

Summary of principal differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP

Our financial information included in our consolidated financial statements, MD&A, press releases and other financial documents is prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Such financial information has not been prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP or SEC Rules and Regulations. Canadian GAAP differs in certain respects from U.S. GAAP.

Below is a summary of certain differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as of the dates of our financial statements. The Corporation is responsible for preparing the summary below. Investors should not take this summary to be an exhaustive list of all differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP. The following discussion does not purport to identify all disclosures, presentation or classification differences that would affect the manner in which transactions, events, or results are presented in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto. The Corporation has not prepared a complete reconciliation of its consolidated financial statements and related footnotes disclosures between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP and has not quantified such differences. Had the Corporation undertaken any such quantification or preparation or reconciliation, other potentially significant accounting and disclosure differences may have come to our attention which are not identified below.

Accordingly, the Corporation can provide no assurance that the identified differences in the summary below represent all of the principal differences relating to the Corporation's financial position, operations and cash flows. Further, no attempt has been made to identify future differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as the result of prescribed changes in accounting standards, transactions or events that may occur in the future. Regulatory bodies that promulgate Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP have significant projects ongoing that could affect future comparisons such as this one. Future developments or changes in either Canadian GAAP or U.S. GAAP may give rise to additional differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

Derivative financial instruments: Derivative financial instruments are recognized under Canadian GAAP in substantially the same manner as in U.S. GAAP. Interest rate swaps were designated as hedging instruments under Canadian GAAP until October 2008 when a triggering event led to the disqualification of those derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments. As of that date, accumulated other comprehensive losses are reclassified to financial costs in the period during which the derivative financial instruments affect cash flows. Under U.S. GAAP these derivative financial instruments would not have qualified as hedging instruments.

Deferred financing charges: Under Canadian GAAP, deferred financing charges are included in long-term debt and are amortized using the effective interest rate method over the terms of the financing. Under U.S. GAAP, deferred financing charges are presented as assets and are amortized using the estimated life method. In October 2008, a triggering event led to revisions of estimates of the estimated life and resulted in a larger financial charge.

The effects of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP on net loss for the year ended January 31, 2010 and 2009 are described below:

	Fiscal year ended January 31, 2010	Fiscal year ended January 31, 2009 (restated)
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of net loss to U.S. GAAP		
Net loss per Canadian GAAP	(35,292)	(98,148)
Adjustments:		
Derivative financial instruments(net of tax)	24,498	(2,182)
Deferred financing charges	12,722	(12,648)
Tax on deferred financing charges	(4,531)	4,609
Net loss per U.S. GAAP	(2,603)	(108,369)

	Fiscal year ended January 31, 2010	Fiscal year ended January 31, 2009 (restated)
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA		
Net loss	(35,292)	(98,148)
Net loss from discontinued operations	2,717	24,677
Net loss on disposal of discontinued operations	5,122	-
Depreciation and amortization	51,052	51,068
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	843	-
Financing expenses	90,558	73,176
Unrealized loss in fair value of derivative financial instruments	27,649	23,998
Goodwill impairment	-	55,089
Recovery of income taxes	(23,319)	(17,074)
EBITDA	119,330	112,786
Stock based compensation	3,712	3,757
Settlement of litigation	5,192	-
Adjusted EBITDA	128,234	116,543

There is no adjustment between the EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as per Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP.