ANNUAL REPORT

67th Financial Year

cementirholding
CALTAGIRONE GROUP

2013 ANNUAL REPORT

67th Financial Year

cementir holding
CALTAGIRONE GROUP

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Shareholders,

the year 2013 was a positive one for Cementir Holding and we made considerable progress in making the Group more competitive.

Cementir Holding was able to achieve our targets, mainly thanks to favourable situations in Scandinavia, Turkey, China and Malaysia, which more than offset the weakness encountered in Egypt and Italy. Group revenues exceeded EUR 1 billion and EBITDA hit its highest level in the last five years, rising by over 22% compared with 2012, despite geopolitical tensions in Egypt and the devaluation of the Turkish Lira and the Egyptian Pound.

In 2013, we reduced operating leverage and effectively managed our working capital, improving the return on capital employed.
In Italy, we launched restructuring programmes and initiatives to alter the production layout, which involved closing down the kilns at Taranto and Arquata Scrivia so that now they operate as grinding facilities, thereby resulting in significant cost savings. We expect these initiatives to lead to a recovery in profitability in the future.

On the financial front, we have strengthened our capital and financial structure by reducing our financial debt and improving the debt/EBITDA ratio to below 2.

The 2014 - 2016 Business Plan calls for improving profitability through a variety of initiatives aimed at boosting operational performance, optimising the cost structure, consolidating our global leadership in the white cement sector, increasing the contribution of the waste management business in Turkey and England and paying close attention to the generation of cash flows.

We plan to achieve this all without neglecting sustainability, which remains a cornerstone of our strategy and also means that we must strengthen our commitment to employee safety. In 2013, we significantly improved our workplace accident rates thanks to prevention programmes. One of the Italian facilities reported 523 days without injury as of the end of 2013.

Our workforce is what will allow us to achieve the targets set forth in the Business Plan.

During the year, we improved the performance appraisal process through which we nurture the talent of our employees, provide encouragement and support a merit-based approach. We have begun an assessment of the professional families, through which we were able to develop a picture of the various internal structures and identify those employees deserving of investment to shape them into potential future leaders. In this way, we mapped, at the Group level, the performance and leadership of around 1,100 employees, both management and staff.
In addition, the development of leadership and the new cooperative model shared by the Group operating companies were at the heart of a programme aimed at 90 Group managers, starting them along the path of personal development so that they will be able to lead the rest of the organisation, not just in achieving short-term strategic and numerical objectives, but also in crafting a Group culture and shared identify.
Training and widespread use of the *Lean Six Sigma* method will help us to continually improve performance in a structured manner using a language common to the Group.

The results that we have achieved and those that we are committed to reaching in the coming years are and will always be the fruit of the labour and dedication of all the Group's employees. I would like to thank them and you, the Shareholders, for your ongoing support.

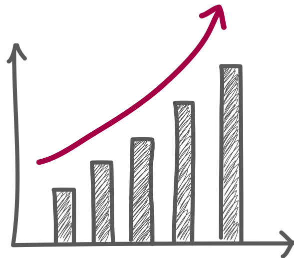
Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

GROUP PROFILE

Cementir Holding is an Italian multinational company that produces and distributes grey and white cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregates and concrete products. The Company is controlled by the Caltagirone Group and has been listed on the Italian Stock Exchange (Borsa Italiana) since 1955, currently in the STAR segment.
Through its subsidiaries Aalborg Portland, Cimentas and Cementir Italia, Cementir Holding operates in 15 countries across 4 continents, selling 9.7 million tons of cement, 3.7 million m^3 of ready-mix concrete and 3.2 million tons of aggregates in 2013.
Cementir Holding is the largest producer and exporter of white cement in the world, with production sites in Denmark, Egypt, China, Malaysia and the United States. The Group's white cement factories have a capacity of 3 million tons and the cement produced is shipped to over 60 countries throughout the world. Through its subsidiary, Sinai White Cement, Cementir Holding runs the largest white cement factory in the world, located in El-Arish, Egypt.
The Cementir Group is the sole producer of cement in Denmark, the 4th leading producer in Italy and among the top producers in Turkey, in addition to being the leading producer of ready-mix concrete in Scandinavia. Since 2009, Cementir Holding has also been operating in the municipal and industrial waste management and renewable energy sector in Turkey and England through its subsidiary Recydia.

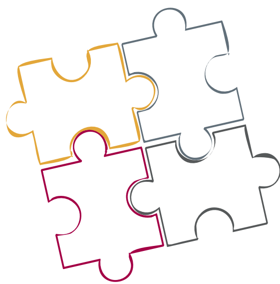
14	Cement plants
15 (million/ton.)	Cement production capacity
112	Ready-mixed concrete plants
3,2 (million/ton.)	Aggregate sales
3	Waste management plants
222 (thousands/ton.)	Waste processed
3.170	Workforce

OUR VALUES



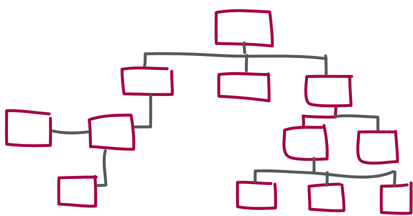
Grow with passion for effectiveness

We have passion for our business and work to drive our Group, leveraging on continuous effective improvement, for a growth that is sustainable in the long term and able to guarantee profitable returns on invested capitals.



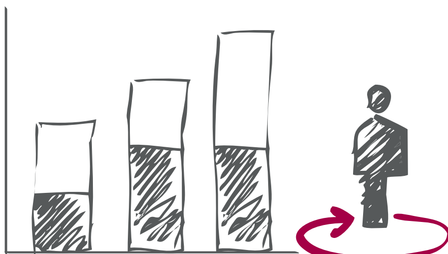
Integrated diversity

We are an integrated Group that leverages and increases the value of our local peculiarities where people constantly support their colleagues.



Act concrete simplicity

We want to simplify the day by day activities through the Operational Excellence approach based on facts, in order to avoid organizational constraints and to simplify the whole problem solving process.



Rigorous flexibility

We are able to use professional discipline and lead change management to face business challenges.

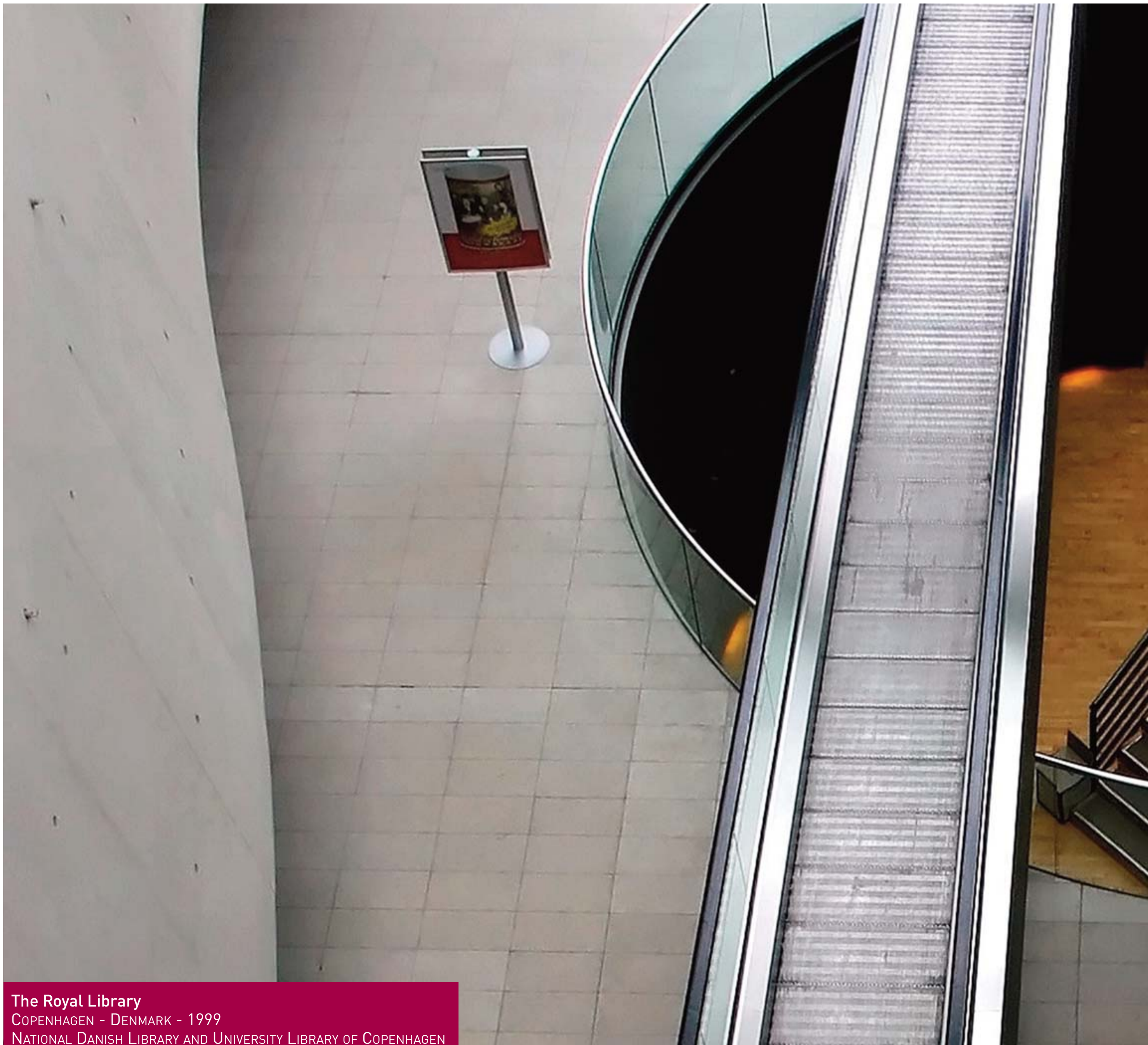
Accountability for the future

We feel to be part and contributor of a global project and have competence of decision making, delivery and accountability which are able to support individual and Group growth and the value generated for our Customers.

MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS

Over the years major engineering works have been built with the cements produced by Cementir Group all over the world, such as: tunnels, ports, dams, bridges and highways. The specific characteristics of these productions have always expressed their effective features, enabling the construction of noteworthy infrastructures even in difficult environmental situations.

In the cement sector - the ultimate commodity - the Group stands out today for its placement within specific market niches with high added value through the development and creation of innovative, technically



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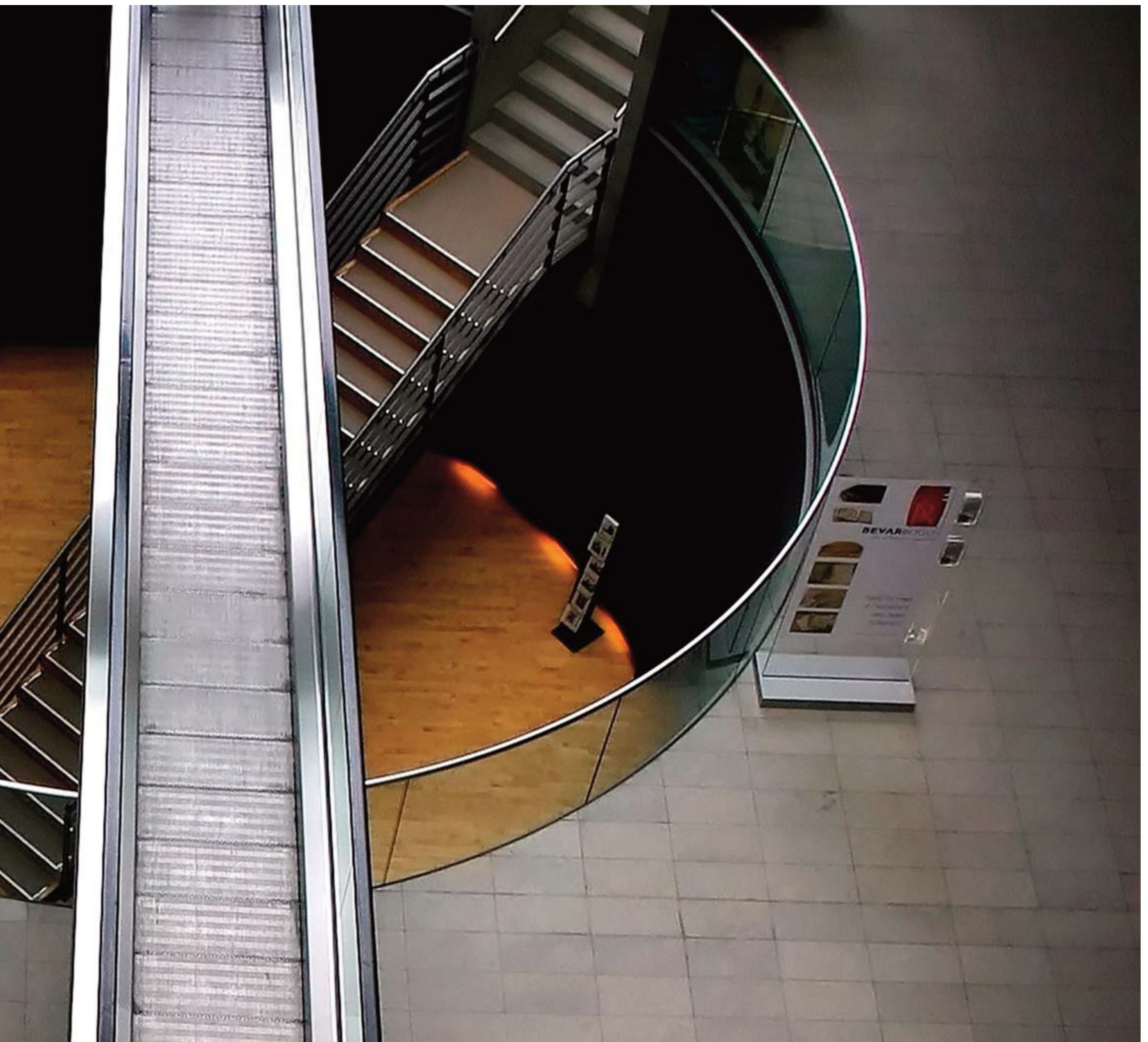
specialized products such as: white cements, slag cements, the high resistance cement type I. The goal is not only to continue to produce grey cement consistent with market standards, but also to offer alternative solutions for "emotive" applications.
Historically, cement has changed the way we live, allowing us to overcome the constraints of prior technologies and today it is also capable of becoming an ideal tool enabling architecture to express its highest contents both artistically and creatively.



