



Deloitte.

2015 Audit service plan
The Corporation of the
City of Barrie

For the year ending December 31, 2015
To be presented to the
Finance and Corporate Services
Committee

Instilling
confidence



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November 16, 2015

Private and confidential

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Dear Finance and Corporate Services Committee Members:

We are pleased to present our 2015 Audit Service Plan for The Corporation of the City of Barrie (“the City”), which describes our audit scope and strategy, our audit approach and our planned communications with you.

Our audit will include:

- An audit of the City of Barrie’s consolidated financial statements (the “Financial Statements”) for the year ended December 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (“PSAS”);
- An audit of the City of Barrie’s Public Library Board’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with PSAS;
- An audit of the City of Barrie’s Police Services Board’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with PSAS;
- An audit of the City of Barrie’s Lake Simcoe Regional Airport Inc.’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with PSAS; and
- An audit of the City of Barrie’s Downtown Barrie Business Improvement Area’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with PSAS.

We are providing this Audit Service Plan to the Finance and Corporate Services Committee (“the Committee”) on a confidential basis. It is intended solely for the use of the Committee and Council to assist you in discharging your responsibilities with respect to the Financial Statements and is not intended for any other purpose. Accordingly, we disclaim any responsibility to any other party who may rely on it.

We look forward to discussing our Audit Service Plan with you and answering any questions you may have.

Yours truly,

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

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2015 Audit plan at-a-glance

Audit objectives

Perform high quality audits, enabling us to express opinions on the 2015 Financial Statements.

Understand and be responsive to the expectations of the Committee and management

Communicate regularly and openly with the Committee and management in accordance with professional standards focusing on audit risks and matters of special interest

Issue independent auditor's reports as required

Deliver services that assist the City in meeting current and future accounting and regulatory requirements

Key aspects of service distinction

Enhance the value of our communications

Have frank, open and timely communications

Make and meet our commitments to the City

Assemble the right team

Provide valuable insights from our audits



Risk areas

Revenue recognition

Management override of controls

Management estimates

Recreation system conversion

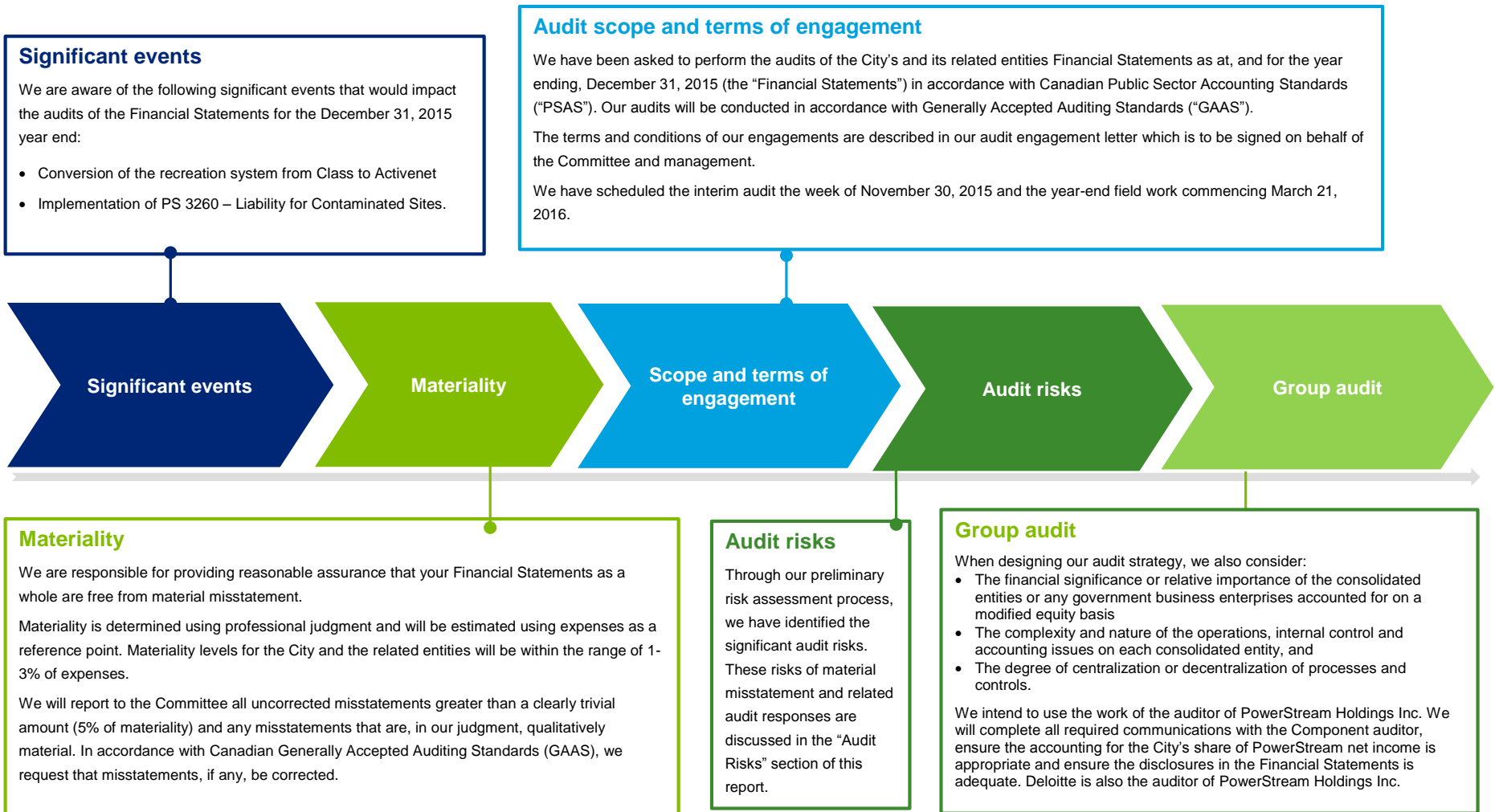
Implementation of PS 3260 – Liability for Contaminated Sites

Key team members

Role

Paula Jesty	Engagement Partner
Michael Levine	Audit Manager (the City)
Margaret Corner	Audit Senior Manager (Barrie Controlled Entities)
Jim Pryce	IT Partner
Tony Ha	IT Manager

Our audit explained



Fraud risk

We will develop our audit strategy to address the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud. Determining this strategy will involve:

1. Asking those involved in the financial reporting process about inappropriate or unusual activity.
2. Testing a sample of journal entries throughout the period as well as adjustments made at the end of the reporting period.
3. Identifying and obtaining an understanding of the business rationale for significant or unusual transactions that are outside the normal course of business.
4. Evaluating whether your accounting policies may be indicative of fraudulent financial reporting resulting from management's effort to manage results.
5. Evaluating whether the judgements and decisions related to management estimates indicate a possible bias.
6. Incorporating an element of unpredictability in selecting our audit procedures.

We will also ask the Committee for their views about the risk of fraud, whether they know of any actual or suspected fraud affecting the City and their role in the oversight of management's antifraud programs.

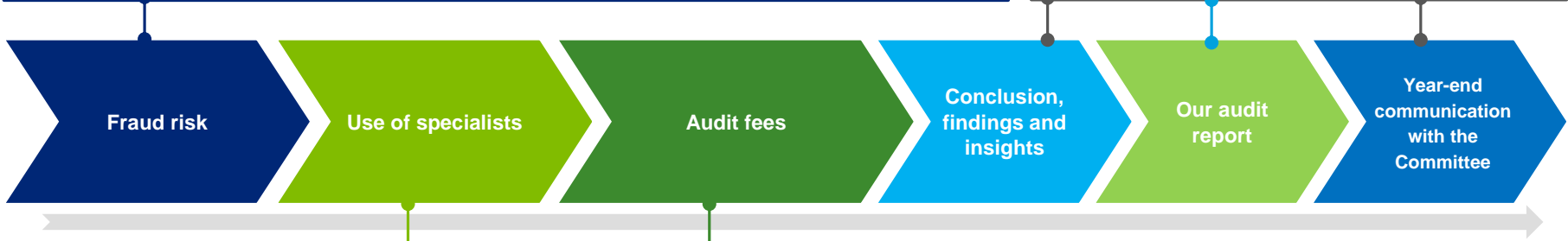
If we suspect fraud involving management, we will immediately inform the Committee of our suspicions and discuss the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audits.

