

# New accounting principles

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Following the endorsement of the European Union, starting from the 1st January 2012 new principles and amendments to IFRS 7 ? Financial instruments ? disclosure

On 7 October 2010 the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 7 Financial instruments ? disclosures. The amendment requires that if the entity that transfers a financial asset retains any of the contractual rights or obligations inherent in a transferred financial asset, the transfer is not a sale. This amendment however does not have a significant impact on the present consolidated financial statement. At December 2011 the IASB introduced new disclosure requirements of offsetting of all recognized financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 9 ? Financial instruments

On 12 November 2009, the IASB published IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, the same principle has been subsequently issued. The other phases of the project address the accounting for hedges (hedge accounting) and impairment losses.

IFRS 9 ? Limited Amendments (Exposure draft)

On 28 November 2012, the IASB published the Exposure draft ?IFRS 9 ? Limited Amendments?. The document introduces amendments to IFRS 9. Furthermore the exposure draft introduces a third measurement category to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 ? Draft of forthcoming IFRS on hedge accounting

On 7 September 2012, the IASB published the draft review "Hedge Accounting", a document which modifies the requirements for hedge accounting. New requirements mainly regard the efficiency test of hedging relationships, the extension of items that can be hedged. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2015 or later.

IFRS 10, 11, 12, Amendments to IAS 27 and IAS 28

Concerning Consolidation project, on May 12 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, and amendments to IAS 27 Investment Entities and IAS 28 Equity Method of Accounting. IFRS 10 defines a parent as an entity that has power to direct the "significant activities" (which influence the economic returns) of the investee and is exposed to returns of the investee.

- Ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee
- Exposure to returns of the investee

IFRS 11 defined a joint arrangement as an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Distinguishing between joint operations and joint ventures. IFRS 12 established the minimum information designed to understand the nature and risk of the interest held by the reporting entity.

On 31 October 2012, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities. The amendments clarify the definition of an investment company.

- An investment company is a company that:
  - obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services
  - commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation
  - measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

On 28 June 2012, the IASB published the amendment "Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Investments in Entities with Instruments with a Contingent Revaluation Clause". In particular, a company must not make entries for the restatement of the company for which the consolidation is required.

IFRS 13 ? Fair value measurement

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, the principle that offers a unique guide for the measurement and disclosure of fair value. The fair value is the price of the asset or liability in its principal or most advantageous market between market participants. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified for accounting purposes in accordance with a fair value hierarchy:

- 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments
- 2 - inputs other than those included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (such as prices) or indirectly (derived from observable market data)
- 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

IAS 19 ? Amendments to IAS 19 ? Employee benefits

In June 2011, the IASB issued IAS 19 Employee Benefits revised, which introduced the following changes:

- Elimination of the option not to recognize part of the actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in estimates of the amount of a defined benefit liability or asset.
- New disclosure in the profit or loss account of interest expenses arising from defined benefit plans. More disclosure in relation to the characteristics of defined benefit plans and the risks deriving from them.

The amended IAS 19 is effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2013 or later and has been endorsed by the IASB. The estimated impacts on the Group are described in the relevant section of the notes.

IAS 1 ? Presentation of Financial Statements

In June 2011, the IASB amended IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements requiring that the financial statements be presented in one currency.

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