

HKE_x GUIDANCE LETTER
HKE_x-GL32-12 (March 2012) (Updated in January 2014)

Subject	Guidance on the accounting and disclosure requirements for acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses conducted during or after the trading record period and stub period comparative
Listing Rules and Regulations	Main Board Rules 4.04(2), 4.04(4), 4.05A, 4.13, 4.28 and 4.29 GEM Rules 7.03(2), 7.03(4), 7.04A, 7.17, 7.30 and 7.31
Related Publications	HKE_x News Release (11/11/2004) Listing Decisions HKE_x-LD78-1 and HKE_x-LD85-1
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Important note: *This letter does not override the Listing Rules and is not a substitute for advice from qualified professional advisers. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between this letter and the Listing Rules, the Listing Rules prevail. You may consult the Listing Division on a confidential basis for an interpretation of the Listing Rules, or this letter.*

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this letter is to provide guidance and clarification on the accounting and disclosure requirements (1) under Main Board Rules 4.04(2) and 4.04(4) (GEM Rules 7.03(2) and 7.03(4)) (“**Rules 4.04(2) and (4)**”), Main Board Rule 4.05A (GEM Rule 7.04A) (“**Rule 4.05A**”) and Main Board Rules 4.28 and 4.29 (GEM Rules 7.30 and 7.31) (collectively the “**Relevant Rules**”) in respect of subsidiaries or businesses acquired or agreed/ proposed to be acquired by a new listing applicant during or after the trading record period; and (2) regarding stub period comparatives which are required to be presented in accountants’ report and covered by a review opinion issued by reporting accountants¹. (*Updated in January 2014*)

2. Background

2.1 New listing applicants may acquire subsidiaries or businesses during or after the trading record period such that the Relevant Rules apply. This letter aims to clarify the following areas:-

- (i) the scope of the requirements under the Relevant Rules;
- (ii) the size test requirements under the Relevant Rules;

¹ The information updated in January 2014 primarily includes relevant information contained in HKE_x News Release regarding Clarification of certain Listing Rules provisions relating to financial disclosure in listing documents and circulars first published on 11 November 2004. Provisions that are no longer applicable have been excluded.

- (iii) what constitutes “agreed to be acquired or proposed to be acquired” under Rules 4.04(2) and (4);
- (iv) the accounting and disclosure requirements under the Relevant Rules; and
- (v) whether waivers of the Relevant Rules will be considered and the relevant conditions.

2.2 The Main Board Listing Rules and GEM Listing Rules require certain financial information, including stub period comparatives to be included in accountants’ reports. A listing document or circular should contain a discussion and analysis of a group’s performance during the years or periods covered by an accountants’ report. The Exchange holds the view that an analysis of a company’s historical financial performance, material trends and seasonal fluctuations between different financial years or periods is important to enable investors to make informed investment decisions. This letter aims to clarify certain provisions relating to financial disclosure in listing documents and circulars. (*Added in January 2014*)

3. Relevant Requirements

- 3.1 Main Board Rules 4.04(2) and 4.04(4) (GEM Rules 7.03(2) and 7.03(4)) require a new listing applicant to include in the accountants’ report the results and balance sheet of any subsidiary or business acquired, agreed to be acquired or proposed to be acquired since the date to which its latest audited accounts have been made up in respect of each of the three financial years (two financial years for GEM applicants) immediately preceding the issue of the listing document, or since the incorporation of such subsidiary or the commencement of such business if this occurred less than three years (two years for GEM applicants) prior to such issue, or such shorter period as may be acceptable to the Exchange for Main Board applicants².
- 3.2 Main Board Rule 4.05A (GEM Rule 7.04A) requires that, where a new listing applicant acquired any material subsidiary or business during the trading record period³ and such an acquisition, if made by a listed issuer would have been classified at the date of application as a major transaction⁴ or a very substantial acquisition⁵, it must disclose pre-acquisition financial information on that material subsidiary or business from the commencement of the trading record period (or if the material subsidiary or business commenced its business after the commencement of the trading record period, then from the date of the commencing of its business) to the date of acquisition. Pre-acquisition financial information on the material subsidiary or business must normally be drawn up in conformity with the accounting policies adopted by the new listing applicant and be disclosed in the form of a note to the accountants’ report or in a separate accountants’ report.

² See Main Board Rules 8.05A, 8.05B and 23.06.

³ See Main Board Rule 4.04(1) and GEM Rule 7.03(1)(a).

⁴ See Main Board Rule 14.06(3) and GEM Rule 19.06(3).

⁵ See Main Board Rule 14.06(5) and GEM Rule 19.06(5).

- 3.3 Main Board Rule 4.28 (GEM Rule 7.30) states that where a new applicant has acquired or proposes to acquire any businesses or companies which would be classified as a major subsidiary as defined in this Rule, pro forma financial information prepared in accordance with the Main Board Rule 4.29 (GEM Rule 7.31) in respect of the enlarged group should be disclosed in its listing document. *(Added in January 2014)*
- 3.4 Main Board Rule 4.13 (GEM Rule 7.17) requires that the relevant accounting standards to be used by new applicants and listed issuers for preparation of financial information for inclusion in accountants' reports will normally be those current in relation to the last financial year reported on and, wherever possible, appropriate adjustments must be made to show profits for all periods in accordance with such standards. *(Added in January 2014)*
- 3.5 The Exchange reminds new applicants, listed issuers and their advisers of the need to consider the impact of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards or Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards on the preparation of accountants' reports, profit forecasts, pro forma information and other financial information for inclusion in listing documents and circulars. *(Added in January 2014)*

4. Guidance

- 4.1 Set out below is our guidance in relation to the matters in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2. A summary of our guidance on the Relevant Rules is also set out in Attachment 1.

(A) Guidance Relating to Acquisitions

Scope

- 4.2 Rules 4.04(2) and (4): The rules apply to any subsidiary and business acquired, agreed to be acquired or proposed to be acquired (see paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8 below) after the trading record period.
- 4.3 Rule 4.05A: It applies to acquisitions of material subsidiary or business (see paragraph 4.6 below for size test) during the trading record period.
- 4.4 For the avoidance of doubt:-
- (i) acquisitions of business include acquisitions of associates and any equity interest in another company. However, the Relevant Rules generally do not apply to acquisitions of assets; and
 - (ii) the trading record period for the purpose of the Relevant Rules includes the three financial years (two financial years for GEM applicants) immediately preceding the issue of the listing document **and** the stub period reported on by the reporting accountants in conformity with Main Board Rule 8.06 (GEM Rule 11.11).

Size test

- 4.5 Rules 4.04(2) and (4): The rules do not have a materiality threshold. This means that irrespective of the size of the subsidiary or business acquired, agreed to be acquired or proposed to be acquired after the trading record period, the applicant must include in the listing document the financial information of the relevant subsidiary or business for the trading record period (see paragraph 4.12 below for waivers).
- 4.6 Rule 4.05A: For the purpose of the size test, the total assets, profits and revenue of the subsidiary or business being acquired for the most recent financial year of the trading record period should be compared to those of the applicant for the same financial year. The rule is applicable if the size of the subsidiary or business being acquired would have been classified at the date of application as a major transaction or a very substantial acquisition (i.e. 25% or more) (see paragraph 4.13 below for waivers).

An example of size test under Rule 4.05A: An applicant's trading record period covers year 1, year 2 and year 3 and it acquires a subsidiary during year 2. For the purpose of the size test, the total assets, profits and revenue of the subsidiary for year 3 should be compared to those of the applicant for year 3.

Agreed to be acquired/ proposed to be acquired – Rules 4.04(2) and (4)

- 4.7 The rules apply to an applicant which has entered into a legally binding acquisition agreement after the trading record period (even if the transaction may not be completed upon listing). In addition, as long as there is an intention to acquire a subsidiary or business, even if there is no legally binding agreement, the applicant will be subject to Rules 4.04(2) and (4). For the avoidance of doubt, if the applicant enters into any legally binding agreement in respect of such potential acquisition after its listing on the Exchange, it must comply with the relevant Listing Rules (including Chapters 14 and 14A of the Main Board Rules/ Chapters 19 and 20 of the GEM Rules).
- 4.8 New listing applicants are reminded to observe the requirements under paragraph 32 of the Third Schedule to the Companies Ordinance which requires that if any part of the listing proceeds is to be applied directly or indirectly in the purchase of any business, the new listing applicant has to include an accountants' report on that business in the listing document.

Accounting and disclosure requirements

- 4.9 The Relevant Rules: The financial information on the relevant subsidiary or business must normally be drawn up in conformity with accounting policies adopted by the applicant. It may be disclosed in a note to the accountants' report or in a separate accountants' report.
- 4.10 Rules 4.04(2) and (4): The financial information to be disclosed should preferably include full financial statements of the relevant subsidiary or business but at least the income statement and balance sheet (including information required by Main Board Rule 4.05 (GEM Rule 7.04)) in respect of (a) each of the three financial years (two financial years for GEM applicants) immediately preceding the issue of the listing document or since the incorporation of such subsidiary/ the commencement of such business if this occurred less than three years (two years for GEM applicants) prior to

such issue; and (b) any stub period in conformity with Main Board Rule 8.06 (GEM Rule 11.11).

- 4.11 Rule 4.05A: The pre-acquisition financial information to be disclosed should include full financial statements (including information required by Main Board Rules 4.04 and 4.05 (GEM Rules 7.03 and 7.04)) of the relevant subsidiary or business for the period from the commencement of the trading record period (or since the incorporation of such subsidiary or the commencement of such business) to the date of acquisition.