GLOBAL PRESENCE

Grey cement sales:	7.8 million t
White cement sales:	1.9 million t
Ready-mixed concrete sales:	3.7 million m³
Aggregates sales:	3.2 million t
Cement plants:	14
Terminals:	20
Ready-mixed concrete plants:	112
Quarries:	8
Cement products plants:	1
Waste management plants:	3

Denmark

Grey cement production capacity: 2.1 million t
White cement production capacity: 0.85 million t
Grey cement sales: 1.30 million t
White cement sales: 0.53 million t
Ready-mixed concrete sales: 1.02 million m³
Aggregates sales: 0.54 million t
Cement plants: 1 (7 kilns)
Ready-mixed concrete plants: 42
Terminals: 9
Quarries: 3

Norway

Ready-mixed concrete sales: 0.97 million m³
Ready-mixed concrete plants: 31
Terminals: 1

Sweden

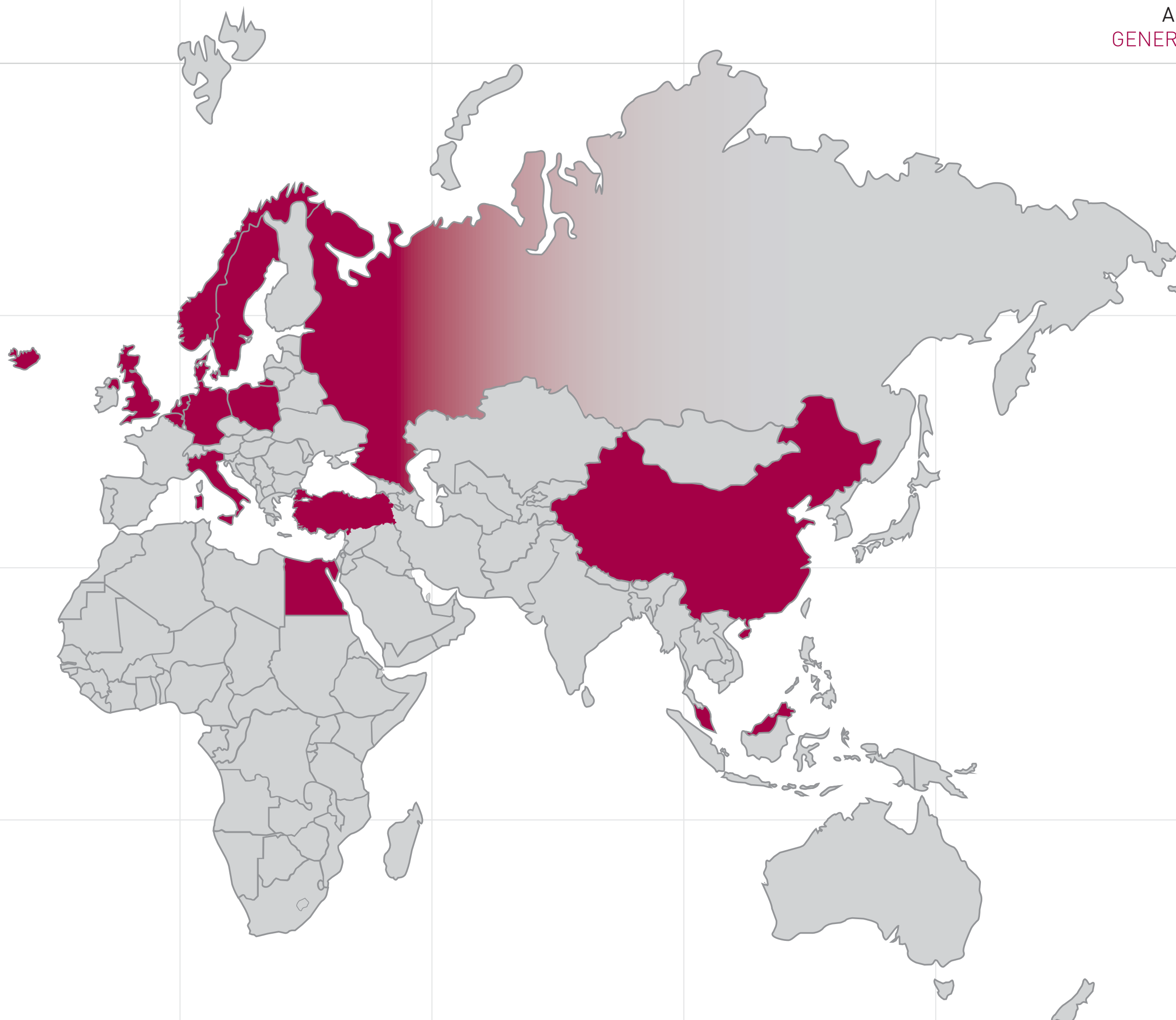
Ready-mixed concrete sales: 0.17 million m³
Aggregates sales: 2.69 million t
Ready-mixed concrete plants: 10
Quarries: 5

Turkey

Grey cement production capacity: 5.4 million t
Grey cement sales: 4.76 million t
Ready-mixed concrete sales: 1.49 million m³
Cement plants: 4
Ready-mixed concrete plants: 13
Waste management plants: 2

Italy

Grey cement production capacity: 4.3 million t
Grey cement sales: 1.76 million t
Ready-mixed concrete sales: 0.08 million m³
Cement plants: 4
Ready-mixed concrete plants: 16
Terminals: 3



Egypt
White cement production capacity: 1.1 million t
White cement sales: 0.56 million t
Cement plants: 1

China
White cement production capacity: 0.7 million t
White cement sales: 0.64 million t
Cement plants: 1

Malaysia
White cement production capacity: 0.2 million t
White cement sales: 0.20 million t
Cement plants: 1

USA
White cement production capacity: 0.26 million t
Cement plants: 2
(24.5% joint venture with Heidelberg and Cemex)
Cement products plants: 1
Terminals: 1

United Kingdom
Waste management plants: 1
Terminals: 1

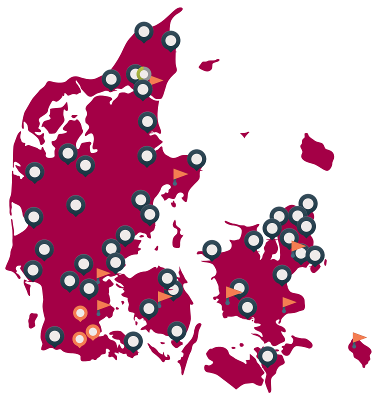
Germany
Terminals: 1

Iceland
Terminals: 1

Holland
Terminals: 1

Poland
Terminals: 1

Russia
Terminals: 1

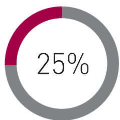


Denmark

1 Grey and white cement plant
42 Ready-mixed concrete plants
9 Terminals
3 Quarries

2013 Operating revenue

EUR 257.7 million



Volumes sold (million/t-m³)	2013	2012
Grey cement	1.30	1.30
White cement	0.53	0.52
Ready-mixed concrete	1.02	0.96
Aggregates	0.54	0.69

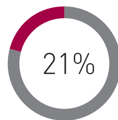
- The construction sector, particularly residential building, did not show any signs of development: cement sales remained more or less unvaried
- The concrete market was bolstered by the building of the new Copenhagen metro line, leading to a 6% rise in concrete sales, with stable sales prices
- Savings achieved in the cement sector's variable costs, connected to lower fuel prices and greater efficiency obtained in plant consumption partly thanks to increased usage of alternative fuels
- Investments to upgrade and renovate kilns and mills

Other Scandinavian Countries

41 Ready-mixed concrete plants
2 Terminals
5 Quarries

2013 Operating revenue

EUR 208.3 million



Volumes sold (million/t-m³)	2013	2012
Norway		
Ready-mixed concrete	0.97	0.87
Sweden		
Ready-mixed concrete	0.17	0.16
Aggregates	2.69	2.80

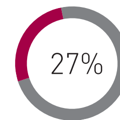
- Norway presented sturdy internal growth and a construction sector driven by state-funded public infrastructure
- Sales of concrete on the Norwegian market rose 12% on 2012, with largely stable sales prices
- In Sweden there were signs of a revival in the commercial and residential construction sector, especially in the country's southern regions. This led to a 6% rise in volumes of concrete sold
- A plummet in large infrastructure construction works led to a 4% drop in sales of aggregates

Turkey

4 Grey cement plants
13 Ready-mixed concrete plants
2 Waste

2013 Operating revenue

EUR 272.3 million



Volumes sold (million/t-m³)	2013	2012
Grey cement	4.76	4.58
Ready-mixed concrete	1.50	1.40