Complete engagement reporting

Under GAAS, we are required to communicate certain matters to the Committee. The primary reports and formal communications through which we will address these matters are:

- This Audit Service Plan
- Year End Communication, and
- Our Independent auditor's reports on the Financial Statements.

Further details on communication requirements can be found in Appendix 2.



Use of specialist

We intend to use the work of the City's actuary in their determination of the City's post-employment and workers' compensation benefits. We will review and test any data and assumptions used, ensure the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements is adequate, and that the actuary is in good standing with the Canadian Institute of Actuaries.

We also intend to use the work of the City's engineers and their consultants in their determination of the City's landfill closure liability. We will review and test any data and assumptions used, and ensure the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements is adequate.

Audit fees

With regards to the City's financial statements, we propose audit fees of \$79,750. There will also be a one-time fee in FY2015 related to the recreation system conversion from Class to Activenet and the implementation of PS 3260 – Liability for Contaminated Sites. We estimate that this one-time fee will be in the range of \$6,500-\$9,500. We will add HST to our billings.

Audit risks

During our risk assessment, we identified some areas of audit risk that will require special audit consideration. These areas of risk, together with our planned responses, are described below.

The following tables set out certain areas of audit risk that we identified during our preliminary planning activities, including our proposed response to each risk. Our planned audit response is based on our assessment of the likelihood of a risk's occurrence, the significance should a misstatement occur, our determination of materiality and our prior knowledge of the City.

Revenue recognition*

Audit risk

Assurance standards include the presumption of a fraud risk involving improper revenue recognition. (Revenue/deferred revenue).

Our proposed audit response

- Significant revenue streams are a presumed area of audit risk. We will test the design and implementation of controls in these revenue streams and perform substantive analytic procedures and detailed testing in these areas, and
- Substantive testing to determine if restricted contributions (i.e., development charges), and government transfers have been recognized as revenue in the appropriate period. (Revenue vs. deferred revenue).

Management override of controls*

Risk identified

Assurance standards include the presumption of a significant risk of management override of controls.

Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to directly or indirectly manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

Our proposed audit response

To address the risk of management override of controls we will:

- engage in periodic fraud discussions with certain members of senior management and others
- consider the potential for bias in judgments and estimates, including performing retrospective analysis of significant accounting estimates
- evaluate the business rationale for any significant unusual transactions
- evaluate the City's fraud risk assessment and consider entity-level internal controls and internal controls over the closing and reporting process
- test journal entries that exhibit characteristics of possible management override of controls, identified using manual techniques.

*Significant risks

Management estimates

Audit risk

Estimates require management judgments (i.e., allowance for significant property tax appeals, contingent liabilities, estimated accrued liabilities, etc.)

Our proposed audit response

- Obtain documentation on management's controls over the development of accounting estimates for any significant management estimates and assess risk
- Focused review of calculations and support
- Discussions with management
- Analytic review of related accounts, and
- Assess outcome of retrospective review of estimates from prior years.

Recreation system conversion

Risk Identified

Implementation of new recreation software (Activenet) requires conversion of data from the Class system

Our proposed audit response

- Test data conversion results, reconciliations and management reviews and sign offs over data migration
- Test on a sample basis, completeness and accuracy of data migrated
- Test access controls to selected high risk or critical transactions and segregation of duties between key roles
- Test key interfaces as applicable.

Implementation of PS 3260 – Liability for Contaminated Sites

Risk Identified

Appropriate implementation of PS 3260 – Liability for Contaminated Sites which is effective for years commencing on or after April 1, 2014

Our proposed audit response

- Obtain inventory of all sites and management's analysis and assessment of applicable sites.
- Test for completeness
- Test sites to criteria in PS 3260
- Test valuation of liability for relevant sites
- Test accounting applied for adopting the new standard (i.e. prospective or retrospective application)
- Review related financial statement disclosures for accuracy and completeness.

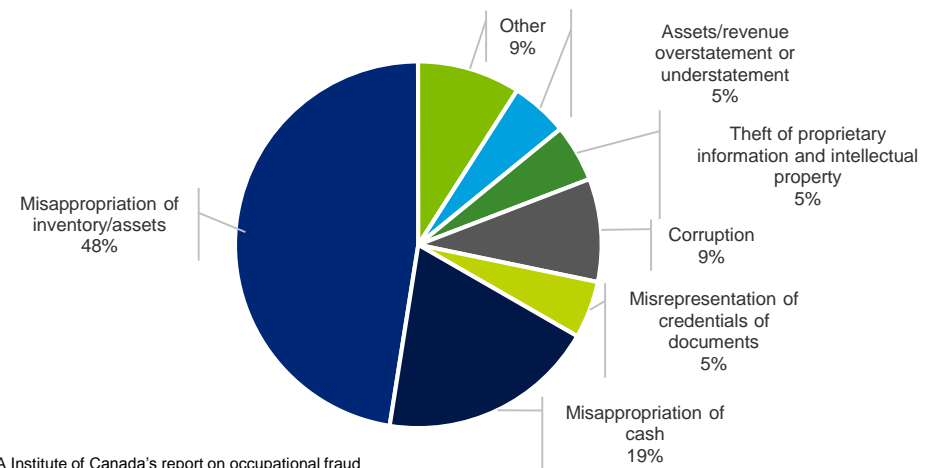
We will inform you of any significant changes to the areas of audit risk discussed above and the reasons for those changes as part of our year end communication, or earlier if deemed necessary.

Risk of fraud

Fraudulent acts include the deliberate failure to record transactions, forgery of records and documents, and intentional misrepresentations made to our Audit engagement team. Fraud may include intentional acts by management or employees acting on behalf of the City, as well as employee fraud if management or employees are involved in actions that defraud the City. Deloitte does not assume that management is dishonest nor do we assume unquestioned honesty. Rather, in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional skepticism and recognize that the conditions we observe and evidential matter we obtain, including that obtained from prior audit engagements, need to be objectively evaluated to determine whether the Financial Statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

We have begun the process of co-ordinating discussions regarding fraud and error with certain members of management. We are also required to make certain inquiries of the Committee regarding the risk of fraud at the City. In that context, we would like to hear your comments on the following:

- The Committee's views about the susceptibility of the City to fraud, both in the context of fraudulent financial reporting and the misappropriation of assets
- Whether the Committee has knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud
- The Committee's role in exercising oversight of management's antifraud programs
- Whether the Committee has received any tips or complaints regarding financial reporting and, if so, the Committee's responses to such tips and complaints, and
- Whether the Committee is aware of violations or possible violations of laws or regulations.



Source: CGA Institute of Canada's report on occupational fraud

To facilitate our discussion, we have highlighted in the diagram above the areas where fraud manifests itself most frequently and have listed some common fraud risk scenarios below:

1. Fictitious revenue transactions
2. Improper capitalization of expenses
3. Manipulation of management estimates (e.g. provisions, valuation of assets)
4. Understating loans and payables
5. Journal entry fraud
6. Awarding contracts to parties related to individuals involved in the decision making process
7. Splitting orders to avoid obtaining quotes or to get around delegation limits
8. Authorizing orders to a particular supplier in return for bribes
9. Giving and accepting payments to favour or not favour other transactions or relationships
10. Submitting for payment false invoices from fictitious or actual suppliers
11. Creation of fictitious bank accounts
12. Fictitious (or ghost) employees on the payroll
13. Falsifying timesheets or overtime worked to achieve fraudulent overtime payments
14. Improper changes in salary levels
15. False, duplicate or inflated expense claims submitted
16. Improper use of company credit cards
17. Inadequate application (software) controls resulting in unauthorized access
18. Theft, sale, transfer or abuse of proprietary or confidential information

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Audit approach

Deloitte's audit approach is a systematic methodology that enables us to tailor our audit scope and plan to address the unique issues facing the City.

