Comparison of Canadian GAAP and IFRSs

(Updated to March 31, 2007)

1. This comparison has been prepared by the staff of the Accounting Standard Board (AcSB) to provide a high-level comparison of current Canadian standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Its purpose is to provide readers with information about the extent of similarity between Canadian GAAP and IFRSs.

2. This comparison covers significant differences only and does not include all of the differences that might arise in a particular entity's circumstances. It should not be used in preparing financial statements. To understand fully the implications of applying, and preparing financial statements in accordance with, IFRSs, users of this comparison and financial statement preparers must refer to the standards themselves. AcSB staff is also maintaining a more detailed comparison for those interested in comparison at a more technical level. It is available on the AcSB's website at www.acsbcanada.org (see "International Activities").

3. IFRSs are based on a conceptual framework that is substantially the same as that on which Canadian standards are based. IFRSs cover many of the same topics and reach similar conclusions on many issues. The style and form of IFRSs are generally quite similar to Canadian standards and considerably more similar than US standards (although there is some variation within all three sets of standards). IFRSs are laid out in the same way as CICA Handbook – Accounting (Handbook) Sections, highlight the principles and use similar language. Individual IFRSs and Handbook Sections are of similar length and depth of detail. The complete sets of standards are also similar in length.

4. This comparison is organized primarily according to Handbook Sections and Guidelines, but includes at the end those IFRSs for which there are no Canadian equivalents. The comparison includes EIC Abstracts and the IFRS equivalents only to the extent that a significant issue is covered directly in one set of standards but addressed through an interpretation in the other. The comparisons reflect standards issued as of March 31, 2007. Effective dates may be after March 31, 2007.

5. The IASB, FASB and AcSB have active standard-setting projects in process. In a number of cases, this work in process will eliminate differences that exist today. The comparison identifies this work in process and comments on the extent to which the work in process is expected to eliminate existing differences. The comparison also comments on the extent to which entities would be required to (rather than permitted to) make a change to their accounting if IFRSs were to replace Canadian standards. In this regard, the significance of differences indicates whether there is, or is expected to continue to be, a significant conflict between IFRSs and Canadian standards. When there is a significant conflict, it is likely that affected entities would need to change their accounting to comply with IFRSs.

6. The term “converged” has been used in the comparison when related Canadian standards and IFRSs are substantially similar. There will inevitably be differences at a more detailed level, both as a result of different levels of guidance and different ways of expressing similar ideas.

7. A table of concordance at the end of the document lists the International Financial Reporting Standards in numerical order with the Canadian GAAP counterpart(s) noted in the columns to the right.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 1000, Financial Statement Concepts *IASB Framework* *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 1000 and the IASB Framework are **converged, except** that: (i) the IASB Framework does not explicitly address not-for-profit organizations; and (ii) the IASB Framework describes concepts of financial and physical capital maintenance without prescribing that a particular concept should apply, whereas Section 1000 specifies that financial statements are prepared with capital maintenance measured in financial terms. IAS 1 provides more comprehensive guidance on going concern than Section 1000.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project to develop a converged conceptual framework. Canada is participating. The IASB/FASB project is a long-term project — parts of which might not be complete until after changeover. AcSB has approved amendments to Section 1400 that converge with the going concern paragraphs of IAS 1. AcSB has issued an Exposure Draft on internally developed intangible assets, the proposals of which would require changes to Section 1000. If adopted, the changes would clarify the role of “matching” in financial reporting and make Section 1000 more similar to the framework in this regard.	Slight (indirect effect only).

1 The assessment of significance of differences is a judgment made by AcSB staff in general terms. A difference may be significant to a particular transaction or entity depending on its materiality or nature. The AcSB staff assessment takes into account the expected results of work in process.

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 1100, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles *IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*	Section 1100 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 8 are **converged, except** that Section 1100 provides a temporary exception for recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities arising from rate regulation.	AcSB has issued an Exposure Draft that will eliminate the exception.	Slight for some entities. Possibly significant for entities subject to rate regulation.
Section 1300, Differential Reporting	There is **no corresponding IFRS**. All entities adopting IFRSs apply the standards in full.	IASB has issued an Exposure Draft for small and medium-sized entities (SMEs), which may develop alternative guidance for such entities.	Significant for entities qualifying for differential reporting,[2] dependant on outcomes of IASB's SME Project and AcSB's Private Company Strategy.
Section 1400, General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 1400 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged, except** that IAS 1: (i) permits departure from standards on grounds of fair presentation if the relevant regulatory framework for the enterprise permits or requires such a departure; (ii) does not require a statement of retained earnings, but does require a statement of changes in equity; and (iii) does not permit comparative information to be omitted in the rare circumstances when it is not meaningful.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on Financial Statement Presentation to improve the presentation of information in certain financial statements. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 1505, Disclosure of Accounting Policies *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 1505 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged, except** that IAS 1 requires disclosure of judgments made in the process of applying accounting policies,. Certain Canadian standards on individual financial statement items require disclosure of assumptions.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

[2] The AcSB's Strategic Plan does not reach any conclusion as to whether, or to what extent, non-publicly accountable enterprises would be required to adopt IFRSs. However, some may choose to do so.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 1506, Accounting Changes *IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*	Section 1506 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 8 are **converged, except** that IAS 8 allows an entity to be exempt from the requirement to restate prior periods for the correction of an error on grounds of impracticability.	AcSB decided not to adopt this aspect of IAS 8 in its project to revise Section 1506. The AcSB decided to maintain convergence with U.S. GAAP on this aspect until changeover.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 1508, Measurement Uncertainty *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements* *IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*	Section 1508 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 and IAS 37 are **converged, except** that IFRSs: (i) contain additional disclosure requirements; and (ii) do not allow an exemption from these disclosures, including the recognized amount, based on seriously prejudicial circumstances.	None.	Only the inability for an entity to avoid disclosure based on seriously prejudicial circumstances might be significant.
Section 1510, Current Assets and Current Liabilities *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 1510 is **less comprehensive** than IAS 1 as IAS 1: (i) requires presentation in order of liquidity when such presentation provides information that is reliable and more relevant; and (ii) requires current classification of breached long-term liabilities unless refinancing is complete by the balance sheet date.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on Financial Statement Presentation to improve the presentation of information in certain financial statements. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	May significantly affect presentation, though only the second difference is a presentation conflict.
Section 1520, Income Statement *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 1520 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged, except** that Section 1520 provides more specific guidance on the items to be disclosed in the income statement.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on Financial Statement Presentation to improve the presentation of information in certain financial statements. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	Slight — no significant conflicts. Work in process likely to reduce differences further, but also to result in significant change from present requirements and practices.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 1530, Comprehensive Income *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 1530 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	IASB has issued an Exposure Draft, the proposals in which would limit the possible choices of presentation compared to those available in accordance with Canadian standards. AcSB has decided not to converge with the proposals in that Exposure Draft at this time. However, see also Section 1520 above.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 1535, Capital Disclosures *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 1535 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	None.	No conflicts.
Section 1540, Cash Flow Statements *IAS 7, Cash Flow Statements*	Section 1540 and IAS 7 are **converged, except** that IAS 7 does not prohibit the disclosure of cash flow per share amounts.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on Financial Statement Presentation to improve the presentation of information in certain financial statements. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 1581, Business Combinations *IFRS 3, Business Combinations*	Section 1581 and IFRS 3 are **converged, except** that IFRS 3: (i) requires the acquisition date to be the date on which the acquirer obtains control over the acquired entity or business; (ii) requires that shares issued as consideration be measured based on their fair value at the date of the exchange transaction; (iii) does not allow the use of the acquiree's share of the fair value of the net assets or equity instruments acquired if that is more reliably measurable, in determining the cost of a business combination; (iv) requires that contingent consideration be recognized when it is probable that it will be paid and can be reliably measured; (v) requires that any negative goodwill be recognized immediately in profit or loss; and (vi) requires the acquirer to recognize the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at their fair values at the acquisition date (rather than the acquirer's share only), thus resulting in any non-controlling interest in the acquiree being stated at the non-controlling interest's portion of the net fair values of those items.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on business combinations to develop new requirements for purchase method procedures. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	May be significant for entities undertaking business combinations. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but also to result in change from present requirements and practices.
Section 1590, Subsidiaries *IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*	Section 1590 and IAS 27 are **converged, except** that IAS 27 assesses control at a point in time, whereas Section 1590 assesses control based on an entity's continuing ability to make strategic policy decisions. *(See also AcG-15, AcG-18, and SIC-12 below.)*	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on consolidation, which intends to develop a comprehensive definition of control. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	Slight, although the difference would be a conflict in the few cases in which it might occur. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but also to result in change from present requirements and practices.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements *IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* *IFRS 3, Business Combinations*	Section 1600 and IFRS 3 and IAS 27 are **converged, except** that IFRSs: (i) have less detail on dilution gains and step acquisitions; (ii) require non-controlling interests to be shown within equity separately from the parent shareholders' equity (as a consequence, non-controlling interest's share of net income is reported as an allocation within equity, rather than as income or expense in the income statement); and (iii) require non-controlling interests to be stated at their proportion of the net fair value of the acquired net assets, rather than at the subsidiary's carrying amount. *(See also Section 1581 above and AcG-18 below.)*	IASB and FASB have commenced projects on business combinations and consolidations to converge the standards. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	May be significant for consolidated financial statements of certain entities. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but also to result in significant change from present requirements and practices.
Section 1625, Comprehensive Revaluation of Assets and Liabilities	There is **no corresponding IFRS**.	None.	Could be significant for entities undertaking reorganizations and certain business acquisitions.
Section 1651, Foreign Currency Translation EIC-130, Translation Method When the Reporting Currency Differs from the Measurement Currency or There is a Change in the Reporting Currency *IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchanges Rates* *IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*	Section 1651 and EIC-130 and IAS 21 are **converged, except** that IAS 21 requires that non-monetary items measured at fair value be translated at the date when the fair value was determined rather than the balance sheet date. For accounting in highly inflationary environments, IAS 29 is more comprehensive than Section 1651, including providing requirements for restating financial statements to an inflation-adjusted basis before translation.	None.	Differences could be significant depending on an entity's foreign denominated assets. Significant for entities operating in a highly inflationary environment.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 1701, Segment Disclosures *IFRS 8, Operating Segments*	Section 1701 and IAS 14 are converged except that: (i) IFRS 8 only applies to listed entities and those in the process of filing; (ii) IFRS 8 requires the disclosure of segment liabilities; and (iii) IFRSs do not recognize extraordinary items.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 1751, Interim Financial Statements *IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting*	Section 1751 and IAS 34 are **converged, except** that: (i) IAS 34 contemplates providing a condensed set of financial statements; (ii) IAS 34 does not require the presentation of a cash flow statement for the current interim period, only for the cumulative period; (iii) IAS 34 precludes the deferral, in interim periods, of manufacturing cost variances that are expected to be absorbed by year end; and (iv) IAS 34 treats the initial recognition of a previously unrecognized income tax asset as an adjustment to the estimated average annual effective income tax rate used in determining interim period tax expense, rather than as a separate item of the income tax expense.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 1800, Unincorporated Businesses	There is **no corresponding IFRS**.	IASB issued an Exposure Draft on accounting standards for small and medium-sized entities, which may develop guidance applicable to some such entities.	Significant impact for unincorporated businesses.[3]
Section 3000, Cash *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3000 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

[3] The AcSB's Strategic Plan does not reach any conclusion as to whether, or to what extent, non-publicly accountable enterprises would be required to adopt IFRSs. However, some may do so.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3020, Accounts and Notes Receivable *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3020 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 3025, Impaired Loans *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*	Section 3025 and related requirements inIAS 39 are **converged**, **except** that IAS 39 is more stringent regarding general loan loss allowances.	None.	Significant for entities with large loan portfolios.
Section 3030, Inventories *IAS 2, Inventories*	Section 3030 is **less comprehensive** than IAS 2 as IAS 2: (i) requires inventories to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value; (ii) contains more extensive guidance on the determination of cost, including guidance on the allocation of overhead; and (iii) requires recognition of a reversal arising from an increase in net realizable value (However, like IAS 2, Canadian practice would generally carry inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value). IAS 2 also prohibits the last-in-first-out method of cost determination. *(See IAS 41, Agriculture under "IASB standards that have no Canadian counterpart" below.)*	AcSB approved Section 3031 , which replaces Section 3030. Section 3031 is substantially converged with IAS 2.	Differences for many entities expected to be eliminated by work in process but also to result in significant change from present requirements and practices.
Section 3040, Prepaid Expenses *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3040 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 3051, Investments *IAS 28, Investments in Associates* *IAS 36, Impairment of Assets*	Section 3051 and the corresponding requirements in IAS 28 and IAS 36 are **converged**, **except** that IFRSs: (i) require an impairment to be recognized when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than the carrying amount, rather than when there is a significant or prolonged decline in value below the carrying amount; (ii) determine the impairment loss as being the excess of the carrying amount above the recoverable amount (the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, calculated as the present value of future cash flows from the asset), rather than the excess of the carrying amount above the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset; and (iii) require the reversal of an impairment loss when the recoverable amount changes. *(See also AcG-18 below.)*	Convergence of impairment requirement identified as longer-term convergence project.	Significant difference in impairment requirements.

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 3055, Interests in Joint Ventures *IAS 31, Investments in Joint Ventures*	Section 3055 **differs** from IAS 31 as IAS 31: (i) permits the use of either the proportionate consolidation method or the equity method to account for joint ventures; and (ii) excludes a venturer's interest in a joint venture held by a venture capital organization, mutual fund, unit trust or similar entity.	IASB has commenced a project to remove the option for accounting for interests in jointly controlled entities using the proportionate consolidation method. AcSB plans to consider similar revisions.	Slight — no significant conflicts, because IFRS provides the option to use proportionate consolidation. However, may be conflicts for venture capital organizations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities. Work in process likely to reduce differences in accounting methods, but also to result in significant change from present requirements if IASB decides to eliminate the proportionate consolidation method.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3061, Property, Plant and Equipment *IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment* *IAS 36, Impairment of Assets* *IAS 40, Investment Property* *IFRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*	Section 3061 and IAS 16, IAS 36 and IAS 40 are **converged**, **except** that: (i) IAS 16 permits the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value; (ii) IAS 16 requires the depreciable amount to be the asset cost less its residual value, rather than using the greater of the asset cost less its residual value or asset cost less its salvage value; (iii) IAS 36 requires discounting in determining the net recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment; (iv) IAS 40 allows investment property to be accounted for using a fair value or a cost-based model; (v) IFRSs contain an exemption from applying the GAAP hierarchy to develop accounting policies for exploration and evaluation activities; and (vi) IFRS 6 provides limited guidance on the financial reporting for exploration for, and evaluation of, mineral resources. Certain portions of Section 3061 and all of AcG-16 and EIC-126 are **more comprehensive** than IAS 16 with respect to mineral resources. Section 3061 does not contain an exemption from applying the GAAP hierarchy to develop accounting policies for exploration and evaluation activities. IFRS 6 provides limited guidance on the financial reporting for exploration and evaluation of, mineral resources. Some portions of Section 3061 and all of AcG-16 and EIC-126 are **more comprehensive** than IFRS 6, as IFRS 6 only provides guidance during the exploration and the evaluation of mineral resources up to the point that technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting is demonstrated. IFRS 6 would permit a form of full cost accounting only during the exploration and evaluation phases, but the full cost accounting model cannot be extended to development and production. phases. Accounting during these phases will generally be by analogy to IAS 16 and IAS 36. *(See also AcG-16 and EIC-126 below.)*	IASB research project on extractive industries is in progress. AcSB expects to reconsider its standards in conjunction with that project. Convergence of impairment requirements identified as longer-term convergence project.	Significant difference for impairment. Slight for other aspects of cost-based accounting model — no significant conflicts. Extractive industries expected to be addressed by work in process but also to result in significant change from present requirements and practices.

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 3062, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets *IAS 36, Impairment of Assets* *IAS 38, Intangible Assets*	Section 3062 is **less comprehensive** than IAS 38 as IAS 38 provides more guidance on intangible assets. Also, IAS 38 permits revaluation at fair value for intangible assets that have an active market. Section 3062 and IAS 38 guidance on accounting for goodwill are **converged**. Section 3062 uses a **different model** from IAS 36 and IAS 38 for testing impairment as IAS 36: (i) includes identifiable indefinite life intangible assets in the cash-generating unit to which it relates; (ii) might require goodwill impairment assessments to be made below the level of the reporting unit, at the cash generating unit; and (iii) determines an impairment loss as the excess of the carrying amount above the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated to, rather than the difference between carrying amount and fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. *(See also Section 3051 above and 3063 below.)*	Convergence of impairment requirements identified as longer-term convergence project. AcSB has issued an Exposure Draft on Internally Developed Intangible Assets (IDIA), the proposals of which would narrow the differences between Section 3062 and IAS 38. It is intended that the IDIA project will improve the convergence with IAS 38. IASB and FASB have identified intangible assets as a topic for longer-term convergence.	Significant for entities with large amount of intangible assets.
Section 3063, Impairment of Long-lived Assets *IAS 36, Impairment of Assets*	Section 3063 **differs** from IAS 36 as IAS 36: (i) does not include a separate "trigger" for recognizing impairment losses based on an assessment of undiscounted cash flows; (ii) determines an impairment loss as the excess of the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets above the recoverable amount (the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use), rather than the difference between carrying amount and fair value; and (iii) requires the reversal of an impairment loss when there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. *(See also Section 3051 and 3062 above.)*	Convergence of impairment requirements identified as longer-term convergence project.	Significant for most entities.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 3065, Leases *IAS 17, Leases*	Section 3065 and IAS 17 are **converged, except** that: (i) IAS 17 uses the term "finance lease" in the same manner as Section 3065 uses "capital lease"; (ii) IAS 17 does not subdivide finance leases into sales-type leases and direct financing leases; and (iii) disclosure requirements vary.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on lease accounting, likely to result in a significantly different accounting model.	Slight — no significant conflicts but work in process likely to result in significant change from present requirements and practices.
Section 3110, Asset Retirement Obligations EIC-159, Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations *IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*	Section 3110 is **more comprehensive** than the corresponding requirements of IAS 37. Also, IAS 37 requires the use of management's best estimate of the enterprise's cash outflows, rather than fair value measurement on initial recognition, and requires the use of current interest rates in each estimate.	IASB has issued an Exposure Draft proposing amendments to IAS 37, however, the differences noted remain. AcSB is not undertaking a project to adopt the proposals in that Exposure Draft at this time.	Significant for entities with large asset retirement obligations.
Section 3210, Long-Term Debt *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3210 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 3240, Share Capital *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3240 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 3251, Equity *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3251 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	See Section 1520 above.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 3260, Reserves *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3260 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 are **converged**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3280, Contractual Obligations *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements* *IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment*	Section 3280 and the corresponding requirements of IAS 1 and IAS 16 are **converged**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 3290, Contingencies *IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*	Section 3290 and IAS 37 are **converged, except** that when a contingency under IAS 37 meets recognition criteria it is treated as a provision, or if it is a debit balance it is recognized as an asset when realization of income is virtually certain. *(See also AcG-14 below.)*	IASB has issued an Exposure Draft proposing amendments to IAS 37. AcSB is not undertaking a project to adopt the proposals in that Exposure Draft at this time.	Slight — only difference is for recognition of assets when income is virtually certain. If the IASB Exposure Draft is adopted, differences could be significant for those affected.
Section 3400, Revenue EIC-141, Revenue Recognition *IAS 11, Construction Contracts* *IAS 18, Revenue* *SIC-31, Revenue — Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*	Recognition criteria in Section 3400 and EIC 141 and IAS 11, IAS 18 and SIC-31 are **converged**, **except** that: (i) IAS 11 does not allow the completed contract method; (ii) IAS 11 provides more guidance on work in process; (iii) IAS 18 includes measurement standards requiring fair value for consideration received or receivable; (iv) SIC-31 deals with barter transactions involving advertising services specifically; (v) IFRSs do not provide specific guidance regarding goods with right of return, like EIC 141; and (vi) both sets of standards have application guidance in various other related standards. *(See also AcG-2 and AcG-4 below.)*	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on revenue recognition, likely to result in a significantly different accounting model.	Significant for all entities until work in process eliminates differences, but work in process likely to result in significant change from present requirements and practices.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3450, Research and Development Costs *IAS 38, Intangible Assets*	Section 3450 and IAS 38 are **converged, except** that IAS 38 allows for periodic revaluation of intangible assets that have an active market.	IASB and FASB are considering this topic in their short-term convergence project. The AcSB has a project on Internally Developed Intangible Assets that is intended to converge more closely with IAS 38.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3461, Employee Future Benefits *IAS 19, Employee Benefits*	Section 3461 and IAS 19 are **converged, except** that IAS 19: (i) requires plan assets to be measured at fair value for all purposes at all reporting dates; (ii) requires past service costs to be recognized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested; (iii) requires multi-employer plans with defined benefit characteristics to be accounted for as defined benefit plans; and (iv) permits a choice of recognizing actuarial gains and losses directly in equity in the period in which they occur, without subsequent recycling to net income.	IASB has issued an Exposure Draft proposing amendments to IAS 37, with complementary adjustments to the termination benefits requirements of IAS 19. The proposals include greater specificity regarding accounting for special involuntary termination benefits. The AcSB issued an Exposure Draft that requires recognition of the over/underfunded status of an entity's defined benefit plan on the balance sheet and measurement of plan assets and related obligations as at the balance sheet date. The proposals in the Exposure Draft would not change the benefit cost charged to expense in a period. ~~The proposals in the Exposure Draft converge with IFRSs except that r~~Recognition of the funded status on the balance sheet is permitted but not required under IAS 19 and the benefit cost charged to expense in a period could differ in some respects. Employee benefits is identified as a longer-term convergence project.	Significant for entities with particular fact situations.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3465, Income Taxes *IAS 12, Income Taxes* *SIC-25, Income Taxes — Changes in the Tax Status of an Enterprise or Its Shareholders*	Section 3465 and IAS 12 are **converged, except** that IAS 12: (i) continues to allocate to equity any current-year deferred taxes on items that are related to an item charged to equity in a prior year ("backward tracing"); (ii) prohibits recognition of a deferred tax asset if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect accounting or taxable income at the time; (iii) requires recognition of a deferred tax liability or asset for temporary differences that arise on translation of non-monetary assets that are remeasured from the local currency to the functional currency using historical rates and result from changes in exchange rates and indexing for tax purposes; (iv) requires recognition of an income tax asset or liability when there is a temporary difference on intercompany transfers of assets; (v) requires the application of average tax rates; and (vi) addresses the consequences of a change in tax status of the entity. SIC-25 requires that the effects of such a change be allocated based on its origin.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project to converge their standards. AcSB intends to issue converged standards on income tax shortly after those resulting from this current joint IASB/FASB project.	Significant impact in particular tax situations. Most differences expected to be eliminated by work in process.
Section 3475, Long-Lived Assets and Discontinued Operations *IFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*	Section 3475 and IFRS 5 are **converged, except** that IFRS 5 contains a more restrictive definition of a discontinued operation.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on Financial Statement Presentation to improve the presentation of information in certain financial statements and will define discontinued operations. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	May be significant for discontinued operations that would not qualify under the more restrictive definition in IFRS 5.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3480, Extraordinary Items *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*	Section 3480 **differs** from IAS 1 as IAS 1 does not allow separate presentation of extraordinary items.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on Financial Statement Presentation to improve the presentation of information in certain financial statements. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	Significant in limited circumstances — could affect net income, but not likely to require new information to be determined.
Section 3500, Earnings per Share *IAS 33, Earnings per Share*	Section 3500 and IAS 33 are **converged, except** that IAS 33: (i) does not require presentation of earnings per share for income or loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items; and (ii) does not allow rebuttal of the presumption of share settlement treatment on contracts that may be settled in shares or cash, based on past experience of contract settlements.	IASB has a current project that proposes to amend IAS 33. The AcSB intends to adopt the proposed changes and converge Section 3500 with revised IAS 33 when the IASB issues the revised standard	Slight — conflict only in limited fact situations. Difference causing conflict expected to be eliminated by work in process but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.
Section 3610, Capital Transactions	There is **no corresponding IFRS**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Section 3800, Government Assistance *IAS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance* *SIC-10, Government Assistance — No Specific Relation to Operating Activities*	Section 3800, IAS 20 and SIC-10 are **converged, except** that IAS 20: (i) permits, and provides guidance on, the recognition of non-monetary government grants at zero; and (ii) provides guidance on biological assets.	IASB has deferred consideration of changes to IAS 20 to address accounting for government grants using a fair value model until further work is completed on IAS 37 and IAS 41. This is also a topic for short-term convergence with U.S. GAAP. AcSB may consider similar revisions.	Significant for entities with particular types of government grants.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3805, Investment Tax Credits	There is **no corresponding IFRS**. IAS 12, *Income Taxes*, and IAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosures of Government Assistance*, specifically scope out investment tax credits.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project to converge their income tax standards. AcSB intends to issue converged standards on income tax shortly after those resulting from this current joint IASB/FASB project.	Maybe significant conflict for enterprises with investment tax credits if current project does not address investment tax credits.
Section 3820, Subsequent Events *IAS 10, Events After the Balance Sheet Date*	Section 3820 and IAS 10 are **converged, except** that IAS 10: (i) requires reporting of subsequent events to the date of authorization for issue of financial statements; and (ii) requires disclosure of the date of authorization for issue and who gave that authorization.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts, but additional work may be necessary, resulting from longer reporting period.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3831, Non-Monetary Transactions *IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment* *IAS 38, Intangible Assets* *IAS 40, Investment Property* *SIC-31, Revenue — Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*	Section 3831 is **more comprehensive** than IAS 16, IAS 38 and IAS 40 as Section 3831 applies to a broader range of non-monetary transactions. Sections 3400 and 3831 provide **less comprehensive** guidance than SIC-31 on barter transactions involving advertising services.	None.	Significant for certain non-monetary transactions. Barter transaction difference could be significant for entities that barter advertising services.
Section 3840, Related Party Transactions *IAS 24, Related Party Transactions*	Section 3840 **differs** from IAS 24 as IAS 24 does not contain requirements for measuring related party transactions or guidance on the resulting treatment of any gains and losses. Also, IAS 24 does not exclude from its scope management compensation arrangements, expense allowances and similar payments to individuals in the normal course of operations. Section 3840 and IAS 24 disclosure requirements are **converged**.	The IASB issued an exposure draft that amends IAS 24 to address disclosure of transactions by state-controlled entities and transactions between a subsidiary of a significant investor of an associate and the associate.	Slight — no significant conflicts, except in specific circumstances. Additional disclosures by non-public companies[4] for management compensation arrangements and similar matters could be significant.
Section 3841, Economic Dependence	There is **no corresponding IFRS**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

[4] Securities regulations presently require this information for public companies.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3850, Interest Capitalized — Disclosure Considerations *IAS 23, Borrowing Costs*	Section 3850 differs from IAS 23 as IAS 23 does not allow the expensing of borrowing costs, to the extent they are directly attributable to acquisition, production and construction of a qualifying asset. IAS 23 also includes guidance on how to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.	None. The AcSB does not plan to adopt, until changeover, the IASB's recent amendments to IAS 23 that eliminate the option of expensing borrowing costs to the extent they are directly attributable to acquisition, production and construction of a qualifying asset.	Significant for entities whose accounting policy is to expense borrowing costs.
Section 3855, Financial Instruments — Recognition and Measurement *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*	Section 3855 and IAS 39 are **converged, except** that IAS 39: (i) restricts the circumstances in which the option to measure a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss is available; (ii) requires quoted loans to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, whereas Section 3855 classifies these as loans and receivables and accounts for them at amortized cost (other than debt securities, which may be classified as held for trading, held to maturity or available for sale); (iii) requires all available-for-sale financial assets to be measured at fair value unless fair value is not reliably determinable, whereas Section 3855 requires non-quoted equity instruments classified as available for sale to be measured at cost; (iv) requires foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets to be recognized immediately in net income; (v) does not allow a choice of accounting policy for transaction costs; (vi) does not address financial instruments exchanged or issued in related party transactions; and (vii) requires reversal of impairment losses.	In the long term, IASB, FASB and AcSB are all considering improvements to their standards on financial instruments. However, the intention would be to converge with one another on any improvements.	Significant for some entities with particular fact situations.

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 3861, Financial Instruments — Disclosure and Presentation *IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation* *IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures*	The presentation requirements of Section 3861 and IAS 32 are **converged, except** that IAS 32: (i) does not apply to insurance contracts (however, IFRS 4 requires disclosures similar to those specified in IAS 32); (ii) addresses the presentation of derivatives on an entity's own equity; and (iii) does not allow for initial measurement of a compound financial instrument using the relative fair value method. The disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 are generally **more comprehensive** than Section 3861 as IFRS 7: (i) requires only that entities disclose information that enables users of their financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments, rather than specific contractual terms and conditions of financial instruments; (ii) requires disclosures about financial instruments classified into (as well as out of) a fair value classification; (iii) requires more specific disclosures about collateral; (iv) requires disclosure of the existence of multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent, when these are contained in an instrument having both a liability and an equity component; (v) does not encourage (or require) disclosures about average aggregate carrying amounts during the year, average aggregate principal during the year, or aggregate fair value during the year; (vi) requires disclosure of the disposition of any inception profit that might result from the use of a valuation technique used to measure a financial instrument that has no active market price; (vii) requires extensive disclosures about exposures to liquidity, currency and other price risks; and (viii) requires an analysis of the sensitivity of net income to possible changes in market risk factors.	FASB has commenced a project on liabilities and equity, with which IASB and AcSB expect to converge (i) and (iii) of the presentation differences.	Significant effect on presentation and disclosure of certain financial instruments. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process. Section 3861 can be applied only to insurance contracts by entities choosing not to apply the disclosures required in Section 3862. See Section 3862

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Section 3862, Financial Instruments — Disclosure *IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures*	The disclosure requirements of Section 3862 and IFRS 7 are **converged, except** that IFRS 7: (i) does not apply to insurance contracts, however IFRS 4 requires the disclosure as specified in IFRS 7; (ii) does apply to partially derecognized assets; (iii) requires disclosure of any remedy or renegotiation on the terms of a loan in default obtained prior to the financial statements being“authorized for issue” versus “completed”; and (iv) requires less specific disclosures about hedging transactions.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts
Section 3863, Financial Instruments — Presentation *IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation*	The presentation requirements of Section 3863 and IAS 32 are **converged, except** that IAS 32: (i) does not apply to insurance contracts; (ii) addresses the presentation of derivatives on an entity's own equity; and (iii) does not allow for initial measurement of a compound financial instrument using the relative fair value method.	FASB has commenced a project on liabilities and equity, with which IASB and AcSB expect to converge.	Slight — no significant conflicts. Differences (i) and (iii) are expected to be eliminated by work in process, but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.
Section 3865, Hedges *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*	Section 3865 and IAS 39 are **converged, except** that IAS 39 permits fair value hedge accounting for a portfolio hedge of interest rate risk.	In the long term, IASB, FASB and AcSB are all considering improvements to their standards on financial instruments. However, the intention would be to converge with one another on any improvements.	Slight — no significant conflicts (hedge accounting is optional).

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 3870, Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments *IFRS 2, Share-based Payments*	Section 3870 and IFRS 2 are **converged, except** that IFRS 2: (i) does not provide an exemption for the recognition of an expense when an employee share purchase plan provides a discount to employees that does not exceed the per-share amount of share issuance costs that would have been incurred to raise a significant amount of capital by a public offering and is not extended to other holders of the same class of shares; (ii) defaults to using the fair value of the non-tradeable equity instruments granted if the value of received goods or non-employee service is not reliably measurable; (iii) requires that share-based payments to non-employees be measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders service; (iv) requires cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the liability not intrinsic value; (v) requires the transaction to be accounted for as a cash-settled transaction if the entity has incurred a liability to settle in cash or other assets, or as an equity-settled transaction if no such liability has been incurred; and (vi) is more detailed about how to deal with a modification of an award.	IASB has issued an Exposure Draft proposing to restrict vesting conditions to service or performance conditions (consistent with Section 3870) and clarify the treatment of cancellations by parties other than the entity.	Significant impact for certain share-based payment arrangements.
Section 4100, Pension Plans *IAS 26, Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans*	Section 4100 **differs** from IAS 26 as IAS 26: (i) does not require a statement of changes in net assets available for benefits; (ii) does not require information on pension obligations be included in the statements of a defined contribution plan; and (iii) permits the actuarial valuation with or without salary projection and without prorating the effect.	None. The AcSB has yet to conclude whether to adopt IAS 26 at changeover.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Section 4211, Life Insurance Enterprises — Specific Items *IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts* *IAS 36, Impairment of Assets* *IAS 40, Investment Property*	Section 4211 **differs** from IFRS 4, IAS 36 and IAS 40 as IFRSs: (i) provide limited guidance; (ii) do not address actuarial liabilities, reinsurance and retrocession, segregated accounts and income and distributions; (iii) do not permit presentation of discretionary participation features separately from liabilities and equity; and (iv) permit investment property to be measured at fair value versus the moving average market value method. *(See also Section 3051 above for differences regarding impairment testing and AcG-3, AcG-8 and AcG-9 below.)*	IASB has commenced a project to introduce new requirements for insurance contracts. Project is expected to become a joint IASB/FASB initiative. AcSB intends to issue harmonized requirements at the same time as IASB.	Significant for life insurance enterprises in limited areas. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.
Section 4250, Future-Oriented Financial Information	There is **no corresponding IFRS**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Sections 4400-4460, Not-for-Profit Organizations	There are **no corresponding IFRSs**.	AcSB Not-for-Profit Advisory Committee is considering improvements to Sections 4400-4460.	Significant in certain circumstances.[5]
Accounting Guideline AcG-2, Franchise Fee Revenue *IAS 18, Revenue*	AcG-2 is **more comprehensive** than IAS 18.	See Section 3400 above.	Slight — no significant conflicts.

5 The strategic plan proposes that not-for-profit organizations (NFPO) continue to apply those elements of GAAP for profit-oriented enterprises that are applicable to them. In adopting IFRSs, however, further decisions are required to determine if this should apply to all NFPOs.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Accounting Guideline AcG-3, Financial Reporting by Property and Casualty Companies *IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts*	AcG-3 **differs** from IFRS 4 as IFRS 4 contains only limited requirements.	See Section 4211 above.	Significant for property and casualty companies in limited areas. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.
Accounting Guideline AcG-4, Fees and Costs Associated with Lending Activities *IAS 18, Revenue*	AcG-4 is **more comprehensive** than IAS 18.	See Section 3400 above.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Accounting Guideline AcG-7, The Management Report	There is **no corresponding IFRS**.	None.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
Accounting Guideline AcG-8, Actuarial Liabilities of Life Insurance Enterprises — Disclosure *IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation* *IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts*	AcG-8 is **more comprehensive** than IAS 32 and IFRS 4 as AcG-8 provides additional guidance as to how the requirements of Sections 1508 and 3861 are to be applied to actuarial liabilities.	See Section 4211 above.	Significant for life insurance enterprises in limited areas. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.

Canadian standards *IASB equivalents*	Comparison of accounting treatments	Work in process	Significance of differences[1]
Accounting Guideline AcG-9, Financial Reporting by Life Insurance Enterprises *IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts*	AcG-9 **differs** from IFRS 4 as IFRS 4 contains only limited requirements.	See Section 4211 above.	Significant for life insurance enterprises in limited areas. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.
Accounting Guideline AcG-11, Enterprises in the Development Stage EIC-27, Revenues and Expenditures During the Pre-operating period *IAS 38, Intangible Assets*	AcG-11 **differs** from IAS 38 as IAS 38 precludes capitalizing intangibles that would be permitted by AcG-11. (For example, IAS 38 would not allow pre-operating costs to be capitalized as detailed in EIC-27, which interprets AcG-11.)	Current AcSB project on deferral of costs / internally developed intangible assets proposes to eliminate ability to capitalize pre-operating period expenses.	Significant for entities in development stage or entities with significant pre-operating period costs. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.
Accounting Guideline AcG-12, Transfers of Receivables *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*	AcG-12 **differs** from IAS 39 as IAS 39: (i) addresses the derecognition of other financial instruments, such as securities lending transactions or sale and repurchase agreements; and (ii) does not focus on legal isolation, but on risks and rewards of ownership.	AcSB has a project to amend AcG-12 that intends to maintain convergence with U.S. GAAP. In the long term, IASB, FASB and AcSB are all considering improvements to their standards on derecognition. However, the intention would be to converge with one another on any improvements.	Significant for entities undertaking securitization and similar transactions.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Accounting Guideline AcG-14, Disclosure of Guarantees *IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*	AcG-14 **differs** from IAS 37 as: (i) IAS 37 addresses recognition and measurement requirements for non-financial guarantees, as well as disclosure; and (ii) IAS 37 addresses subsequent measurement more extensively than Section 3290.	IASB has issued an Exposure Draft amending aspects of IAS 37 (see Section 3290 above). The proposed changes will not eliminate the differences with AcG-14.	Significant for subsequent measurement of guarantees.
Accounting Guideline AcG-15, Variable Interest Entities *SIC-12, Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities*	AcG-15 **differs** from SIC-12 as SIC-12: (i) does not deal with variable interest entities (VIEs) in the same manner, and relies on the general principles of consolidation; and (ii) is less detailed. However, both rely on similar underlying principles.	IASB and FASB have commenced a joint project on consolidations, which is considering accounting for VIEs. AcSB will consider similar revisions.	Significant for some interests in VIEs.
Accounting Guideline AcG-16, Oil and Gas Accounting — Full Cost EIC-126, Accounting By Mining Enterprises For Exploration Costs *IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment* *IAS 36, Impairment of Assets* *IFRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*	All of AcG-16, EIC-126 and certain portions of Section 3061 are **more comprehensive** than IFRS 6 as IFRS 6 only provides guidance during the exploration and the evaluation of mineral resources up to the point that technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting is demonstrated. IFRS 6 would permit a form of full cost accounting only during the exploration and evaluation phases, but the full cost accounting model cannot be extended to the development and production phases. Accounting during these phases will generally be by analogy to IAS 16 and IAS 36.	IASB has commenced a research project on extractive industries. AcSB expects to reconsider its standards in conjunction with that project.	Might be significant conflict for enterprises currently using full cost accounting in the development and production phases. Differences expected to be eliminated by work in process, but work in process likely to result in change from present requirements and practices.

Canadian standards ***IASB equivalents***	**Comparison of accounting treatments**	**Work in process**	**Significance of differences**[1]
Accounting Guideline AcG-18, Investment Companies *IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* *IAS 28, Investments in Associate* *IAS 39, Financial Instruments and Measurement*	AcG-18 **differs** from IFRSs as IFRSs do not contain any special treatments for accounting for investments by investment companies and for investment companies by its parent or equity method investor. The fair value treatment under AcG-18 differs from the consolidation method required by IAS 27 for subsidiaries and the equity method required by IAS 28 for associates subject to significant influence.	IASB and FASB have commenced a project on consolidation. AcSB intends to issue converged standards at the same time.	Significant for investor in an investment company. Most differences expected to be eliminated by work in process, but investments by investment companies will not be addressed before changeover.
Accounting Guideline AcG-19, Disclosures by Entities Subject to Rate Regulation	There is **no corresponding IFRS**.	None.	Slight for affected entities, as disclosure only.

IASB standards that have no Canadian counterpart

IASB Standard	Differences	Significance of differences[6]
IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	There is no Canadian standard providing exceptions to the normal basis of application when a new basis of accounting is applied for the first time. The usual requirements for changes in accounting policies would apply (see Section 1100 and Section 1506 above).	Significant on first-time adoption of IFRSs.
IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	IAS 37 requires a best estimate of the obligation or when there is a large population of items an expected value method should be applied in measuring liability provisions. If the time value of money is material, then discounting should be applied. Canadian standards dealing with "provisions" are limited to the application of the definition of a liability in Section 1000.	Slight — no significant conflicts.
IAS 41, Agriculture	IAS 41 provides specific guidance in dealing with agriculture. For example, IAS 41 requires that biological assets, as defined, be measured at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs.	Significant differences for entities with agricultural operations.

[6] The assessment of significance or differences is a judgment made by AcSB staff in general terms. A difference may be significant to a particular transaction or entity depending on its materiality or nature. The assessment takes into account the expected results of work in process.

The following table of concordance relates each International Financial Reporting Standard and Interpretation issued as of March 31, 2007 to corresponding CICA Handbook – Accounting material. (EIC Abstracts no longer effective at March 31, 2007, and hence to be withdrawn, are not included.)

	International Financial Reporting Standards	**Handbook Sections**	**Accounting Guidelines**	**EIC Abstracts**
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	1000, 1300, 1400, 1505, 1508, 1510, 1520, 1530,1535, 3000, 3020, 3210, 3240, 3251, 3260, 3480		59, 122
IAS 2	Inventories	3030		
—	IAS 3 has been superseded by IAS 27 and IAS 28	—		
—	IAS 4 has been superseded by IAS 36 and IAS 38	—		
—	IAS 5 has been superseded by IAS 1	—		
—	IAS 6 has been superseded by IAS 15	—		
IAS 7	Cash Flow Statements	1540, 1651		34, 47
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	1100, 1506, 3480, 3610		
—	IAS 9 has been superseded by IAS 38			
IAS 10	Events After the Balance Sheet Date	3820		
IAS 11	Construction Contracts	1505, 1508, 3030, 3400		65, 78
IAS 12	Income Taxes	1300, 3465		120, 136, 146
—	IAS 13 has been superseded by IAS 1	—		
	IAS 14 has been superseded by IFRS 8			
—	IAS 15 has been withdrawn	—		
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	1400, 1506, 1520, 3061, 3280, 3831		27, 80, 86, 126
IAS 17	Leases	1520, 3065		19, 21, 25, 30, 46, 52, 61, 85, 97,150
IAS 18	Revenue	3400	2, 4	65, 123, 141, 142, 143, 156
IAS 19	Employee Benefits	3461		134, 162
IAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	1520, 3800		
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	1651		130
—	IAS 22 has been superseded by IFRS 3	—		
IAS 23	Borrowing Costs	1505, 3061, 3850		12
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures	3840		79, 83
—	IAS 25 has been superseded by IAS 39 and IAS 40	—		
IAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	4100		

	International Financial Reporting Standards	Handbook Sections	Accounting Guidelines	EIC Abstracts
IAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1300, 1590, 1600, 3051	15	163
IAS 28	Investments in Associates	1300, 3051	18	8
IAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	1651		
—	IAS 30 has been superseded by IFRS 7	—		
IAS 31	Interests in Joint Ventures	1300, 3055, 3831	18	38,
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	1300, 3863		50, , 69, 70, 74, 75, 94, 96, 148, 149
IAS 33	Earnings per Share	3500		10, 40, 50,155
IAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	1505, 1751, 3461, 3870		
—	IAS 35 has been superseded by IFRS 5	—		
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets	1581, 3025, 3051, 3061, 3062, 3063, 4211		61, 64, 126, 129, 133, 136, 152
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	1000, 1508, 3110, 3280, 3290, 3475	14	91, 134, 135, 159
IAS 38	Intangible Assets	1581,3061,3062, 3450		55, 86, 118
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	1300, 1651, 3025, 3855, 3865	12, 14, 18	69, 88, 96, 101,
IAS 40	Investment Property	3061		
IAS 41	Agriculture	—		
IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	—		
IFRS 2	Share-based Payment	3870		127, 132
IFRS 3	Business Combinations	1300, 1581, 1600, 3062		10, 14, 42, 55, 64, 66, 73, 76, 94, 114, 119, 124, 125, 127, 137, 140, 152, 154
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts	4211	3,8,9	
IFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	3475		135, 153,161
IFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	3061, 3063	11,16	126,,152,160
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	3025, 3862		
IFRS 8	Operating Segments	1701		115

IFRSs do not generally apply to not-for-profit organizations and, accordingly, there are no IFRSs corresponding to Handbook Sections 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450 and 4460.

	Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards	**Handbook Sections**	**Accounting Guidelines**	**EIC Abstracts**
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro (IAS 21)			
SIC-10	Government Assistance — No Specific Relation to Operating Activities (IAS 20)	3800		
SIC-12	Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities (IAS 27)		15	157
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers (IAS 31)	3055, 3831		
SIC-15	Operating Leases — Incentives (IAS 17)	3065		21
SIC-21	Income Taxes — Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets (IAS 12, IAS 16)	3061, 3465		
SIC-25	Income Taxes — Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders (IAS 12)	3465		
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease (IAS 1, IAS 17, IAS 18)	3065, 3400		
SIC-29	Disclosure — Service Concession Arrangements (IAS 1)			
SIC-31	Revenue — Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services (IAS 18)	3400		
SIC-32	Intangible Assets — Web Site Costs (IAS 38)	3061, 3062		86, 118
IFRIC-1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities (IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 16, IAS 23, IAS 36, IAS 37)	—		
IFRIC-2	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments (IAS 32, IAS 39)	3861		
	IFRIC-3 -Emission Rights has been withdrawn	—		
IFRIC-4	Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease (IAS 8, IAS 16, IAS 17, IAS 38)	3065		150
IFRIC-5	Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds (IAS 8, IAS 27, IAS 28, IAS 31, IAS 37, IAS 39)	—		
IFRIC-6	Liabilities Arising from Participating in a Specific Market — Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	—		
IFRIC-7	Applying the Restatement Approach Under IAS 29, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*	—		
IFRIC-8	Scope of IFRS 2	3870		

	Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards	**Handbook Sections**	**Accounting Guidelines**	**EIC Abstracts**
IFRIC-9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives (IAS 39)	3855		
IFRIC-10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment (IAS 39, IFRS 1)	1751, 3062, 3855		
IFRIC-11	IFRS–2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions	3870		
IFRIC-12	Service Concession Arrangements (IAS 18)	3400		