In November 2013, the IASB incorporated a new hedge accounting model into IFRS 9 to enable financial statement users to better understand an entity's risk exposure and its risk management activities.

In July 2014, the IASB issued a new impairment model for financial assets based on expected credit losses. IFRS 9 shall be applied to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Corporation is assessing the impact of this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" which is a replacement of IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15 standard, revenue is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods or services transfers to the customer rather than when the significant risks and rewards are transferred. The new standard also requires additional disclosures through notes to financial statements. IFRS 15 shall be applied to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier application is permitted. The Corporation is assessing the impact of this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the recognition and valuation of assets, liabilities, sales, other income and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors deemed relevant and reasonable and are reviewed at every closing date. The use of different estimates could produce different amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

JUDGEMENTS

In applying the Corporation's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Consolidation of structured entities

The Corporation has no voting rights in certain food stores. However, the franchise contract gives it the ability to control these stores' main activities. Its decisions are not limited to protecting its trademarks. The Corporation retains the majority of stores' profits and losses. For these reasons, the Corporation consolidates these food stores in its financial statements.

The Corporation has no voting rights in the trust created for PSU plan participants. However, under the trust agreement, it instructs the trustee as to the sale and purchase of Corporation shares and payments to beneficiaries, gives the trustee money to buy Corporation shares, assumes vesting variability, and ensures that the trust holds a sufficient number of shares to meet its obligations to the beneficiaries. For these reasons, the Corporation consolidates this trust in its financial statements.

The Corporation also has an agreement with a distributor that operates a plant exclusively for the needs and according to the specifications of the Corporation's, which assumes all costs. For these reasons, the Corporation consolidates this distributor in its financial statements.

Investment in an associate

The Corporation holds less than 20% of the voting rights in an associate, but one of its representatives sits on the associate's board of directors and is involved in financial and operating policy decisions. Management has concluded that the Corporation exercises significant influence over the associate; so the Corporation in its financial statements, accounts for its investment in the associate using the equity method.