

IIROC NOTICE

Rules Notice Notice of Approval / Implementation

Dealer Member Rules

Please distribute internally to:

Corporate Finance

Credit

Institutional

Internal Audit

Legal and Compliance

Operations

Regulatory Accounting

Senior Management

Training

Contact:

Answerd Ramcharan

Specialist, Member Regulation Policy

416 943-5850

aramcharan@iiroc.ca

11-0082

February 28, 2011

Amendments to Form 1 to adopt IFRS for regulatory reporting purposes

On August 11, 2010 the Board of Directors (“the Board”) of the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (“IIROC”) approved the amendments to Form 1 regarding the change in accounting standards from Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (CGAAP) to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The amendments to Form 1 to adopt IFRS are effective February 28, 2011 and are for the period beginning January 1, 2011.

The definition of “*market value of securities*” has not changed from the definition in the current CGAAP-based Form 1. However, this definition will likely be changed in the coming months to one that is materially the same as the definition proposed in IIROC Notice 10-0230 (dated August 27, 2010).

IIROC’s main objective of the amendments to Form 1 is to harmonize the accounting standards used for regulatory financial reporting as much as is feasible with IFRS. The focus of Form 1 is to determine the capital adequacy of a Dealer Member on a solvency basis.



Option to defer implementation for qualifying Type 2 introducing brokers

A Dealer Member that meets all the criteria below may request from IIROC a one year deferral on the implementation of *IFRS except for prescribed departures* as the specified basis of accounting. The criteria for deferral are as follows:

- is a Type 2 introducing broker;
- has a financial reporting year that begins on January 1 to April 1 of 2011; and
- does not meet the definition of a publicly accountable enterprise (PAE).

A Dealer Member meeting the above criteria must notify IIROC of this election at the start of their 2011 fiscal year¹ in order to make use of the implementation deferral. The following examples show when the changeover will occur for qualifying Type 2 introducing brokers with different fiscal year-ends:

Example 1: A Type 2 introducing broker with a December 2010 year-end that qualifies and receives approval to defer, will changeover to *IFRS except for prescribed departures* on January 1, 2012 (as opposed to January 1, 2011).

Example 2: A Type 2 introducing broker with a January 2011 year-end that qualifies and receives approval to defer, will changeover to *IFRS except for prescribed departures* on February 1, 2012 (as opposed to February 1, 2011).

Example 3: A Type 2 introducing broker with a February 2011 year-end that qualifies and receives approval to defer, will changeover to *IFRS except for prescribed departures* on March 1, 2012 (as opposed to March 1, 2011).

Example 4: A Type 2 introducing broker with a March 2011 year-end that qualifies and receives approval to defer, will changeover to *IFRS except for prescribed departures* on April 1, 2012 (as opposed to April 1, 2011).

Transition to IFRS-based Form 1

Except for those Dealer Members that have received approval from IIROC to defer, all other Dealer Members will move over to the new IFRS-based accounting standards depending on their fiscal year-ends. During the transition period, the IIROC Rule Book will maintain two sets of Form 1:

¹ For a Dealer Member with a January 1, 2011 fiscal year start, the Dealer Member has until February 18, 2011 to notify IIROC about its planned implementation deferral.



- Set 1 (CGAAP-based Form 1), which uses *CGAAP except for prescribed departures* as the specified basis of accounting. The specified basis of accounting will follow Part V (CGAAP) of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) Handbook. And
- Set 2 (IFRS-based Form 1), which uses *IFRS except for prescribed departures* as the specified basis of accounting.

Overview

Dealer Members must file IFRS-based monthly financial reports (MFR) from the first month of the first fiscal year of the changeover. IIROC requires that the opening IFRS balance sheet (new Statement G to the IFRS-based Form 1) be filed at the start (as opposed to the end) of the fiscal year. The Dealer Member must first file the opening IFRS balance sheet on the new SIRFF platform before it can file its first MFR under IFRS.

The opening balance sheet is to provide IIROC with a starting point for the regulatory accounting and reporting under IFRS. At the end of the first fiscal year, panel auditors will be required under the Canadian Auditing Standards (CAS) to audit the opening balance sheet, including retained earnings before they can opine on the year-end regulatory financial statements under the IFRS-based Form 1.

