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Primary Market Technical Note

Guidance on application of complex financial history and significant financial commitment rules

The information in this note is designed to help issuers and practitioners interpret our UK Listing Rules (UKLR), Prospectus Rules: Admission to Trading on a Regulated Market (PRM), Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules (DTR), and related legislation. The guidance notes provide answers to the most common queries we receive and represent FCA guidance as defined in section 139A FSMA

Rules and Guidance

PRM 4.4.1R to PRM 4.4.4R, regulation 23 of the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations (POATR), FCA Technical Note 619 Guideline 18

Early engagement with the FCA on complex financial history and significant financial commitment rules

This technical note explains the FCA's approach to the complex financial history and significant financial commitment requirements relating to a prospectus which are referred to in PRM 4.4.1R to PRM 4.4.4R.

This technical note provides certain examples, but these examples do not cover all potential scenarios. This is because the facts in each case

will be specific to an issuer and will require reasonable judgement to be applied.

It is the responsibility of the issuer to ensure the prospectus contains the necessary information which is material to an investor for making an informed assessment. Therefore, an issuer may wish to engage with us at an appropriate early stage to discuss the reasonable judgments it proposes to make in relation to complex financial history and/or a significant financial commitment. This may be when an issuer is in the preliminary stages of considering a listing, prior to considering a listing, or in the initial stages of preparing a prospectus. We are open to discussing these matters as early as possible with issuers and their appointed advisers.

Where a prospectus is being prepared in connection with a transaction that will be the subject of a sponsor service as defined in the UKLR, we would expect our primary engagement on sponsor service transactions to be with sponsors directly once appointed.

Complex financial history and significant financial commitment rules

The complex financial history and significant financial commitment requirements in the PRM are referred to in PRM 4.4.1R to PRM 4.4.4R. They apply to issuers of equity securities producing a prospectus.

Depending on the applicable PRM App 2 Annex, in general, issuers producing an equity prospectus will require audited historical financial information covering the latest three financial years or the 12 months prior to prospectus approval. However, in some circumstances, the issuer's own consolidated historical financial information may not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the PRM App 2 Annex on a standalone basis, often because the issuer has made, or committed to undertake, a significant acquisition, significant acquisitions or acquisitions that are significant in aggregate.

Where there is a complex financial history or a significant financial commitment, these require the inclusion of additional financial and non-financial information in a prospectus.

Our approach to the inclusion of financial information

Complex financial history

In practice, whether an issuer has a complex financial history will depend on the information necessary to meet the requirements of PRM 4.4.2R and regulation 23 of POATR. In turn, this will depend on the specific facts of each case. It remains the responsibility of the issuer to ensure the prospectus contains the necessary information which is material to an investor for making an informed assessment.

For the purposes of PRM 4.4.3R, an issuer will be considered as having a complex financial history where all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. the information referred to in the relevant PRM App 2 Annexes does not represent the issuer's undertaking accurately;
2. the inaccuracy affects the ability of investors to make an informed assessment in accordance with the requirements of regulation 23 of POATR and PRM 7 (Simplified disclosure regime for secondary issuances); and
3. additional information relating to an entity other than the issuer is needed for investors to make an informed assessment as referred to in regulation 23 of POATR and PRM 7.

This could include an issuer that has made a significant acquisition, significant acquisitions or acquisitions that are in aggregate significant. When reviewing prospectuses of issuers which have made such acquisitions during their prospectus track record period, in assessing what financial information is necessary where the issuer has a complex financial history, we look to apply reasonable judgement and consider the following factors:

- the size of the acquisition(s) relative to the issuer;
- the point in time in the track record period when the acquisition(s) occurred; and
- how the issuer describes its business in the prospectus, including the significance of the acquired business(es) to the issuer's overall business strategy and equity story.

Where several acquisitions have occurred during the track record period, we will look at the overall effect on the issuer's business, including the relative sizes of the entities and the timing of their acquisition, as to

whether additional financial information is necessary for investors to make an informed assessment.

Significant financial commitments

Separate consideration is also given to any acquisitions that have been committed to at the date of the prospectus.

