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Deloitte's digest

An overview of standard-setting activities

June 30, 2013

At a time when it has become a difficult task to keep up to date with the recent developments in standard-setting activities, the Deloitte Digest presents a useful single source of reference for current financial reporting developments.

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Summary by standard

From time to time, standard-setters and regulators issue new rules and standards that affect your financial reporting. This document briefly describes these pronouncements and other regulatory and professional developments and indicates their effective date, transition application and entities affected.

At the time of publication, the external links included in this page were active. However, if the documents on the hosting site have been subsequently modified, moved or archived, these external links may no longer work. If you need to locate a specific document and/or external site listed on this page that is no longer active, please contact us.

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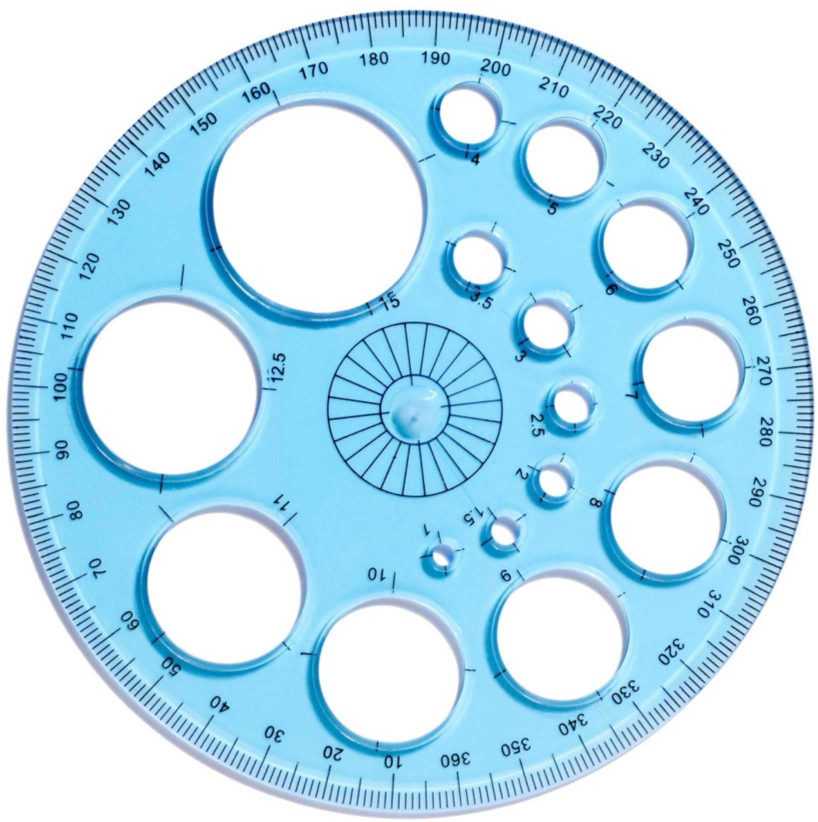
Final standards



IASB/AcSB Amendments to IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting NEW

Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014

Standard:	Amendments to IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting*
Transitional provisions:	The amendments are to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	All publicly accountable entities (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On June 27, 2013 the IASB issued *Amendments to IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting*.

In summary

Overview

These narrow-scope amendments will allow hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulation, if specific conditions are met (in this context, a novation indicates that parties to a contract agree to replace their original counterparty with a new one.

This relief has been introduced in response to legislative changes across many jurisdictions that would lead to the widespread novation of over-the-counter derivatives. These legislative changes were prompted by a G20 commitment to improve transparency and regulatory oversight of over-the-counter derivatives in an internationally consistent and non-discriminatory way. Similar relief will be included in IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Projects Insights Summary
- IASB Press Release (June 2013)
- IASB Project Summary

IASB Feedback Statement - Disclosure Forum (January 2013)

Effective date: Not applicable

Standard:	IASB Feedback Statement - Disclosure Forum (January 2013)
Transitional provisions:	Not applicable. Feedback Statement only.
Published by:	IASB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	All publicly accountable entities (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On May 28, 2013, the IASB issued a Feedback Statement summarizing the discussions at its forum on financial information disclosure in January 2013.

On January 28, 2013, the IASB hosted a forum for representatives of stakeholder groups to debate the factors that have contributed to increases in the volume of financial information disclosures and a perceived reduction in the quality and usefulness of those disclosures.

In summary

Overview

The Feedback Statement summarizes the discussions at the January 2013 forum as well as the recommended actions resulting from them.

With reference to its own responsibilities, the IASB intends to take action in three main areas: (i) Amendments to IAS 1: The IASB will make narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgment in presenting their financial reports. (ii) Materiality: The IASB will seek to develop educational material on materiality with input from an advisory group. (iii) Separate project on disclosure: The IASB will consider as part of its research agenda the broader challenges associated with disclosure effectiveness.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Press Release (May 2013)
- IASB Feedback Statement (May 2013)

IASB/AcSB IFRIC 21, Levies

Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014

Standard:	IFRIC 21, Levies
Transitional provisions:	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	All publicly accountable entities (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On May 20, 2013, the IASB issued IFRIC 21: *Levies*, an Interpretation on the accounting for levies imposed by governments.

On May 31, 2012, the IFRIC published for public comment proposed guidance on the accounting for levies charged by public authorities on entities that operate in a specific market. On July 10, 2012, the AcSB issued a draft Interpretation that corresponds to the IFRIC's draft Interpretation.

In summary

Overview

IFRIC was asked to consider how an entity should account for liabilities to pay levies imposed by governments, other than income taxes, in its financial statements. The principal question raised was about when the entity should recognize a liability to pay a levy.

IFRIC 21 is an interpretation of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event (known as an obligating event). The Interpretation clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

The Interpretation includes guidance illustrating how the Interpretation should be applied.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Projects Insights Summary
- IASB Press Release (May 2013)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (June 2012)
- IASB Press Release (May 2012)
- IASB Draft Interpretation (May 2012)

IASB/AcSB Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36)

Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014

Standard:	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36)
Transitional provisions:	To be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Earlier application is permitted for periods when the entity has already applied IFRS 13.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	All publicly accountable entities (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On May 29, 2013, the IASB issued *Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36).*

In summary

Overview

These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets,* address the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. When developing IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, the IASB decided to amend IAS 36 to require disclosures about the recoverable amount of impaired assets. These amendments published in May 2013 clarify the IASB's original intention: namely that the scope of those disclosures is limited to the recoverable amount of impaired assets that is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (June 2013)
- IASB Press Release (May 2013)
- IASB ED (January 2013)
- IASB Project Summary

Proposed standards

IASB/AcSB Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

Comment period ends April 2, 2013

Proposed standard:	Proposed narrow-scope amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*.
Proposed effective date:	The IASB currently expects to finalize these amendments in Q4/2013.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	April 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On December 20, 2012, the AcSB has issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED.

On December 4, 2012, the IASB published for public comment an ED of proposed narrow-scope amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*.

In summary

Overview

IAS 16 and IAS 38 both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset.

The objective of the proposed amendments is to ensure that preparers do not use revenue-based methods to calculate charges for the depreciation or amortisation of items of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. This is because a revenue-based method reflects a pattern of economic benefits being generated from the asset, rather than the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The issue originated from a submission to the IFRIC. As a result, the IFRIC recommended that the IASB should amend IAS 16 and IAS 38

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Press Release (December 2012)
- IASB ED (December 2012)
- AcSB ED (December 2012)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (December 2012)

IASB/AcSB Amendment to IAS 19, Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

Comment period ends July 25, 2013

Proposed standard:	Amendment to IAS 19, *Defined Benefit Plans*: Employee Contributions
Proposed effective date:	The IASB expects to finalize the amendment in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	April 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On April 16, 2013, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED.

On March 25, 2013, the IASB issued for public comment an ED of a proposed narrow- scope amendment to IAS 19.

In summary

Overview

The IASB proposes to amend IAS 19 to specify that contributions from employees or third parties set out in the formal terms of a defined benefit plan are recognized as a reduction in the service cost in the same period in which they are paid, if the contributions are linked solely to the employee's service rendered in that period. An example would be if the contributions are a fixed percentage of salary and that percentage of salary does not change regardless of the number of years of service or any other factors.