The following steps are not necessarily sequential nor are they mutually exclusive. For example, once we've developed our audit plan and the audits are being performed, we may become aware of a risk that was not identified during the planning phase. Based on that new information, we would reassess our planning activities and adjust the audit plan accordingly.

1. Initial planning

The Deloitte's audit approach begins with an extensive planning process that includes:

- Assessing your current business and operating conditions
- Understanding the composition and structure of your business and organization
- Understanding your accounting processes and internal controls
- Understanding your information technology systems
- Identifying potential engagement risks
- Planning the scope and timing of internal control and substantive testing that take into account the specific identified engagement risks, and
- Coordinating our activities with external parties and experts and/or Deloitte specialists.

Our Audit will take into account specific items of particular interest raised by the Committee as well as areas of concern identified by the Committee or management.

2. Assessing and responding to engagement risk

Our audit approach combines an ongoing identification of risks with the flexibility to adjust our approach when additional risks are identified. Since these risks may impact our audit objectives, we consider materiality in our planning to focus on those risks that could be significant to your financial reporting.

Risk assessment

We compile information from a variety of sources, including discussions with management and the Committee, to identify risks to the City's financial reporting process that may require attention. Our preliminary risk assessment takes into account:

- Key business developments and transactions (internal and external)
- Current business, regulatory and accounting pronouncements and developments
- Key management strategies and business plans
- Prior years' audit results
- Results of procedures relating to internal control, and
- Areas of significant risk.

The risks that we have identified to date, and which will be addressed when conducting the audits, are summarized in the "Audit risks" section. As we perform our audits, we will update our risk assessment. We will inform the Committee of any significant changes to our risk assessment, and any additional risks that we identified, in our year end communication, or earlier if deemed necessary.

Consideration of the risk of fraud

Maintaining an attitude of professional skepticism means that we carefully consider the reasonableness of the responses we receive to our inquiries from management and the Committee, and evaluate other information obtained from them in light of the evidence we obtain during the audits. When we identify a misstatement or control deficiency, we consider whether it may be indicative of fraud and what the implications of fraud and significant error are in relation to other aspects of the audits, particularly the reliability of management representations.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, it is possible that material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Accordingly, the assurance an auditor provides concerning the lack of misstatements arising from fraud is necessarily lower than the assurance provided concerning those arising from an error.

Misstatements in the Financial Statements can arise from either fraud or error. The distinguishing factor between fraud and error is whether the underlying action that results in the misstatement of the Financial Statements is intentional or unintentional.

The following table explains our respective responsibilities towards fraud.

Your responsibilities

- The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with management and the Committee, including the responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls over the reliability of financial reporting, ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the identification of fraud risks and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Our responsibilities

- We are required to obtain representations from management regarding internal controls, assessment of risk and any known or suspected fraud or misstatement.
- As independent auditors, we will obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

In determining our Audit strategy to address the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, we will:

- Assign and supervise personnel, taking into account the knowledge, skill and ability of individuals with significant engagement responsibilities and our assessment of the risks of material misstatement due to fraud for the engagement
- Evaluate whether the City's selection and application of accounting policies, particularly those related to subjective measurements and complex transactions, may be indicative of fraudulent financial reporting resulting from management's effort to manage results, and
- Incorporate an element of unpredictability when selecting the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

We will inquire directly of the Committee regarding:

- Its views about the risk of fraud
- Whether it has knowledge of any actual or suspected fraud affecting the City, and
- The role it exercises in the oversight of fraud risk assessment and the establishment of mitigating controls.