PRM 4.4.4R explains that “a significant financial commitment is a binding agreement to undertake a transaction that is likely to give rise to a variation of more than 25% relative to one or more indicators of the size of the issuer’s business”. The assessment of whether additional financial information may be required on any business to be acquired is made by reference to the criteria outlined in FCA Technical Note 619 Guideline 18.

Form of additional financial information

Where additional historical financial information on an entity other than an issuer is required to be included in a prospectus in accordance with PRM 4.4.1R and PRM 4.4.2R, the additional historical financial information need not necessarily be provided in a form consistent with the issuer’s own accounting policies.

The additional financial information required by PRM 4.4.1R and PRM 4.4.2R should, however, be presented in accordance with a PRM-compliant accounting framework as set out in PRM 4.4.11R to PRM 4.4.13R and it should be audited in accordance with the requirements set out in the relevant PRM App 2 Annexes.

Where existing financial information has been used to provide additional audited historical financial information, short gaps in the issuer’s track record period need not necessarily be filled, unless it is determined that this information is necessary for investors to make an informed assessment. Ordinarily, we would consider financial information relating to a gap of less than two months unlikely to be information necessary for investors to make an informed assessment. However, we look to apply reasonable judgment and consider whether the omission of any gap period from the additional historical financial information included affects its import. For example, due to the size of a target compared to the issuer, seasonality in the business of a target, or where the revenue and/or profit and loss for such business for a fuller financial period is necessary information for an investor to make an informed assessment.

Where additional audited historical financial information is required to be included, it is likely that the relevant accounting framework will require presentation of a comparative period, although this need not necessarily be audited.

Issuers will also need to consider the form of additional historical financial information in relation to any required pro forma financial information for which the requirements of PRM App 2 Annex 15 must be met.

Assessing the size of an acquisition

In determining whether an issuer has a complex financial history for the purposes of PRM 4.4.1R, issuers and their advisers should consider the size, in aggregate, of all the acquisitions that the issuer has entered into during its track record period. This is distinct from the assessment of the size of a significant financial commitment which is set out in FCA Technical Note 619 Guideline 18.

The relative size of the acquired businesses in relation to the issuer for a complex financial history assessment is ordinarily calculated by comparing metrics reflecting the issuer and its acquired business(es)' total assets, revenue and profit or loss. However, these measures are not prescriptive and can be substituted by metrics that investors need to make an informed assessment, which are likely to be those which are more appropriate for a business(es) operating in the issuer's industry.

We expect the figures used for the assessment of relative size to be the latest available for the acquired entities and the issuer as enlarged by the acquisition(s), as opposed to at the date the acquisition(s) took place. This ensures that the historical financial information included in the issuer's prospectus is representative of its business at present.

Where the acquisition(s) have been integrated into the issuer's business to an extent that separate financial information is no longer available, the issuer may decide to use financial information at the date the acquisition(s) took place as appropriate for the assessment of relative size.

In circumstances where assessing the size of the acquired business(es) is complex, we encourage issuers and their advisers to seek guidance from us as early as possible.

Illustrative examples

We recognise that the following examples cover relatively straightforward scenarios and that in reality acquisition scenarios are more complex. The additional financial information disclosures required will depend on the facts of each case, specifically the size and timing of the acquisitions.

We encourage issuers and their advisers to contact us to discuss these requirements as early as possible if they are unsure how they may apply to them.

Example 1 Acquisition of any size taking place in earliest year of track record

Company A is planning to publish a prospectus in 202(Y). Company A acquired Company B (the target) in the year 202(Y-3) – the earliest year in its track record. As a result, the target's financial results have been consolidated into the issuer's financial information for a proportion of 202(Y-3) and for two full years, 202(Y-2) and 202(Y-1).

Company A has concluded that by including its own consolidated financials for the track record period, the prospectus contains the necessary information which is material to an investor for making an informed assessment and there are no other factors which would make the prospectus misleading if this approach was followed.

In this scenario, we would be unlikely to challenge Company A's view that no pre-acquisition information for Company B is required for inclusion in the prospectus because the consolidated financial information of the issuer covers the vast majority of the track record. This would be the case regardless of the size of the acquisition.