The project arose out of a request to the IFRIC.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Press Release (March 2013)
- IASB ED (March 2013)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (April 2013)
- IASB Project Summary
- AcSB ED (April 2013)

IASB/AcSB - Amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement UPDATED

Comment period ends on March 28, 2013

Proposed standard:	Amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*
Proposed effective date:	The IASB plans to make these limited amendments to IFRS 9 on an expedited basis. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with early application permitted.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

Most recently, at their June 18, 2013 meeting, the IASB and FASB continued discussing feedback received on their respective proposals on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. No tentative decisions were made at this meeting. The IASB and FASB will begin joint redeliberations on the project starting in July 2013.

On May 7, 2013, the IASB launched a survey to financial statement users for comments on its proposals re the third category for the classification of financial assets, namely the Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) category.

On February 11, 2013, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED.

On November 29, 2012, the IASB published for public comment an ED of proposed limited amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement.*

In summary

Overview

The proposals form part of a wider project to reform accounting for financial instruments, and are part of the Classification and Measurement phase of that project. The IASB published new classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in 2009 and for financial liabilities in 2010. However, in January 2012 the IASB decided to consider limited amendments in order to: (i) clarify a narrow range of application questions; (ii) reduce key differences with the FASB's tentative classification and measurement model to achieve increased comparability internationally in the accounting for financial instruments; and (iii) take into account the interaction between the classification and measurement of financial assets and the accounting for insurance contract liabilities.

Because IASB believes that IFRS 9 is fundamentally sound and because some entities have already adopted or prepared to adopt IFRS 9 as previously published, the IASB sought to minimize changes to the requirements. The amendments are therefore consistent with the business model driven classification structure in IFRS 9.

Of note, the ED proposes the introduction of a fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) measurement category for debt instruments that would be based on an entity's business model.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- Press Release (November 2012)
- IASB Snapshot (November 2012)

- IASB ED (November 2012)
- Press Release (May 2013)
- IASB Survey (May 2013)
- AcSB ED (February 2013)
- Deloitte IFRS In Focus (December 2012)
- IASB Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012 Cycle (To be effective 2014) UPDATED

Comment period ends on September 5, 2012

Proposed standard:	The proposed amendments reflect issues discussed by the IASB in the project cycle that began in 2010 and relate to the following eleven standards: IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 1, IAS 7, IAS 12, IAS 16, IAS 24, IAS 36 and IAS 38.
Proposed effective date:	The IASB expects to finalize the annual improvements in Q3/2013. The proposed effective date for the amendments is generally for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, while the amendment to IFRS 3 and the proposed consequential amendment to IFRS 9 are for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. Early adoption is to be permitted for all the proposed amendments.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

Most recently, at its meeting on June 18-19, 2013, the IASB discussed a sweep issue that had been raised during the drafting of the final amendment to IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment* ,regarding the length of the performance target with respect to the period of service within the proposed definition of performance condition.

At its meeting on December 13-17, 2012, the IASB tentatively decided that the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments should instead be clarified by a separate narrow-scope amendment to IAS 12.

On June 19, 2012, the AcSB issued a similar ED for comment.

On May 3, 2012, the IASB published for public comment an ED of proposed amendments to eleven IFRSs under its annual improvements project.

In summary

Overview

Details of the proposed amendments are as follows:

- IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment* : Definition of 'vesting conditions'

Clarifies the definition of 'vesting conditions' by separately defining a 'performance condition' and a 'service condition' in Appendix A of IFRS 2.

- IFRS 3, *Business Combinations:* Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination

Clarifies that: (a) classification of contingent consideration in a business combination as either a liability or an equity instrument is based solely on the requirements of IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation; and (b) contingent consideration in a business combination that is not classified as an equity instrument is subsequently measured at fair value, with the corresponding gain or loss recognized either in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

- IFRS 8, *Operating Segments:* Aggregation of operating segments

Requires entities to disclose the judgments made in identifying its reportable segments when operating segments have been aggregated, including a description of the operating segments that have been aggregated.

- IFRS 8, *Operating Segments:* Reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets

Clarifies the requirement to provide a reconciliation between the total reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets if segment assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker.

- IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement:* Short-term receivables and payables

Clarifies that an entity is not required to discount short-term receivables and payables without a stated interest rate below their invoice amount when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

- IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements:* Current/non-current classification of liabilities

Clarifies that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity expects, and has the discretion, to refinance or roll over the obligation for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility with the same lender and on the same or similar terms.

- IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*: Interest paid that is capitalized

Clarifies that capitalized interest payments should have a consistent classification in the statement of cash flows with other payments for the underlying asset into which those payments were capitalized.

- IAS 12, *Income Taxes*: Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses

Clarifies that: (a) the assessment of whether to recognize the tax effect of a deductible temporary difference as a deferred tax asset should be made as a combined assessment of all temporary differences that, when they reverse, will give rise to deductions against the same type of taxable income; (b) taxable profit against which an entity assesses a deferred tax asset for recognition is the amount preceding any reversal of deductible temporary differences; and (c) only actions that create or increase taxable profit are representative of tax planning opportunities.

- IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 38, *Intangible Assets:* Revaluation method – proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation

Clarifies that accumulated depreciation should be computed as the difference between the gross and the net carrying amounts after restating the gross carrying amount in a manner consistent with the revaluation of the net carrying amount when an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is revalued. The computation of accumulated depreciation is independent of the selection of a valuation technique.

- IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures:* Key management personnel

Clarifies the identification and disclosure requirements for related party transactions that take place when key management personnel services are provided by a management entity that is not otherwise a related party of the reporting entity by extending the definition of a 'related party' to include management entities, extending the disclosure requirements of IAS 24 to require the separate disclosure of transactions for the provisions of key management personnel services and excluding from the disclosure requirements of IAS 24 key management personnel compensation that is provided by a management entity to its own employees.

- IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets:* Harmonization of disclosures for value in use and fair value less costs of disposal

Clarifies that the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 which are applicable to value in use are also applicable to fair value less costs of disposal when a present value technique is used to estimate the recoverable amount and there has been a material impairment loss or impairment reversal in the period.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IFRS Press Release
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus, May 2012
- IASB ED
- AcSB ED
- IFRS Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2011-2013 Cycle (to be effective 2014) UPDATED

Comment period ends on February 18, 2013

Proposed standard:	The proposed amendments reflect issues discussed by the IASB in the project cycle that began in 2011 and relate to the following four standards: IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13, and IAS 40.
Proposed effective date:	The IASB currently expects to finalize the annual improvements in Q4/2013. The proposed effective date for the amendments is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Early adoption is to be permitted for all the proposed amendments.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

Most recently, at its meeting on June 18-19, 2013, the IASB discussed the proposed amendments included in the ED. On the basis of the comments that the IASB received from respondents and the recommendations of the IFRIC, the IASB tentatively decided to finalise all the four proposed improvements. The IASB also tentatively decided that the effective date of the amendments should be July 1, 2014.

On December 12, 2012, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED.

On November 20, 2012, the IFRS published for public comment an ED of proposed amendments to four IFRSs (IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*; IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*; IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*; and IAS 40, *Investment Property*) under its annual improvements project.

In summary

Overview

Details of the proposed amendments are as follows:

- IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*: Meaning of "each IFRS effective at the end of an entity's first IFRS reporting period"

The IASB was asked to consider the meaning of "each IFRS effective at the end of an entity's first IFRS reporting period" as used in paragraph 7 of IFRS 1. The IASB had been informed that there was uncertainty about which version of an IFRS should be applied in an entity's first IFRS financial statements in circumstances where a new or a revised IFRS that is not yet mandatory, but that can be adopted early, has been issued. The IASB had been asked to clarify which version of the IFRS should be applied.

Accordingly the IASB proposes to amend paragraph BC11 and add paragraph BC11A to clarify that if a new IFRS is not yet mandatory but permits early application, that IFRS is permitted, but not required, to be applied in the entity's first IFRS financial statements.