- Good performance of cement and concrete sales in the Turkish market, with volumes sold up 4% and 7% respectively and increasing sales prices (+7% for cement and +15% for concrete in local currency)
- Improvement in the fuel mix used and the greater efficiency of plants
- Investments made in building mobile plant enabling greater flexibility and service quality

Waste

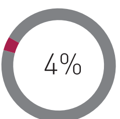
- Continued investments related to developing plant for treating the urban solid waste in Komurcuoda near Istanbul

Rest of the World

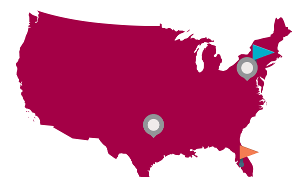
2 White cement plants
1 Cement products plant
1 Waste
6 Terminals

2013 Operating revenue

EUR 41.0 million

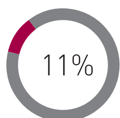


- In England investments were commenced to expand the waste treatment plant capacity for the recovery of the recycle fraction and the minimisation of the use of landfills, according to the plan already provided for at the time of the acquisition of the subsidiary Neales Waste Management



Italy
4 Grey cement plants
16 Ready-mixed concrete plants
3 Terminals

2013 Operating revenue
EUR 115.7 million

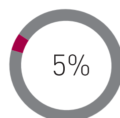


Volumes sold (million/t-m^3)	2013	2012
Grey cement	1.76	2.03
Ready-mixed concrete	0.08	0.18
White cement	0.01	0.01

- The continuing crisis in the residential and commercial construction industry and public infrastructure caused cement and concrete sales volumes to drop 13% and 56%, respectively, on 2012, with prices remaining more or less stable
- Initiatives aimed at cutting operating costs and recovering economic balance, including turning the Arquata and Taranto sites into grinding centres

Egypt
1 White cement plant

2013 Operating revenue
EUR 53.2 million

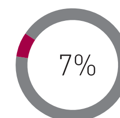


Volumes sold (million/t)	2013	2012
White cement	0.56	0.66

- The internal demand began growing once again but the continuing political instability caused severe problems in doing business with neighbouring countries, thus curbing exports and fueling the sharp devaluation of the Egyptian pound
- Cement sales on the domestic market soared by 25%, while exports plummeted by roughly 35%. Average prices strikingly higher for both internal sales and exports
- Such prices and volumes mix generated stability in revenue in local currency

Far East
2 White cement plants

2013 Operating revenue
EUR 68.6 million

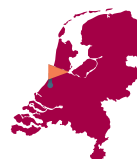


Volumes sold (million/t)	2013	2012
China		
White cement	0.64	0.57
Malaysia		
White cement	0.20	0.21

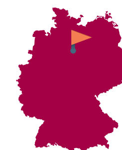
- In China the increase in internal demand was caused by the expansion of the construction sector and infrastructure and the development of new export sales channels
- Increase in volumes sold (+12%) on both the domestic and export markets, with sales prices on the rise
- In Malaysia sales on the internal market grew by 10% while export sales decreased 6%, following lower sales volumes to Vietnam and South Korea, markets considered less profitable in relation to maximising profitability
- Investments to expand production capacity, in accordance with the strategic agreement signed with the Adelaide Brighton group, to sell white clinker in Australia starting from 2015

United Kingdom

Russia



Holland

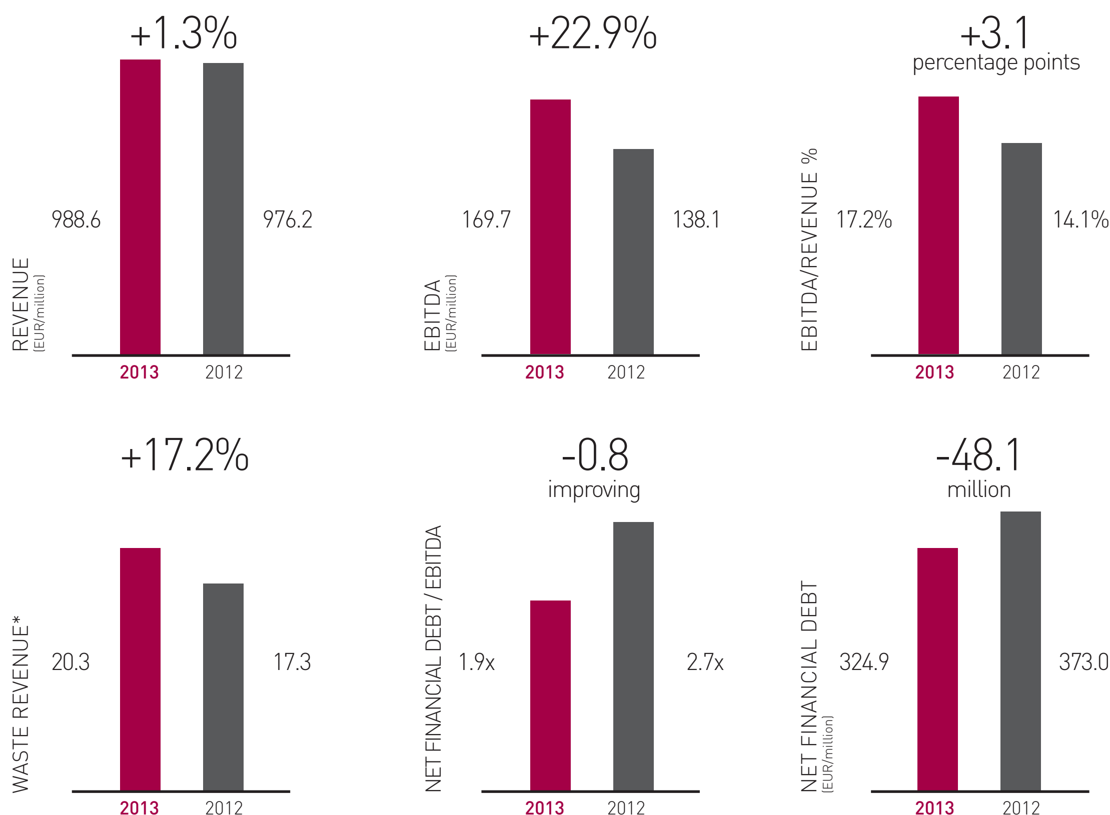


Germany

Poland

Impianti di cemento grigio · Impianti di cemento bianco · Centrali di calcestruzzo · Cave di inerti · Terminali · Manufatti in cemento · Waste

MAIN PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL DATA



*Waste revenue includes revenues of Neales Waste Management Group, acquired on 4 July 2012 and fully consolidated in 2013 (EUR 8.8 million in 2012 and EUR 13.3 million in 2013).