Filing

The regulatory financial reporting workflow and filing processes are in place on the Securities Industry Regulatory Financial Filing (SIRFF), the electronic filing platform. A Dealer Member must file the opening IFRS balance sheet on SIRFF. IIROC requires that a Dealer Member file its IFRS-based opening balance sheet (new Statement G to the IFRS-based Form 1) 10 weeks after its fiscal year end. For example, a Dealer Member with a December year-end will file its IFRS-based opening balance sheet on March 15, 2011.

The UDP and CFO of a Dealer Member must also provide an accompanying certification (similar to the attestation provided for business continuity plans) on the Dealer Member's IFRS-based opening balance sheet.

When a Dealer Member files its IFRS-based opening balance sheet, the Dealer Member must identify all adjustments between the last CGAAP Statement A and the IFRS-based opening balance sheet – be they presentation differences or be they adjustments that will impact retained earnings.

For all material adjustments, the Dealer Member must provide an explanation. A material adjustment – either individually or in the aggregate – is an amount equal to or greater than 10% change (increase or decrease) in the retained earnings as filed on SIRFF with the audited



Form 1 prepared under CGAAP and in the risk adjusted capital (RAC) as filed on SIRFF with the audited Form 1 prepared under CGAAP.

Only after a Dealer Member files its opening balance sheet can the Dealer Member file its first MFR under IFRS. For a Dealer Member with a December year-end, the due date for filing its January 2011 MFR under IFRS is also March 15, 2011.

The re-programmed SIRFF will only receive the first MFR filing under IFRS on the condition that the IFRS-based opening balance sheet (new Statement G) has been filed. IIROC staff will examine and follow up on all material adjustments as identified on the new Statement G as part of its internal workflow.

Attachment A is a diagram that shows the flow of year-end adjustments from the current SIRFF CGAAP-based platform to the new SIRFF IFRS-based platform.

Audit

As part of the regulatory filing workflow process, the panel auditor has access to all regulatory filing data of the Dealer Member residing on SIRFF. The panel auditor has access to all the monthly financial reports (MFR) and the reports on Early Warning and capital deficiency for their Dealer Member. The panel auditor will also have access to the IFRS-based opening balance sheet (new Statement G) as filed on SIRFF and to all subsequent MFR filings that report on the accumulated profit and loss of the Dealer Member under IFRS. The auditor will use this information to conduct its audit of the opening retained earnings and accumulated profit and loss over the course of the reporting year under IFRS in order to opine on the IFRS-based Form 1 year-end financial statements.

Amendments to Form 1

The amendments are a combination of significant and minor changes. Most of the significant changes occur in Part I of Form 1, which contains the Dealer Member financial statements including the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, and the statement of changes in capital and retained earnings. Minor changes have been made throughout Form 1.

Significant amendments

The following are significant amendments:

- **Prescribed departures from IFRS:** The following are the six departures from IFRS that IIROC mandates:



1. reporting of client and broker trading balances on a net basis or gross basis;
2. treating preferred shares as regulatory capital;
3. presenting certain terms, balances, classifications and financial statements that are not contemplated under IFRS or are different under IFRS but which are necessary for regulatory reporting purposes;
4. presenting the financial statements on a non-consolidated basis;
5. excluding the statement of cash flow from Form 1; and
6. using the definition of market value of securities from the pre-IFRS changeover Joint Regulatory Financial Questionnaire and Report.

Each of these departures will result in no change to the current approach used by IIROC Dealer Members in preparing Form 1.

- **Extraordinary items:** The line item “Extraordinary items” is removed from Statement E, “*Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income*”, because under IFRS there is no concept of extraordinary items. As a result, any amounts that were previously considered to be “extraordinary” will now be included in the calculation of “Profit [loss] for Early Warning test” and will therefore, affect the outcome of the Early Warning profitability tests set out in Schedules 13 and 13A. However, if an Early Warning profitability test is triggered due to an extraordinary item reclassification, IIROC has the ability to exercise discretion to waive any early warning restrictions, in accordance with Dealer Member Rule 30.8, if warranted.
[Statement E]
- **Taxes on partnership profits:** The requirement for Dealer Members to report taxes at 33 1/3% on undistributed partnership profits as a notional income tax expense is repealed. IIROC had required Dealer Members that are structured as partnerships to recognize a notional income tax expense equal to 33 1/3% of undistributed partnership income. Dealer Members reversed the income tax accrued over the year once the partnership income was allocated to the partners. The purpose of this amendment is to recognize that the Dealer Member itself is not accountable to pay income taxes related to the partnership income. Rather, it is the individual partners who must pay income taxes at the personal level.
[Statement E]