- IFRS 3, *Business Combinations:* Scope exceptions for joint ventures

IFRIC observed that there was uncertainty about whether paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3, which excludes the formation of joint ventures from the scope of IFRS 3, should have been amended to refer to joint arrangements when IFRS 11 was issued. The IASB did not change the wording of the scope exclusion in paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 for 'the formation of a joint venture' when it replaced IAS 31, *Interests in Joint Ventures,* with IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements.* There was also uncertainty about whether the scope exclusion in paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 only addresses:(a) the accounting by the joint arrangements themselves in their financial statements; or (b) the accounting by the parties to the joint arrangement for their interests in the joint arrangement.

The IASB concluded that paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 should be amended to address all types of joint arrangements and to remove uncertainty about the financial statements to which it applies. Consequently, the IASB proposes to amend paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 to:

a) exclude the formation of all types of joint arrangements from the scope of IFRS 3 by replacing 'joint venture' with 'joint arrangement'; and
b) clarify that it only excludes the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself from the scope of IFRS 3.

- IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement:* Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception)

Paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 defines the scope of the exception that permits an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis if the entity manages that group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of its net exposure to either market risk or credit risk. This is referred to as the "portfolio exception".

The IASB proposes to amend paragraph 52 to clarify that the "portfolio exception" applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,* or IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

- IAS 40, *Investment Property:* Acquisition of investment property: interrelationship with IFRS 3

IFRIC reported to the IASB that practice differed in delineating the scope of IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and IAS 40, *Investment Property,* as follows*:*

a) Some considered both Standards as mutually exclusive if investment property with associated insignificant ancillary services, as specified in paragraph 11 of IAS 40, is acquired. They view property, together with any associated insignificant ancillary services, as being a single 'unit of account' and they consider this unit of account to be one asset called 'investment property'.
b) Others did not view IFRS 3 and IAS 40 as being mutually exclusive if investment property with associated insignificant ancillary services, as specified in paragraph 11 of IAS 40, is acquired; nor did they view the definitions of a business as defined in Appendix A of IFRS 3 and investment property as defined in paragraph 5 of IAS 40 as being interrelated. They think that an entity acquiring investment property has to determine whether it meets both definitions.

The IASB agrees with the proponents of the view presented in paragraph (b) above that IFRS 3 and IAS 40 are not mutually exclusive. It proposes to amend IAS 40 to state explicitly that judgment is also needed to determine whether the transaction is solely the acquisition of an investment property or whether it is the acquisition of a group of assets or a business combination in the scope of IFRS 3 that includes an investment property. That judgment is not based on paragraphs 7–15 of IAS 40 but is instead based on the guidance in IFRS 3. Only the judgment needed to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property is based on these paragraphs. Consequently, the IASB proposes to clarify the interrelationship of the two Standards by adding paragraph 14A and a heading before paragraph 6 to IAS 40.

Engagement team's insights

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- Press Release (November 2012)
- IASB ED (November 2012)
- AcSB ED (December 2012)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (December 2012)
- IASB Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012 Cycle (To be effective 2014) UPDATED

Comment period ends on September 5, 2012

Proposed standard:	The proposed amendments reflect issues discussed by the IASB in the project cycle that began in 2010 and relate to the following eleven standards: IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 1, IAS 7, IAS 12, IAS 16, IAS 24, IAS 36 and IAS 38.
Proposed effective date:	The IASB expects to finalize the annual improvements in Q3/2013. The proposed effective date for the amendments is generally for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, while the amendment to IFRS 3 and the proposed consequential amendment to IFRS 9 are for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. Early adoption is to be permitted for all the proposed amendments.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

Most recently, at its meeting on June 18-19, 2013, the IASB discussed a sweep issue that had been raised during the drafting of the final amendment to IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment* ,regarding the length of the performance target with respect to the period of service within the proposed definition of performance condition.

At its meeting on December 13-17, 2012, the IASB tentatively decided that the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments should instead be clarified by a separate narrow-scope amendment to IAS 12.

On June 19, 2012, the AcSB issued a similar ED for comment.

On May 3, 2012, the IASB published for public comment an ED of proposed amendments to eleven IFRSs under its annual improvements project.

In summary

Overview

Details of the proposed amendments are as follows:

- IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment* : Definition of 'vesting conditions'

Clarifies the definition of 'vesting conditions' by separately defining a 'performance condition' and a 'service condition' in Appendix A of IFRS 2.

- IFRS 3, *Business Combinations:* Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination

Clarifies that: (a) classification of contingent consideration in a business combination as either a liability or an equity instrument is based solely on the requirements of IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation; and (b) contingent consideration in a business combination that is not classified as an equity instrument is subsequently measured at fair value, with the corresponding gain or loss recognized either in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

- IFRS 8, *Operating Segments:* Aggregation of operating segments

Requires entities to disclose the judgments made in identifying its reportable segments when operating segments have been aggregated, including a description of the operating segments that have been aggregated.

- IFRS 8, *Operating Segments:* Reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets

Clarifies the requirement to provide a reconciliation between the total reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets if segment assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker.

- IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement:* Short-term receivables and payables

Clarifies that an entity is not required to discount short-term receivables and payables without a stated interest rate below their invoice amount when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

- IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements:* Current/non-current classification of liabilities

Clarifies that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity expects, and has the discretion, to refinance or roll over the obligation for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility with the same lender and on the same or similar terms.

- IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*: Interest paid that is capitalized

Clarifies that capitalized interest payments should have a consistent classification in the statement of cash flows with other payments for the underlying asset into which those payments were capitalized.

- IAS 12, *Income Taxes*: Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses

Clarifies that: (a) the assessment of whether to recognize the tax effect of a deductible temporary difference as a deferred tax asset should be made as a combined assessment of all temporary differences that, when they reverse, will give rise to deductions against the same type of taxable income; (b) taxable profit against which an entity assesses a deferred tax asset for recognition is the amount preceding any reversal of deductible temporary differences; and (c) only actions that create or increase taxable profit are representative of tax planning opportunities.

- IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 38, *Intangible Assets:* Revaluation method – proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation

Clarifies that accumulated depreciation should be computed as the difference between the gross and the net carrying amounts after restating the gross carrying amount in a manner consistent with the revaluation of the net carrying amount when an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is revalued. The computation of accumulated depreciation is independent of the selection of a valuation technique.

- IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures:* Key management personnel

Clarifies the identification and disclosure requirements for related party transactions that take place when key management personnel services are provided by a management entity that is not otherwise a related party of the reporting entity by extending the definition of a 'related party' to include management entities, extending the disclosure requirements of IAS 24 to require the separate disclosure of transactions for the provisions of key management personnel services and excluding from the disclosure requirements of IAS 24 key management personnel compensation that is provided by a management entity to its own employees.

- IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets:* Harmonization of disclosures for value in use and fair value less costs of disposal

Clarifies that the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 which are applicable to value in use are also applicable to fair value less costs of disposal when a present value technique is used to estimate the recoverable amount and there has been a material impairment loss or impairment reversal in the period.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IFRS Press Release
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus, May 2012
- IASB ED
- AcSB ED
- IFRS Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Bearer Plants: Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 NEW

Comment period ends October 28, 2013

Proposed standard:	Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 to require that bearer plants, once mature, be accounted for under IAS 16 and not, as currently, under IAS 41
Proposed effective date:	Not yet determined
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On June 26, 2013, the IASB published for public comment an ED of proposals to include bearer plants, once mature, within the scope of IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

In summary

Overview

Bearer plants are a class of biological assets that, once mature, are held by an entity solely to grow produce over their productive life. Examples include grape vines, rubber trees and oil palms.

Currently, IAS 41, *Agriculture*, requires all biological assets that are related to agricultural activity, including bearer plants, to be measured at fair value less costs to sell. This requirement is based on the principle that biological transformation is best reflected by fair value measurement.

However, once mature, bearer plants no longer undergo significant biological transformation. Furthermore, their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the ED proposes that bearer plants are accounted for by IAS 16 instead of IAS 41, thus permitting the use of either a cost model or a revaluation model. The produce growing on the bearer plants would remain under the fair value model in IAS 41.

