





# Share Capital, Equity, Reserves and Capital Transactions<sup>1</sup>

**Effective Date** 

Fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011<sup>2</sup>

#### **EQUITY**

The residual interest in the assets of the enterprise after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS**

- Comprises amounts paid in by equityholders.
- paid in by equityholders includes premiums on shares issued, any portion of the proceeds of issue of shares without par value not allocated to share capital, gain on forfeited shares, proceeds arising from shares donated by equityholders, credits resulting from redemption or conversion of shares at less than the amount set up as share capital, and any other contribution by equityholders in excess of amounts allocated to share capital.

#### RETAINED EARNINGS

- Comprises the accumulated balance of income less losses arising from the operation of the business, after taking into account dividends, refundable taxes and other amounts that may properly be charged or credited thereto.

  When the accumulation is
- When the accumulation i a negative figure, "deficit" is a suitable description.

#### NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

The equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent.

#### **CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS**

Include items such as:

- Changes in capital, including premiums, discounts and expenses relating to the issue, redemption or cancellation of share capital;
- Gains or losses:
  - On purchase and resale by a company of its own issued common shares; or
  - on purchase and cancellation by a company of its own issued common shares:
- Contributions by owners or others;
- Transfers to and from reserves;
- Dividend distributions (including stock dividends); and
- Taxes arising at the time of changes in shareholder status or share capital transactions.
- Paragraph .22 of Section 3856, *Financial Instruments*, determines whether a transaction involving a financial instrument is a capital transaction.

#### **ACQUISITION OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES**

When a company redeems or acquires its own shares, the difference between the cost and the par, stated or assigned value is a capital transaction and is excluded from the determination of net income.

### ACQUISITION OF SHARES

When a company acquires its own shares, the shares are carried at cost and shown as a deduction from shareholders' equity until cancelled or resold.

#### REDEMPTION OR CANCELLATION OF SHARES

- When a company redeems its own shares, or cancels its own shares that it has acquired, and the cost of such shares is equal to or greater than their par, stated or assigned value, the cost is allocated as follows:
- To share capital, in an amount equal to the par, stated or assigned value of the shares (based on the average pershare amount in such account for that class of share at the transaction date);
- Any excess, to contributed surplus to the extent that contributed surplus was created by a net excess of proceeds over cost on cancellation or resale of shares of the same class;
- Any excess, to contributed surplus in an amount equal to the pro rata share of the portion of contributed surplus that arose from transactions, other than those in (b) above, in the same class of shares; and
- Any excess, to retained earnings.
- When a company redeems its own shares, or cancels its own shares that it has acquired, and the cost of such shares is
   <u>below</u> their par, stated or assigned value, the cost is allocated as follows:
- To share capital in an amount equal to the par, stated or assigned value of the shares (based on the average pershare amount in such account for that class of share at the transaction date); and
- The difference, to contributed surplus.

## RESALE OF ACQUIRED SHARES

When a company resells shares that it has acquired, any excess of the proceeds over cost is credited to contributed surplus; any deficiency is charged to contributed surplus to the extent that a previous net excess from resale or cancellation of shares of the same class is included therein, otherwise to retained earnings.

#### DIVIDENDS

When a company has acquired its own shares and such shares have not been cancelled, any dividends otherwise payable with respect to these shares are treated as a reduction of dividends and are not reflected as income by the company.

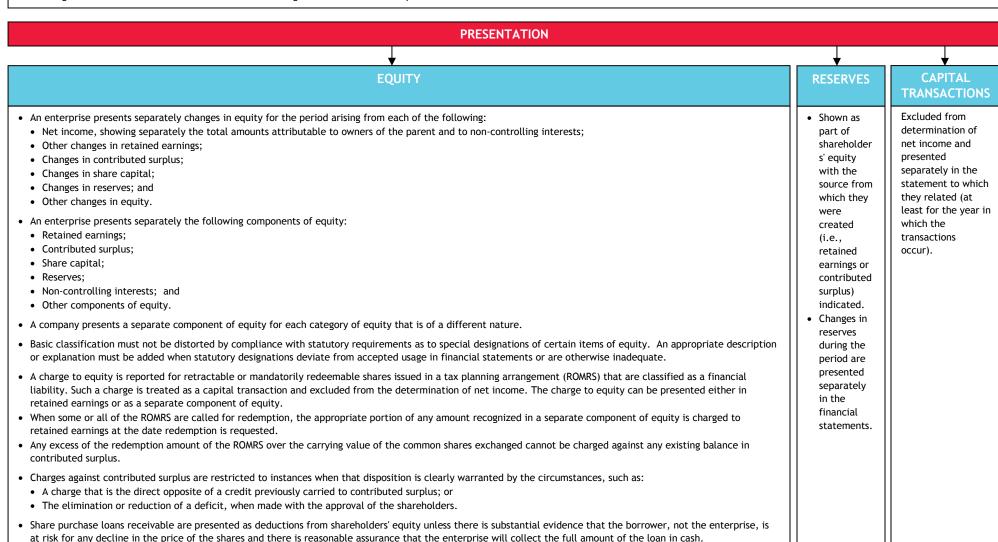
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes Sections 3240 - Share Capital, 3251 - Equity, 3260 - Reserves, and 3610 - Capital Transactions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Except as specified in paragraphs 3240.23 and 3251.13.



#### RESERVES

- Use of the term "reserve" is limited to an amount that, though not required to meet a liability or contingency known or admitted or a decline in value that has already occurred as at the balance sheet date, has been appropriated from retained earnings or other surplus:
  - At the discretion of management (e.g. reserve for future decline in inventory values, reserve for general contingencies, reserve for future plant extension); or
  - Pursuant to the requirements of a statute, the instrument of incorporation or by-laws of a company or a trust indenture, or other agreement (e.g. sinking fund reserve, general reserve, preferred stock redemption reserve).
- Reserves are created or increased only by appropriations of retained earnings or other surplus. They are not set up or increased by charges made in arriving at net income for the period.
- Regardless of how a reserve was originally created, all reductions in reserves are returned to retained earnings or other surplus and no charges are made against the reserves that would relieve the income account of charges that are to be taken into account in determining the net income for the period.



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