

2025 Edition

Financial Statement Requirements in US Securities Offerings

What You Need to Know

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January 2025

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Introduction

The most frequently asked question at all-hands meetings for a securities offering is “What financial statements will be needed?” The question seems simple enough. But the answer is rarely straightforward.

This User’s Guide is designed to provide a roadmap to help navigate the financial statement requirements of the federal securities laws. We focus principally on the requirements for new registration statements in public offerings, including initial public offerings by emerging growth companies (EGCs) under the JOBS Act.¹ We also summarize briefly the practices in the Rule 144A market, as well as the special rules applicable to “foreign private issuers.”²

To make the discussion below easier to follow, we have provided examples using actual dates. These dates are based on a company with a December 31 fiscal year end.

The Basics

Background to Financial Statement Requirements

Public securities offerings registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) under the US Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act) require the filing of a registration statement with the SEC and the distribution of a prospectus in connection with the offering. The registration statement and prospectus must contain certain financial statements and other financial information regarding the issuer’s financial condition and results of operations.

The Securities Act and the related rules and regulations detail the disclosure requirements through the use of standard “forms” (e.g., Forms S-1 and S-3). These forms, in turn, specify the information that must be disclosed under Regulation S-K (S-K) and Regulation S-X (S-X). To simplify, S-K largely deals with textual disclosure and S-X with financial statement form and content.

What Financial Statements Must Be Included in Public Offerings?

The following tables summarize the scope of the basic financial statement requirements for all registered offerings.³ Note that much of the basic information can be incorporated by reference for issuers eligible to use Form S-3⁴ and for certain issuers filing a registration statement on Form S-1⁵ or Form S-11. Issuers who are eligible for incorporation by reference will want to consult their underwriters before electing to incorporate all required financial information by reference. For marketing purposes, it is often desirable to include the financial information directly in the printed offering document.

The Basic Requirements for Public Offerings

Annual Audited Financial Statements⁶

- Balance sheets:
 - audited balance sheets as of the end of the two most recent fiscal years.⁷
 - if the issuer has been in existence less than one year, an audited balance sheet as of a date within 135 days of the date of filing the registration statement.⁸
- Statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in stockholders’ equity:
 - audited statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in stockholders’ equity covering each of the three most recent fiscal years, or for the life of the issuer (and its predecessors), if shorter.⁹
- Under certain circumstances, audited financial statements may cover nine, 10, or 11 months rather than a full fiscal year for one of the required years.¹⁰
- Audited financial statements for an issuer must be accompanied by an audit report issued by independent public accountants. The accountants must be registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the PCAOB) under standards promulgated by the PCAOB.¹¹

The Basic Requirements for Public Offerings

Interim Unaudited Financial Statements

- Balance sheet:
 - an interim unaudited balance sheet as of the end of the most recent three-, six-, or nine-month period following the most recent audited balance sheet.¹²
- Statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity:
 - interim unaudited statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity for any stub period covered by an interim balance sheet, together with statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity for the corresponding three-, six-, or nine-month stub period of the prior year.¹³

Acquired Business Financial Information and Pro Forma Financial Information – S-X Rule 3-05, S-X Rule 3-14, and S-X Article 11¹⁴

- Depending on the size of the acquisition and its significance to the issuer (which is measured in various ways – not all of them intuitive), audited financial statements for the most recent one or two fiscal years of the acquired business must be included, plus appropriate unaudited interim financial statements. These requirements are found in S-X Rule 3-05 and S-X Rule 3-14 (which applies to acquisitions of real estate operations). We discuss S-X Rule 3-05 and S-X Rule 3-14 in more detail below.
- Under S-X Article 11, when acquired business financial statements are included in a registration statement (and in certain other instances), pro forma financial information must also be included, covering the most recently completed fiscal year and the most recent interim period. We discuss S-X Article 11 in more detail below.

EGC Offerings

- In order to qualify as an EGC a company must have annual revenue for its most recently completed fiscal year of less than \$1.235 billion.¹⁵
- An EGC may conduct its initial public equity offering using two years, rather than three years, of audited financial statements.¹⁶
- After its IPO, an EGC phases into full compliance by adding one additional year of financial statements in each future year until it presents the traditional three years of audited financial statements.¹⁷ The required MD&A would cover only the years for which audited financial statements are provided.¹⁸

Supplementary Financial Information – S-K Item 302

- For issuers that have registered securities under Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) – generally, equity securities listed on the NYSE or Nasdaq – and when there are one or more retrospective material changes (whether material individually or in the aggregate) to the statements of comprehensive income for any of the quarters within the two most recent fiscal years or any subsequent interim period, the issuer must (i) provide an explanation of the reasons for the material changes and (ii) disclose, for each affected quarterly period and the fourth quarter in the affected year, summarized financial information and earnings per share reflecting such changes.¹⁹
- This information is not required for IPO prospectuses.

What Financial Statements Must Be Included to Begin SEC Review?

Normally, a registration statement must include – as of the date of filing – all of the financial statements listed in the tables above. However, issuers that are EGCs and registering with the SEC for the first time may submit draft registration statements for *confidential* review, which is protected from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).²⁰ Issuers that are not EGCs may also submit draft registration statements for nonpublic review, which affords more limited protection from FOIA.²¹

During this review process, financial statements may become “stale” (i.e., are too old and must be updated, as described below). Consequently, an issuer that is an EGC may omit from its confidential submissions (and, though less common in practice, from its public filings) annual and interim financial data that it reasonably believes will not be required *at the time of the offering*.²²

An issuer that is not an EGC may also omit from its nonpublic submissions the annual and interim financial data it reasonably believes will not be required *at the time the issuer files publicly*.²³

In addition, an EGC or a non-EGC may omit from its confidential or nonpublic submissions the financial statements of an acquired business required by S-X Rule 3-05 or S-X Rule 3-14 that the issuer reasonably believes will not be required *at the time of the offering*.²⁴

When Does Financial Information Go “Stale”?

Understanding the timing requirements for the provision of financial statements is almost as critical as understanding the scope of the financial information required. The determination of when financial statements go stale is sure to come up at the all-hands meeting, and planning to have the necessary financial information prepared on time is an essential part of the offering process. Among other considerations, the SEC Staff has a policy against commencing review of a filing if the financial statements are stale on the filing date.²⁵

These rules vary for different categories of issuers. In particular, the rules distinguish between large accelerated filers, accelerated filers, initial filers, loss corporations, and delinquent filers.²⁶ For these purposes:

- A **large accelerated filer** is an issuer that, as of the end of its fiscal year:²⁷
 - has an aggregate worldwide market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates (public float) of \$700 million or more (measured as of the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter);
 - has been subject to SEC reporting under the Exchange Act for a period of at least 12 calendar months;
 - has filed at least one annual report under the Exchange Act with the SEC; and
 - is not eligible to be a “smaller reporting company” and had annual revenues of less than \$100 million in the most recent fiscal year for which financial statements are available.²⁸
- An **accelerated filer** is an issuer meeting the same conditions, except that it has a public float of \$75 million or more, but less than \$700 million (measured as of the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter).²⁹
- An **initial filer** is generally a company that was not subject to the SEC’s reporting requirements prior to filing the registration statement (i.e., a first-time filer, an IPO filer, or a voluntary filer), and is not an “all other filer” as indicated in the charts below.³⁰
- A **loss corporation** is a company that does not expect to report positive income after taxes for the most recently ended fiscal year and for at least one of the two prior fiscal years.³¹
- A **delinquent filer** is a company that is subject to the SEC’s reporting requirements, but has not filed all reports that are due.³²

The following tables summarize financial statement staleness requirements, measured by the number of days between the effective date of the registration statement (or, by analogy, the pricing date of a Rule 144A offering if the transaction is intended to mirror SEC requirements) and the date of the financial statements in the filing.³³ For any of the time frames noted below, if the last day before the financial statements go stale is a Saturday, Sunday, or US federal holiday, Securities Act Rule 417 allows the filing to be made on the next business day, thereby effectively postponing the staleness date.

Staleness of Financial Statements

For annual, first quarter, and second quarter financial statements, “staleness” means the point in the year when the financial statements become so old that the issuer needs to include the subsequent quarter’s financial statements. By contrast, for third quarter financial statements, “staleness” means the point in the year when the third quarter financial statements become so old that the issuer needs to include *annual* audited financial statements.

The dates below are based on a December 31 fiscal year end in a year that is not a leap year, and do not reflect a permitted extension to the next business day where staleness days would otherwise fall on a weekend or US federal holiday.

Staleness of Financial Statements

When Do 1st Quarter Financial Statements Go Stale?

- *Large Accelerated Filers and Accelerated Filers:* First quarter financial statements go stale at the close of business on August 7 (the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the first quarter financial statements in the filing may not be more than 129 days).³⁴ In other words, the registration statement cannot be declared effective after August 7 unless it includes second quarter financial statements.
- *All Other Filers:* First quarter financial statements go stale at the close of business on August 12 (the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the financial statements in the filing may not be more than 134 days).³⁵
- Whenever updated interim financial statements are included, interim statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity must be included for the corresponding period of the prior year.³⁶

When Do 2nd Quarter Financial Statements Go Stale?

- *Large Accelerated Filers and Accelerated Filers:* Second quarter interim financial statements go stale at the close of business on November 6 (the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the second quarter financial statements in the filing may not be more than 129 days).³⁷
- *All Other Filers:* Second quarter interim financial statements go stale at the close of business on November 11 (the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the second quarter financial statements in the filing may not be more than 134 days).³⁸
- Whenever updated interim financial statements are included, interim statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity must be included for the corresponding period of the prior year.³⁹

When Do 3rd Quarter Financial Statements Go Stale?

- *Initial Filers, Loss Corporations, and Delinquent Filers:*⁴⁰ Third quarter interim financial statements go stale at the close of business on February 14 (updated annual audited financial statements must be included when the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the prior year's audited financial statements is more than one year and 45 days). In other words, it is not possible for an IPO registration statement to become effective after February 14 of a year until audited financial statements have been provided for the just ended fiscal year. Note that a large accelerated filer or an accelerated filer that is a loss corporation or a delinquent filer would be subject to the February 14 deadline (and not the March 1/March 16 deadlines mentioned below).
- *Large Accelerated Filers:* Third quarter interim financial statements go stale at the close of business on March 1* (updated annual audited financial statements must be included when the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the fiscal year end is more than 60 days).⁴¹
- *Accelerated Filers:* Third quarter interim financial statements go stale at the close of business on March 16* (updated annual audited financial statements must be included when the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the fiscal year end is more than 75 days).⁴²
- *All Other Filers:* Third quarter interim financial statements go stale at the close of business on March 31* (updated annual audited financial statements must be included when the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the fiscal year end is more than 90 days).⁴³
- *In leap years, these deadlines occur one day prior to these dates (i.e., February 29, March 15, and March 30, respectively).

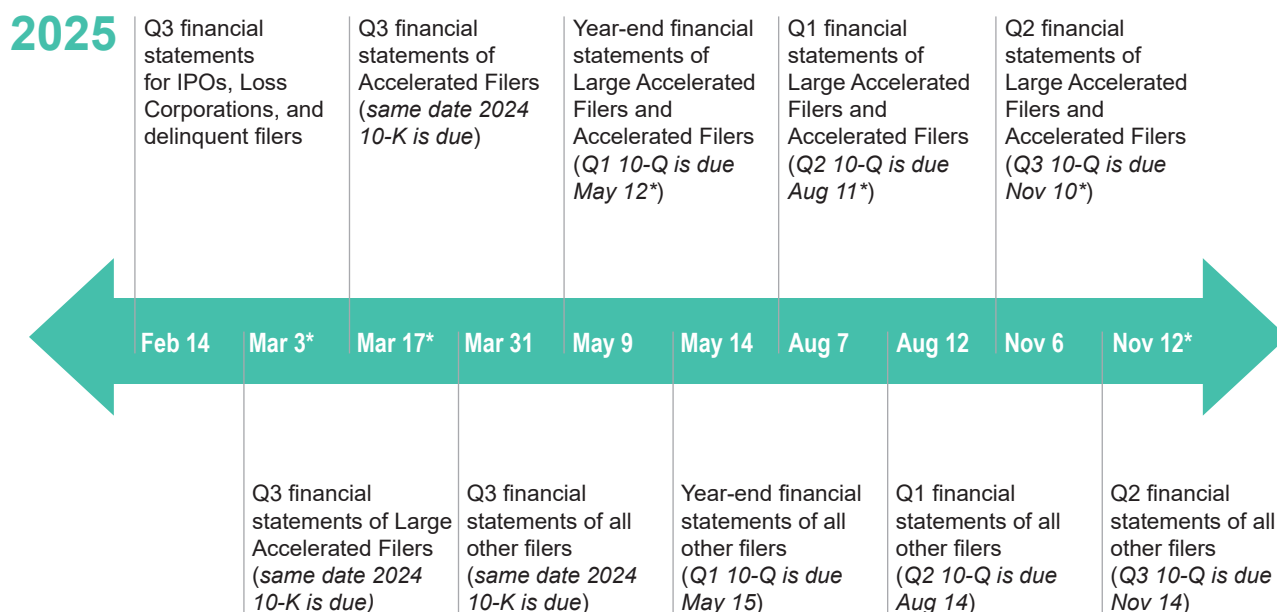
Staleness of Financial Statements

When Do Year-End Financial Statements Go Stale?

- *Large Accelerated Filers and Accelerated Filers:* Year-end audited financial statements go stale at the close of business on May 9* (the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the year-end financial statements in the filing may not be more than 129 days).⁴⁴ In other words, the registration statement cannot be declared effective after May 9 unless it includes first quarter financial statements.
- *All Other Filers:* Year-end audited financial statements go stale at the close of business on May 14* (the gap between the date of effectiveness of the registration statement and the date of the year-end financial statements in the filing may not be more than 134 days).⁴⁵
*In leap years, these deadlines occur one day prior to these dates (i.e., May 8 and May 13, respectively).

When Do Financial Statements Go Stale in 2025?

At the close of business on the following dates (for issuers with a fiscal year ended **December 31, 2024**):



* These dates reflect a permitted extension to the next business day where dates would have otherwise occurred on a weekend or US federal holiday.

Special accommodation for timely filers: The staleness dates, which run from the end of the preceding quarter, may not align exactly with the Form 10-Q filing deadlines, which run from the end of the most recently ended quarter. However, the SEC Staff generally provides an accommodation for repeat issuers who have been timely filers for the past 12 months. This accommodation allows their registration statements to become effective during the gap period between the staleness dates shown above and the nearest 10-Q filing deadline, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Consequently, for most repeat issuers, the effective staleness date coincides with the 10-Q filing deadline.

Note that the most recent interim financial information filed with the SEC must always be included in a registration statement.

MD&A

Registration statements must contain or incorporate by reference a “management’s discussion and analysis” section (the MD&A).⁴⁶ The requirements for the MD&A are set out in S-K Item 303.

The purpose of the MD&A is to provide investors with management’s explanation of factors that have materially affected the issuer’s historical financial condition and results of operations, and an assessment of known trends and uncertainties that management anticipates will have a material effect in the future. A well-written MD&A will allow investors to view the issuer from

management's perspective. It will identify and discuss the key metrics and any other statistical data that management uses to evaluate the business' performance and financial health, or that management believes will enhance an investor's understanding of its financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations. The analysis should cover all separate segments and other subdivisions, such as product lines and geographic regions of the issuer.

For full fiscal years the issuer must provide the information summarized below, together with such information that it believes necessary to understand its financial condition, changes in financial condition, and operating results:

Liquidity and capital resources. A comprehensive discussion of the issuer's ability to generate and obtain adequate amounts of cash to meet its requirements and its plans for cash in both the next 12 months and a separate discussion of its long-term needs.⁴⁷

Results of operations. A discussion of significant factors materially affecting the issuer's income from continuing operations, including material changes in net sales or revenue and reason for the changes.⁴⁸ The issuer must also identify known trends or uncertainties that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on its net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.⁴⁹

Critical accounting estimates. Issuers must provide information about accounting estimates or assumptions that are uncertain and reasonably likely to have a material impact on financial condition or operating performance. The discussion should include qualitative and quantitative information necessary to understand the estimation uncertainty and the impact the critical accounting estimate has had or is reasonably likely to have to the extent the information is material and reasonably available.⁵⁰

In addition, MD&A sections often incorporate a comprehensive analysis of the issuer's future prospects, typically presented under a subheading such as "Outlook." Some issuers even provide specific guidance for upcoming quarters or the current/following fiscal year. Drafting the MD&A section requires close collaboration among the issuer's financial team, its accountants, and legal counsel and can be a time-consuming process.

The SEC has published several interpretive releases with guidance on preparing the MD&A, most recently in 2020, when it streamlined the rules and moved toward a more principles-based approach.⁵¹

Additional Financial Information for Certain Specific Situations

Recent and Probable Acquisitions

In addition to financial statements of the issuer, registration statements generally require inclusion of audited financial statements for a significant acquisition of a "business" that has taken place 75 days or more before the offering.⁵² In the case of an acquisition that exceeds 50% on any of the significance tests discussed below, the audited financial statements must be included in the registration statement as soon as the acquisition becomes "probable."⁵³ These requirements can be found in S-X Rule 3-05 and S-X Rule 3-14 (which applies only to acquisitions of real estate operations). In addition, where a material acquisition has occurred, or is probable, pro forma financial information complying with S-X Article 11 for the most recent fiscal year and the most recent interim period will generally also be required in the registration statement.

What Is a "Business"?

The SEC defines the term "business" to include an operating entity or business unit, but excludes machinery and other assets that do not generate a distinct profit or loss stream.⁵⁴ It is important to note that the definition of a business under US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) (and potentially other GAAPs) differs from the SEC's definition. Accordingly, an acquisition that is a business under US GAAP may not be one for SEC purposes, and vice versa.

What Is "Probable"?

Evaluating whether a given transaction is probable involves looking at the facts and circumstances. The SEC Staff has taken the general view that an acquisition becomes probable at least upon the signing of a letter of intent,⁵⁵ and has also stated that an acquisition is probable "where registrant's financial statements alone would not provide adequate financial information to make an investment decision."⁵⁶ In practice, unless there were significant conditions relating to a proposed acquisition, an issuer would not want to be in the position of arguing and disclosing that an important acquisition is not probable.

Significance Tests

Whether financial statements for recent and probable acquisitions must be included in the filing also depends upon the "significance" of the acquisition. Significance of an acquired business is evaluated under S-X Rule 3-05 or S-X Rule 3-14 based upon three tests (which in turn are derived from S-X Rule 1-02(w)):

- **Investment Test** – the amount of the issuer's investment in the acquired business (generally, the aggregate value of the acquisition) compared to:

- the aggregate worldwide market value of the issuer’s voting and non-voting common equity, or
- the issuer’s total assets if it does not have publicly traded equity securities.⁵⁷
- **Asset Test** – the issuer’s share of the consolidated total assets of the acquired business compared to the issuer’s consolidated total assets, in each case after intercompany eliminations.⁵⁸
- **Income Test** – includes two components, both of which must be tested where applicable:
 - *Net income component* – the issuer’s share of “pre-tax income”⁵⁹ from continuing operations of the acquired business compared to the issuer’s pre-tax income from continuing operations.⁶⁰
 - *Revenue component* – where the issuer and the acquired business have material annual revenue for the last two fiscal years, the issuer’s (and its other subsidiaries’) share of the consolidated total revenues of the acquired business compared to the issuer’s consolidated total revenues for its most recent fiscal year, in each case after intercompany eliminations.⁶¹
 - *Note:* When testing significance, *both* components of the test must exceed the applicable threshold. When determining the number of periods for which financial statements must be presented, the issuer uses the *lower* of the two components.⁶²

Each of these tests should compare the issuer’s and the acquired business’ most recent annual financial statements (which need only be audited for the issuer).⁶³ Worldwide market value should be determined using the average of the last five trading days of the month before the acquisition was agreed or announced (whichever is earlier).⁶⁴ In addition, any issuer – including an IPO issuer – may use pro forma financial information to measure significance for acquisitions consummated in the most recent fiscal year, so long as it has filed the required S-X Rule 3-05 financial statements and S-X Article 11 pro forma financial information for the acquired businesses.⁶⁵ (In the case of an IPO issuer, the relevant disclosure would be made in its IPO registration statement.) Once an issuer uses pro forma financial information to measure significance, it will need to continue to use pro forma financials until the next Form 10-K annual report.⁶⁶ This approach can be useful where the pro forma information produces a larger “denominator” for testing significance.

Acquisitions of related businesses are treated as a single acquisition for purposes of the significance tests. Businesses are considered “related” if they are owned by a common seller or under common management, or where the acquisition of one business is conditioned upon the acquisition of each other business or a single common event.⁶⁷

Generally:

- If the acquired business exceeds 20% of any of the three significance tests, then one year of audited financial statements is required, as well as the most recently completed interim period that would be required under S-X Rules 3-01 and 3-02.⁶⁸
- If the acquired business exceeds 40% of any of the three tests, then two years of audited financial statements and the appropriate interim periods are required.⁶⁹

Financial Statements Required in Connection With Acquisitions

The following table summarizes the general rules for an acquisition that occurred more than 75 days before the offering. The issuer must, when both the net income and revenue components of the Income Test are applicable, use the lower of the two to determine the number of periods required.⁷⁰

Acquisition Scenario	Reporting Requirement
Individual acquisition at or below the 20% significance level	No requirement to include audited or interim financial statements.
Individual acquisition (or multiple acquisitions of “related businesses,” as described above) in excess of the 20% significance level, but not above the 40% level	Audited financial statements for the most recent fiscal year of the acquired business must be included. Unaudited interim financial statements for the most recently completed interim period may need to be included, depending on the time of year that the offering takes place.
Individual acquisition (or multiple acquisitions of “related businesses,” as described above) in excess of the 40% significance level	Audited financial statements for the two most recent fiscal years of the acquired business must be included. Unaudited interim financial statements may need to be included, depending on the time of year that the offering takes place.

Acquisition Scenario	Reporting Requirement
<p>Multiple acquisitions of unrelated businesses aggregating more than 50% significance that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than 20% significance level greater than 20% and less than 50% significance level and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have not yet been consummated or have been consummated but for which financial statements are not yet required because of the 75-day grace period⁷¹ 	<p>Audited financial statements for the most recent fiscal year will be required for any acquired business that exceeds the 20% significance level and for the most recent two fiscal years for any business that exceeds the 40% significance level. The unaudited interim financial statements that are required for individual acquisitions may need to be included, depending on the time of year that the offering takes place.</p>

Note that:

- The permitted age of financial statements of an acquired or soon-to-be-acquired business is generally determined by looking to the “staleness” rules that apply to its financial statements (rather than the staleness rules applicable to the financial statements of the acquiring company).⁷² In other words, you need to determine whether the acquired company is, for example, a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or an initial filer, or foreign business or foreign private issuer, and then analyze the dates on which its financial statements go stale under the rules summarized above.⁷³
- Below the 50% significance level, no audited financial statements are required in the offering document for probable acquisitions or for completed acquisitions consummated up to 74 days before the date of the offering.⁷⁴ The commitment committees of some financing sources may, however, require at least a one-year audit of the acquired company in this situation together with historical pro forma financial information, even if the 74-day grace period has not yet expired.
- When a “foreign business”⁷⁵ is acquired, the financial statements of the acquired business may be in accordance with US GAAP, the English language version of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB IFRS), or another local home-country GAAP (local GAAP). No US GAAP reconciliation is required for the inclusion of financial statements of an acquired foreign business where that business uses IASB IFRS or when the acquired business is below the 30% level for all significance tests.⁷⁶ At or above 30%, if the acquired business qualifies as a foreign business or does not qualify as a foreign business but would qualify as a foreign private issuer if it were a registrant, the financial statements for the annual and interim periods required to be presented may be prepared in IASB IFRS without reconciliation to US GAAP or in local GAAP reconciled to either (i) US GAAP or (ii) IASB IFRS provided the acquiror is itself a foreign private issuer that prepares its financial statement in accordance with IASB IFRS.⁷⁷ Any reconciliation need only meet the requirements of Item 17, not Item 18, of Form 20-F.⁷⁸
- Except in very limited circumstances, if the acquired company is not already an SEC-reporting company, its financial statements need not be audited by a PCAOB-registered firm, and the audit report need not refer to PCAOB standards.⁷⁹ However, in those cases the audit must be conducted in accordance with US generally accepted auditing standards.

Exceptions to the Financial Statement Requirements for Acquired Businesses

There are a number of exceptions to the requirement to provide separate financial statements of acquired businesses:

- Separate financial statements for an acquired business do not need to be presented once the operating results of the acquired business have been included in the issuer’s audited consolidated financial statements for at least nine months for an acquired business that exceeds the 20% level of significance and one fiscal year for an acquired business that exceeds the 40% level.⁸⁰
- A single audited period of nine, 10, or 11 months may count as a year for an acquired business in certain circumstances.⁸¹

S-X Rule 3-14; Real Estate Operations

The acquisition or probable acquisition of real estate operations is subject to S-X Rule 3-14. “Real estate operations” means a business that generates substantially all of its revenues through the leasing of real property, such as a REIT.⁸² In comparison, where real estate is merely incidental to the service provided by a business, as for example in the case of many hotels, the regular S-X Rule 3-05 requirements would apply.

S-X Rule 3-14(a) requires that audited financial statements be provided for the most recent fiscal year and most recently completed interim period for any acquisition or probable acquisition that would exceed 20% significance using the Investment Test, discussed above.⁸³ S-X Rule 3-14(c) also permits certain variations from the typical form of statement of comprehensive income provided

certain additional textual disclosure is made.⁸⁴ In a registration statement, issuers using S-X Rule 3-14 should also consider individually insignificant acquisitions (i.e., those amounting to less than a 20% significance level individually) if, as a group, they exceed the 20% significance level.

MD&A for Acquisitions

Whenever historical financial statements of an acquired business (or probable acquisition) are included in the offering document, the issuer will need to consider whether a separate MD&A section discussing those financial statements is appropriate. Although there is no specific line item requiring that a second MD&A be included, it is not uncommon for issuers to interpret Securities Act Rule 408⁸⁵ to require a full discussion and analysis of the financial statements of an acquired business (or probable acquisition), particularly where it is necessary to make the required statements not misleading.

Pro Forma Financial Information

As noted above, where a material acquisition has occurred, or is probable, that would trigger the need for acquired business financial statements under S-X Rule 3-05, pro forma financial information complying with S-X Article 11 must also be included. Pro forma financial information will also be required for multiple acquisitions that in the aggregate exceed the 50% level of significance of (i) individually insignificant businesses (i.e., below the 20% significance level), and (ii) acquisitions of individually significant businesses between the 20% and 50% significance level that have either not have been consummated or for which financial statements are not yet required due to the 75-day grace period.⁸⁶ Pro forma financial information is intended to illustrate the continuing impact of a transaction, by showing how the specific transaction might have affected historical financial statements had it occurred at the beginning of the issuer’s most recently completed fiscal year or the earliest period presented.

In particular, S-X Article 11 requires.⁸⁷

- a pro forma condensed balance sheet⁸⁸ as of the end of the most recent period for which a consolidated balance sheet of the issuer is required, unless the transaction is already reflected in that balance sheet,⁸⁹ and
- a pro forma condensed statement of comprehensive income⁹⁰ for the issuer’s most recently completed fiscal year and the most recent interim period, unless the historical statement of comprehensive income reflects the transaction for the entire period.⁹¹

S-X Article 11 also requires pro forma financial information in a number of other situations, such as:

- certain dispositions at a greater than 20% significance level (measured under the tests summarized above) that are not fully reflected in the financial statements of the issuer included in the prospectus,⁹²
- acquisition of certain investments accounted for under the equity method,⁹³ and
- other events or transactions for which disclosure of pro forma financial information would be material to investors.⁹⁴

S-X Article 11 provides extensive specific requirements for the content of pro forma financial information, including those set out in the following table.⁹⁵

<p>Pro Forma Financial Information - Certain Key Content Requirements - S-X Rule 11-02</p>	<p>Required Adjustments</p> <p>Transaction Accounting Adjustments – reflect the application of US GAAP or IASB IFRS to the transaction, linking the effects of the acquired business to the issuer’s audited historical financial statements and must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total consideration transferred or received, including its components and how they were measured. • If any consideration is contingent, the basis for determining the amount(s) and an undiscounted estimate of the range of outcomes or an explanation of why a range cannot be estimated. • If the initial accounting is incomplete, a prominent statement to that effect, and a description of the required information, including uncertainties affecting the pro forma financial information, an estimate of when the accounting will be finalized, and other information regarding the magnitude of the potential adjustments. <p>Autonomous Entity Adjustments – reflect the operations and financial position of the acquirer (i.e., the issuer) as an autonomous entity when it was previously part of another entity and must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of each adjustment and any material uncertainties, the calculation of the adjustment, and qualitative information about the adjustment necessary to give a fair and balanced presentation.
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Pro Forma Financial Information - Certain Key Content Requirements - S-X Rule 11-02

Transaction Accounting and Autonomous Entity Adjustments – must be included in the calculation of the historical and pro forma per share data presented on the face of the pro forma condensed statement of comprehensive income.

Pro Forma Financial Information – must include revenues, expenses, gains and losses, and related tax effects that will not recur in the income of the issuer beyond 12 months after the transaction.

Optional Adjustments

Management’s Adjustments – permit the issuer to include forward-looking information⁹⁶ that depicts the synergies and dis-synergies identified by management and provides insight to investors into the potential effects of the acquisition and management’s post-acquisition plans.

The following conditions must be met:

- There is a reasonable basis for each such adjustment;
- Adjustments that reduce expenses may not exceed the amount of the related expense historically incurred during the pro forma period presented;
- The pro forma financial information includes a statement that, in the opinion of management, it reflects all Management’s Adjustments necessary to a fair statement of the pro forma financial information presented; and
- When synergies are presented, any related dis-synergies must also be presented.
- Additional Form of Presentation requirements include:
 - The explanatory notes must include disclosure of the basis for and material limitations of each Management’s Adjustment, including any material assumptions or uncertainties of such adjustment, an explanation of the method of the calculation of the adjustment, if material, and the estimated period for achieving the synergies and dis-synergies of such adjustment.
 - Management’s Adjustments must be presented in the explanatory notes in the form of reconciliations of pro forma net income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interest and the related pro forma earnings per share data to such amounts after giving effect to the adjustments.
 - Management’s Adjustments included (or incorporated by reference) should be as of the most recent practicable date prior to the applicable effective date, mail date, qualified date, or filing date, which may require they be updated if previously provided in a Form 8-K that is incorporated by reference.
 - If Management’s Adjustments will change the number of shares or potential common shares, the change must be reflected within Management’s Adjustments in accordance with US GAAP or IASB IFRS, as applicable, as if the shares were outstanding as of the beginning of the period presented.

Periods to Be Presented

Pro forma condensed statements of comprehensive income should be presented using the issuer’s fiscal year end.⁹⁷ If the most recent fiscal year end of the acquired company differs from that of the issuer by more than 93 days, the acquired company’s fiscal year end should be brought up to within 93 days of the issuer’s fiscal year end (if practicable).⁹⁸

Even if pro forma financial information for an acquired business is not required to be included in the prospectus, the underwriters may nevertheless request that pro forma financial information be included in the disclosure. This situation arises where the bankers want to show the higher “run rate” operating results of the combined companies for marketing reasons even though there is no specific requirement to do so.

Discontinued Operations and Other GAAP Retrospective Revisions

As noted above, significant dispositions may require pro forma financial information under S-X Article 11. In addition, dispositions of a “component” or group of components that are a separate major line of a business or major geographical area of operations for a company may be reported as discontinued operations in the company’s financial statements, thereby triggering requirements under ASC 205-20 for reclassification of prior period financial statements.⁹⁹

If a disposition would be treated as a discontinued operation under GAAP, a key question is whether prior period financial statements need to be recast to reflect the discontinued operation. In general, retrospective revision of pre-event financial statements is required in connection with an offering when the pre-event financial statements are reissued after post-event financial statements have been issued.¹⁰⁰

The following table summarizes some common scenarios, assuming that a material discontinued operation has occurred after the end of a fiscal year (say, in the first fiscal quarter).

Scenario	Requirement
IPO/initial registration statement on Form S-1, S-4, or S-11	Revision of pre-event financial statements is required if post-event financial statements are needed for the offering. For example, if the offering takes place at a time when Q1 interim financial statements are required for the registration statement, retrospective revision of pre-event financial statements would be required. ¹⁰¹
New/follow-on registration statement on Form S-1, S-3, S-4, or S-11 (including post-effective amendments to those forms) or proxy statement	If post-event financial statements have already been filed, then both pre-event and post-event financial statements are needed for the offering and revision of pre-event financial statements is required. ¹⁰² If post-event financial statements have not been filed, then filing audited revised pre-event financials is not required or allowed (although unaudited supplementary information may be provided or pro forma financial statements reflecting the discontinued operation may be needed).
Takedown from an effective shelf registration statement	Pre-event financial statements in a shelf registration statement that was declared effective prior to the discontinued operation are not required to be retrospectively revised, whether or not post-event financial statements have been filed, unless there has been a “fundamental change.” ¹⁰³
New registration statement on Form S-8	Revision of pre-event financial statements is typically not required. ¹⁰⁴

Note that these same guidelines generally apply to other retrospectively applied revisions required by GAAP, such as changes in segments and accounting methods.

In addition, the following revisions to MD&A may be required:

- if annual financial statements have been recast to reflect discontinued operations, then a revised MD&A should be included to describe the events or circumstances that led to the discontinued operations, the material terms of that disposition, and the impact on the issuer’s operating results and business;¹⁰⁵ and
- the liquidity and capital resources section of MD&A should discuss whether the company’s liquidity is likely to be affected by the discontinued operations.¹⁰⁶

Guarantor Financial Statements

A guarantee of a security (such as a guarantee of a debt or preferred equity security) is itself a security that must be registered under the Securities Act, absent an applicable exemption.¹⁰⁷ As a result, the general rule is that guarantors, as “issuers” of the guarantee, are required to present the same financial statements as the issuer of the guaranteed securities.¹⁰⁸ Fortunately, S-X Rules 3-10(a) and 13-01 provide an alternative disclosure regime (the Alternative Disclosures) that does not generally require extensive financial information about subsidiary issuers, subsidiary guarantors, and subsidiary non-guarantors. The Alternative Disclosures permit disclosure of summarized financial information about consolidated subsidiary issuers and guarantors, together with material non-financial disclosure about the guarantee, the issuer, and the guarantors. The effort required to provide the Alternative Disclosures is less burdensome and expensive than producing the separate audited financial statements for every subsidiary issuer or guarantor that would otherwise be required.

Eligibility for Alternative Disclosures

In order to substitute Alternative Disclosures for audited financial statements of individual subsidiary issuers or guarantors, the offering must meet the following conditions:¹⁰⁹

- The issuer or guarantor must be a consolidated subsidiary of the parent company.
- The parent company must have filed consolidated financial statements and either is or will become an Exchange Act reporting company as a result of the offering.
- The guaranteed security must be debt or “debt-like.”¹¹⁰
- The parent company must either:
 - issue or co-issue the security jointly and severally with one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries or
 - fully and unconditionally guarantee the security which is issued by or co-issued with one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries.

Requirements for Alternative Disclosures

The Alternative Disclosures will consist of, to the extent material, qualitative narrative disclosure and summarized financial information, along with an exhibit listing all subsidiary issuers and guarantors. Financial and non-financial disclosures must also include any additional information that would be material to an investor to evaluate the sufficiency of the guarantee and to make the financial information not misleading.¹¹¹ The Alternative Disclosures may be located in the MD&A or in the notes to the financial statements.¹¹² The obligation to provide Alternative Disclosures ends when the issuers and guarantors no longer have an Exchange Act reporting obligation with respect to the securities, even though the securities themselves remain outstanding.¹¹³

Narrative Disclosures should provide a description of:

- The issuers and guarantors (the Obligor Group).¹¹⁴
- The terms and conditions of the guarantees and how payments to holders may be affected by the composition of and relationships among the issuers, guarantors, and non-obligor subsidiaries.¹¹⁵
- Other factors that may affect payments to holders of the guaranteed securities, including restrictions on dividends, guarantee enforceability, or the rights of a non-controlling interest holder.¹¹⁶

Summarized Financial Information must be presented for the Obligor Group covering the parent company's¹¹⁷ most recently completed financial year and year-to-date interim period.¹¹⁸ The summarized financial information may be presented on a combined basis after eliminating intercompany balances and transactions and excluding investments by obligors in non-obligors.¹¹⁹ If any financial or non-financial disclosure does not apply to the combined Obligor Group, summarized financial information for the affected obligors should be presented separately.¹²⁰ Narrative disclosure may be substituted for separately presented summarized financial information where it can be easily explained and understood.¹²¹

The registration statement for the offering must include pre-acquisition summarized financial information for any “significant” business (and/or its subsidiaries) that has been acquired by the parent company since the last balance sheet date where that business or subsidiary will be a member of the Obligor Group.¹²²

The parent company may omit summarized financial information if the parent determines such information would not be material to investors.¹²³ S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4) lists four non-exclusive examples that permit omission of the summarized financial information, if the conditions are met and the omission disclosed:

- The financial information of the combined Obligor Group is not materially different than the corresponding information in the parent company's consolidated financial statements.¹²⁴
- The combined Obligor Group, excluding investments in subsidiaries that are non-obligors, has no material assets, liabilities, or results of operations.¹²⁵
- The issuer is a finance subsidiary¹²⁶ of the parent company, the parent company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the security, and no other subsidiary of the parent company guarantees the security.¹²⁷
- The issuer is a finance subsidiary that co-issued the security, jointly and severally, with the parent company, and no other subsidiary of the parent company guarantees the security.¹²⁸

Subsidiary Obligor Exhibit must be provided under S-K Item 601 listing each subsidiary member of the Obligor Group and its role as issuer or guarantor in relation to the securities.¹²⁹

Secured Offerings

Where the securities of one or more of an issuer's affiliates have been pledged as collateral for securities being offered, S-X Rule 13-02 requires, to the extent material, substantially the same summarized financial information and non-financial disclosure for each affiliate as would be required under S-X Rule 13-01 for a subsidiary issuer or guarantor.¹³⁰ The affiliate disclosure is subject to the same requirement to include any financial and narrative information that would be material to investors to evaluate the pledge of securities and to make the financial and non-financial information not misleading.¹³¹ This information may be located outside the financial statements¹³² and is required only as long as the issuer maintains an Exchange Act reporting obligation with respect to the securities.¹³³

Investments Accounted for Under the Equity Method

S-X Rule 3-09 generally requires the inclusion of separate audited financial statements for significant investments that are accounted for under the equity method.¹³⁴ S-X Rule 3-09 applies whether the investee is held by an issuer, a subsidiary, or another investee.¹³⁵ Note that if the investee is not already an SEC-reporting company, its financial statements need not be audited by a PCAOB-registered firm, and the audit report need not refer to PCAOB standards (although in some circumstances, such as when the principal auditor of the issuer is making reference in its report to the investee auditor's report, the audit must be carried out in accordance with PCAOB standards).¹³⁶

For investees, significance is evaluated under S-X Rule 1-02(w) based on the following two tests:¹³⁷

- whether the amount of the issuer's (and its other subsidiaries') investment in and advances to the investee exceeds 20% of the total assets of the issuer and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year (Test 1),¹³⁸ and
- whether both (where applicable) the equity of the issuer (and its other subsidiaries) in: (i) the pre-tax income from continuing operations and (ii) the consolidated total revenues from continuing operations (after intercompany eliminations) of the equity investee exceeds 20% of such income and revenue of the issuer and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis for the most recently completed fiscal year (Test 2).¹³⁹ The revenue component of Test 2 applies only when both the issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries and the equity investee had material revenue in each of the two most recently completed fiscal years.

If either of the above tests is met, separate financial statements of the investee must be filed.¹⁴⁰ Insofar as practicable, those financial statements must be as of the same dates and for the same periods as the required audited annual financial statements of the issuer, but need only be audited for those fiscal years in which either Test 1 or Test 2 is met at or above the 20% level.¹⁴¹ An EGC may include two years of investee financial statements in its initial registration statement, irrespective of whether it presents two or three years of its own financial statements.¹⁴²

US GAAP permits the use of the "fair value option" for certain investments that would otherwise be accounted for under the equity method. If an issuer elects the fair value option, Test 2 above is altered to compare the change in fair value of the investee (as reflected in the issuer's financial statements) to the issuer's consolidated pre-tax income for the most recently completed fiscal year.

For equity investees that meet any of the three S-X Rule 1-02(w) criteria at the greater than 10% but not more than the 20% significance level, S-X Rule 4-08(g) requires the presentation of summary financial information as described by S-X Rule 1-02(bb).¹⁴³

Financial statements of equity investees that are presented under local GAAP or non-IASB IFRS to comply with S-X Rule 3-09 do not have to be reconciled to US GAAP unless either of the Test 1 or Test 2 criteria is greater than 30% (calculated on a US GAAP basis).¹⁴⁴ That reconciliation may be done under the less comprehensive requirements of Item 17 of Form 20-F rather than Item 18.¹⁴⁵ A description of the differences in accounting methods is required regardless of the significance levels.¹⁴⁶ Equity investees using IASB IFRS do not need to include a reconciliation.¹⁴⁷

Summary financial information for a foreign business provided under S-X Rule 4-08(g) must be presented under the same GAAP used by the issuer. For example, a US company would report summarized information for a foreign investee under US GAAP no matter what basis of accounting is used by the foreign investee to prepare its own financial statements.¹⁴⁸

Segment Reporting

In addition to all the consolidated financial information required to be included in an offering document, a company (including a company that has a single reportable segment) is required to provide extensive disclosures by reportable segment in annual and interim financial statements. S-K Item 303 requires certain financial reporting and textual disclosure in the MD&A for each relevant, reportable segment or other subdivision of the business if the discussion would be necessary to understanding the business.¹⁴⁹ FASB Accounting Standards Codification 280, "Segment Reporting" (ASC 280), provides detailed guidance for when a component of an enterprise constitutes an operating segment, and how discrete financial information of a reportable segment must be reported.

Generally, a component of an enterprise is an operating segment if it has three characteristics:

- it engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same enterprise);
- its operating results are regularly reviewed by the enterprise's chief operating decision maker (CODM)¹⁵⁰ to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- discrete financial information is available for the component.

The aim of segment reporting is to align public financial reporting with a company's internal reporting in order to permit financial analysts and the public to see the overall enterprise the same way management sees it. A "management approach" is used to identify operating segments, meaning that an entity's operating segments are largely based on how management organizes and operates the business.¹⁵¹ Once an entity identifies its operating segments, it may aggregate operating segments that meet certain criteria. The purpose of aggregation is to treat operating segments with similar economic characteristics as a single operating segment. Whether an issuer can aggregate operating segments into a single operating segment is highly fact-specific and depends on factors such as economic similarity, the similarity of the products or services sold, the nature of the production process, customer type, distribution methods, and the regulatory environment for the business. The determination is very subjective and is often the subject of much discussion with the company's accountants and, through the SEC comment process, with the SEC Staff.

Each operating segment is analyzed to determine whether it is a reportable segment. If two or more operating segments have been aggregated, they are analyzed as a single operating segment.

An operating segment is a reportable segment if it meets any of the following thresholds:

- its reported revenue (including both sales to external customers and inter-segment sales) is 10% or more of the combined revenue (internal and external) of all operating segments;
- the absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10% or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of (i) the combined profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss or (ii) the combined loss of all operating segments that did report a loss; or
- its assets are 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.¹⁵²

A company must provide extensive disclosures by reportable segment in its annual and interim financial statements. The disclosures include general information, information about profit or loss and assets including profit or loss measures,¹⁵³ significant segment expenses, additional quantitative and qualitative information about profit or loss and assets, and reconciliations of specified segment amounts to the corresponding consolidated balances. Additional information on items such as equity method investments and capital expenditures may be required if such amounts are reviewed by the CODM.

A company is permitted to report more than one profit or loss measure that is used by the CODM to assess performance and allocate resources, as long as one of the reported measures is the measure most consistent with US GAAP.¹⁵⁴ To determine which information to disclose, a company generally needs to assess which information is regularly provided to or regularly reviewed by the CODM. This assessment may require judgment.

Financial disclosure for segments may be part of a discussion on operating segments in the MD&A if the company concludes such information is necessary to understand the business. The effect of these requirements is to force disclosure of profitability by segment, which many issuers are reluctant to do for competitive reasons.

The identification and reporting of financial information for operating segments will be critical in the offering process, as the time to prepare such information, the effect on textual disclosure, and the impact on enterprise valuation may all be significant. The need for segment reporting is always considered carefully when a company is issuing securities for the first time. However, the issue should be revisited whenever the company has entered into new business lines or if management has begun to analyze its business in a new way that may impact the original segment analysis. Because the guidance in ASC 280 is complex and its application very fact-specific, it is important to begin an early dialogue with the independent auditors when there may be segment reporting issues.

Supplemental Schedules for Certain Transactions

S-X Rule 5-04 requires a number of supplemental schedules for particular industries and circumstances.¹⁵⁵ Each schedule contains additional financial information that must be audited and provided, typically including:

- *Schedule I – Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (known as “parent-only” financial statements)*: requires the presentation of condensed non-consolidated balance sheets, statements of comprehensive income, and cash flows, as of the same dates and for the same periods as the audited consolidated financial statements. This requirement applies if the restricted net assets of subsidiaries exceed 25% of the issuer's consolidated net assets as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal

year. “Restricted net assets” refer to the issuer’s proportionate share of net assets of consolidated subsidiaries (after eliminating intercompany transactions) that, as of the end of the most recent fiscal year, may not be transferred to the parent company in the form of loans, advances, or cash dividends without obtaining consent from a third party. This third party may include lenders, regulatory agencies, foreign governments, or other relevant entities.¹⁵⁶

- *Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts*: requires an analysis of each valuation and qualifying account (e.g., allowance for doubtful accounts, allowance for obsolescence).
- *Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation*: requires real estate operating and investment companies to disclose certain financial details regarding each of their properties.
- *Schedule IV – Mortgage Loans on Real Estate*: requires real estate operating and investment companies to disclose details of each mortgage loan that accounts for 3% or more of the carrying value of all of the issuer’s mortgages.
- *Schedule V – Supplemental Information Concerning Property-Casualty Insurance Operations*: requires disclosure as to liabilities on property-casualty insurance claims if the issuer, its subsidiaries, or 50%-or-less-owned, equity-basis investees have such liabilities. However, the schedule may be omitted if reserves for unpaid property-casualty claims and claims adjustment expenses did not, in the aggregate, exceed 50% of common stockholders’ equity of the issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries as of the beginning of the fiscal year.

Note that issuers in specific industries may have schedule requirements that vary from those listed above. In addition, an issuer may provide the schedule information separately or in the notes to the audited financial statements.

Industry Guides

S-K Item 801 sets out three industry “guides” requiring enhanced disclosure of financial and operational metrics for issuers in certain industries:¹⁵⁷

- *Guide 4 – Prospectuses Relating to Interests in Oil and Gas Programs*: requires enhanced disclosure relating to the offering terms and participation in costs and revenues among investors and others, as well as a 10-year financial summary of any drilling programs by the issuer and its associates, including recovery on investment for investors in those programs.
- *Guide 5 – Preparation of Registration Statements Relating to Interests in Real Estate Limited Partnerships*: requires a summary of the financial performance of any other real estate investment programs sponsored by the general partner and its affiliates.
- *Guide 6 – Disclosure Concerning Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses of Property-Casualty Insurance Underwriters*: requires disclosure of details of reserves and historical claim data if reserves for unpaid property-casualty claims and claim adjustment expenses of the issuer, its consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries, and equity investees exceed 50% of the common stockholders’ equity of the issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries.

In recent years, the SEC has rescinded the following industry guides and moved the disclosure requirements into subparts of S-K.

- *S-K Item 1200*: requires enhanced disclosure of oil and gas reserves (including from non-traditional sources), the company’s progress in converting proved undeveloped reserves into proved developed reserves, technologies used in establishing reserves, the company’s internal controls over reserves estimates, and disclosure based on geographic area (as defined). Required disclosure also includes information regarding proved undeveloped reserves; oil and gas production; drilling and other exploratory and development activities; present activities; delivery commitments; and oil and gas properties, wells, operations, and acreage. Disclosure of probable and possible reserves and oil and gas reserves’ sensitivity to price is optional under S-K Item 1200.¹⁵⁸
- *S-K Item 1300*: requires disclosure of mineral resources and reserves that have been determined on the company’s properties. The company must provide summary disclosure about its properties in the aggregate along with detailed disclosure about individually material properties, including location of the property, history of previous operations, and a description of the present condition of and operations on the property. The company must also disclose material exploration results and related exploration activity and exploration targets, if the disclosure is accompanied by specified cautionary and explanatory statements. The disclosure must be based on and accurately reflect information and supporting documentation prepared by a mining expert—or “qualified person,”¹⁵⁹ including a dated and signed technical report summary, which identifies and summarizes the information reviewed and conclusions reached about the mineral resources or mineral reserves determined to be on each material property. The technical report summary must be filed as an exhibit when disclosing mineral reserves or mineral resources for the first time or when there is a material change in the mineral reserves or mineral resources from the last technical report summary filed for the property.¹⁶⁰
- *S-K Item 1400*: requires disclosure by bank holding companies about the following for each annual period presented and any additional interim period if a material change in the information or trend evidenced thereby has occurred: distribution of assets,

liabilities and stockholders' equity, the related interest income and expense, and interest rates and interest differential; weighted average yield of investments in debt securities by maturity; maturity analysis of the loan portfolio including the amounts that have predetermined interest rates and floating or adjustable interest rates; certain credit ratios and the factors that explain material changes in the ratios, or the related components during the periods presented; the allowance for credit losses by loan category; and bank deposits including average amounts and rate paid and amounts that are uninsured.¹⁶¹

Compiling the information required by these industry guides and S-K Items may be a significant undertaking, and the issuer's financial and operating management should consult with its professional advisors early in the process if an industry guide applies to the offering.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

S-K Item 305 sets out various specific requirements for quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk sensitive instruments (such as derivatives). This disclosure can be significant for companies with substantial trading portfolios or that engage in extensive hedging.

Some Related Issues

Additional Financial Information That Is Typically Included

In addition to the formal requirements of S-K and S-X, it is customary to include additional operational and other metrics in the offering document to help investors understand the issuer's business. The three most common examples are described below.

Summary Financial Data

A page of summary financial data is always included in the "summary box" in the offering document. This key marketing page often supplements the financial data with additional operational and other metrics. These additional metrics will vary with the type of issuer and its industry and will be selected based on the criteria that management and the investment community monitor to evaluate performance or liquidity. Typical examples include comparable store sales data for a retailer, capital expenditures for a manufacturer, and subscriber numbers for a cable television company.

Recent Financial Results

If a significant amount of time has passed since the most recent financial statements included in the offering document, it may be appropriate to include a summary of the quarter in progress (or recently ended) in the "summary box" even before full financial statements for that quarter are required. Examples of "recent results" disclosures are most common after a quarter is completed but before financial statements for that quarter have become available. The issuer and the underwriters will want to tell investors as soon as possible about any positive improvement in operating trends, while if the recent results are negative, recent results disclosure may be advisable to avoid any negative surprises for investors when the full quarterly/half yearly numbers become available.

Recent Developments

To the extent material, the likely consequences of material recent developments may also be disclosed in the "summary box" or the MD&A section of the disclosure. For example, it is customary to discuss a material recent or pending and probable acquisition, whether or not audited financial statements of the acquired or to-be-acquired business are required to be presented. This practice will often result in a "Recent Developments" paragraph in the summary and a discussion of the impact of the pending or recently completed transaction on margins, debt levels, etc., in a section of the MD&A labeled "Overview," "Impact of the Acquisition," or a similar title. The textual disclosure may also include a discussion of any special charges or anticipated synergies expected to result from the acquisition or other pending event.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Many issuers choose to disclose measures of financial performance or liquidity that, while derived from GAAP figures presented in a company's financial statements, are not themselves calculated in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is perhaps the best-known (and most widely used) non-GAAP financial measure.

The SEC's rules (adopted in response to Section 401(b) of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley)) limit the use of non-GAAP financial measures in various ways. First, Regulation G applies to any public disclosure of non-GAAP financial measures.¹⁶² Second, Item 10(e) of S-K layers on additional requirements for disclosures in Securities Act and Exchange Act filings (and earnings releases furnished to the SEC under Item 2.02 of Form 8-K).¹⁶³

Regulation G

A non-GAAP financial measure under Regulation G is broadly defined as a numerical measure of financial performance that excludes (or includes) amounts that are otherwise included in (or excluded from) the comparable measure calculated and presented in the financial statements under GAAP.¹⁶⁴

The term “non-GAAP financial measure” carves out certain items including:

- operating measures and ratios or statistical measures calculated using financial measures determined in accordance with (1) GAAP (e.g., GAAP sales per square foot and operating margin calculated by dividing GAAP revenues into GAAP operating income) or (2) measures that are not themselves non-GAAP financial measures;¹⁶⁵ or
- financial measures required to be disclosed by GAAP, SEC rules, or an applicable system of regulation of a government, governmental authority, or a self-regulatory organization (e.g., segment measures required by ASC 280).¹⁶⁶

Under Regulation G, if a public company discloses a non-GAAP financial measure, it must:¹⁶⁷

- present the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP; and
- quantitatively reconcile the differences between the non-GAAP financial measure and the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure.¹⁶⁸

In addition, Regulation G contains an antifraud prohibition – that is, an issuer may not make any non-GAAP financial measure public if the measure contains a material misstatement or omission.¹⁶⁹

S-K Item 10(e)

For purposes of Item 10(e), the term “non-GAAP financial measures” has the same meaning as under Regulation G.¹⁷⁰ Under Item 10(e), if a public company includes a non-GAAP financial measure in an SEC filing (or an earnings release furnished under Form 8-K Item 2.02) it must also include:¹⁷¹

- a presentation, with equal or greater prominence, of the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure;
- a quantitative reconciliation of the differences between the non-GAAP financial measure and the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure;
- a statement why management believes the non-GAAP financial measure provides useful information for investors; and
- to the extent material, a statement of the additional purposes for which management uses the non-GAAP financial measure.

Furthermore, Item 10(e) prohibits in SEC filings (but not an earnings release furnished under Form 8-K Item 2.02), among other things:¹⁷²

- non-GAAP measures of liquidity that exclude items requiring cash settlement, other than EBIT and EBITDA;
- non-GAAP measures of performance that eliminate or smooth items characterized as non-recurring, unusual, or infrequent when it is reasonably likely that a similar charge or gain will recur within two years, or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years;
- the presentation of non-GAAP financial measures on the face of the financial statements, in the accompanying notes, or on the face of any pro forma financial information required to be disclosed by Article 11 of S-X; and
- using a name for non-GAAP financial measures that is the same as, or confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures.

The SEC Staff monitors the use of non-GAAP financial measures and has issued several interpretations of SEC rules. The guidance covers various areas, such as ensuring equal or greater prominence for GAAP measures, appropriate presentation of per-share measures, handling of forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures without reconciliation, exclusion of recurring items, consistency in the inclusion or exclusion of gains or charges in non-GAAP measures over time, tailored recognition and measurement methods for specific financial statement line items (e.g., revenue), accurate labeling and clear descriptions of non-GAAP measures, and the recognition that disclosure alone may not be sufficient to address misleading non-GAAP measures.¹⁷³

Form 8-K Filing Requirements in Connection With Significant Acquisitions or Dispositions

Completion of the acquisition or disposition of a “significant amount of assets” other than in the ordinary course of business must be disclosed under Item 2.01 of Form 8-K, and in turn may trigger the requirement for financial statements of the acquired business under Item 9.01 of Form 8-K. Instruction 4 to Item 2.01 provides that an acquisition¹⁷⁴ or disposition is deemed to involve a significant amount of assets if:

- the issuer's and its other subsidiaries' equity in the net book value of the assets or the amount paid or received for the assets upon such acquisition or disposition exceeded 10% of the total assets of the issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries; or
- it involved a "business" that is "significant."

A "significant" acquisition of a business for these purposes is one meeting the definition of a "significant subsidiary" under S-X Rule 1-02(w) above the 20% level, as discussed above.¹⁷⁵

If a completed acquisition of a business results in Item 2.01 disclosure, Item 9.01 of Form 8-K comes into play. That item requires a company to file separate audited financial statements of the acquired business under S-X Rule 3-05 or S-X Rule 3-14, based on the significance of the acquisition. In other words, if an acquisition is significant above a 20% level, financial statements of the acquired business need to be provided. Similarly, if S-X Rule 3-05 or S-X Rule 3-14 financial statements are needed then S-X Article 11 pro forma financial information will be required (and conversely, if no S-X Rule 3-05 or S-X Rule 3-14 financials are needed, then no S-X Article 11 financials will generally be required).¹⁷⁶ Item 9.01(a) provides that the required financial information may be filed with the initial Form 8-K or by amendment to that Form 8-K not later than 71 calendar days after the due date for the initial Form 8-K (i.e., four business days after the occurrence of the event). The age of the acquired business's financial statements required by Form 8-K Item 9.01 should be determined by reference to the filing date of the Form 8-K Item 2.01 initially reporting consummation of the acquisition, subject to exceptions applicable to certain previously filed financial statements as well as certain accommodations for acquired businesses that are foreign private issuers.¹⁷⁷

The situation is different for dispositions. Unlike in the case of acquisitions, there is no link between the need for S-X Rule 3-05 or S-X Rule 3-14 financial statements and S-X Article 11 pro forma financial information. Neither S-X Rule 3-05 nor S-X Rule 3-14 applies to dispositions, but you may nonetheless need S-X Article 11 pro forma financial information. For example, in the case of a disposition that is significant at a 22% level, pro forma financial information would be required notwithstanding that there are no required financial statements of the disposed business.

Third, the pro forma financial information required in an Item 9.01 Form 8-K must be filed more quickly in the case of dispositions, because if S-X Article 11 pro forma financial information is required, a company does not get the benefit of the 71-day extension under Item 9.01(a) of Form 8-K.¹⁷⁸ In other words, the company has four business days to prepare and file its pro forma financial information (rather than four business days plus 71 additional calendar days).

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

An IPO will involve close scrutiny of a company's internal control over financial reporting, or ICFR. Once a company is public, Section 404(a) of Sarbanes-Oxley requires an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the issuer's ICFR, while Section 404(b) requires an attestation report of the issuer's independent auditors on management's assessment. Compliance with Section 404 can be a major undertaking for a newly public company. The SEC has adopted rules to allow an IPO issuer to wait until its second annual report to provide management's Section 404(a) assessment and its auditor's Section 404(b) attestation.¹⁷⁹

Issuers that are "large accelerated filers" or "accelerated filers"¹⁸⁰ must comply with both the Section 404(a) management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting and the Section 404(b) independent auditor's attestation report in annual reports filed on Form 10-K with the SEC. By contrast, issuers that are neither large accelerated filers nor accelerated filers are required only to provide management's assessment of internal control under Section 404(a).¹⁸¹ An EGC is not required to provide the Section 404(b) independent auditor's attestation report for as long as it qualifies as an EGC.¹⁸²

If an entire annual report is incorporated by reference into a registration statement (as is the case with a registration statement on Form S-3), the Section 404 reports and disclosures will also be part of the registration statement.

Interactive Data

The SEC has adopted rules that require public companies and foreign private issuers that prepare their financial statements in accordance with US GAAP or IASB IFRS to supplement their filed financial statements with financial statements formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL).¹⁸³ XBRL is a form of electronic communication whose main feature includes interactive electronic tagging of both financial and non-financial data. All operating company filers (including foreign private issuers) are required to embed XBRL data directly into the body of an SEC filing, rather than tag the information in a separate exhibit.¹⁸⁴

A previously non-reporting company is not required to include XBRL financial statements in its initial Securities Act registration statement (i.e., an IPO on Form S-1 or an initial exchange offer on Form S-4) or its initial Exchange Act registration statement (i.e., Form 10).¹⁸⁵ It will begin including XBRL financial statements with the first Form 10-Q (or annual report on Form 20-F) it files as a reporting company.¹⁸⁶ Once having provided its first XBRL financial statements, the company would include XBRL financial statements in a subsequent Securities Act registration statement, but only if it includes a price or price range (and not if it merely incorporates financial statements by reference).¹⁸⁷ This means, for example, that XBRL financial statements are not needed in a base registration statement for a shelf offering.

Special Considerations in Rule 144A Transactions and for Foreign Private Issuers

Rule 144A Transactions

The disclosure document in a Rule 144A offering is typically modeled after a public offering prospectus. This holds true for financial statement requirements as well – although the line item disclosure rules of the Securities Act do not strictly apply to private offerings under Rule 144A, it has become standard practice to follow these rules as if they applied to Rule 144A offerings, with only limited exceptions. In many situations, the commitment committees of the major financing sources will insist on including financial disclosure in the Rule 144A offering circular that is in all material respects consistent with the financial statement requirements that would apply to a registration statement filed with the SEC. Rule 144A offerings are typically sold to buyers who expect levels of disclosure substantially equivalent to what they would receive in a public deal. Additionally, in the case of a Rule 144A offering with registration rights, the Rule 144A circular will be followed by a registered exchange offer prospectus, and the buyers of the offered securities will thereby receive full Securities Act disclosure after the closing. Therefore, Rule 144A offering circulars typically follow the public offering rules described above in all material respects.

It is not uncommon, however, for a working group on a Rule 144A deal to decide to dispense with a particular financial statement requirement if the group determines that that particular item will not materially alter the total mix of information provided, or if there is another way to disclose the item that the S-X requirement is targeting.

After all, Rule 144A(d)(4)'s information requirement is very modest and calls only for “the issuer’s most recent balance sheet and profit and loss and retained earnings statements, and similar financial statements for such part of the two preceding fiscal years as the issuer has been in operation (the financial statements should be audited to the extent reasonably available).” A more flexible approach can also be justified by the fact that the liability standards of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act do not apply to Rule 144A deals. Although Rule 10b-5 does apply to Rule 144A offerings, it is more difficult for disgruntled purchasers to demonstrate the requisite scienter required to establish a valid Rule 10b-5 claim.¹⁸⁸ As a result, it is not uncommon to provide only two years of audited financial statements in a Rule 144A transaction where a registration statement would require three years. This is true for the issuer and for material acquired businesses. We have seen this decision taken in a number of deals, particularly where the issuer is already in its third or fourth fiscal quarter, since the third year of audited financial statements will likely be completed in the natural course before the exchange offer registration statement is required to be filed. Other working groups have elected to exclude some of the finer elements of the financial information requirements where they have determined that such additional information would not materially alter the total mix of information presented. Although the industry custom is to follow the public offering rules as if they applied to the Rule 144A deal, there is no requirement in Rule 144A to do so, and some working groups will conclude that not every detail of the information called for in a registration statement is required to present Rule 144A investors with full and fair disclosure.

As the full impact of Sarbanes-Oxley has made itself felt upon the private equity community and smaller public companies (for whom a few extra million dollars of administrative expenses are material), we have seen a rise in “144A-for-life” debt financings. These transactions are identical to regular Rule 144A offerings, except that they do not offer bond investors any registration rights and they do not require the bond issuers to become or remain voluntary filers of Exchange Act reports. Because these offerings will not be followed by a registered exchange offer prospectus that is fully compliant with S-X, some deal teams are concluding that “144A-for-life” disclosure documents can more freely dispense with non-core S-X requirements than would be the case in a Rule 144A offering with registration rights. There is no clear consensus among practitioners at this time as to whether, or to what extent, such additional flexibility is appropriate.

Special Rules Applicable to Foreign Private Issuers and Acquired Foreign Businesses

The financial statement requirements for foreign private issuers differ in a number of significant ways from those of domestic US issuers. These requirements, discussed extensively in our companion publication “Financial Statement Requirements in US Securities Offerings: What Non-US Issuers Need to Know,” are summarized briefly below:

Ability to Use US GAAP, IFRS, or Local GAAP

US domestic companies must file financial statements with the SEC in accordance with US GAAP.¹⁸⁹ The financial statements of foreign private issuers, however, may be prepared using US GAAP, IASB IFRS, or local GAAP.¹⁹⁰ In the case of foreign private issuers that use IASB IFRS, no reconciliation to US GAAP is needed.¹⁹¹ By contrast, if local GAAP or non-IASB IFRS is used, a note to the consolidated financial statements (both annual and required interim statements in a prospectus) must include a reconciliation to US GAAP.¹⁹²

Quarterly Reporting Not Required; Current Reporting on Form 8-K Not Required

Unlike domestic US issuers, foreign private issuers are not required to file quarterly reports (including quarterly financial information) on Form 10-Q.¹⁹³ They also are not required to use Form 8-K for current reports and instead furnish (not file) Form 6-K with the SEC.¹⁹⁴ Some foreign private issuers, however, choose (or are required by contract) to file the same forms with the SEC that domestic US issuers use. In that case, they must comply with the requirements of the forms for domestic issuers (and would file quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, in addition to annual reports on Form 10-K).¹⁹⁵

Financial Information Goes Stale More Slowly

The SEC's rules also allow a foreign private issuer's registration statement to contain financial information that is of an earlier date than that allowed for domestic US issuers. In particular, foreign private issuers can omit interim unaudited financial statements if a registration statement becomes effective less than nine months after the end of the last audited fiscal year (unless the issuer has already published more current interim financial information).¹⁹⁶ After that time, a foreign private issuer must provide interim unaudited financial statements (which may be unaudited) covering at least the first six months of the fiscal year, together with comparative financial statements for the same period in the prior year.¹⁹⁷

Conclusion

Knowing what financial statements will be required to complete a particular financing and when they go stale is a critical step in planning a financing. This User's Guide is designed to provide a roadmap to the answers to those questions in the typical cases that we face every day, but is of course not a substitute for reading the rules and regulations we have summarized. In any particular case, securities counsel and the auditors will need to be consulted to confirm your analysis.

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Endnotes

¹ The JOBS Act created a category of issuer, called an emerging growth company (EGC). EGCs benefit from various accommodations designed to make the initial public offering (IPO) process more attractive and to ease the transition from private to public company.

² For a detailed discussion of these rules, see our companion publication “Financial Statement Requirements in US Securities Offerings: What Non-US Issuers Need to Know.”

A foreign private issuer is any issuer (other than a foreign government) incorporated or organized under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the United States, unless (1) more than 50% of its outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly owned by US residents and (2) either (A) the majority of its executive officers or directors are US citizens or residents, (B) more than 50% of its assets are located in the United States, or (C) its business is administered principally in the United States. See Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act); Rule 3b-4 under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

³ The financial statement requirements discussed in this User’s Guide also apply to spin-offs registered on Form 10 for the distribution of shares of a subsidiary to the existing shareholders of a public company. However, we do not cover financial statements in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) transactions. When securities are registered on Form S-4 or F-4 in connection with a stock-for-stock acquisition, different requirements may apply.

⁴ Generally, Form S-3 may be used by an issuer to sell securities (provided that the issuer has at least \$75 million of common equity outstanding held by non-affiliates) if the issuer has been subject to the Exchange Act reporting requirements and timely filed all Exchange Act reports for the 12 months prior to registration, and neither the issuer nor its subsidiaries have had any material defaults on a payment related to a dividend, sinking fund, indebtedness, or rentals under long-term leases.

See Form S-3, General Instructions.

⁵ In particular, Form S-1 allows an issuer to incorporate information by reference from its previously filed Exchange Act reports if the issuer:

- is required to file Exchange Act reports;
- has filed all required reports and other materials under the Exchange Act during the prior 12 months (or for such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials);
- has filed an annual report for its most recently completed fiscal year;
- is not, and during the past three years neither the issuer nor any of its predecessors was, a blank check issuer, shell company, or penny stock issuer; and
- makes its Exchange Act reports readily available on its website (including by way of a hyperlink to the reports).

See Form S-1, General Instructions.

⁶ The requirements of Regulation S-X (S-X) Rule 3-01 are imported into both Form S-1 and Form S-3. See Form S-1, Item 11(e) (noting financial statements must be included meeting the requirements of S-X generally); see also Form S-3, Item 12(a) (noting the registrant’s latest annual report on Form 10-K must be incorporated by reference; in turn, Form 10-K, Item 8 specifies that financial statements must be included meeting the requirements of S-X, with certain exceptions).

⁷ See S-X Rule 3-01(a). If the filing is made on or before February 14 (i.e., within 45 days after the end of the prior fiscal year), and audited financial statements for the most recent year are not available, the balance sheet may be as of the end of the two preceding fiscal years. See S-X Rule 3-01(b). In this case, the filing must include an additional balance sheet as of an interim date at least as current as the end of the issuer’s third fiscal quarter of its most recently completed fiscal year. *Id.* Under certain circumstances, this approach may be taken if the filing is made after 45 days but within 90 days of the end of the issuer’s fiscal year. See S-X Rule 3-01(c). In any event, interim balance sheets need not be audited. See S-X Rule 3-01(f).

⁸ See S-X Rule 3-01(a). Financial information of a registrant’s predecessor is required for all periods prior to the registrant’s existence, with no lapse in audited periods or omission of other information required about the registrant. SEC Division of Corporation Finance, Financial Reporting Manual, Section 1170 [*Financial Reporting Manual*]. The term “predecessor” is defined broadly. See Securities Act Rule 405.

⁹ See S-X Rule 3-02(a) (statements of comprehensive income and cash flows); see also S-X Rule 3-04 (changes in stockholders’ equity).

¹⁰ See S-X Rule 3-06. Under this rule, the SEC will accept financial statements for periods of not less than nine, 21, and 33 consecutive months as substantial compliance with the requirement to provide financial statements for one, two, and three years, respectively. In particular, whenever audited financial statements are required for a period of one, two, or three years, a single audited period of nine to 12 months may count as a year if:

- the issuer has changed its fiscal year during the period;
- the issuer has made a significant business acquisition for which financial statements are required under S-X Rule 3-05 and the financial statements covering the interim period pertain to the business being acquired; or
- the SEC grants permission to do so under S-X Rule 3-13, provided that financial statements are filed that cover the full fiscal year or years for all other years in the time period.

See *id.* Note that historically the SEC Staff has been reluctant to grant this relief. See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Note to Section 1140.8 (issuer must show unusual circumstances). On June 29, 2017, the SEC Staff signaled that it might be willing to grant permission if an issuer is able to argue that the information is not necessary for investor protection. See Staff of the Division of Corporation Finance, *Draft Registration Statement Procedures Expanded* (June 29, 2017, updated Aug. 17, 2017) [2017 Procedures]:

While an issuer should take all steps to ensure that a draft registration statement is substantially complete when submitted, we will not delay processing if an issuer reasonably believes omitted financial information will not be required at the time the registration statement is publicly filed. In addition, we will consider an issuer’s specific facts and circumstances in connection with any request made under Rule 3-13 of Regulation S-X.

See 2017 Procedures.

- ¹¹ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 4110.5 (accounting firm must be PCAOB registered and auditor's report must refer to PCAOB standards); Section 4110.1 (citing PCAOB Rule 2100, which requires each firm to register with the PCAOB that prepares or issues any audit report with respect to any issuer, or plays a substantial role in the preparation or furnishing of an audit report with respect to any issuer).
- ¹² See S-X Rules 3-01(c), 3-01(e), and 3-01(f). If the filing is made on or before February 14 (i.e., within 45 days after the end of the prior fiscal year), and audited financial statements for the most recent year are not available, then an interim unaudited balance sheet must be included as of the previous September 30 (i.e., as of the end of the most recently completed third quarter). See S-X Rule 3-01(b).
- ¹³ See S-X Rules 3-02(b) and 3-04. Note that the statement of stockholders' equity may be provided in the notes to the financial statements. See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 1120.
- ¹⁴ See Form S-1, Item 11(e) (financial statements must be included meeting the requirements of S-X generally); see also Form S-3, Item 11(b)(i) (financial information under S-X Rule 3-05 must be included if not incorporated by reference under Form S-3, Item 12(a)).
- ¹⁵ See JOBS Act Sections 101(a) and (b) (adding new Securities Act Section 2(a)(19) and Exchange Act Section 3(a)(80)).
- After the initial determination of EGC status, a company will remain an EGC until the earliest of:
 - the last day of any fiscal year in which the company earns \$1.235 billion or more in revenue;
 - the date when the company qualifies as a "large accelerated filer," with at least \$700 million in public equity float;
 - the last day of the fiscal year ending after the fifth anniversary of the IPO pricing date; or
 - the date of issuance, in any three-year period, of more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities.
- EGC status will ordinarily terminate on the last day of a fiscal year. However, the issuance in any three-year period of more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities would cause an issuer to lose its EGC status immediately. *Id.*
- Note however, that EGC status will be extended during the registration process even if the registrant's revenues exceed \$1.235 billion or the registrant issues in excess of \$1.0 billion of debt securities during the registration process. Any confidential submission or public filing by an EGC will lock in EGC status through the earlier of (i) the IPO date or (ii) one year after the issuer would have otherwise lost EGC status. Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, revising Securities Act Section 6(e)(1).
- ¹⁶ See JOBS Act Section 102(b)(1) (adding new Securities Act Section 7(a)(2)).
- ¹⁷ See JOBS Act Section 102(b)(2) (modifying Exchange Act Section 13(a)).
- ¹⁸ See S-K Item 303(b).
- ¹⁹ See S-K Item 302(a). This summarized financial information required by this item is specified in S-X Rule 1-02(bb)(1)(ii) and includes:
- net sales or gross revenues;
 - gross profit (or costs and expenses associated applicable to net sales or gross revenues);
 - income (loss) from continuing operations;
 - net income (loss); and
 - net income (loss) attributable to the entity.
- This information is typically incorporated by reference rather than presented in the offering document, when permitted.
- An issuer is required to provide this information for each affected quarter and the fourth quarter of the same year along with earnings per share and the reasons for the change. See Item 302(a).
- ²⁰ JOBS Act, Section 106(a), adding Securities Act Section 6(e)(1). The confidential submission is automatically exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). JOBS Act, Section 106(a), adding Securities Act Section 6(e)(2).
- ²¹ See 2017 Procedures. Prior to the end of the twelfth month following the effective date of the initial registration statement, these issuers may also submit the first draft of a follow-on registration statement for nonpublic review. *Id.*
- Nonpublic submissions are not automatically exempt from FOIA, and issuers are advised to request confidential treatment under SEC Rule 83. 2017 Procedures, at n.1. Making a Rule 83 request does not guarantee that the information will be protected from public disclosure; the issuer simply puts the SEC on notice that it wants the information kept confidential. The SEC will resolve whether to honor a confidentiality request only when disclosure of the information is requested under FOIA. See *Confidential Treatment Procedures Under the Freedom of Information Act*, 17 C.F.R. 200.83.
- ²² FAST Act Section 71003, adding new JOBS Act Sections 102(d)(1) and (2); FAST Act Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations (C&DIs), Question 1. See also Securities Act Forms C&DIs, Question 101.04 (Aug. 17, 2017).
- ²³ See 2017 Procedures; SEC Division of Corporation Finance, Voluntary Submission of Draft Registration Statements – FAQs (June 30, 2017), Question 7. See also Securities Act Forms C&DIs, Question 101.05 (Aug. 17, 2017). A non-EGC must publicly file its registration statement and all previous nonpublic submissions at least 15 days before commencing any road show or, absent a road show, 15 days prior to effectiveness. 2017 Procedures. In the case of a follow-on offering, the public filing must be made at least 48 hours prior to effectiveness. 2017 Procedures.
- ²⁴ FAST Act C&DIs, Question 2 (Dec. 10, 2015). The SEC Staff has signaled a more flexible approach in reviewing requests to omit financial information under S-X Rule 3-13, based on an issuer's specific circumstances. See 2017 Procedures.
- ²⁵ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 1210. Section 1210 was updated in October 2020 to clarify that the SEC Staff will "not delay processing if an issuer reasonably believes omitted financial information will not be required at the time the registration statement is publicly filed." See also 2017 Procedures ("While an issuer should take all steps to ensure that a draft registration statement is substantially complete when submitted, we will not delay processing if an issuer reasonably believes omitted financial information will not be required at the time the registration statement is publicly filed.").
- ²⁶ We do not discuss the requirements applicable generally to "smaller reporting companies" under the SEC's rules. For a discussion of these requirements, see Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 and S-K, Item 10(f); see also *Final Rule: Smaller Reporting Company Regulatory Relief and Simplification*, Release No. 33-8876 (Dec. 19, 2007) and *Final Rule: Amendments to Smaller Reporting Company Definition*, Release No. 33-10513 (June 28, 2018). A smaller reporting company for these purposes generally means an issuer that is not an investment company, an asset-backed issuer, or a majority-owned subsidiary of a parent that is not a smaller reporting company and that:

- had a public float of less than \$250 million; or
- had annual revenues of less than \$100 million and either no public float or a public float of less than \$700 million.

27 See Exchange Act Rule 12b-2.

28 See Exchange Act Rule 12-b-2. A business development company would use annual investment income as the measure of its annual revenue to determine whether it meets the revenue test of the “smaller reporting company” definition. See Exchange Act Rule 12b-2(4).

29 See Exchange Act Rule 12b-2.

30 See S-X Rule 3-12(d). We use the term “initial filer” to refer to the filing status delineated in, though not explicitly defined by, Rule 3-12(d).

31 See S-X Rule 3-01(c).

32 See *id.*

33 The rules regarding staleness of the required financial statements for foreign private issuers vary a great deal from those applicable to US domestic issuers. Generally speaking, the financial statements for US domestic issuers go stale at a much faster rate.

34 See S-X Rules 3-12(a), 3-12(g)(1)(i).

35 See S-X Rules 3-12(a), 3-12(g)(1)(ii).

36 See S-X Rule 3-12(a).

37 See S-X Rules 3-12(a), 3-12(g)(1)(i).

38 See S-X Rules 3-12(a), 3-12(g)(1)(ii).

39 See S-X Rule 3-12(a).

40 See S-X Rule 3-12(b) (loss corporations and non-current filers); S-X Rule 3-12(d) (initial filers). This rule also applies to initial registrations under the Exchange Act on Form 10 for issuers not previously subject to Exchange Act reporting.

41 See S-X Rules 3-12(b), 3-12(g)(2)(i).

42 See S-X Rules 3-12(b), 3-12(g)(2)(ii).

43 See S-X Rules 3-12(b), 3-12(g)(2)(iii).

44 See S-X Rules 3-12(a), 3-12(g)(1)(i).

45 See S-X Rules 3-12(a), 3-12(g)(1)(ii).

46 See Form S-1, Item 11(h); Form S-3, Item 12(a)(1).

47 See S-K Item 303(b)(1).

48 See S-K Item 303(b)(2)(i).

49 See S-K Item 303(b)(2)(ii).

50 See S-K Item 303(b)(3).

51 See *Final Rule: Management’s Discussion and Analysis, Selected Financial Data, and Supplementary Financial Information*, Release No. 33-10890 (Nov. 19, 2020); *Commission Guidance on Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, Release No. 33-10751 (Jan. 30, 2020); *Commission Guidance on Presentation of Liquidity and Capital Resources Disclosures in Management’s Discussion and Analysis*, Release No. 33-9144 (Sept. 17, 2010); *Interpretation: Commission Guidance Regarding Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, Release No. 33-8350 (Dec. 19, 2003); *Commission Statement about Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, Release No. 33-8056 (Jan. 22, 2002); and *SEC Interpretation: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; Certain Investment Company Disclosures*, Release No. 33-6835 (May 18, 1989).

52 Disclosure requirements for Investment companies (including business development companies) that were formerly included in S-X Rule 3-05, have been moved to new Rule 6-11, which covers financial reporting in the event of a fund acquisition.

53 See Form S-1, Item 11(e); see also Form S-3, Item 11(b)(i). This requirement does not apply to annual reports. See Form 10-K, Item 8(a). See generally S-X Rule 3-05(b)(4). Also, when securities are registered on Form S-4 or F-4 in connection with a stock-for-stock acquisition, somewhat different requirements apply for the financial statements of the company being acquired. Finally, in the case of a takedown from an already effective shelf registration statement, the SEC Staff has confirmed that guidance in *Financial Reporting Manual* Section 2045.3 and Section 2050.3, which indicates that financial statements of an acquired business that is greater than 50% significant would be required to be filed prior to the offering (except in certain limited types of offerings specified in *Financial Reporting Manual* Section 2050.3), does not apply to a probable business acquisition unless management determines that the probable business acquisition constitutes a fundamental change. See *The Center for Audit Quality SEC Regulations Committee Highlights* (Oct. 21, 2015).

54 See S-X Rule 11-01(d). The question whether an acquisition is of a “business” should be evaluated in light of the facts and circumstances involved and whether there is sufficient continuity of the acquired entity’s operations prior to and after the transactions so that disclosure of prior financial information is material to an understanding of future operations. A presumption exists that a separate entity, a subsidiary, or a division is a business. However, a lesser component of an entity may also constitute a business. Among the facts and circumstances to consider in evaluating whether an acquisition of a lesser component of an entity constitutes a business are:

- whether the nature of the revenue-producing activity of the component will remain generally the same as before the transaction; or
- whether any of the following attributes remain with the component after the transaction: (i) physical facilities, (ii) employee base, (iii) market distribution system, (iv) sales force, (v) customer base, (vi) operating rights, (vii) production techniques, or (viii) trade names.

See *id.*

55 However, a different conclusion may be reached depending upon the customary practice for an industry or a particular issuer. For example, an issuer may be submitting a letter of intent as one of many parties in a bidding process, or a roll-up entity may routinely sign letters of intent to further its due diligence investigations of multiple potential targets, but with the acquisition of only a minority of those companies becoming probable.

⁵⁶ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 2005.4.

⁵⁷ S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(i)(A).

⁵⁸ S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(ii).

⁵⁹ By “pre-tax income” we mean the income from continuing operations. See S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(iii)(A)(1). Absolute values should be used for the net income component.

⁶⁰ S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(iii)(A)(1).

⁶¹ S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(iii)(A)(2).

⁶² See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(2).

⁶³ S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1).

⁶⁴ S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(i)(A)(3).

⁶⁵ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(3) referring to Rule 11-01(b)(3) and (4). The tests may not be made by “annualizing” data, and may only include Transaction Accounting Adjustments.

⁶⁶ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(3) referring to Rule 11-01(b)(3) and (4).

⁶⁷ See S-X Rule 3-05(a)(3) (governing whether businesses are “related”); S-X Rule 11-01(d) (governing whether an acquisition involves a “business”).

⁶⁸ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(2)(ii). A comparative interim period for the prior year is not required when only one year of audited Rule 3-05 Financial Statements is required. Interim financial statements included in a filing pursuant to S-X Rule 3-05 are not required by the SEC to be reviewed by an independent public accountant.

⁶⁹ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(2)(iii). Interim financial statements included in a filing pursuant to S-X Rule 3-05 are not required by the SEC to be reviewed by an independent public accountant.

⁷⁰ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(2).

⁷¹ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(2)(iv). See also *Final Rule: Amendments to Financial Disclosures About Acquired and Disposed Businesses*, Release No. 33-10786 (May 20, 2020), p. 79. “Individually insignificant businesses” include any: (a) acquisition consummated after the acquiror’s audited balance sheet date whose significance does not exceed 20%; (b) probable acquisition whose significance does not exceed 50%; and (c) consummated acquisition whose significance exceeds 20%, but does not exceed 50%, for which financial statements are not yet required because of the 75-day grace period.

⁷² See S-X Rule 3-05(a)(1) (financial statements of acquired businesses must be prepared and audited in accordance with S-X).

⁷³ Although the staleness date for an acquired company’s financial statements is determined based on the status of the acquired company (e.g., as an accelerated or non-accelerated filer), an interesting wrinkle may emerge where the acquiring company is on a faster track than the acquired company. In that fact pattern, the separate requirement to include pro forma financial information under S-X Article 11 can effectively accelerate the need for the acquired company’s financial information. The acquiring company will need to produce financial statements for the acquired business if the acquiring company wants to go to market with “LTM” pro forma financials after the date on which its own year-end financials are due but before the due date for the acquired company’s financials.

⁷⁴ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(4)(i). The date of an offering will be deemed to be the date of the final prospectus or prospectus supplement filed pursuant to Rule 424(b). See *id.* By analogy, the pricing date would be the date of an offering in a Rule 144A transaction.

⁷⁵ “Foreign business” is defined in S-X Rule 1-02(l) as a business that is majority owned by persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States and is not organized under US law, and either:

- more than 50% of its assets are located outside the United States; or
- the majority of its executive officers or directors are not US citizens or residents.
- In determining the majority ownership of a business, the SEC Staff will consider the ultimate parent entity that would consolidate the business under US GAAP (or IFRS for IASB IFRS issuers) and the parent’s controlling shareholders. See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 6110.4. The implication of this is that a non-US subsidiary of a US company would likely not be considered a “foreign business.”

⁷⁶ See also S-X Rule 3-05(c) (financial statements of an acquired foreign business can meet Item 17 of Form 20-F); Form 20-F, Item 17(c)(2)(v) (financial statements of an acquired business may omit reconciliation below the 30% significance level).

⁷⁷ S-X Rule 3-05(d).

⁷⁸ See S-X Rule 3-05(c) Accommodations in Item 17(c)(2) that would be inconsistent with IASB IFRS may not be applied, but IFRS 1 *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* may be applied.

⁷⁹ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 4110.5. However, an acquired company that uses US GAAP will likely meet the definition of a public business entity as defined in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

⁸⁰ S-X Rule 3-05(b)(4)(iii).

⁸¹ See S-X Rule 3-06.

⁸² See S-X Rule 3-14(a)(2)(i). (defining a real estate business as a “business that generates substantially all of its revenues through the leasing of real property”).

⁸³ See S-X Rule 3-14(b)(2). Where the acquiror does not have publicly traded securities, the acquiror’s investment in the real estate operation should include any debt secured by the real property that is assumed by the acquiror in connections with the acquisition compared to the acquiror’s total assets. Significance for blind pool offerings must be computed by comparing the issuer’s investments in the real estate operations or other acquired business to the sum of its total assets as of the date of the acquisition and the proceeds (net of commissions) in good faith expected to be raised in the registered offering over the next 12 months. After the distribution period for the offering ends and until the next Form 10-K is filed, significance is based on the issuer’s total assets as of the date of acquisition or disposition, except that for acquisitions total assets must exclude the acquired real estate operations. After that next Form 10-K is filed, the issuer can determine significance using total assets as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year included in the Form 10-K. See S-X Rule 11-01(b)(4).

⁸⁴ See S-X Rule 3-14(c). The additional disclosure includes: (i) material factors considered by the issuer in assessing the property, including sources of revenue (including, but not limited to, competition in the rental market, comparative rents, occupancy rates) and expense (including, but not limited to, utility rates, ad valorem tax rates, maintenance expenses, and capital improvements anticipated), and (ii) an indication that, after reasonable inquiry, the issuer is not aware of any material factors relating to the property other than those discussed in (i) that would cause the reported financial information not to be necessarily indicative of future operating results. See S-X Rule 3-14(f).

⁸⁵ Securities Act Rule 408 states that "In addition to the information expressly required to be included in a registration statement, there shall be added such further material information, if any, as may be necessary to make the required statements, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading."

⁸⁶ See S-X Rule 3-05(b)(iv)(A) and S-X Rule 3-14(b)(2)(i)(C)(1).

⁸⁷ See S-X Rule 11-01(a)(1) (noting pro forma financial information required for a "significant" business acquisition); S-X Rule 11-01(b)(1) (noting a "significant" acquisition means an acquisition above the 20% significance level); S-X Rule 11-01(c) (noting no pro forma financial information is needed if separate financial statements of the acquired business are not included and the aggregate impact of the acquisition of these multiple businesses does not exceed the 50% significance level).

⁸⁸ See S-X Rule 11-02(a)(1).

⁸⁹ See S-X Rule 11-02(c)(1). The pro forma condensed balance sheet should be prepared as if the transaction had occurred on the date of the latest historical balance sheet.

⁹⁰ See S-X Rule 11-02(a)(1).

⁹¹ See S-X Rule 11-02(c)(2)(i). The pro forma condensed statements of comprehensive income should be prepared as if the transaction had taken place at the beginning of the latest fiscal year included in the filing.

⁹² See S-X Rule 11-01(a)(4). A "significant" disposition for these purposes is one where the business would be a "significant subsidiary" under S-X Rule 1-02(w) at the 20% significance level. See S-X Rule 11-01(b)(2).

⁹³ See S-X Rule 11-01(a)(1) and *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 3110.1.

⁹⁴ See S-X Rule 11-01(a)(8).

⁹⁵ See generally S-X Rule 11-02.

⁹⁶ This information is expressly protected by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking information of Rule 175 under the Securities Act and Rule 3b-6 under the Exchange Act. See *Final Rule: Amendments to Financial Disclosures About Acquired and Disposed Businesses*, Release No. 33-10786 (May 20, 2020), p. 115. See also, S-X Rule 11-01 Instruction to paragraph (a)(7).

⁹⁷ See S-X Rule 11-02(c)(3).

⁹⁸ See *id.* This updating could be accomplished by adding subsequent interim period results to the most recent fiscal year-end information and deducting the comparable preceding year interim period results. See *id.* Another common approach is to use the acquired company's most recent quarterly information.

⁹⁹ See generally ASC 205-20; *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 13200. In April 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. The ASU revised the definition of discontinued operations and additional financial statement disclosures. Under the ASU, a discontinued operation is either: (i) a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity that represents a separate major line of business or major geographical area of operations that either has been disposed of or is part of a single coordinated plan to be classified as held for sale, or (ii) a business that, on acquisition, meets all of the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

¹⁰⁰ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 13100.

¹⁰¹ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 13110.1.

¹⁰² See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 13110.2; Form S-3 Item 11(b)(ii).

¹⁰³ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 13110.2; S-K Item 512(a).

¹⁰⁴ See Securities Act Forms C&DIs Question 126.40 ("The fact that financial statements eventually will be retroactively restated does not necessarily mean that there are 'material changes in the registrant's affairs,' thereby requiring the financial statements to be restated for inclusion, or incorporation by reference, in a Form S-8.").

¹⁰⁵ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 9830.1.

¹⁰⁶ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 9210.6.b.

¹⁰⁷ See Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act.

¹⁰⁸ See S-X Rule 3-10(a). In the case of a foreign private issuer, these would be the financial statements required by Item 8.A of Form 20-F. Note that S-X Rule 3-10 typically does not apply to credit enhancements that are not guarantees. However, in certain cases the financial condition of the party providing the credit enhancement could be material to investors and subject to disclosure. See *Final Rule: Financial Statements and Periodic Reports for Related Issuers and Guarantors*, Release No. 33-7878 at n.50 (Aug. 15, 2000).

¹⁰⁹ S-X Rule 3-10(a).

¹¹⁰ S-X Rule 3-10(b)(2) defines a security as "debt" or "debt-like" if: "(i) The issuer has a contractual obligation to pay a fixed sum at a fixed time; and (ii) Where the obligation to make such payments is cumulative, a set amount of interest must be paid."

¹¹¹ S-X Rule 13-01(a)(6)-(7). In some situations, this may require the parent company to include separate summarized financial information for the issuers and guarantors to which that additional information applies. For instance, where a subsidiary guarantee is not full and unconditional and the guarantor is not wholly owned by the parent company, the parent may be required to disclose separate summarized financial information for the guarantor, as well as additional information about the terms of the guarantee and the rights of minority interests in the subsidiary.

¹¹² S-X Rule 13-01(b). The parent company may decide to include the Alternative Disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which would then subject the information to audit and with possible delay and expense. If not included in the consolidated financial statements or in the MD&A, the parent company must include the disclosures in its prospectus immediately following "Risk Factors" or, if there are no risk factors, immediately following pricing information.

113 S-X Rule 13-01(a). For instance, if there were fewer than 300 holders of record of the subject securities, the reporting obligation would be automatically suspended after the first annual report on Form 10-K following the issuance. See Exchange Act Section 15(d)(1).

114 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(1).

115 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(2).

116 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(3).

117 See S-X Rule 3-10(b)(1) the “parent company” is the entity that (i) Is an issuer or guarantor of the guaranteed security; (ii) Is, or as a result of the subject Securities Act registration statement will be, an Exchange Act reporting company; and (iii) consolidates each subsidiary issuer and/or subsidiary guarantor of the guaranteed security in its consolidated financial statements.

118 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(v).

119 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4), referring to the definition of “summarized financial information” in S-X Rule 1-02(bb), required for other note disclosures (e.g., equity investees). There is no requirement to present cash flow information, but the required disclosures include current and non-current assets, preferred stock, non-controlling interests, net sales or gross revenues, income/loss from continuing operations, and net income/loss.

120 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(iv).

121 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(iv).

122 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(5). An acquired business is significant for these purposes if it exceeds 20% on any of the Asset, Investment, or Income Tests discussed above in “Recent and Probable Acquisitions.”

123 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(vi).

124 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(vi)(A).

125 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(vi)(B).

126 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(vi) defines a “finance subsidiary” as a “a subsidiary that has no assets or operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of the security being registered and any other securities guaranteed by its parent company.”

127 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(vi)(C).

128 S-X Rule 13-01(a)(4)(vi)(D).

129 S-K Item 601(b)(22).

130 S-X Rule 3-16 will continue to apply to any secured offering registered before January 4, 2021 where the registrant has not been providing S-X Rule 3-16 financial statements. This extension of the S-X Rule 3-16 regime for the remaining term of securities that meet these criteria is designed to ensure that collateral release provisions in the related indentures are not unintentionally triggered and holders’ rights impaired.

131 S-X Rule 13-02(a)(6)-(7).

132 S-X Rule 13-02(b).

133 S-X Rule 13-02(a).

134 See ASC 323, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Venture*; see also *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 5210.

135 See SAB 103, Topic 6.K.4.

136 See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 4110.5.

137 See S-X Rule 3-09(a).

138 Note this test is derived from S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(i).

139 Note this test is derived from S-X Rule 1-02(w)(1)(iii).

140 See S-X Rule 3-09(a).

141 See S-X Rule 3-09(b).

142 *The Center for Audit Quality SEC Regulations Committee Highlights* (Mar. 19, 2013) (EGC may include only two years of financial statements of the Rule 3-09 investee, even in situations where an EGC voluntarily provides a third year of financial statements).

143 See generally S-X Rule 4-08(g).

144 See Form 20-F, Item 17(c)(vi).

145 See S-X Rule 3-09(d).

146 See Form 20-F, Item 17(c).

147 See *id.*

148 See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Note to Section 6410.6.

149 See S-K Item 303(a).

150 ASC 280 uses the term “chief operating decision maker” to identify a function rather than a specific person; the “chief operating decision maker” could be the CEO, CFO, or a group of senior managers, depending upon the circumstances.

151 In practice, there is a great variety of ways in which management may view its business and there is no one right answer within a given industry.

152 See ASC 280-10-50-12 (quantitative thresholds).

153 Under ASC 280, the details provided in reporting a “measure of profit or loss” depend upon the information that is actually reviewed by the chief operating decision maker and may include revenues from external versus internal customers, interest revenue and expenses, depreciation and amortization, and unusual items, among others.

154 Voluntary measures of segment profit or loss that are not consistent with US GAAP must comply with the SEC non-GAAP rules and regulations (Regulation G and S-K Item 10(e)).

¹⁵⁵ See generally S-X Rule 5-04(c).

¹⁵⁶ Where restrictions on the amount of funds that may be loaned or advanced differ from the amount restricted as to transfer in the form of cash dividends, the amount least restrictive to the subsidiary may be used. Redeemable preferred stocks and non-controlling interests are deducted in computing net assets for purposes of this test. See S-X Rules 5-04 and 1-02(dd).

¹⁵⁷ See generally S-K Item 801.

¹⁵⁸ See *Interpretive Release: Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting*, Release No. 33-8995 (Dec. 31, 2008).

¹⁵⁹ The rules define a “qualified person” to mean:

- a mineral industry professional with at least five years of relevant experience in the type of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and in the specific type of activity that person is undertaking on behalf of the company; and
- an eligible member or licensee in good standing of a recognized professional organization at the time the technical report is prepared.

¹⁶⁰ See *Final Rule: Modernization of Property Disclosures for Mining Registrants*, Release No. 33-10570 (Oct. 31, 2018).

¹⁶¹ See *Final Rule: Update of Statistical Disclosures for Bank and Savings and Loan Registrants*, Release No. 33-10835 (Sept. 11, 2020).

¹⁶² See Regulation G, Rule 100(a).

¹⁶³ See Form 8-K, Item 2.02, Instruction 2 (requirements of S-K Item 10(e)(1)(i) apply to Item 2.02 disclosures).

¹⁶⁴ See Regulation G, Rule 101(a)(1).

¹⁶⁵ See *id.* at Rule 101(a)(2).

¹⁶⁶ See *id.* at Rule 101(a)(3).

¹⁶⁷ See *id.* at Rule 100(a).

¹⁶⁸ See *id.* at Rule 100(a)(2). In the case of forward-looking non-GAAP measures, a quantitative reconciliation need only be provided to the extent available without unreasonable efforts. *Id.*

¹⁶⁹ See *id.* at Rule 100(b).

¹⁷⁰ See S-K, Items 10(e)(2), 10(e)(4), and 10(e)(5).

¹⁷¹ See *id.* at Item 10(e)(1)(i).

¹⁷² See *id.* at Item 10(e)(1)(ii).

¹⁷³ See generally Non-GAAP Financial Measures C&DIs (last updated Dec. 22, 2022).

¹⁷⁴ Instruction 4 to Form 8-K, Item 2.01 explains that “[t]he acquisition of a business encompasses the acquisition of an interest in a business accounted for by the registrant under the equity method or, in lieu of the equity method, the fair value option; or in the case of a business development company, if the amount paid for such assets exceeded 10 percent of the value of the total investments of the registrant and its consolidated subsidiaries.”

¹⁷⁵ See S-X Rule 11-01(b).

¹⁷⁶ See S-X Rules 11-01(a)(1), 11-01(b)(1), 11-01(c).

¹⁷⁷ See *Financial Reporting Manual*, Sections 2045.13-17.

¹⁷⁸ See Form 8-K, Item 9.01(b).

¹⁷⁹ See S-K Item 308, Instruction 1 (providing a “transition period” for “newly public companies” pursuant to which the management’s assessment and the auditor’s attestation is not required until the company “either had been required to file an annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act for the prior fiscal year or had filed an annual report with the Commission for the prior fiscal year”); see also *Final Rule: Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Exchange Act Periodic Reports of Non-Accelerated Filers and Newly Public Companies*, Release No. 33-8760 (Dec. 15, 2006) (adopting the transition period codified in S-K Item 308, Instruction 1).

¹⁸⁰ See S-K Items 308 (a) and (b). Under Exchange Act Rule 12b-2, a “large accelerated filer” is an issuer that, as of the end of its fiscal year:

- has an aggregate worldwide market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates (market capitalization) of \$700 million or more (measured as of the last business day of the issuer’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter);
- has been subject to SEC reporting under the Exchange Act for a period of at least 12 calendar months;
- has filed at least one annual report under the Exchange Act with the SEC; and
- is not eligible to be a “smaller reporting company” and had annual revenues of less than \$100 million in the most recent fiscal year for which financial statements are available.

In addition, under Exchange Act Rule 12b-2, an “accelerated filer” is an issuer meeting the same conditions, except that it has a market capitalization of \$75 million or more but less than \$700 million (measured as of the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter). See also *Final Rule: Accelerated Filer and Large Accelerated Filer Definitions*, Release No. 34-88365 (Mar. 12, 2020). See also *Final Rule: Smaller Reporting Company Definition*, Release No. 33-10513 (July 10, 2018).

¹⁸¹ See *Final Rule: Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Exchange Act Periodic Reports of Non-Accelerated Filers*, Release No. 33-9142 (Sept. 21, 2010). This rule implemented Section 989G of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which added Section 404(c) to Sarbanes-Oxley. Under Section 404(c), the requirements of Section 404(b) do not apply to any audit report prepared for an issuer that is neither an accelerated filer nor a large accelerated filer.

¹⁸² JOBS Act Section 103 (revising Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404(b)); JOBS Act Section 101(a) and (b) (adding new Securities Act Section 2(a)(19) and Exchange Act Section 3(a)(80)).

¹⁸³ See *Final Rule: Interactive Data to Improve Financial Reporting*, Release No. 33-9002 (Jan. 30, 2009).

- ¹⁸⁴ See *Final Rule: Inline XBRL Filing of Tagged Data*, Release No. 33-10514 (June 28, 2018). In addition, any electronic filer that is required to submit interactive data files in Inline XBRL format must also tag all of the information required on the cover page of Forms 10-K, 10-Q, 8-K, 20-F, and 40-F. The requirement applies to Forms 20-F and 40-F only if they are being used as annual reports and not as registration statements. See *Final Rule: FAST Act Modernization and Simplification of Regulation S-K*, Release 33-10618 (Mar. 20, 2019) (adding new Rule 406 to Regulation S-T, new Item 601(b)(104) to S-K, new paragraph 104 to the “Instructions as to Exhibits” of Form 20-F, and new paragraph B.17 to the “General Instructions” of Form 40-F).
- ¹⁸⁵ See S-K Item 601(b)(101)(i).
- ¹⁸⁶ See *id.*
- ¹⁸⁷ See *id.*
- ¹⁸⁸ Under the relevant Rule 10b-5 case law, a plaintiff must show more than a simple misstatement or omission. A showing of scienter or recklessness is also required to establish liability.
- ¹⁸⁹ See S-X Rule 4-01(a)(1) (financial statements not prepared in accordance with “generally accepted accounting principles” are presumed to be misleading or inaccurate); *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 1410 (S-X and US GAAP must be followed by domestic issuers).
- ¹⁹⁰ S-X Rule 4-01(a)(2).
- ¹⁹¹ *Final Rule: Acceptance from Foreign Private Issuers of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Accounting Standards Without Reconciliation to US GAAP*, Release No. 33-8879 (Dec. 21, 2007). Note that the accounting policy note must state compliance with IASB IFRS and the auditor’s report must opine on IASB IFRS. *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 6310.2.
- ¹⁹² See Form 20-F, Items 17(c), 18.
- ¹⁹³ Exchange Act Rule 13a-13(b)(2).
- ¹⁹⁴ Exchange Act Rule 13a-11(b); see also Exchange Act Rule 13a-16(c) (reports on Form 6-K are furnished, not filed).
- ¹⁹⁵ See Exchange Act Rule 13a-16(a)(3); see also *Financial Reporting Manual*, Section 6120.1 (same).
- ¹⁹⁶ See Form 20-F, Item 8.A.5; *Financial Reporting Manual*, Sections 6220.1, 6220.6.
- ¹⁹⁷ See Form 20-F, Item 8.A.5.

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