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

[EUR '000]	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Revenue from sales and services	988,614	976,193	933,014	842,260	822,473	1,092,186	1,147,085
EBITDA	169,720	138,054	124,191	108,930	135,491	209,227	274,111
EBITDA margin %	*17.2%*	*14.1%*	*13.3%*	*12.9%*	*16.5%*	*19.2%*	*23.9%*
EBIT	76,684	48,230	36,206	22,521	52,137	128,142	197,314
EBIT margin %	*7.8%*	*4.9%*	*3.9%*	*2.7%*	*6.3%*	*11.7%*	*17.2%*
Financial income (expense)	(13,536)	(19,614)	(20,602)	3,384	(4,106)	(35,934)	2,113
Profit (loss) before taxes	63,148	28,616	15,604	25,905	48,031	92,208	199,427
Income taxes	(14,992)	(4,572)	(5,766)	(8,306)	(13,688)	(18,730)	(47,655)
Net profit	48,156	24,044	9,838	17,599	34,343	73,478	151,772
Net profit margin %	*4.9%*	*2.5%*	*1.1%*	*2.1%*	*4.2%*	*6.7%*	*13.2%*
Group net profit	40,118	16,462	3,025	9,344	29,842	65,273	140,399
Group net profit margin %	*4.1%*	*1.7%*	*0.3%*	*1.1%*	*3.6%*	*6.0%*	*12.2%*

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

[EUR '000]	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net capital employed	1,354,291	1,487,152	1,440,415	1,492,744	1,447,544	1,455,555	1,450,777
Total assets	1,848,027	1,975,161	1,908,445	1,950,718	1,818,533	1,798,752	1,828,100
Total equity	1,029,409	1,114,123	1,082,881	1,156,612	1,066,251	1,039,123	1,085,929
Group shareholders' equity	954,425	1,034,920	1,004,562	1,077,141	1,002,481	979,996	1,033,370
Net financial debt	324,882	373,029	357,534	336,132	381,293	416,432	364,848

PROFITABILITY AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE RATIOS

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Return on equity (a)	4.7%	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%	7.1%	14.0%
Return on capital employed (b)	5.7%	3.2%	2.5%	1.5%	3.6%	8.8%	13.6%
Equity ratio (c)	55.7%	56.4%	56.7%	59.3%	58.6%	57.8%	59.4%
Net gearing ratio (d)	31.6%	33.5%	33.0%	29.1%	35.8%	40.1%	33.6%
Net financial debt / EBITDA	1.9x	2.7x	2.9x	3.1x	2.8x	2.0x	1.3x

(a) Net profit / Total equity
(b) EBIT / Net capital employed
(c) Total equity / Total assets
(d) Net financial debt / Total equity

EMPLOYEES AND INVESTMENTS

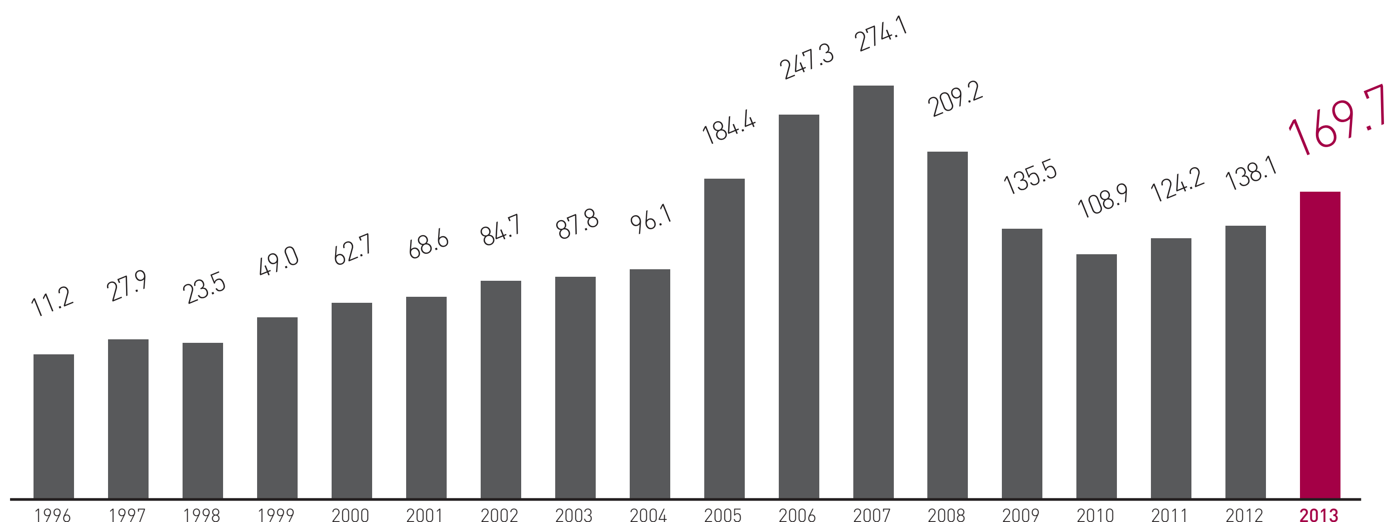
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Number of employees (at 31 Dec.)	3,170	3,311	3,200	3,289	3,439	3,847	3,882
Acquisitions (EUR million)	-	10.7	5.2	8.5	10.8	22.2	4.0
Investments (EUR million)	81.7	87.5	73.2	62.6	98.4	191.0	134.6

VOLUMES SOLD

['000]	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Grey and white cement (t)	9,737	9,833	10,468	10,013	9,641	10,461	10,882
Ready-mixed concrete (m^3)	3,736	3,580	3,843	3,185	3,074	4,056	4,533
Aggregates (t)	3,234	3,490	3,834	3,605	4,079	4,539	3,567

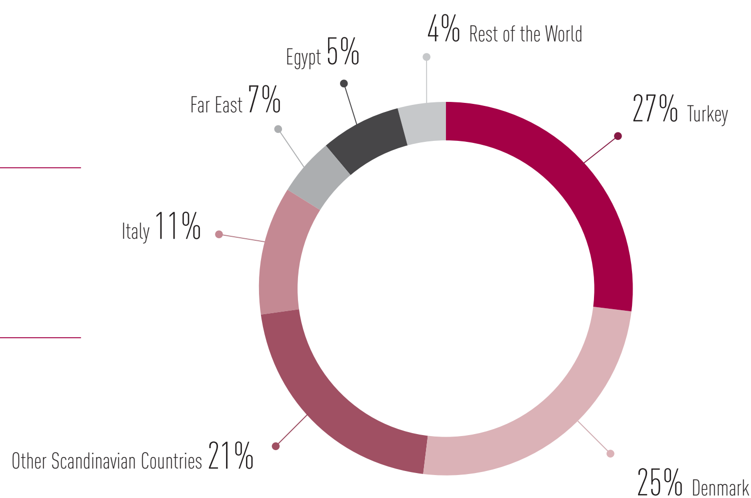
EBITDA PERFORMANCE

EUR million

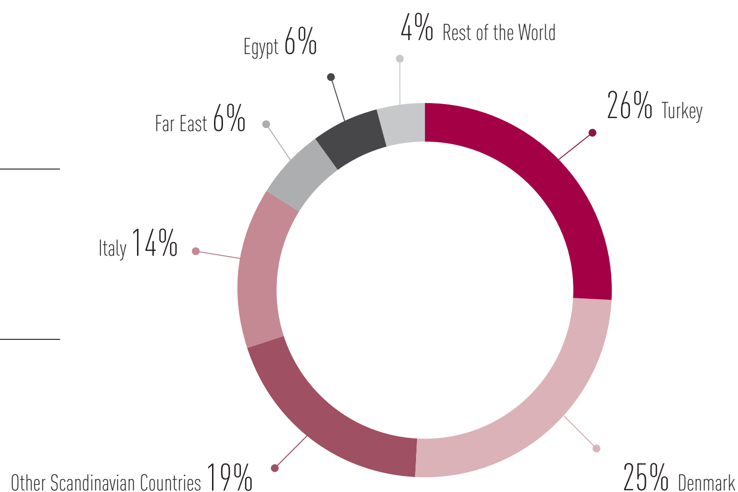


OPERATING REVENUES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENT

% OPERATING REVENUES
BY GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENT (2013)



% OPERATING REVENUES
BY GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENT (2012)



[EUR '000]	2013	2012	Change %
Denmark	257,711	252,714	2.0%
Turkey	272,334	254,589	7.0%
Italy	115,705	141,044	-18.0%
Other Scandinavian Countries	208,258	189,869	9.7%
Egypt	53,201	60,528	-12.1%
Far East	68,636	64,054	7.2%
Rest of the World[1]	40,967	34,498	18.8%
Total Operating Revenues	**1,016,812**	**997,296**	**2.0%**

[1]It includes revenues from the acquisition of Neales Waste Management Group consolidated for all of 2013 as per EUR 13.3 million (EUR 8.8 million in 2012, only consolidated for the second six-month period).

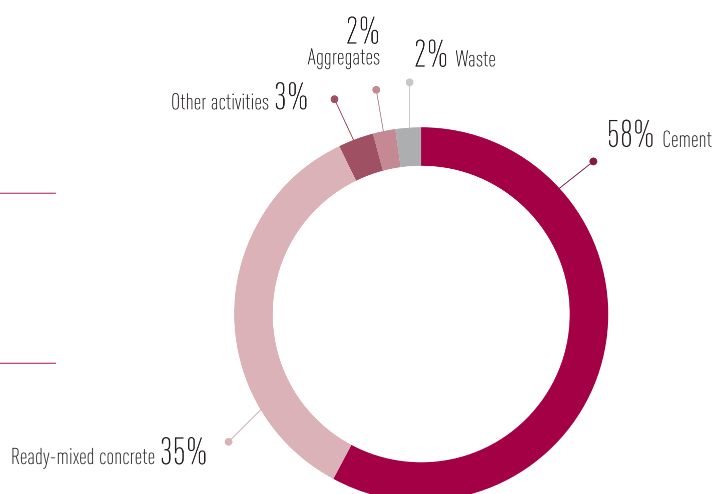
EBITDA BY GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENT

[EUR '000]	2013	2012	Change %
Denmark	63,372	58,839	7.7%
Turkey	55,183	31,285	76.4%
Italy[1]	(6,798)	(5,647)	-20.4%
Other Scandinavian Countries	22,974	16,161	42.2%
Egypt	15,231	18,750	-18.8%
Far East	18,310	15,162	20.8%
Rest of the World[2]	1,448	3,504	-58.7%
Total EBITDA	**169,720**	**138,054**	**22.9%**

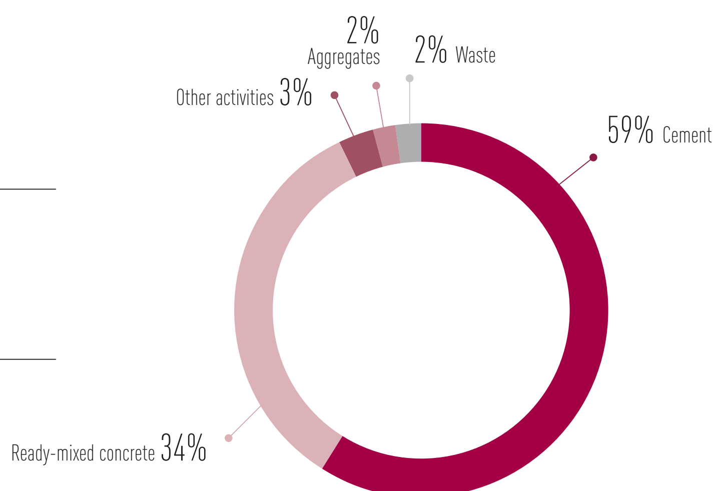
[1]It includes EBITDA of Cementir Holding Spa as per EUR -0.9 million in 2013 and EUR -1.97 million in 2012.
[2]It includes EBITDA from the acquisition of Neales Waste Management Group consolidated for all of 2013 as per EUR 0.9 million (EUR 0.5 million in 2012, only consolidated for the second six-month period).

OPERATING REVENUES BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

% OPERATING REVENUES
BY BUSINESS SEGMENT (2013)



% OPERATING REVENUES
BY BUSINESS SEGMENT (2012)



[EUR '000]	2013	2012	Change %
Cement	585,161	592,233	-1.2%
Ready-mixed concrete	361,007	337,409	7.0%
Aggregates	24,076	24,972	-3.6%
Waste[1]	20,297	17,321	17.2%
Other activities	26,271	25,361	3.6%
Total Operating Revenue	**1,016,812**	**997,296**	**2.0%**

[1]It includes revenues from the acquisition of Neales Waste Management Group consolidated for all of 2013 as per EUR 13.3 million (EUR 8.8 million in 2012, only consolidated for the second six-month period).

EBITDA BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

[EUR '000]	2013	2012	Change %
Cement	138,119	118,265	16.8%
Ready-mixed concrete	31,773	18,180	74.8%
Aggregates	4,552	4,004	13.7%
Waste[1]	(2,688)	(1,746)	-54.0%
Other activities	(2,036)	(649)	-213.7%
Total EBITDA	**169,720**	**138,054**	**22.9%**

[1]It includes EBITDA from the acquisition of Neales Waste Management Group consolidated for all of 2013 as per EUR 0.9 million (EUR 0.5 million in 2012, only consolidated for the second six-month period).

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Cementir Group has long pursued a sustainable approach to its business in the belief that acting with respect for environmental and social values creates lasting value for the Company and its stakeholders. An important element of this process is publication of the annual Group Environmental Report, now in its seventh edition, in which we clearly explain to our stakeholders who we are, what we do, what strategies we have chosen and what progress we have made in terms of economic, environmental and social sustainability. All employees are required to follow a Corporate Social Responsibility policy that lays out a set of principles, conduct and actions for protecting the environment, society and the health of workers. The Group companies are in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate, following a policy of social and environmental responsibility that translates into effective programs and actions ranging from improving production processes to projects that benefit local communities.
In 2011, the Group's concern for the environment and issues relating to climate change and atmospheric emissions took the form of, among other things, joining the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), a non-profit organisation operating on behalf of 722 institutional investors that manages USD 87,000 million in assets, which conducted a study of 4,000 companies around the world concerning the actions they have taken to reduce the effects of climate change.

01

For more than twenty years, Aalborg's Danish factory has provided the nearby city with about 495,000 MWh of thermal energy, capable of meeting the heating needs of more than 36,000 households.

02

The Group Research Centres cooperate with leading European universities for the development of new types of clinker and supplementary cementitious materials that meet the growing demand for more sustainable solutions.

03

Waste and scraps from other industries can be recycled and used as fuel and raw materials in cement production. This practice significantly reduces the overall impact on the environment and promotes the efficient use of resources.

04

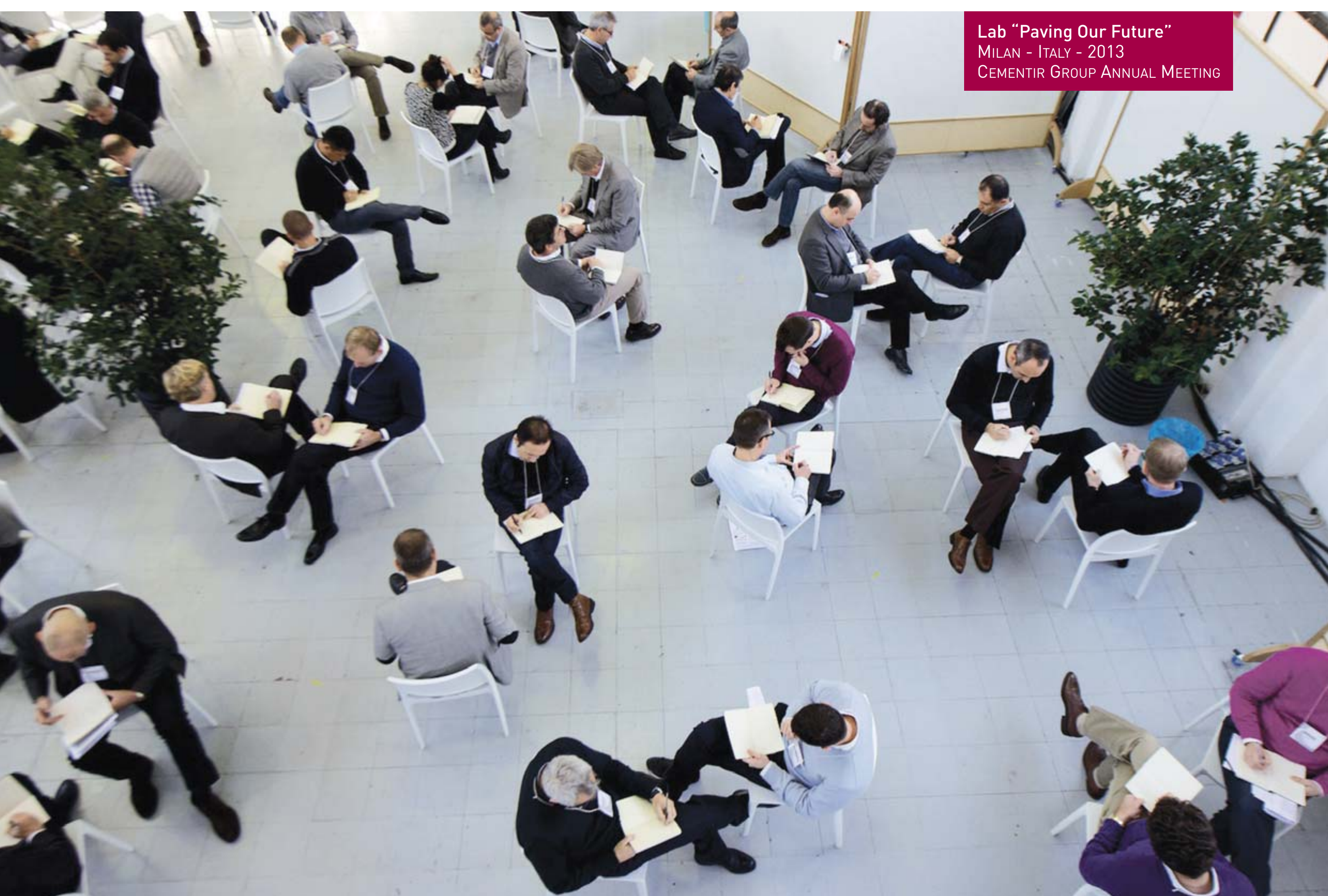
In Turkey, the Çimentaș Education and Health Foundation, founded in 1986, provides financial assistance and educational materials to families and schools in partnership with the authorities of the surrounding provinces.

CEMENTIR HOLDING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

KEY MARKET DATA

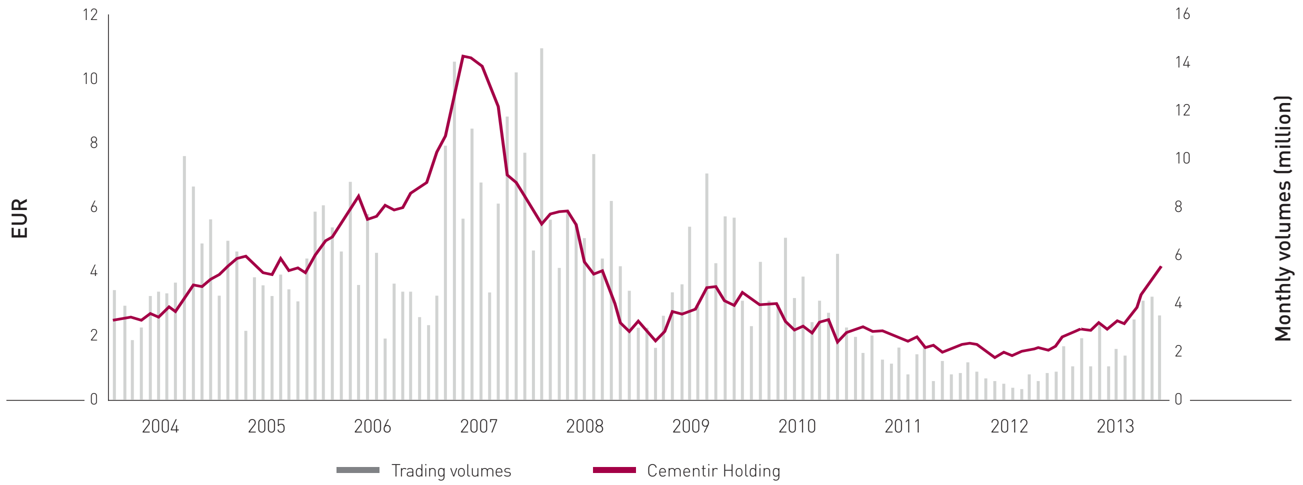
[EUR '000]	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Share capital at 31 December (EUR)	159,120,000	159,120,000	159,120,000	159,120,000	159,120,000
Number of ordinary shares	159,120,000	159,120,000	159,120,000	159,120,000	159,120,000
Earnings per share (EUR)	0.252	0.103	0.019	0.059	0.188
Dividend per share (EUR)	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06
Pay-out ratio	31.7%	38.7%	210.4%	102.2%	32.0%
Dividend yield [1]	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	1.8%
Market capitalisation (EUR million) [1]	662.3	260.5	253.0	336.5	537.8
Share price (EUR)					
Low	*1.67*	*1.23*	*1.28*	*1.78*	*1.66*
High	*4.20*	*1.88*	*2.35*	*3.41*	*3.95*
Year-end price	*4.16*	*1.64*	*1.59*	*2.12*	*3.38*

[1]The figures have been calculated on the basis of the year-end price.