We will also inquire if the Committee is aware of tips or complaints regarding the City's financial reporting and, if so, the Committee's responses to such tips and complaints and whether it is aware of matters relevant to the audits, including, but not limited to, violations or possible violations of laws or regulations.

If we suspect fraud involving management, we will communicate these suspicions to the Committee and discuss the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audits.

Information technology

An important part of our audit planning process involves gaining an understanding of:

1. The importance of the computer environment relative to the risks to financial reporting
2. The way in which that environment supports the control procedures we intend to rely on when conducting our audits, and
3. The computer-based information that supports our substantive procedures.

The objective of our review of computer controls is to identify potential areas of risk and assess the relevance, reliability, accuracy and completeness of the data produced by the systems. We also assess the design and implementation of controls relevant to the computer environment and determine the reliability of the financial information used to generate the Financial Statements. To accomplish this, we gain an up-to-date understanding of the City's computer processing environment and our understanding of the relevant general computer controls.

We will assess the design and implementation of general computer controls in the following areas:

1. Data centre and network operations
2. System software acquisition, change and maintenance
3. Program change
4. Access security, and
5. Application system acquisition, development, and maintenance.

3. Developing and executing the Audit plan

The performance of the audits include evaluating the design and determining the implementation of internal controls relevant to the audit, testing the operational effectiveness of the controls we intend to rely on and performing substantive audit procedures.

Audit procedures

The timing of our audit procedures is dependent upon a number of factors including the need to coordinate with management for the provision of supporting analysis and other documentation. Generally, we perform our audit procedures to allow us sufficient time to identify significant issues early, thereby allowing more time for analysis and resolution.

Tests of controls

As part of our audits, we will review and evaluate certain aspects of the systems of internal control over financial reporting to the extent we consider necessary in accordance with Canadian GAAS. The main objective of our review is to enable us to determine the nature, extent and timing of our audit tests and establish the degree of reliance that we can place on selected controls. An audit of the Financial Statements is not designed to determine whether internal controls were adequate for management's purposes or to provide assurance on the design or operational effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

The extent to which deficiencies in internal control may be identified through an audit of Financial Statements is influenced by a variety of factors including our assessment of materiality, our preliminary assessment of the risks of material misstatement, our audit approach, and the nature, timing and extent of the auditing procedures that we conduct. Accordingly, we gain only a limited understanding of controls as a result of the procedures that we conduct during an audit of Financial Statements.

We will inform the Committee and management of any significant deficiencies that are identified in the course of conducting the audits.

Substantive audit procedures

Our substantive audit procedures consist of a tailored combination of analytical procedures and detailed tests of transactions and balances. These procedures take into account the results of our controls tests and are designed to enable us to obtain reasonable assurance that the Financial Statements are free from material misstatements. To obtain this assurance, misstatements that we identify while performing substantive auditing procedures will be considered in relation to the Financial Statements as a whole. Any misstatements that we identify, other than those that are clearly trivial (the threshold has been set at 5% of materiality), will be reported to management and the Committee. In accordance with Canadian GAAS, we will request that misstatements be corrected.

Deloitte enjoys a solid reputation for our **commitment to quality**. Key factors supporting that reputation include:

- A strong tone at the top
- A comprehensive ethics and compliance program
- An uncompromising approach to quality in client service
- Communication of and adherence to professional standards and client service principles
- A mature client feedback program
- A multifaceted approach to monitoring independence
- A robust technical consultation approach
- National office consultation on areas of high risk or that require significant judgment
- Technical training for our professionals
- An annual internal inspection process for audit engagements
- Continuous improvement based on lessons learned and client feedback.

Use of the work of specialists

The Deloitte audits are distinguished by the use of a broad range of industry and functional specialists who are integral to the audit team and carry a deeper understanding of specific topics. These specialists augment the core engagement audit team in understanding business processes and related risks, and help the audit engagement team apply an appropriate level of professional skepticism to challenge significant management assumptions.

