# 3. Newly issued and approved accounting standards and interpretations

## Standards and interpretations with effect from 1 January 2013

### IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of items in other components of comprehensive income in the financial statements

The amendment to IAS 1 introduces the grouping of items presented in other components of comprehensive income. The items, which in the future could be reclassified (or "recycled") in the income statement (e.g., net profit on hedging net investments, translation differences on foreign financial statements, net profit on cash flow hedges and the net profit/loss from available-for-sale financial assets) must now be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified (e.g., actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans and the revaluation of land and buildings). The amendment only concerned the method of presentation and had no impact on the Company's financial position or results.

### IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Clarification of requirements for comparative information

This amendment to IAS 1 clarifies that when an entity presents comparative information in addition to the minimum comparative statements required by IFRS, the entity must present the related comparative information in the notes to financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The presentation of this voluntary comparative information does not involve a complete disclosure of financial statements including all tables.

### IAS 32 – Tax effect of distributions to equity holders

The amendment to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation in Financial Statements, clarifies that taxes tied to distributions to equity holders must be recorded in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes. The amendment removes requirements from IAS 32 concerning taxes, and asks the entity to apply IAS 12 to any tax tied to distributions to equity holders. The amendment had no impact on the Company's separate financial statements since there was no tax impact tied to monetary and non-monetary distributions.

### IAS 19 (2011) Employee Benefits (IAS 19R)

IAS 19R includes numerous changes in the recording of defined benefit plans, including: actuarial gains and losses that are now recorded among other components of comprehensive income and permanently excluded from the income statement; the returns expected from plan assets that are no longer recorded in the income statement, while it is necessary to record in the income statement the interest on the plan's net liability (asset) balance, and such interest must be calculated using the same interest rate used to discount the obligation; and costs related to past work performed that are now recognised in the income statement on the first to occur between i) a change or reduction of the plan, or ii) the recognition of related restructuring or employment termination costs. Other changes include new information, such as information on qualitative sensitivity.

### IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendments made to IFRS 1 mainly concern the information that the Company has to provide if it stops applying the IAS/IFRS or if starts applying them again; these circumstances do not apply to the Company, as these are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with the IAS/IFRS.

### IAS 12 – Deferred taxes: recovery of underlying assets

This amendment provides clarification regarding the measurement of deferred taxes on investment property measured at fair value. This amendment introduces the refutable assumption that the carrying amount of an investment property, measured using the fair value model specified by IAS 40, will be recovered through its sale, and that, as a result, the related deferred tax should be measured on a sale basis. This assumption is refuted if the investment property can be depreciated and is held with the intent of using over time substantially all the benefits deriving from the investment property instead of realising these benefits from its sale. The amendment had no impact on the financial position, results or disclosure.

### IFRS 7 Supplemental Information – Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities – Amendments to IFRS 7

These amendments require the entity to provide information on offsetting rights and related agreements (e.g. guarantees). The information will provide useful information to the reader of financial statements to assess the effect of offsetting agreements on the entity's financial position. The new information is required for all financial instruments recorded that are being offset according to IAS 32. The information is also required for financial instruments covered by framework offsetting agreements (or similar agreements), regardless of whether such instruments are offset according to IAS 32. Since the Group does not offset financial instruments in accordance with IAS 32 and has not signed significant offsetting agreements, these amendments have no impact on its financial position or results.

### IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 introduces an unambiguous guide line for all fair value measurements under IFRS. IFRS 13 does not modify the cases when it is required to use fair value, but it provides a guide on how to measure fair value under IFRS when the application of fair value is required or permitted by international accounting standards. The application of IFRS 13 had no material impact on the Company's fair value measurements. IFRS 13 also requests specific information on fair value, a part of which replaces disclosure requirements currently specified by other standards, including IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Supplemental Information.

### IFRIC 20 – Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine

This interpretation applies to stripping costs in mining activities during the production phase of a surface mine. The interpretation addresses accounting of the benefits arising from the stripping activity. The new interpretation has had no effect on the Group.

The adoption of the amendments listed above has had no impact on the Company's financial position or results.

## Standards and interpretations approved and not adopted in advance by the Company

### Regulation (EU) No 1254/2012 of the Commission of 11 December 2012, published in Official Journal L 360 of 29 December 2012 concerning the adoption of International Accounting Standards IFRS 10 – Consolidated financial statements, IFRS 11 – Joint arrangements, IFRS 12 – Disclosure of interests in other entities, amendments to IAS 27 – Separate financial statements and IAS 28 – Investments in associates and joint ventures

IFRS 10 aims to provide a single guiding standard to follow for the preparation of consolidated financial statements, stipulating control as the basis for the consolidation of all types of entities. In effect, IFRS 10 replaces IAS 27 – Consolidated and separate financial statements and SIC Interpretation 12 – Special purpose vehicles.

IFRS 11 establishes the accounting standards for entities which are part of joint control agreements and replaces IAS 31 – Interests in joint ventures and SIC 13 – Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers.

IFRS 12 combines, reinforces and replaces the disclosure obligations of subsidiaries, agreements for joint control, associate companies and non-consolidated structured entities.
Following these new IFRS, the IASB also issued an amended IAS 27, which will only involve the separate financial statements and an amended IAS 28 in order to incorporate the introductions of IFRS 11 on the subject of joint venture entities.

The new standards will be applied not later than the start date of the first financial year beginning after 1 January 2014.
In light of the pronouncements expected from the relative authorities and technical bodies, assessments of the possible economic and financial effects on the consolidated accounts of the new standards are being conducted, with reference to IFRS 11.

### IAS 32 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities – Amendments to IAS 32

The amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to offset". The amendments also clarify the application of IAS 32's offsetting principle in the case of settlement systems (such as central clearing houses ) which adopt non-simultaneous gross settlement mechanisms. These changes should not result in impacts on Company's financial position or results and will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.