Engagement team's insights

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary
- IASB Press Release (June 2013)
- IASB ED (June 2013)

IASB/AcSB Conceptual Framework

Comment period ended on July 16, 2010

Proposed standard:	This is a project of the IASB to develop a conceptual framework for the development of future accounting standards.
Proposed effective date:	The IASB currently expects to issue a DP in July 2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

At its meeting on May 21-24, 2013, the IASB decided that the comment period for the DP should be 180 days and concluded that it is satisfied that it has completed all of the necessary steps to issue the DP.

At its meeting on April 23-25, 2013, the IASB continued its discussions on the Conceptual Framework project by providing comments on a series of staff papers that taken together comprise an early draft of the Conceptual Framework DP.

In summary

Overview

At their meeting on September 20-28, 2012, the IASB discussed how to restart the project on the Conceptual Framework and agreed unanimously with the following approach:

a) the project should focus on elements of financial statements (including recognition and derecognition), measurement, reporting entity, presentation and disclosure.
b) the aim should be to work towards a single DP covering all of these areas and then a single ED, rather than separate documents for each area.
c) the IASB will conduct this project as an IASB project, not as a joint project with any other standard-setter.
d) the IASB should have a consultative group for this project. National standard-setters, or regional organisations of standard-setters, should constitute a significant proportion of the membership of the group.
e) the IASB should complete the project by September 2015.

On this basis, the IASB staff will begin to develop material for a DP. The IASB plans to begin discussing that material in early 2013 and to publish the DP in the first half of 2013.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary (including a copy of the current ED and related Comment Letters) (www.ifrs.org)
- IAS Plus Commentary (www.iasplus.com)

IASB/AcSB Insurance Contracts NEW

Comment period ends October 25, 2013

Proposed standard:	A new IASB standard on accounting for insurance contracts
Proposed effective date:	Not yet determined
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On June 20, 2013, the IASB published for public comment a revised ED of proposals for the accounting for insurance contracts. At its September 20-28, 2012 meeting, the IASB had decided that a re-exposure draft should be issued.

On July 30, 2010, the IASB published for public comment an ED, *Insurance Contracts*, with a request for comments by November 30, 2010. On September 29, 2010, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponded to the IASB's ED.

In summary

Overview

When the IASB began its work in 2001, International Accounting Standards had no standard on insurance contracts. In anticipation of adoption of IFRS by a number of jurisdictions, including the European Union, the IASB published IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. That Standard enabled existing practices to be maintained and was intended as a stopgap measure pending a more fundamental reassessment of the accounting for insurance contracts. As a result, IFRS today has little guidance for entities that issue insurance contracts.

The IASB's 2010 ED, *Insurance Contracts*, represented an important milestone in Phase II of the IASB's project to revise fundamentally IFRS 4. Specifically, the ED required insurance liabilities to be measured using a transparent 'building blocks' accounting model based on a discounted probability weighted estimate of future cash flows. The proposed 'building block' approach for recognition of the insurance contract obligation is very different to the approaches and methods used currently; it includes three building blocks: (i) a current probability-weighted estimate of the future cash flows; (ii) a discount rate and a risk adjustment; (iii) a residual margin for uncertainty and future profits.

While the model presented in the 2010 ED was broadly supported, certain specific issues were raised by stakeholders that the IASB has sought to address in its revised 2013 ED. The revised proposals respond to these issues by introducing important changes in three main areas, namely:

i) to refine *the measurement approach* to propose that: (a) an entity should recognize any change in estimates relating to future profits to be earned for insurance coverage under an insurance contract over the period in which that profit is earned; and (b) a measurement and presentation exception to reflect situations in which there can be no economic mismatch between the insurance contract and assets backing that contract.

ii) to develop *the presentation approach* to propose that an entity should (a) align the presentation of revenue with that required for other contracts with customers by other IFRSs; and (b) present interest expense from insurance contracts in a way that enables an amortized cost-based expense to be presented in profit or loss and a current value-based balance sheet to be presented.

iii) to amend the transition approach to propose simplifications that maximize the use of objective data and to improve comparability for contracts originated before and after application of the proposals

The revised 2013 ED sets out in full the proposals for the accounting for insurance contracts. However, respondents are asked for comments on the key areas that the IASB has changed as a result of the responses it received to the 2010 ED.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (June 2013)
- IASB Project Summary
- IASB Press Release (June 2013)
- IASB ED (June 2013)
- IASB Snapshot (June 2013)
- IASB ED (July 2010)

IASB Comprehensive review of the IFRS for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) UPDATED

Comment period ends on November 30, 2012

Proposed standard:	N/A. The IASB has issued a Request for Information as the first step in its initial comprehensive review of the IFRS for SMEs.
Proposed effective date:	N/A
Published by:	IASB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs) that are not publicly accountable enterprises

Recent activities

Most recently at its meeting on June 18, 2013, the IASB completed discussing the main issues identified during the comprehensive review of the IFRS for SMEs. The next step will be for the IASB staff to present to the IASB and the Due Process Oversight Committee a summary of the due process steps undertaken, before preparing an ED of the proposed amendments to the IFRS for SMEs.

At its April 2013 meeting, the IASB continued its discussion on how the IFRS for SMEs should be updated by considering the major new or revised Standards that the staff believed had the potential to result in the most significant changes for SMEs (IFRS 3 (2008), IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 13, and IAS 19 (2011)) and tentatively decided not to amend the IFRS for SMEs because many jurisdictions have only recently adopted the IFRS for SMEs so there is a special need to provide these entities with a stable platform at this time.

On June 26, 2012, the IASB has issued a Request for Information as the first step in its initial comprehensive review of the IFRS for SMEs.

In summary

Overview

IFRS for SMEs do not represent Canadian accounting principles. The AcSB determined instead to develop Part II of the CICA Handbook – Accounting for use by Private Enterprises.

When the IASB issued the IFRS for SMEs in July 2009, it said that it would undertake an initial comprehensive review of the Standard to enable the IASB to assess the first two years' experience in implementing the Standard and consider whether there is a need for any amendments. Companies have been using the IFRS for SMEs in 2010 and 2011. Therefore, the initial comprehensive review has commenced in 2012.

The initial step in the comprehensive review is the issue of this Request for Information by the IASB. The IASB's SME Implementation Group (SMEIG) worked closely with IASB staff to develop the Request for Information. The objective of the document is to seek public views on whether there is a need to make any amendments to the IFRS for SMEs, and, if so, what amendments should be made.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- Press release
- Request for information
- IASB Project Summary
- Deloitte IFRS IN Focus, July 2012

IIRC International Integrated Reporting Framework

Comment period ends on July 15, 2013

Proposed standard:	International Integrated Reporting Framework
Proposed effective date:	The IIRC plans to issue its Framework in December 2013 and will update it periodically thereafter
Published by:	IIRC
Last updated:	April 2013
Applicable to:	The Framework is intended primarily for application by private sector, for-profit companies of any size but it can also be applied, adapted as necessary, by public sector and not-for-profit organizations.

Recent activities

On April 16, 2013, the IIRC issued for public comment a Consultation Draft of its proposed International Integrated Reporting Framework.

On February 7, 2013, the IASB and the IIRC announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding that will see the two organisations deepen their cooperation on the IIRC's work to develop an integrated corporate reporting framework.

On September 12, 2011, the International Integrated Reporting Committee (IIRC) published a Discussion Paper: *Towards Integrated Reporting – Communicating Value in the 21st Century*, for comment.

In summary

Overview

The purpose of the Framework is to assist organizations with the process of Integrated Reporting. In particular, the Framework establishes Guiding Principles and Content Elements that govern the overall content of an integrated report, helping organizations determine how best to express their unique value creation story in a meaningful and transparent way. The Framework does not, however, set benchmarks for such things as the quality of an organization's strategy or the level of its performance. Assessing these things is the role of the intended report users based on the information in an organization's integrated report.

Available resources and links

- IIRC Consultation Draft (April 2013)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (April 2013)
- IIRC and IASB Press Release (February 2013)
- IIRC Discussion Paper
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus in respect of the IIRC Discussion Paper
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (September 2011)

AcSB Due Process and Oversight re Part I of the CICA Handbook

Comment period ends on February 28, 2013

Proposed standard:	Proposed changes to the Preface to the CICA Handbook – Accounting and the Introduction to Part I International Financial Reporting Standards
Proposed effective date:	N/A
Published by:	AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

At its meeting on May 14-15, 2013, the AcSB discussed the responses to its ED. The AcSB plans to approve the material, substantially as exposed, following redrafting to reflect stakeholders' input.

On December 10, 2012, the AcSB issued the ED for comment.

At its meeting on October 10, 2012, the AcSB approved an ED of proposed changes to the Preface to the CICA Handbook – Accounting and the Introduction to Part I International Financial Reporting Standards which clarify the authority for financial reporting requirements in Canada and the basis for adopting IFRSs into Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, including issues related to early adopting new and amended IFRSs.

In summary

Overview

- Newly issued IFRSs are not part of Canadian GAAP until the AcSB has issued them into Part I of the CICA Handbook – Accounting. Of note, the AcSB's necessary due process, translation and publication processes can take two to five months to complete following the issuance of a new or amended IFRS by the IASB.
- Adoption (including any early adoption permitted by the IASB) of a new or amended IFRS in published financial statements would not be in accordance with Canadian GAAP and securities regulations (in particular, National Instrument 52-107, Acceptable Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards) until the standard is issued into the CICA Handbook - Accounting.
- Paragraph 30 of IAS 8, which is part of Canadian GAAP, requires advance disclosures about newly issued IFRSs even when the standards have not yet been included in Canadian GAAP (i.e. issued into the CICA Handbook – Accounting). These disclosures can be provided before the standards are adopted into Canadian GAAP (i.e. issued into the CICA Handbook – Accounting) and may be necessary for compliance with regulatory requirements.

Additional details of the basis for these conclusions is provided in the AcSB Staff Commentary, *Newly Issued IFRSs: Early Adoption and Advance Disclosure Issues.*

Available resources and links

- AcSB ED (December 2012)
- AcSB Decision Summary (October 2012)
- AcSB Staff Commentary, Newly Issued IFRSs: Early Adoption and Advance Disclosure Issues

IASB/AcSB Financial Instruments: Expected Credit Losses

Comment period ends July 5, 2013

Proposed standard:	A new IFRS standard that provides guidance on accounting for expected credit losses in respect of certain Financial Instruments under IFRS 9 and Lease Receivables under IAS 17
Proposed effective date:	The IASB expects to redeliberate these proposals in Q3/2013 based on comments received
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

On May 17, 2013, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB"s ED on this topic.

On March 7, 2013, the IASB issued for public comment a revised set of proposals for accounting for the impairment of financial instruments.

In summary

Overview

Financial reporting requirements both internationally and in the US currently use an incurred loss model to determine when impairment is recognized on financial instruments. The incurred loss model requires that a loss event must occur before a provision can be made. However, during the recent financial crisis the incurred loss model was criticized for delaying the recognition of losses and for not reflecting accurately credit losses that were expected to occur.

Consistent with requests from the G20, the Financial Crisis Advisory Group and others, the IASB and the FASB have been working jointly to develop a more forward-looking impairment model that reflects expected credit losses. The new proposals build upon the expected credit loss model previously agreed between the IASB and the FASB, but it has been simplified to reflect feedback received from interested parties. Of note, the FASB has published separately for public comment an alternative expected credit loss model and the two sets of proposals have overlapping comment periods.

The IASB's new expected credit loss model is designed to recognize credit losses on a more timely basis. Expected credit losses are recognized on all financial instruments within the scope of the proposals from the date that they are originated or purchased. Full lifetime expected credit losses are recognized when a financial instrument deteriorates significantly in credit quality. This is a significantly lower threshold for recognition than under the current incurred loss model which in practice has resulted in provisioning only when financial assets are close to default.

Hans Hoogervorst, Chairman of the IASB commented "Our proposals are a simplified version of the expected credit loss approach that we originally jointly developed with the FASB. We believe the model leads to a more timely recognition of credit losses. At the same time, it avoids excessive front-loading of losses, which we think would not properly reflect economic reality. We look forward to receiving feedback on these proposals and moving swiftly to finalize this important project, consistent with repeated requests of the G20."

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Press Release (March 2013)
- IASB ED (March 2013)

- IASB Snapshot (March 2013)
- IASB Project Summary
- AcSB ED (May 2013)
- FASB ED (March 2013)
- FASB Project Summary (March 2013)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (March 2013)

IASB/AcSB Financial Instruments: General Hedge Accounting

Comment period ended on March 9, 2011

Proposed changes:	The proposals would amend IFRS 9 by incorporating the amended hedge accounting guidance into this new financial instruments standard.
Next steps:	A review draft of the proposed final standard has been posted to the IASB website on September 7, 2012. A final IFRS is expected to be issued by the IASB in Q3/2013.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	All publicly accountable enterprises (and those entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

Most recently, at their meeting on April 23-25, 2013, the IASB finalised its deliberations on general hedge accounting, including deciding to provide entities with an accounting policy choice between applying the new hedge accounting requirements (that will be part of IFRS 9) and retaining the existing requirements in IAS 39 - because the macro-hedging project is not yet complete. The IASB granted staff permission to proceed to draft the ballot draft of the new version of IFRS 9, incorporating the final version of the General Hedge Accounting chapter.

On September 7, 2012, the IASB, having decided that re-exposure of its tentative decisions is not necessary, posted a review draft of the proposed final hedge accounting guidance to its website.

On December 9, 2010 the IASB published for public comment an ED on the accounting for hedging activities. On February 10, 2011, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED.

Summary of project to date

For a summary of these proposed accounting changes, including the tentative decisions reached to date, refer to the attached link below to the Deloitte IFRS Project Insights Summary.

In summary

Overview

This is one part of the IASB's project to develop a new standard to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The purpose of this part is to improve the accounting for hedges. The IASB has published for public comment an ED on the accounting for hedging activities. The ED proposes requirements designed to enable companies to better reflect their risk management activities in their financial statements, and, in turn, help investors to understand the effect of those activities on future cash flows.

The proposed model is principle-based, and is designed to more closely align hedge accounting with risk management activities undertaken by companies when hedging their financial and non-financial risk exposures.

Summary of the proposals:

A new hedge accounting model which :

- combines a management view that aims to use information produced internally for risk management purposes and an accounting view that seeks to address risk management issue of the timing of recognition of gains and losses
- looks only at whether a risk component can be identified and measured, as opposed to

determining what can be hedged by type of item (financial or non-financial)

- bases qualification for hedge accounting on how entities design hedges for risk management purposes and permit hedging relationships to be adjusted without necessarily stopping and potentially restarting hedge accounting
- treats the time value premium of a purchased option as a cost of hedging, which will be presented in other comprehensive income (OCI)
- extends the use of hedge accounting to net positions (to improve the link to risk management)
- includes a comprehensive set of new disclosures that focus on the risks being hedged, how those risks are being managed and the effect of hedging those risks upon the primary financial statements

The ED forms part of the IASB's overall project to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and when its proposals are confirmed they will be incorporated into IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. The ED does not include consideration of portfolio macro hedge accounting which the IASB will continue to discuss as a separate project.

Available resources and links

- Review Draft of the Final standard (September 2012)
- Deloitte IFRS Project Insights Summary
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (December 2012)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (September 2012)
- IASB's exposure draft (www.ifrs.org)
- IASB's basis of conclusions (www.ifrs.org)
- Effective Dates user survey (www.ifrs.org)
- IASB's questions and answers (www.ifrs.org)
- IASB's snapshot summary (www.ifrs.org)
- Deloitte Summary: IASB issues exposure draft on hedge accounting (www.iasplus.com)

IASB/AcSB Leases

Comment period end: the 2010 ED - December 15, 2010; the Revised ED - September 13, 2013

Proposed standard:	A new accounting standard in respect of leases for both lessees and lessors
Next steps:	The expected effective date of the new standard is not yet specified
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

On May 16, 2013, the IASB and the FASB published for public comment a re-exposure draft (the Revised ED) of joint proposals to improve the reporting of lease contracts.

On July 2011, the Boards unanimously agreed to re-expose the revised proposals for a common Leases standard. The main areas of change include the lessee accounting model-specifically, how the lessee recognises lease expense in its statement of comprehensive income for some leases; the lessor accounting model; the accounting for variable lease payments and renewal options; and the definition of a lease.