Minor amendments

The following amendments, which have been classified as minor because they do not impact on the calculation of RAC and early warning tests, are:

- **Prescribed accounting treatment:** These amendments list IIROC's three prescribed accounting treatments in relation to: prohibiting the use of hedge accounting; categorizing all inventory positions as held-for-trading financial instruments; and valuing a subsidiary at cost. The prescribed treatment for categorizing inventory positions was previously mandated by the IDA through the issuance of IDA Member Regulation Notice MR0431. The other two prescribed treatments reflect current industry practice.
[General Notes and Definitions, Note 3 and Statement A, Line 26 and related notes and instructions]
- **List of unresponsive brokers to year-end audit confirmation request:** This amendment removes the requirement for Dealer Members to enclose a list of brokers that have not responded to a year-end audit confirmation request. This requirement was removed because there is no additional regulatory value to receiving it, given that Dealer Members are already required to reconcile broker account statement balances on a monthly basis and to provide capital if there are unreconciled differences.
[General Notes and Definitions, Note 11]
- **List of unresponsive guarantors to year-end audit confirmation request:** This amendment removes the requirement for Dealer Members to enclose a list of guarantors that have not responded to a year-end audit confirmation request. This requirement was removed because there is no additional regulatory value to receiving it, given that capital penalties arise if a guarantee agreement, which is subject to year-end audit confirmation, is unconfirmed. Furthermore, the auditors test the validity of guarantee agreements throughout the year.
[General Notes and Definitions, Note 12]
- **Lists of other acceptable foreign securities locations:** This amendment removes the requirement for Dealer Members to enclose certain information regarding securities held at other acceptable foreign securities locations. This requirement was removed because there is no additional regulatory value to receiving it, given that Dealer Members are required to reconcile their custody holdings on a monthly basis with all custodial locations and to provide 100% margin for any unresolved differences.
[General Notes and Definitions, Note 13]
- **Signatories to the management certificate filed with Form 1:** These amendments update who may sign the management certificates that accompany Form 1, thereby



incorporating post “Registration Reform” terminology. The revised signatory requirements specify that the Ultimate Designated Person (UDP) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) must sign each certificate, along with one additional Executive where the CFO is not an Executive or where the UDP and the CFO are the same person. In substance, the revised requirements mandate that at least two Dealer Member Executives must sign the management certificates that are filed with Form 1.

[“UDP and CFO Certificate” and “Separate UDP and CFO Certificate on Statement G of Part I”]

- **Receivable from carrying broker or mutual fund:** This amendment requires a Dealer Member that is an introducing broker to report unsecured balances from its carrying broker, such as commissions and deposits on a gross basis instead of on a net basis. The purpose of the amendment is to ensure compliance with IFRS, which requires balances to be reported on a gross basis unless the IFRS criteria to report on a net basis are met.
[Statement A, Line 11 and related notes and instructions]
- **Recoverable and overpaid taxes:** This amendment replaces the specific reference to GST receivables with a general reference to any federal or provincial sales tax, in recognition of other sales tax receivables (e.g. QST in Quebec) and the introduction of harmonized sales tax (HST) in some provinces.
[Statement A, Line 14 and related notes and instructions]
- **Advances to subsidiaries and affiliates:** This amendment requires a Dealer Member to report non-trading inter-company receivables on a gross basis instead of a net basis. Its purpose is to comply with IFRS, which requires balances to be reported on a gross basis unless the IFRS criteria to report on a net basis are met.
[Statement A, Line 27 and related notes and instructions]
- **Other assets:** This amendment requires a Dealer Member to report non-trading receivables that are not from acceptable institutions on a gross rather than net basis. Its purpose is to comply with IFRS, which requires balances to be reported on a gross basis, unless the IFRS criteria to report on a net basis are met.
[Statement A, Line 28 and related notes and instructions]
- **Capitalized leases:** These amendments: (a) move the line item “capitalized leases” from within the “Non Allowable Assets” category of assets to a separate category on its own; and (b) rename “capitalized leases” as “finance lease assets”, in order to adopt IFRS terminology. The amendments are necessary because under IFRS, it is likely that more leases, which would have been formerly classified as operating leases, will be classified as finance leases. Without the above amendments, these finance lease assets would be classified as non-allowable assets and the Dealer Member’s RAC would be negatively affected. These amendments are justified given that in the event of a Dealer Member’s



insolvency, the corresponding liability owing to general creditors for capitalized leases ranks behind client claims. There is therefore no need for Dealer Members to provide regulatory capital for finance lease assets.

[Statement A, Line 30]

- **Provisions:** These amendments add the line items “Provisions” under the “Current Liabilities” category and the “Non-current Liabilities” category. Their purpose is to meet the IFRS requirement to separately disclose specific amounts relating to legal and constructive obligations. A constructive obligation under IFRS is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where: (a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept particular responsibilities; and (b) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation in those parties that they can reasonably rely on it to discharge those responsibilities. Previously, provisions would have been included in the line items “Other current liabilities” and “Other long-term liabilities” under the “Current Liabilities” category and “Long Tem Liabilities” category, respectively.

[Statement A, Lines 55 and 62]

- **Deferred income taxes - current portion:** This amendment removes the line item “Deferred income taxes - current portion” from within the “Current Liabilities” category, because under IFRS, when an entity presents current and non-current liabilities as separate classifications within its statement of financial position, as is the case with Form 1, the entity is prohibited from classifying any portion of its deferred income taxes as a current liability. Rather, under IFRS, all deferred tax liability amounts must be reported as “Deferred tax liabilities” within the “Non-current liabilities” category of the statement of financial position.

[Statement A, Line 63]

- **Non-current portion of capitalized leases qualifying as capital:** These amendments rename the line item “Non-current portion of capitalized leases qualifying as capital” with the name “Finance lease - leasehold inducements” within the former “Financial Statement Capital” category and move this line item to within the “Non-current Liabilities” category. The purpose of the rename is to adopt IFRS terminology. The purpose of the reclassification is to comply with IFRS balance sheet presentation. Since this line item will be added back on Statement B, Line 2 in determining “Regulatory Financial Statement Capital”, the amendments do not impact on the calculation of RAC and early warning tests.

[Statement A, Line 65 and Statement B, Line 2]

- **Subordinated loans:** These amendments combine the line items “Subordinated loans - approved non-industry investors” and “Subordinated loans - industry investors” within the



former “Financial Statement Capital” category, rename the resulting line item as “Subordinated loans” and move the line item to under the “Non-current Liabilities” category. The purpose of combining line items is that IIROC no longer needs to make a distinction between a subordinated loan from a non-industry investor and from an industry investor, because all subordinated loans must be processed and approved by IIROC. The purpose of the reclassification from a financial capital item to a liability item is to comply with IFRS statement of financial position presentation. Since this line item will be added back on Statement B, Line 3 in determining “Regulatory Financial Statement Capital”, the amendments do not impact on the calculation of RAC and early warning tests.

[Statement A, Line 67 and Statement B, Line 3]

- **Reserves and the various reserve accounts:** The amendment adds the line item “Reserves” under the “Capital and reserves” category. The purpose of separately presenting this line item is to comply with IFRS balance sheet presentation. “Reserves” are amounts set aside for future use, expense, loss or claim—in accordance with statute or regulation. They include amounts appropriated from retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income—in accordance with statute or regulation.

[Statement A, Line 71]

A section has also been added as part of Statement F to detail the four types of reserve accounts “General”, “Properties revaluation”, “Employee benefits”, and “Employee defined benefit pension”. A “General” reserve is the amount a Dealer Member may transfer from retained earnings as an added measure of protection against unforeseen losses. A “Properties revaluation” reserve is used when a Dealer Member adopts the revaluation model to value plant, property & equipment (PPE) and intangibles. An “Employee benefits” reserve is used for stock option or share award and is the corresponding increase in this reserve account when a Dealer Member recognizes the fair value of the stock option or shares award granted to its employees as an expense. An “Employee defined benefit pension” reserve is the accumulated actuarial gains and losses that are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) when a Dealer Member has a defined benefit pension plan and has adopted a policy of recognizing in full actuarial gains and losses in OCI.