Example 2 Very significant acquisition taking place in latest year of track record

Company C is planning to publish a prospectus in the year 202(Y). Company C acquired Company D in the year 202(Y-1). As a result, Company D's financial results have been consolidated into Company C's financial information for the majority of 202(Y-1) only. The size of the acquisition relative to Company C is very significant in size but is not a reverse takeover on the largest of the metrics compared. Based

on the size and timing of the acquisition in the track record period, for the purposes of PRM 4.4.1R and PRM 4.4.2R we expect that the prospectus would include additional pre-acquisition financial information for Company D.

This should consist of a minimum of one year of pre-acquisition audited financial information on the target. If the size of the acquisition relative to Company C had been at least equivalent to a reverse takeover on the largest of the metrics compared, we would expect two years of pre-acquisition information for Company D on the same basis.

Where the target's existing financial information has been used to provide Company D's pre-acquisition financial information in the example above, there may be a gap in the target's financial track record (i.e. between the date the target's financial information has been consolidated into that of the issuer and its last financial year end before the acquisition took place). Where it is a short gap, we would not ordinarily expect it to be filled with additional financial information, unless it is determined that this information is necessary for investors to make an informed assessment.

Example 3 Significant financial commitment

Company E is planning to publish a prospectus in the year 202(Y). Company E has entered into a binding agreement to enter into a transaction to acquire Company F. The likely size of the acquisition relative to Company E is at least 25% on the largest of the metrics compared. We expect that the prospectus would include financial information for Company F. We would expect that this will consist of a minimum of one year of pre-acquisition financial information on Company F. If the size of the acquisition relative to Company E had been very significant in size but is not a reverse takeover on the largest of the metrics compared, we would expect two years of pre-acquisition financial information for Company F.

Other matters

Shell companies

For shell companies (as defined in the UKLR) undertaking an initial transaction or reverse takeover, we would expect the inclusion of three years of audited historical financial information as required by PRM

App 2 Annex 1.18R Item 18.1.1 in its prospectus as if the target business was itself the issuer of the prospectus.

Multiple acquisitions

Where a company has acquired a large number of businesses in the period covered by the historical financial information required for its prospectus (e.g. as part of a buy and build strategy), a case by case assessment will need to be made as to whether the issuer has a complex financial history and as to what additional financial information which is material to an investor for making an informed assessment is required in the prospectus on the acquired businesses. We encourage issuers and their advisers to seek guidance from us as early as possible in such cases.

Similarly, where pre-acquisition financial information is required and the target's own financial information does not provide investors with the necessary information to undertake an informed assessment (for example because the target itself has made a significant acquisition), any requirements for pre-acquisition financial information for a target's target will need to be assessed on a case by case basis. The same case by case assessment will apply where a significant financial commitment has been made in respect of target and target's own financial information does not provide investors with the necessary information to undertake an informed assessment (for example, because the target itself recently has undertaken a reverse takeover).

Our approach to the inclusion of non-financial information

Similarly to the inclusion of financial information, PRM 4.4.1R and PRM 4.4.2R do not set out the specific requirements of the non-financial information in relation to other entities that is required when an issuer has a complex financial history. In practice, the non-financial information necessary to meet the requirements of PRM 4.4.1R and PRM 4.4.2R will depend on the specific facts of each case in the same way as for financial information.

The necessary information which is material to an investor for making an informed assessment will depend on a number of factors, including the nature of the transaction which is the subject of the prospectus. Issuers should in particular consider what additional information may be required on the target business in relation to risk factors, operating and financial review, litigation disclosures.

We would, for example, expect a shell company undertaking an initial transaction or reverse takeover to include all the applicable information set out in the relevant PRM App 2 Annexes in its prospectus as if the target business was itself the issuer of the prospectus.

However, in circumstances where an acquisition has taken place during year 202(Y-1) of the issuer's track record period or earlier, and has already been consolidated into the issuer's business for at least part of its latest financial year, we would expect the inclusion of additional non-financial information in the relevant PRM App 2 Annexes only where it is necessary information which is material to an investor for making an informed assessment.