For the 2015 audits, we will use Deloitte computer assurance specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures to test the general computer controls, as well as the conversion of the recreation system from Class to Activenet.

Our specialists are actively involved in the planning and risk assessment process, and will be available to the audit team and the City's management year-round to discuss ongoing risk assessments, industry developments and other matters of interest.

4. Reporting and assessing performance

Perform post-engagement activities

We will analyze the results of the audit procedures performed throughout the year and, prior to rendering our report, we will conclude whether:

- The scope of the audits was sufficient to support our opinion, and
- The misstatements identified during the audits do not result in the Financial Statements being materially misstated.

Independence

We have developed important safeguards and procedures to protect our independence and objectivity. If, during the year, we identify a breach of independence, we will communicate it to you in writing. Our communication will describe the significance of the breach, including its nature and duration, the action taken or proposed to be taken, and our conclusion as to whether or not the action will satisfactorily address the consequences of the breach and have any impact on our ability to serve as independent auditor to the City.

We continue to be independent of the City and we will reconfirm our independence, in writing, to the Committee as part of our year-end communication document.

Complete engagement reporting

After the satisfactory completion of appropriate audit procedures, we will provide our Independent auditor's reports on the Financial Statements.

We also provide reports to the Committee to assist you in fulfilling your responsibilities as required by applicable auditing standards. Appendix 2 summarizes the required communications between Deloitte and the Committee.

Deloitte's client service principles include providing management and the Committee with insights into the condition of the business and offering meaningful suggestions for improvement that come to our attention during the audit. We will report these insights and suggestions to the appropriate members of management and/or the Committee for their consideration.

To enable us to determine how well we have achieved our client service objectives, including an assessment of the quality of our audit engagement, we actively solicit feedback from our clients. This feedback will be obtained either through meetings with members of the Committee and management or their completion of questionnaires.

Your feedback enhances our understanding of your expectations of us through your evaluation of our performance. The information you provide helps us refine our client service objectives to ensure that we remain focused, responsive and proactive in meeting your needs while fulfilling our professional responsibilities.

5. Leveraging technology

Our audit approach utilizes fully automated, paperless audit software where information and supporting schedules are prepared and exchanged electronically. Our audit software facilitates leveraging what the City already prepares as part of account analysis and financial closings and allows us to share files and work papers with our engagement team members. We use other web-based connectivity tools and file interrogation software to quickly and comprehensively analyze data.

Our audit software supports the full lifecycle of an audit engagement. The proprietary software we use is globally connected and allows for real-time tracking, ultimately providing better status reporting to our clients. Our software leverages industry guidance and knowledge so that we tailor our approach in a meaningful way to reflect the nuances of our clients' businesses. Our ability to customize our software to each client's specific situation enables us to have more engaging business conversations. In addition, our software allows us to track findings and observations noted throughout the course of our audits, enabling us to provide our clients with more meaningful insights and discuss any issues as they arise with fewer surprises.

The tools described in the following table help us determine our audit scope, prepare consistent audit work papers and files, conduct analytical procedures, select data for testing, accumulate audit results, and monitor progress to provide for the timely completion of tasks. In addition, we intend to make full use of the City's own technologies to gain further efficiencies.

Technology	Description	Benefits
Engagement Management System	Deloitte's audit software, incorporating audit-specific templates, reference materials, support documents, and management insights	Rapid, effective and secure electronic transfer of information among the audit team members
Deloitte Technical Library	A comprehensive online compilation of accounting and financial disclosure literature that allows Deloitte to research specific accounting issues and functions through access to authoritative literature from pertinent regulatory bodies, as well as our own interpretations and guidance	The extensive accounting and reporting guidance helps support the quick and efficient research of complex accounting matters
Deloitte OnLine	A secure, interactive knowledge-sharing and project collaboration platform for our engagement teams and clients	Allows information, leading practices, and ideas to be disseminated; supports efficient access, interactive productivity, and communication

