS 3.”

Is the business combination within the scope of PFRS 3?

PFRS 3 applies to all business combinations identified as such under PFRS 3 with the following three exceptions:

- the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.
- a combination of entities or businesses under common control (referred to as common control combinations)
- the acquisition by an investment entity, as defined in PFRS 10, of an investment in a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (without exception).

Formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself

There is no specific guidance in PFRS on how a joint arrangement should account for a business contribution which consists in the parties to the joint arrangement in contributing operating activities which satisfy the definition of businesses in exchange for equity instruments issued by the 'joint arrangement structure'. Our view is that PFRS 3, by analogy, can be applied by the joint arrangement, even though the transaction is outside the mandatory scope of PFRS 3.

Alternative approaches may also be acceptable, such as the use of predecessor value method or application of fresh start accounting. Management should use their judgment and apply the requirements of PAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' to determine the most appropriate accounting policy to provide relevant and reliable information to users of the financial statements.

Common control combinations

Business combinations involving common control frequently occur. Broadly, these are transactions in which an entity obtains control of a business (hence a business combination) but both combining parties are ultimately controlled by the same party, or parties, both before and after the combination and that control is not transitory. These combinations often occur as a result of a group reorganization in which control of subsidiaries changes at a certain level within a group as a result of reclassification of ownership interests between the members of the group, but where control by the ultimate parent remains the same over those subsidiaries.

Examples of common control combinations

- Combinations between subsidiaries of the same parent
- The acquisition of a business from an entity in the same group
- Bringing together entities under common control into a legally defined group, or
- Some transactions involving the insertion of a new parent company at the top of a group.

Our separate article '[Insights into PFRS 3 – Business combinations under common control](#)' provides more details on how to identify and account for these combinations.

“Of the three scoped-out transactions in PFRS 3, business combinations involving common control frequently occur.”

The acquisition by an investment entity of an investment in a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss

For the avoidance of doubt, PFRS 10 provides a limited scope exception from the consolidation guidance for a parent entity that meets the definition of an investment entity. Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity in accordance with PFRS 10, should not consolidate certain subsidiaries. Instead, they are required to measure those investments that are controlling interests in another entity (i.e., their subsidiaries) at fair value through profit and loss. Therefore, any acquisition that involves an investment entity being the acquirer of an investment in a subsidiary is specifically excluded from the scope of PFRS 3.

Refer to PFRS 10 guide ['Under control? A practical guide to applying PFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements'](#) for more details.

Watch this space

At the time of writing the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is conducting a research project on business combinations under common control. The IASB has acknowledged that the absence of specific requirements has led to diversity in practice and has published a discussion paper in November 2020. The IASB is seeking views on the paper before September 1, 2021 and we will be submitting our views. For more details of the project and its next steps, click [here](#).



How we can help

We hope you find the information in this article helpful in giving you some insight into PFRS3. If you would like to discuss any of the points raised, please speak to your usual P&A Grant Thornton contact or visit www.grantthornton.com.ph/Contact

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