[Statement F, Part B]

- **Finance leases - leasehold inducements:** The amendment adds the criterion upon which the non-current portion of a finance lease liability for leasehold inducements can be reported as an adjustment to RAC. The criterion is that the leasehold inducement presents no additional liability to the Dealer Member (i.e. the Dealer Member does not “owe” the unamortized portion of the lease inducement back to the landlord, thereby qualifying the landlord as a creditor of the Dealer Member).



[Statement B, Line 2 and related notes and instructions]

- **Contingent liabilities:** The amendment requires a Dealer Member to retain the details of the margin calculations for contingencies for IIROC review instead of providing it as an attachment with Statement B.

[Statement B, Line 15 and related notes and instructions]

- **Netting for margin calculation:** These amendments allow a Dealer Member to net allowable assets and liabilities, as well as security positions, for regulatory margin purposes only, but prohibit their netting for presentation purposes.

[Statement B, notes and instructions]

- **Other options:** These amendments allow for the separate reporting of listed and over-the-counter derivatives commission revenue by separating the line item “Other options” into two line items, “Other listed options” and “OTC derivatives”, within the “Commission Revenue” category of the statement of income and comprehensive income. This is strictly a presentation change.

[Statement E, Lines 5 and 8 and related notes and instructions]

- **OTC derivatives:** The amendment allows for the separate reporting of listed and over-the-counter derivatives principal revenue by adding the item “OTC derivatives” within the “Principal Revenue” category of the statement of income and comprehensive income. The purpose of broadening the revenue line items is to separately present over-the-counter derivatives, such as forwards and swaps. This is strictly a presentation change.

[Statement E, Line 14 and related notes and instructions]

- **Net interest:** The amendment renames “Net interest” with the name “Interest”, within the “Other Revenue” category of the statement of income and comprehensive income and permits only interest revenue to be reported on this line. The purpose of the amendment is to comply with IFRS, which requires balances, in this case interest balances, to be reported on a gross basis unless the IFRS criteria to report on a net basis are met. A related “Financing cost” interest expense account is also being set up as a separate amendment (see discussion below).

[Statement E, Line 18 and related notes and instructions]

- **Commissions and fees paid to third parties:** The amendment adds the line item “Commissions and fees paid to third parties”, under the “Expenses” category. The purpose of the amendment is to comply with IFRS, which requires balances to be reported on a gross basis unless the IFRS criteria to report on a net basis are met.

[Statement E, Line 23 and related notes and instructions]



- **Financing cost:** The amendment adds the line item “Financing cost”, within the “Expenses” category of the statement of income and comprehensive income and permits only interest expenses (other than those relating to subordinated debt) to be reported on this line. The purpose of the amendment is to comply with IFRS, which requires balances, in this case interest balances, to be reported on a gross basis unless the IFRS criteria to report on a net basis are met. This new interest expense account is the related account to the “Interest” revenue account discussed above.
[Statement E, Line 26 and related notes and instructions]
- **Corporate finance cost:** The amendment adds the line item “Corporate finance cost”, under the category “Expenses”. The purpose of the amendment is to comply with IFRS, which requires balances to be reported on a gross basis unless the IFRS criteria to report on a net basis are met. This new corporate finance expense account is related to the existing corporate finance revenue accounts set out on Lines 15 through 17 of Statement E.
[Statement E, Line 27 and related notes and instructions]
- **Pre-tax profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations:** The amendments add the line item “Pre-tax profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations” as IFRS requires separate disclosure of profit (loss) from discontinued operations (although on an after-tax basis) and include the taxes on profit (loss) from discontinued operations to the line item “Income tax expense (recovery)”.
[Statement E, Lines 29 and 37 and related notes and instructions]
- **Operating expenses:** These amendments require Dealer Members to report as operating expenses all transaction costs associated with the buying and selling of inventory positions. Their purpose is to comply with IFRS, which require these costs to be expensed and not capitalized.
[Statement E, Line 30 and related notes and instructions]
- **Income – Asset revaluation:** The amendment adds the line item “Income – Asset revaluation”. The purpose of the amendment is to accommodate the IFRS revaluation model in which changes to the fair value of a Dealer Member’s plant, property & equipment and intangible assets may result in recognizing income (i.e. from a write-up of these non-allowable assets) after considering accumulated depreciation (or amortization) and an OCI surplus. Although IIROC does not expect Dealer Members to choose the revaluation model, the amendment has been made in order to give Dealer Members that option. The amendment will not affect the early warning calculations, because the line item is not included in the “Profit (loss) for Early Warning test”.
[Statement E, Line 32 and related notes and instructions]