Appendix 2 – Communication requirements

Required communication	Reference
Audit service plan	
1. Our responsibilities under GAAS, including forming and expressing an opinion on the Financial Statements	CAS ¹ 260.14
2. An overview of the overall audit strategy, addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Timing of the audits b) Significant risks, including fraud risks c) Nature and extent of specialized skill or knowledge needed to perform the planned audit procedures related to significant risk, and d) Names, locations, and planned responsibilities of other independent public accounting firms or others that perform audit procedures in the audits. 	CAS 260.15
3. Significant transactions outside of the normal course of business, including related party transactions	CAS 260 App. 2, CAS 550.27
Enquiries of those charged with governance	
4. How those charged with governance exercise oversight over management's process for identifying and responding to the risk of fraud and the internal control that management has established to mitigate these risks	CAS 240.20
5. Any known suspected or alleged fraud affecting the City	CAS 240.21
6. Whether the City is in compliance with laws and regulations	CAS 250.14
Year-end communication	
7. Fraud or possible fraud identified through the audit process	CAS 240.40-.42
8. Significant accounting policies, practices, unusual transactions, and our related conclusions	CAS 260.16 a.
9. Alternative treatments for accounting policies and practices that have been discussed with management during the current audit period	CAS 260.16 a.
10. Matters related to going concern	CAS 570.23
11. Management judgments and accounting estimates	CAS 260.16 a.
12. Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audits	CAS 260.16 b.

Required communication	Reference
13. Material written communications between management and us, including management representation letters	CAS 260.16 c.
14. Other matters that are significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process	CAS 260.16d.
15. Modifications to our Independent Auditor's Reports	CAS 260.A18
16. Our views of significant accounting or auditing matters for which management consulted with other accountants and about which we have concerns	CAS 260.A19
17. Significant matters discussed with management	CAS 260.A.19
18. Illegal or possible illegal acts that come to our attention	CAS 250.23
19. Significant deficiencies in internal control, if any, identified by us in the conduct of the audit of the Financial Statements	CAS 265
20. Uncorrected misstatements and disclosure items	CAS 450.12-13

¹ CAS: Canadian Auditing Standards – CAS are issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of CPA Canada

Appendix 3 – Financial reporting update

The following public sector accounting standards are set to be effective for fiscal years after December 31, 2015:

Title	Description	Effective Date
Section PS 3420 - Inter-entity transactions	This Section establishes standards on how to account for and report transactions between public sector entities that comprise a government's reporting entity from both a provider and recipient perspective.	This Section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.
Section PS 2200 - Related party disclosures	This Section defines a related party and establishes disclosures required for related party transactions.	This Section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.
Section PS 3210 - Assets	This Section provides guidance for applying the definition of assets and establishes general disclosure standards for assets; but does not include standards for recognition and disclosure of specific types of assets, which are dealt with in other Handbook Sections.	Fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.
Section PS 3380 - Contractual rights	This Section defines and establishes disclosure standards on contractual rights; but does not include disclosure standards for specific types of contractual rights; and does not include those contractual rights to exchange one asset for another where revenue does not arise.	Fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.
Section PS 3320 - Contingent assets	This Section defines and establishes disclosure standards on contingent assets; but does not include disclosure standards for specific types of contingent assets.	This Section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.
Section PS 3430 - Restructuring transactions	This Section establishes standards on how to account for and report restructuring transactions by both transferors and recipients of assets and/or liabilities, together with related program or operating responsibilities.	Restructuring transactions occurring in fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.
Section PS 3450 - Financial instruments	This Section establishes standards on how to account for and report all types of financial instruments including derivatives.	This section is effective for: (i) Government organizations – fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2012; and (ii) Governments – fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted.
Section PS 1201 - Financial statement presentation	This Section establishes general reporting principles and standards for the disclosure of information in government financial statements.	It is effective for (i) government organizations for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2012; and (ii) governments for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted.