

27. Charity mergers

Introduction

- 27.1. This module applies to charities that have combined and meet the criteria for merger accounting. A charity merger involves two or more charities coming together in partnership for the mutual sharing of risks and benefits, usually through the creation of a new charity. No party obtains control over any other, or is otherwise seen to be dominant.
- 27.2. The FRSSE does not specifically deal with merger accounting and therefore this module reflects current accounting practice which charities adopting this SORP must follow when accounting for mergers. Charities that combine by way of a merger should also have regard to paragraphs PBE34.80 to PBE34.86 of the specialised activities section in FRS 102.
- 27.3. A merger often involves the formation of a new charity to further the purposes of the combining charities and to control the activities, assets and liabilities of the combining charities. The module sets out:
- criteria for merger accounting;
 - accounting for mergers;
 - accounting for charity reconstructions as mergers; and
 - disclosures relating to mergers.

Criteria for merger accounting

- 27.4. A charity combination must be accounted for as a merger if all of the following criteria are met:
- No party to the combination is portrayed as either acquirer or acquiree, either by its governing body or management or by that of another party to the combination.
 - All parties to the combination, as represented by the members of the governing body, participate in establishing the management structure of the combined charity and in selecting the management personnel. Such decisions are made on the basis of a consensus between the parties to the combination, rather than purely by exercising voting rights.
 - There is no significant change to the class of beneficiaries of the combining entities or the purpose of the benefits provided as a result of the combination.
- 27.5. When charities merge, their purposes must be concurrent and the purposes of the new reporting entity must encompass those of the combining charities. While a merger may result in some changes to how activities are carried out, and/or some minor changes to purposes, a significant change in purposes or the beneficiary class would rule out accounting for the combination using merging accounting.

Accounting and reporting by charities

- 27.6. No significant change to classes of beneficiaries or the purpose of the benefits provided is construed as meaning that there has been no major change. A limited widening of beneficiary class or purposes does not in itself preclude the use of merger accounting.
- 27.7. If the combination does not meet all of the above criteria, then it must be treated as an acquisition (see the SORP module '[Accounting for groups and the preparation of consolidated accounts](#)').

Accounting for mergers

- 27.8. Merger accounting involves aggregating the assets, liabilities and funds of the combining charities and presenting them as though they had always been part of the same reporting charity. Although the merger may have taken place part way through a reporting period, the accounts must be drawn up to include the results of the combining charities for the whole of the reporting period in which the merger occurred.
- 27.9. Any funds of the combining charities that are restricted to the particular purposes of the new charity must continue to be presented as 'restricted' in the accounts of the merged charity. The unrestricted funds of the constituent charities to the merger will be aggregated provided that their purposes are identical to the new charity. Refer to the SORP module '[Fund accounting](#)' for more information on the classification of funds.
- 27.10. The accounts must present comparative amounts on the same basis to show the aggregated results for the combining charities for the previous reporting period. The comparative amounts should be identified as being 'combined' figures.
- 27.11. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities of the combining charities are not restated to fair value, although adjustments must be made to ensure uniformity of accounting policies.

Accounting for charity reconstructions as mergers

- 27.12. In some cases, a charity may change its legal form but its purposes and beneficiary class remain unchanged. The most common examples are the decision by trustees of an unincorporated trust to establish a charitable company or charitable incorporated organisation to take forward the charity's work and the conversion of a charitable company to a charitable incorporated organisation.
- 27.13. These reconstructions should be treated as mergers and not acquisitions, provided that:
- the use of the merger accounting method is not prohibited by company law or other relevant legislation;
 - the beneficiary class is not significantly changed;
 - the purposes for which funds are held are not significantly changed;
 - the persons who constitute the trustee body are not significantly changed; and
 - no non-controlling interest in the net assets of the charity is altered by the transfer.

Disclosures relating to mergers

27.14. This SORP requires, in the reporting period in which the merger takes place, that the accounts for the merged charities must disclose:

- the names and descriptions of the combining charities;
- the date of the merger;
- an analysis of the principal components of the current reporting period's statement of financial activities (SoFA), to indicate:
 - the amounts relating to the merged charity for the period after the date of the merger; and
 - the amounts relating to each party to the merger up to the date of the merger;
- an analysis of the principal components of the previous period's SoFA accounts between each party to the merger;
- the aggregate carrying amount of the net assets of each party to the merger, differentiating between restricted and unrestricted funds at the date of the merger; and
- the nature and amount of any significant adjustments they have made in order to align accounting policies, and an explanation of any further adjustments to net assets as a result of the merger (for example any restatement of unrestricted funds).

27.15. This SORP also requires that the accounts of a charity created by a merger must disclose in reporting periods subsequent to the merger:

- the names and descriptions of the combining charities; and
- the date of the merger.

27.16. Tables 17 to 19 illustrate how these disclosures may be shown. On a merger taking place, the unrestricted funds of the participating charities may become restricted in whole or in part due to their objects being narrower than those of the merged charity. In such cases, Table 19 should be adapted accordingly.

Table 17: Analysis of principal SoFA components for the current reporting period

| | Charity A (pre-merger) | Charity B (pre-merger) | Charity (post- merger) | Combined total |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Total income | | | | |
| Total expenditure | | | | |
| Net income/(expenditure) | | | | |
| Other gains/(losses) | | | | |
| Net movement in funds | | | | |

Table 18: Analysis of principal SoFA components for the previous reporting period

| | Charity A | Charity B | Combined total |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Total income | | | |
| Total expenditure | | | |
| Net income/(expenditure) | | | |
| Other gains/(losses) | | | |
| Net movement in funds | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | | |
| Total funds carried forward | | | |

Table 19: Analysis of net assets at the date of merger

| | Charity A | Charity B | Combined total |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Net assets | | | |
| | | | |
| Represented by: | | | |
| Unrestricted funds | | | |
| Restricted income funds | | | |
| Endowment funds | | | |
| Total funds | | | |