- **Expense – Asset revaluation:** The amendment adds the line item “Expense – Asset revaluation”. The purpose of the amendment is to accommodate the IFRS revaluation model in which changes to the fair value of a Dealer Member’s plant, property & equipment and intangible assets may result in recognizing expense (i.e. from a write-down of these non-allowable assets) after considering accumulated depreciation (or amortization) and an OCI surplus. Although IIROC does not expect Dealer Members to choose the revaluation model, the amendment has been made in order to give Dealer Members that option. The amendment will not affect the early warning calculations, because the line item is not included in the “Profit (loss) for Early Warning test”.
[Statement E, Line 33 and related notes and instructions]
- **Other comprehensive income:** These amendments add the category “Other comprehensive income” (OCI) to comply with IFRS presentation of profit or loss for the period. Under this category, these amendments add two components of OCI that are acceptable to IIROC, line items “Gain (loss) arising on revaluation of properties” and “Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit pension plans”. Furthermore, these amendments add the line item “Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax”, which is the sum of the two previously mentioned OCI components. Because of IIROC’s prescribed departures from IFRS, which disallow Dealer Members from: consolidating subsidiaries, applying hedge accounting and categorizing inventory positions as available-for-sale, their corresponding components of OCI will be excluded from the OCI category.
[Statement E, Lines 39, 40 and 41 and related notes and instructions]
- **Total comprehensive income for the year:** The amendment adds the line item “Total comprehensive income for the year”, which is the sum of the profit or loss for the period and other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax. The purpose of the amendment is to present OCI in accordance with one of the IFRS presentation formats. In this case, OCI is being presented along-side the income for the period as part of one statement.
[Statement E, Line 42 and related notes and instructions]
- **Share premium and share capital:** These amendments add new columns to separately disclose the share premium and share capital portions of Dealer Member issued capital.
[Statement F, Part A]
- **Retroactive adjustment of prior year’s retained earnings:** These amendments require a Dealer Member to retroactively adjust its prior year’s retained earnings if it makes a change in accounting policy in the current year. Furthermore, these amendments require that the beginning balance of the current year be the ending balance of the prior year. While any adjustment reported on this line will impact on the calculation of RAC and early warning amounts, the requirement itself is unchanged from current CGAAP.
[Statement F, Part C]



- **Statement of Changes in Subordinated Loans:** This amendment repeals the Statement of Changes in Subordinated Loans in its entirety. This statement is no longer needed as IIROC obtains all necessary details of the subordinated loans outstanding at each Dealer Member at the time IIROC approves changes to such loans.
[Previous Statement G]
- **Opening IFRS Statement of Financial Position and Reconciliation of Equity:** This amendment introduces a new one-time statement, to be completed at the time of Dealer Member *IFRS except for prescribed departures* adoption, which requires Dealer Members to reconcile their closing statement of financial position prepared using *CGAAP except for prescribed departures* to their opening statement of financial position prepared using *IFRS except for prescribed departures*. This one-time transitional filing and management certification will establish the basis for the opening retained earnings for subsequent monthly financial report filings. Adjustments to opening retained earnings to reflect the adoption of *IFRS except for prescribed departures* must be listed and explained.
[New Statement G]
- **Analysis of Deferred Income Taxes:** This amendment removes Part B, “*Analysis of deferred income taxes*”, from Schedule 6, because it does not have any regulatory value to IIROC.
[Schedule 6]
- **Other corollary amendments:** Other corollary amendments have been made throughout Form 1 to, among other things:
 - update terminology used within the form to adopt IFRS terms;
 - update terminology used within the form to reflect changes in securities legislation (i.e., Registration Reform);
 - removal of redundant line items (i.e., “syndicate and joint trading accounts” and “stock exchange seats”);
 - inclusion of additional line items to adopt IFRS requirements for separate disclosure (i.e., “deferred tax assets” and “intangible assets”);
 - update cross referencing within the form; and
 - remove references to other self regulatory organizations no longer involved in investment dealer regulation.

The full text of the amendments to Form 1 is attached.



Attachments

[Attachment A](#) - Diagram on the flow of year-end adjustments on the SIRFF platforms

[Attachment B](#) - Amendments to Form 1

[Attachment C](#) - Black-line copy of amendments to Form 1