Waivers

- 4.12 Rules 4.04(2) and (4): As set out in Listing Decision HKEx-LD78-1, we may consider granting waivers of Rules 4.04(2) and (4) on a case-by-case basis. In that particular case, a waiver was granted due to the immateriality of the acquisition, unavailability of the three-year financial information of the business acquired due to compelling reasons and with alternative disclosure provided in the listing document.
- 4.13 Rule 4.05A: We may consider granting waivers of Rule 4.05A on a case-by-case basis. However, so far we have only granted waivers in limited exceptional cases based on the special circumstances of each case. As set out in Listing Decision HKEx-LD85-1, a waiver of Rule 4.05A was granted to a secondary listing applicant subject to alternative disclosure in the listing document.

Pro forma financial information relating to acquisition of major businesses or subsidiaries

- 4.14 The Exchange would like to clarify that where any of the percentage ratios calculated in accordance with the Main Board Rule 4.28 (GEM Rule 7.30) represents 5% or more but less than 100%, an applicant should disclose, as a minimum, a pro forma statement of assets and liabilities of the enlarged group. Where any of the percentage ratios is 100% or more, a new applicant should disclose, as a minimum, a pro forma balance sheet, a pro forma income statement and a pro forma cash flow statement of the enlarged group⁶. (*Added in January 2014*)

(B) Guidance Relating to Stub Period Comparatives

- 4.15 The Main Board Listing Rules and GEM Listing Rules require certain financial information, including stub period comparatives for income statements and cash flow statements to be included in accountants' reports. A listing document or circular should contain a discussion and analysis of a group's performance during the years or periods covered by an accountants' report. The Exchange holds the view that an analysis of a group's historical financial performance, material trends and seasonal fluctuations between different financial years or periods is important to enable investors to make informed investment decisions. To make such analysis possible and meaningful, inclusion of stub period comparatives is necessary. (*Added in January 2014*)

⁶ The information updated in January 2014 primarily includes relevant information contained in HKEx News Release regarding Clarification of certain Listing Rules provisions relating to financial disclosure in listing documents and circulars first published on 11 November 2004. Provisions that are no longer applicable have been excluded.

- 4.16 For the avoidance of doubt, the financial information for all financial years or periods included in an accountants' report, excluding the stub period comparatives, are required to be audited. The stub period comparatives may be audited. Where they are unaudited, at a minimum, a review opinion for the stub period comparatives is required to be included in accountants' reports and the unaudited financial information must be clearly identified as unaudited. A review of stub period comparatives by reporting accountants must be in accordance with the International Standards on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board or Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants⁷. *(Added in January 2014)*

⁷ International Standards on Review Engagements 2400 (Revised) "Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements" or Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2400 (Revised) "Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements" should be used if the review of the stub period comparatives in the accountants' report for a proposed acquisition where the reporting accountant is not the listing applicant's auditor.

Attachment 1

Set out below is a summary of the relevant requirements under Main Board Rules 4.04(2), 4.04(4) and 4.05A (GEM Rules 7.03(2), 7.03(4) and 7.04A):-

	Main Board Rules 4.04(2) and 4.04(4) and GEM Rule 7.03(2) and 7.03(4)	Main Board Rule 4.05A and GEM Rule 7.04A
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Acquisitions (including entered into any acquisition agreements and intention to acquire) of <u>any</u> subsidiary or business (including any equity interest in another company) <u>after</u> the trading record period (<u>including</u> the stub period) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Acquisitions of <u>material</u> subsidiary or business (including any equity interest in another company) <u>during</u> the trading record period (<u>including</u> the stub period)
Size test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No size test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% or more (major transaction or very substantial acquisition) ➤ By comparing the assets, profits or revenue of the subsidiary or business for the most recent financial year of the trading record period with the total assets, profits or revenue of the applicant for the same financial year
Accounting requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In conformity with the accounting policies adopted by the applicant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In conformity with the accounting policies adopted by the applicant
Disclosure requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financial information during the trading record period (including the stub period) ➤ In a note to accounts or separate accountants' report ➤ Full financial statements preferred but at least include income statement and balance sheet (including information required by Main Board Rule 4.05/ GEM Rule 7.04)⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pre-acquisition financial information (from commencement of the trading record period to the date of acquisition) ➤ In a note to accounts or separate accountants' report ➤ Full financial statements (including information required by Main Board Rules 4.04 and 4.05/ GEM Rules 7.03 and 7.04)
Waivers considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Waivers will be considered on a case-by-case basis (see Listing Decision HKEx-LD78-1. Basis of the waiver including immateriality, unavailability of financial information due to genuine reasons and alternative disclosures in the listing document) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We may consider granting waivers on a case-by-case basis, but so far we have only granted waivers in limited exceptional cases based on the special circumstances of each case

⁸ Paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Third Schedule of the Companies Ordinance require the preparation of an accountants' report in certain circumstances where offering proceeds are used for the acquisition of a business or shares of a body corporate.