In October 2010, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's 2010 ED.

On August 17, 2010, the IASB and the FASB published for public comment an ED of joint proposals to improve the reporting of lease contracts (the 2010 ED).

Summary of project to date

For a summary of these proposed accounting changes, including the tentative decisions reached to date, refer to the attached link to the Deloitte IFRS Project Insights Summary.

In summary

Overview

The Revised ED, similar to the 2010 ED reflects the decision of the Boards to develop a new approach to lease accounting that would require a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by leases. The model reflects that, at the start of a lease, the lessee obtains a right to use the underlying asset for a period of time, and the lessor has provided or delivered that right. Consequently, the Boards have referred to the model as a *'right-of-use'* model. A lessee is required to would recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases of more than 12 months.

Different from the 2010 ED, the Revised ED recognises that there are a wide variety of lease transactions with different economics. To better reflect these differences, the Revised ED proposes a dual approach to the recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease. The principle for determining which approach to apply is based on the amount of consumption of the underlying leased asset.

A lessee typically consumes a part of any equipment or vehicle that it leases (such as aircraft, ships, mining equipment, cars and trucks). That is because equipment and vehicles are depreciating assets, whose value not only declines over their economic lives but generally declines faster in the early years of their lives than in the later years. In such leases (Type A Leases), the lessor prices the lease to recover the value of the part of the asset consumed as well as obtaining a return on its investment in the asset.

In other leases (Type B Leases), the lessee merely uses the underlying asset without consuming more than an insignificant part of it. This is typically the case for most leases of real estate, i.e. leases of land and/or a building ('property'). Property typically has a relatively long life, and a large proportion of the lease payments for some property leases relates to the land element inherent in those leases. Land has an indefinite life and the value of the land would not be expected to be consumed by a lessee. In such leases, the lessor prices the lease to obtain a return on its investment in the underlying asset (without requiring recovery of the investment itself).

Under the Revised ED, a lessee is required to determine whether it has entered into a Type A or a Type B Lease. A lessee that enters into a Type A Lease, in effect, acquires the part of the underlying asset that it consumes, which is typically paid for over time in the form of lease payments. Accordingly, a lessee would present amortisation of the right-of-use asset in the same line item as other similar expenses (for example, depreciation of property, plant, and equipment) and interest on the lease liability in the same line item as interest on other, similar financial liabilities. In contrast, the lease payments made in a Type B lease would represent amounts paid to provide the lessor with a return on its investment in the underlying asset, i.e. a charge for the use of the asset. That return or charge would be expected to be relatively even over the lease term. Accordingly, those payments for use are presented as one amount in a lessee's income statement and recognised on a straight-line basis.

The presentation of cash outflows in the cash flow statement is consistent with the presentation of expenses in the income statement. For Type A Leases, the principal portion of cash payments is presented within financing activities and the interest portion within operating or financing activities. Cash payments for Type B Leases are presented as one amount within operating activities.

With respect to lessors, for all practical purposes, there are few changes proposed to the accounting currently applied by lessors of finance leases. For operating leases, the extent of change would depend on whether the underlying asset is property or equipment. A lessor would distinguish between most property (Type B Leases) and most equipment leases (Type A Leases) in the same way that a lessee would under the proposals. For operating leases of property, the accounting applied by the lessor is essentially unchanged. For operating leases of equipment or vehicles, however, the changes proposed are significant since a lessor of most equipment or vehicles leases would: (a) recognise a lease receivable and a retained interest in the underlying asset (the residual asset), and derecognise the underlying asset; and (b) recognise interest income on both the lease receivable and the residual asset over the lease term.

The Revised ED proposes disclosure to enable the user to determine the financial impacts of leases in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte IFRS Project Insights Summary
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (May 2013)
- IASB Press Release (May 2013)
- IASB Revised ED (May 2013)
- IASB Snapshot (May 2013)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (October 2012)
- AcSB's exposure draft (www.acsbcanada.org)
- IASB's exposure draft (www.ifrs.org)
- IASB's basis for conclusions (www.ifrs.org)
- DTT IFRS in Focus: IASB issues Exposure Draft on Lease Accounting (www.iasplus.com)
- Deloitte USA Heads Up (August 2010)
- IASB Project summary (including the Discussion Paper and the related Comment Letters)
- IAS Plus Commentary
- IASB's Snapshot summary (www.ifrs.org)
- IASB's Webinar (Morning and Afternoon) (www.ifrs.org)

IASB/AcSB Post-implementation Review of IFRS 8, Operating Segments

Comment period ends on November 16, 2012

Proposed standard:	N/A. Request for Information on the effect of implementing the standard. The review seeks feedback on whether the standard is functioning as intended, as well as more practical information on the challenges and costs associated with implementing the standard.
Proposed effective date:	N/A – The IASB currently expects to publish a Feedback Statement and a Report on the Post-implementation Review of IFRS 8 in June 2013.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	April 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

Most recently, at its meeting on April 23-25, 2013, the IASB concluded that it had properly completed its post-implementation review of IFRS 8.

At its meeting in January 2013, the IASB reviewed a staff summary of responses to the RFI and other documents and concluded that sufficient information had now been gathered for it to be able to report on the implementation of IFRS 8.

On August 9, 2012, the AcSB issued an ITC that corresponds to the IASB's Request for Information.

On July 19, 2012, the IASB began the public part of its review of IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, by publishing for comment a Request for Information (RFI) on the effect of implementing the standard.

In summary

Overview

The purpose of the project is to conduct a post-implementation review of IFRS 8, two years after its effective date. IFRS 8 is the first to be reviewed under this new process. The IASB will use this review to refine its methodology for undertaking future reviews.

The structure of the RFI is based on the key decisions that were made when the IASB developed IFRS 8. These decisions were: (a) to identify segments based on the management approach; (b) to measure disclosed line items on the basis used for internal reporting; and (c) disclose only those line items regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

The RFI also includes further questions on the identification of implementation issues and unexpected costs; the disclosure requirements of IFRS 8; and information about respondents.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- Press release
- IASB RFI (July 2012)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (September 2012)
- IASB Project Summary
- AcSB ITC (August 2012)

IASB/AcSB Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Comment period : March 13, 2012 for the revised ED (the comment period for the original ED ended on October 22, 2010)

Next steps:	A new standard, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which would supersede IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and IAS 18, Revenue, and related interpretations
Proposed effective date:	A final standard is expected in Q2/2013 after the comments on the revised ED are received and considered by the IASB and the FASB.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

Most recently, at its meeting on May 21-24, 2013, the IASB discussed (a) exemptions for transition for first-time adopters; (b) transition disclosures in IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*; and (c) the application of the revenue model to credit card reward programs.

On March 21, 2013, the IASB met and discussed further the issue of early application of the new Revenue Standard for IFRS preparers. The IASB tentatively decided to reverse its decision in February 2013 and instead permit early application of the new Revenue Standard.

On November 17, 2011, the IASB and FASB issued a revised ED that is based on the same underlying principles as the original ED; however, the Boards have simplified and clarified several aspects of the original ED in response to feedback received. On February 1, 2012, the AcSB issued a revised ED that corresponds to the IASB's revised ED.

On July 6, 2010, the IASB issued an ED proposing a single revenue recognition standard that would be applied across various industries and capital markets. On August 5, 2010, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED.

Summary of project to date

For a summary of these proposed accounting changes, including the tentative decisions reached to date, refer to the attached link to the Deloitte IFRS Project Insights Summary.

In summary

Revised Exposure Draft – November 2011

The core principle of this revised ED issued in November 2011 is the same as that of the original June 2010 ED: that an entity would recognise revenue from contracts with customers when it transfers promised goods or services to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised would be the amount of consideration promised by the customer in exchange for the transferred goods or services. However, in response to feedback received from nearly 1000 comment letters on the original June 2010 ED and extensive outreach activities, the Boards further refined their original proposals.

In particular the Boards, with respect to the November 2011 revised ED:

- Added guidance on how to determine when a good or service is transferred over time;
- Simplified the proposals on warranties;
- Simplified how an entity would determine a transaction price (including collectability, time value of money, and variable consideration);
- Modified the scope of the onerous test to apply to long-term services only;
- Added a practical expedient that permits an entity to recognise as an expense costs of obtaining

a contract (if one year or less); and

- Provided exemption from some disclosures for non-public entities that apply US GAAP.

The IASB Snapshot (November 2011) and the Deloitte IFRS In Focus (November 2011) provide a more detailed summary of the revised ED. Refer to the attached links below.

Original Exposure Draft – June 2010

The core principle proposed in the ED would require an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that it receives, or expects to receive, in exchange for those goods or services. To apply that principle, an entity would:

- **Identify the contract(s) with a customer.** Normally each revenue transaction is a single contract, but sometimes the elements of a multiple-element contract must be accounted for separately or, less commonly, two contracts are combined.
- **Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract.** If an entity promises to provide more than one good or service, it would account for each promised good or service as a separate performance obligation only if the good or service is distinct – that is, it is or could be sold separately.
- **Determine the transaction price.** Transaction price is the probability-weighted amount of consideration that an entity expects to receive. This would take into account collectability, the time value of money, the fair value of non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to a customer.
- **Allocate the transaction price** to the separate performance obligations in proportion to the standalone selling prices of the goods or services underlying each performance obligation at contract inception.
- **Recognize revenue when the customer obtains control of the goods or services.** A customer obtains control when of a good or service when the customer has the ability to direct the use of, and receive the benefit from, the good or service. A customer has obtained control if it has the present right to use the asset for its remaining economic life or to consume the asset in the customer's activities, together with the present right to obtain substantially all of the potential cash flows from that asset.

The ED also specifies the accounting for contract costs. Costs of obtaining a contract are charged to expense when incurred. If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract are not eligible for capitalization in accordance with other standards (for example, IAS 2 Inventories), an entity would recognize an asset only if those costs:

- Relate directly to a contract (or a specific contract under negotiation);
- Generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future; and
- Are expected to be recovered.

Engagement team's insights

Available resources and links

- IASB Press release
- IASB's Revised exposure draft (November 2011)
- IASB Basis of conclusions (November 2011)
- IASB Snapshot (November 2011)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (November 2011)
- Deloitte IFRS Project Insights Summary
- IASB Exposure draft (June 2010)
- IASB Basis for conclusions (June 2010)
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (June 2010)
- AcSB Exposure Draft (February 2012)
- AcSB Exposure draft (August 2010)

IASB/AcSB Rate-regulated activities

Comment period ends: RFI – May 30, 2013; Interim Standard – September 4, 2013	
Standard:	Amendment to IFRSs for entities that have Rate-regulated Activities
Next steps:	The IASB plans to issue for comment a comprehensive DP in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises with rate-regulated activities

Recent activities

On May 28, 2013, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED on this topic.

On April 25, 2013, the IASB issued an ED for an Interim Standard in respect of entities with rate-regulated activities.

On March 28, 2013, the IASB issued a Request for Information (RFI), which asks specific questions about the objectives of rate regulation and how those objectives are reflected in the rate-setting mechanisms employed by rate regulators. The fact patterns identified through this RFI and other research will be used to develop the comprehensive DP.

At its meeting on December 17, 2013, the IASB tentatively decided to develop an ED for an Interim Standard that will: (i) permit 'grandfathering' of existing recognition and measurement policies for those entities that currently recognise regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities in accordance with their local accounting requirements; (ii) require that such regulatory amounts are identified as separate regulatory accounts and be presented as separate line items in the financial statements with additional disclosure requirements; and (iii) contain similar impairment test requirements to those required by IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*.

At their meeting on September 20-28, 2012, the IASB decided to restart this project with the development of a comprehensive DP. Responses to the 2009 ED highlighted a diversity of strongly held views which demonstrated differences of interpretation of the Conceptual Framework. Developing such a DP will provide the opportunity for a broader debate on the circumstances in which rate-regulated activities may give rise to assets or liabilities.

In July 2009, the IASB issued an ED proposing an IFRS on rate-regulated activities In September 2009, the AcSB issued an ED that corresponds to the IASB's ED.

In summary

Overview

Rate regulation is a restriction in the setting of prices that can be charged to customers for services or products. Generally, it is imposed by regulatory bodies or governments when an entity has a monopoly or a dominant market position that gives it excessive market power.

The objective of the IASB's Rate-regulated Activities research project is to develop a DP to consider whether rate regulation creates assets or liabilities, in addition to those already recognised in accordance with IFRS for non-rate-regulated activities. If so, the project will also consider how such assets and liabilities should be accounted for, and whether (or how) IFRSs should consequently be amended.

Implications for Canada

Similar to IFRSs, Canadian GAAP does not currently include a comprehensive standard on accounting for rate-regulated activities. However, several Sections in the CICA Handbook – Accounting prescribe the recognition and measurement requirements for such activities. These Sections permit or require the recognition of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, when certain criteria are met, and produce the same results in each area as would result by applying U.S. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, *Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation* (or Accounting Standards Codification Topic 980). When dealing with issues outside these Sections, Canadian entities with regulated operating activities have often analogized from the requirements of these Sections or looked to Section 1000, Financial Statement Concepts, or US GAAP for guidance. The IASB's project would make this unnecessary by establishing a core principle for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities that would apply in all circumstances for operations meeting the scope criteria.

Interim Standard

The IASB's April 2013 ED's proposals (a) permit an entity that adopts IFRS to continue to use its previous GAAP accounting policies, as accepted in their local jurisdiction, for the recognition, measurement and impairment of regulatory deferral account balances without specifically considering the requirements of paragraph 11 of IAS 8; (b) require entities to present regulatory deferral account balances as separate line items in the statement of financial position and to present movements in those account balances as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and (c) require specific disclosures to identify clearly the nature of, and risks associated with, the rate regulation that has resulted in the recognition of regulatory deferral account balances in accordance with the Interim Standard.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte IFRS Project Insights Summary
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (May 2013)
- AcSB ED (May 2013)
- IASB Press Release re Interim Standard ED (April 2013)
- IASB Interim Standard ED (April 2013)
- IASB Snapshot re Interim Standard ED (April 2013)
- IASB Press Release (March 2013)
- IASB RFI (March 2013)
- IASB ED (July 2009)
- AcSB ED (September 2009)
- IASB Project Summary
- Deloitte IFRS in Focus (September 2009)

Projects

IASB/AcSB Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosures about going concern

Proposed changes:	A narrow-scope project to amend IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*
Next steps:	An ED is currently expected to be issued by the IASB in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

Most recently, this project was discussed by the IASB at their meeting in March 2013.

In summary

Overview

This is a narrow-scope project to clarify the disclosure requirements about the assessment of going concern in IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements.*

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary

IASB/AcSB Amendment to IAS 12 - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

Proposed changes:	A narrow-scope project to amend IAS 12
Next steps:	An ED is expected to be issued by the IASB in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

This is a narrow-scope project that arose out of the 2010-2012 cycle of Annual Improvements. In response to constituent feedback, the IASB decided at its December 2012 meeting that the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt instruments should instead be clarified by a separate narrow-scope project to amend IAS 12.

Most recently, the IFRIC discussed this project at its meeting on May 14-15, 2013 and decided to recommend to the IASB that it should amend IAS 12 to clarify that deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments are recognised, *unless* recovering the debt instrument by holding it until an unrealised loss reverses does not reduce future tax payments and instead only avoids higher tax losses (because it is not clear what the economic benefit embodied in the deferred tax asset is in such circumstances) .

In summary

Overview

Clarifying this issue requires addressing the question of whether an unrealized loss on a debt instrument measured at fair value gives rise to a deductible temporary difference specifically in the situation where the holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the asset by holding it to maturity and collecting all the contractual cash flows.

Available resources and links

- IASB Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Amendment to IAS 19, Employee Benefits: Actuarial Assumption – Discount Rate UPDATED

Proposed changes:	A narrow-scope project to amend IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*
Next steps:	An ED is expected to be issued by the IASB in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

Most recently, this project was discussed by the IFRIC at its meeting on May 14-15, 2013 when, having considered the staff proposals for a narrow-scope amendment, the IFRIC decided that the staff proposals were too broad an amendment to IAS 19. Consequently, the IFRIC requested the staff to refocus its work on an analysis of whether 'high quality' is a relative or an absolute concept.

In summary

Overview

This is a narrow-scope project to clarify the determination of the discount rate to be used when applying IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, particularly around the requirement to use market yields on high quality corporate bonds or government bonds.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Amendment to IAS 27 - Equity method in separate financial statements UPDATED

Proposed changes:	The purpose of this project to consider the restoring of the option to use the equity method of accounting in the separate financial statements of an investor, and to clarify some matters related to balances with subsidiaries and joint arrangements.
Next steps:	An ED is currently expected to be issued by the IASB in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

At its May 2013 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to amend paragraph 10 of IAS 27 to allow an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures using the equity method in its separate financial statements.

This project arose out of comments received during the Agenda Consultation in 2011.

In summary

Overview

As part of its improvements process in preparation for the adoption of IFRS in Europe and other countries from 2005, the IASB removed the option to use the equity method of accounting in measuring investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the separate financial statements of the investor. Accordingly, such investments can be measured either at cost (IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* where relevant), or in accordance with IAS 39 or IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. These requirements were carried over into IAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements* (2011).

Constituent feedback in the Agenda Consultation 2011 revealed that in some countries, corporate law requires the use of the equity method in separate financial statements to measure investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Accordingly, in these countries, two sets of financial statements are required to be prepared to meet the requirements of both IAS 27 and local laws. As a result, the IASB agreed to add this project to its active agenda.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Amendment to IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement: Unit of Account UPDATED

Proposed changes:	A narrow-scope project to amend IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*
Next steps:	An ED is expected to be issued by the IASB in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

Most recently, at their meeting in May 2013, the IASB continued to discuss this issue. In addition, the IASB decided that the project should also address any required clarifications relating to the interaction between the use of Level 1 inputs and the portfolio exception in IFRS 13.

At their meeting in March 2013, the IASB discussed this issue and tentatively decided (i) that the unit of account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is the investment as a whole; and (ii) that the fair value measurement of an investment composed of quoted financial instruments should be the product of the quoted price of the financial instrument multiplied by the quantity of instruments held.

In summary

Overview

This is a narrow-scope project to consider the unit of account for financial assets that are investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates measured at fair value, in particular, whether the fair value of such investments should reflect the measurement of the investment as a whole or of the individual financial instruments included within that investment.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Annual Improvements 2012 – 2014 Cycle

Proposed changes:	Annual Improvements 2012 – 2014 Cycle
Next steps:	An ED is expected to be issued by the IASB in Q4/2013
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	May 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRSs)

Recent activities

Most recently, at its May 2013 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided that the following item should also be included: (i) IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, clarification of the meaning of disclosure of information “elsewhere in the interim financial report”.

This project was discussed by the IFRIC at their meeting in May 14-15, 013 when they considered two additional items for inclusion as follows: (i) IFRS 5 ,*Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*—Change of Disposal method; and (ii) IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Transfers of Financial Assets (Amendments to IFRS* 7) –Servicing agreements .

In summary

Overview

The IASB has adopted the Annual Improvements process to deal efficiently with a collection of narrow scope amendments to IFRSs even though the amendments are unrelated. This project relates to the 2012-2014 Cycle.

The Interpretations Committee is currently reviewing issues for the 2012-2014 Annual Improvements cycle. To date, the issues to be included in this cycle are: (i) IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*—Mandatory purchase of non-controlling interests in business combinations; and (ii) IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*—Disclosure of information “elsewhere in the interim financial report”.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary

IASB/AcSB Financial Instruments: Macro-hedging UPDATED

Proposed changes:	The objective is to address risk management strategies referring to open portfolios (macro-hedging) which were not covered by the ED issued in December 2010 for general hedge accounting.
Next steps:	The IASB currently plans to issue a DP in Q4 of 2013.
Published by:	IASB and AcSB
Last updated:	June 2013
Applicable to:	Publicly accountable enterprises (and those other entities that choose to adopt IFRS)

Recent activities

Most recently, the IASB discussed issues related to this project at its meeting on May 21-24, 2013, specifically the proposed revaluation approach for accounting for macro hedging activity.

In May 2012, this project was established as a separate project from the General Hedging project that is part of FRS 9 Phase III. Separating the two facilitates the completion of IFRS 9 whilst allowing the staff to elicit a broader range of accounting alternatives from a broader range of constituents on the accounting of macro hedging.

In summary

Overview

The objective of this project is to address risk management strategies referring to open portfolios (macro-hedging) which were not covered by the ED issued in December 2010 for general hedge accounting. The deliberation considers the feedback received on the general hedge accounting model.

The IASB received views from financial institutions and also from entities outside the financial sector that addressing situations in which entities use a dynamic risk management strategy was important. Dynamic risk management of open portfolios introduces complexity to the accounting for such hedges that cannot be accommodated within the IFRS 9 hedge accounting guidance for closed portfolios.

In line with the direction of the IASB discussions, a valuation approach is being explored, in which for accounting purposes the hedged risk position is identified and remeasured for changes in the hedged risk, recognising the gain or loss in profit or loss. The project aims to develop an accounting solution that both reflects how businesses manage risk dynamically, and helps users to understand these risk management activities.

Available resources and links

- Deloitte Project Insights Summary
- IASB Project Summary

Abbreviations, a list of most commonly used acronyms

AASB	Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
AASOC	Auditing and Assurance Standards Oversight Council
AcSOC	Accounting Standards Oversight Council
AcSB	Accounting Standards Board
ASC	Alberta Securities Commission
AMF	Autorité des marchés financiers
BCSC	British Columbia Securities Commission
CAS	Canadian Auditing Standard
CPRB	Canadian Performance Reporting Board
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
DP	Discussion Paper
DTI	Deposit-taking Institution
ED	Exposure Draft
EIC	Emerging Issues Committee
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FRE	Federally Regulated Entities
FRFI	Federally Regulated Financial Institution
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
OSFI	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada
IAS	International Accounting Standard
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IAASB	International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
IASC	International Accounting Standards Committee
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IIROC	Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standard
IPSASB	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
ISA	International Standard on Auditing
ITC	Invitation to Comment
NFPO	Not-for-profit Organization
PSAB	Public Sector Accounting Board
RFI	Request for Information
SOP	Statement of Principles

Additional resources

The following Deloitte resources will assist you in maintaining your financial literacy throughout the year. To obtain more information about any of these resources, please communicate with your Deloitte partner or one of our contacts listed at the end of the publication.

Thought Leadership

Centre for Corporate Governance
This Web site is specifically designed to help board members with their responsibilities. It provides the latest information on regulatory and legislative developments, accounting and financial reporting, board roles and responsibilities, and best practices.
(www.CorpGov.Deloitte.ca)

Deloitte IFRS e-Learning Program for Directors ™
This learning program provides the flexibility of individual self-study, with the option of group sessions facilitated by a Deloitte IFRS professional.
(http://www.corpgov.deloitte.com/binary/com.epicentric.contentmanagement.servlet.ContentDeliveryServlet/CanEng/Page%20Copy/Financial%20Reporting/IFRS/IFRS_eLearningForDirectors.pdf)

Financial Reporting Assessment Tools
Comprehensive assessment tools to help management and Directors determine whether or not their organizations' financial statements and other financial filings meet all of the continuous disclosure obligations.
(http://www.corpgov.deloitte.com/site/CanEng/self-assessments-tools-and-other-resources/financial-reporting-tools/)

Periodicals

IFRS in Focus

We publish *IFRS in Focus* newsletters at the time of release of new and revised Standards and Interpretations, Exposure Drafts and discussion documents, including summaries of the documents and consideration of the principal amendments/proposals.

(http://www.iasplus.com/en/tag-types/global-publications/ifrs-in-focus-newsletters)

DeloitteLINK
A weekly e-newsletter that helps you stay on top of standard-setting initiatives.
(http://www.corpgov.deloitte.com/site/CanEng/deloitte-periodicals/deloittelink/)

Deloitte Update
Our new live webcast series featuring our professionals discussing critical issues that affect your business.
(http://www.corpgov.deloitte.com/site/CanEng/financial-reporting/deloitte-update/)

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