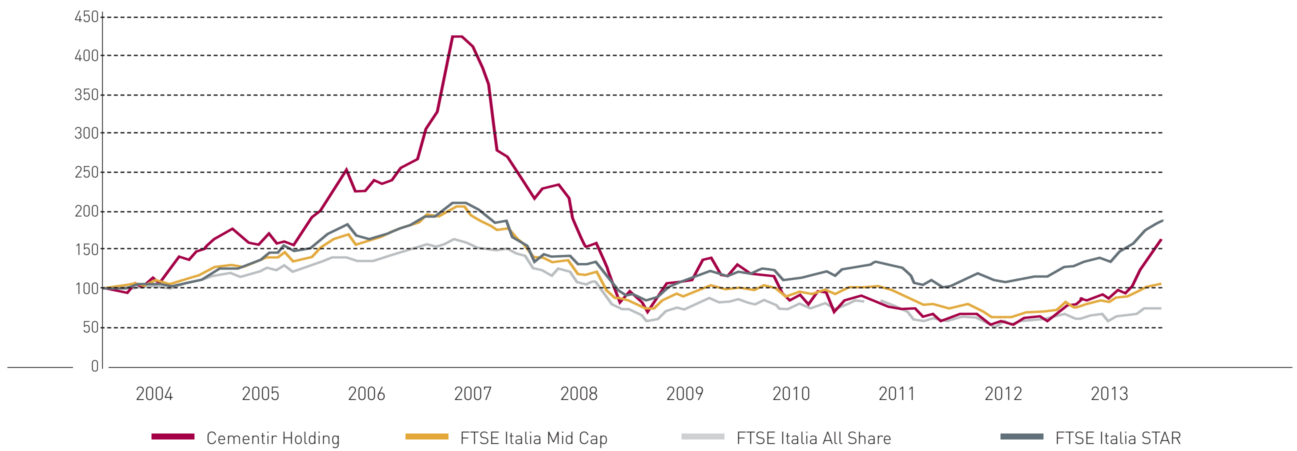


Lab "Paving Our Future"
Milan - Italy - 2013
Cementir Group Annual Meeting

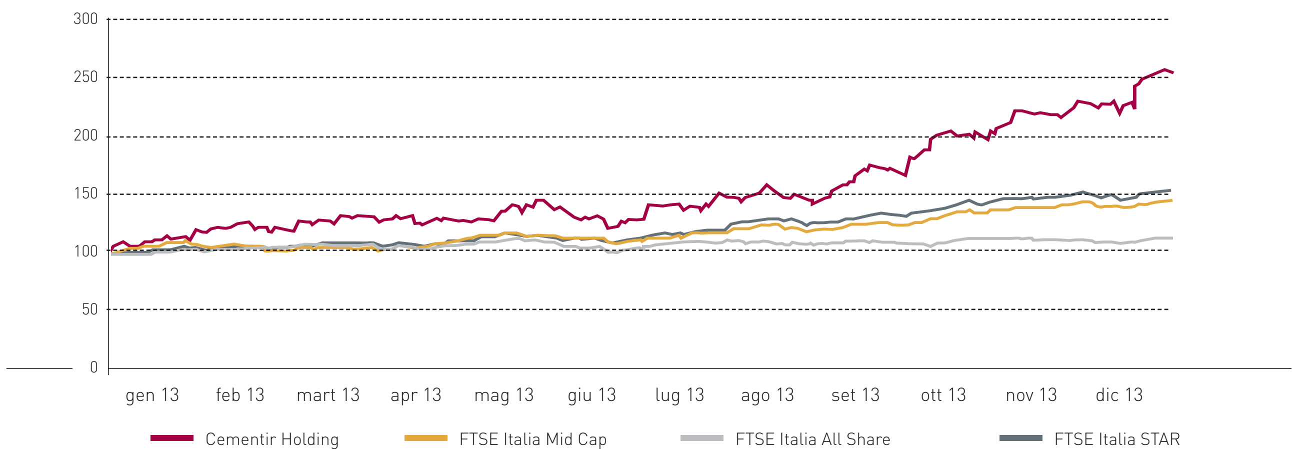
PERFORMANCE OF CEMENTIR HOLDING SHARE
(31 December 2003 - 31 December 2013)



PERFORMANCE OF CEMENTIR HOLDING SHARE COMPARED TO FTSE ITALIA MID CAP, FTSE ITALIA ALL SHARE AND FTSE ITALIA STAR INDEXES
(Base: 31 December 2003 = 100)



PERFORMANCE OF CEMENTIR HOLDING SHARE COMPARED TO FTSE ITALIA MID CAP, FTSE ITALIA ALL SHARE AND FTSE ITALIA STAR INDEXES
(Base: 2 January 2013 = 100)



COMPANY OFFICERS

Board of Directors for the period 2012 – 2014	*Chairman*	Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
	Deputy Chairman	Carlo Carlevaris *(independent)*
	Directors	Alessandro Caltagirone
		Azzurra Caltagirone
		Edoardo Caltagirone
		Saverio Caltagirone
		Flavio Cattaneo *(independent)*
		Mario Ciliberto
		Paolo Di Benedetto *(independent)*
		Fabio Corsico
		Mario Delfini
		Alfio Marchini *(independent)*
		Riccardo Nicolini
Executive Committee	*Chairman*	Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
	Components	Mario Delfini
		Riccardo Nicolini
Control and Risks Committee	*Chairman*	Paolo Di Benedetto* *(independent)*
	Components	Flavio Cattaneo *(independent)*
		Alfio Marchini *(independent)*
Appointment and Remuneration Committee	*Chairman*	Paolo Di Benedetto* *(independent)*
	Components	Mario Delfini
		Flavio Cattaneo *(independent)*
Board of Statutory Auditors for the period 2011-2013	*Chairman*	Claudio Bianchi
	Auditors	Giampiero Tasco *(standing)*
		Federico Malorni *(standing)*
		Vincenzo Sportelli *(alternate)*
		Maria Assunta Coluccia *(alternate)*
		Patrizia Amoretti *(alternate)*
Manager responsible for financial reporting		Massimo Sala
Independent Auditors for the period 2012 - 2020		KPMG SpA

* Lead Independent Director

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The Shareholders are hereby called to the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting to be held at the Company's registered office in Rome at Corso di Francia, 200, on single call, on 17 April 2014 at 12:00 p.m., to resolve upon the following:

AGENDA

Ordinary Session

1. Financial statements as of 31 December 2013. Reports of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Independent Auditors. Allocation of net result for the year. Presentation of the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2013. Related and consequent resolutions.

Extraordinary Session

1. Non-reconstitution, pursuant to Art. 13, Section 2 of Law 342/2000, of the revaluation reserve as per Law no. 266/2005, partially used to cover the loss incurred in 2013. Related and consequent resolutions.

Ordinary Session

1. Motion to the distribution of a dividend. Related and consequent resolutions;

2. Remuneration Report: resolutions in relation to the first section pursuant to Article 123-*ter*, paragraph 6 of Legislative Decree No. 58/98;

3. Appointment of the Board of Auditors for the period 2014 - 2016 and determination of the related remuneration. Related and consequent resolutions.

SHARE CAPITAL

As of the date of this notice, the share capital of Cementir Holding S.p.A. ("**Company**") is equal to Euro 159,120,000 and is divided into No. 159,120,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 1.00 euro each. Each share grants the shareholder one vote. As of today the Company does not hold any shares belonging to its own share capital.

TITLE TO PARTICIPATE AT THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING AND VOTING RIGHT

Pursuant to Article 83-*sexies* Legislative Decree No. 58/98 ("Consolidated Financial Act") and the Bylaws, those eligible to attend the Shareholders' Meeting and exercise the right to vote are only those on behalf of whom the authorized intermediary ("Intermediary") in pursuance of applicable regulations, has sent to the Company the statement certifying the entitlement to the shares, by the end of the accounting day of the seventh trading day before the date of the Shareholders' Meeting (8 April 2014 - *Record Date*).

The Intermediary's notification must reach the Company by the end of the third trading day prior to the day set for the Shareholders' Meeting (14 April 2014).

Nevertheless, Shareholders will be entitled to attend and vote even if said notification has reached the Company after said time limit, provided it is received prior to the beginning of the Meeting. Anyone becoming a shareholder after the Record Date will not be entitled to attend or vote at the Shareholders' Meeting. Please note that the statement is sent to Company by the Intermediary upon request of the person entitled to the right. Those entitled to vote are required to give instructions to the Intermediary that keeps the related accounts to send the aforementioned statement to the Company.

REPRESENTATION AT THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Ordinary proxy

All those having the right to vote may be represented in the Shareholders' Meeting by means of a written proxy issued according to the applicable law. A written proxy may be granted using the proxy form available on the Company's website www.cementirholding.it in the section Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Shareholders' meeting 2014. The proxies, together with the certificate certifying the ownership of the share and copy of an identification document, can be transmitted to the Company with a registered letter sent to the Company's registered office (addressed to Cementir Holding S.p.A. – Department of Legal Affairs – Corso di Francia n. 200 – 00191 Rome) or with an electronic communication sent to the certified email address: legale@pec.cementirholding.it or by fax to No. +39 0632493324.

Proxy to the representative appointed by the Company

Proxies may also be granted, with voting instructions, to the delegate Mr. Domenico Sorrentino, who was designated by the Company for this purpose in pursuance of Article 135-*undecies* of the Consolidated Financial Act. Any proxy granted to the abovementioned designated representative must be given in the manner specified in the proxy statement provided for this purpose which will be available on the Company website www.cementirholding.it in the section Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Shareholders' Meeting 2014, setting out how to communicate the proxies to the Company by the end of two trading days before the date of the Shareholders' Meeting (15 April 2014). The proxy will be effective only for those motions for which voting instructions are provided. The proxy and the voting instructions are revocable within the same period as above mentioned. Shareholders are hereby reminded that votes may not be cast by mail or electronically.

ADDITIONS TO THE ITEMS ON THE AGENDA AND SUBMISSION OF MOTIONS

Pursuant to Article 126-*bis* of the Consolidated Financial Act, the Shareholders who represent, also jointly, at least one-fortieth of the share capital may send a request, within 10 days of publication of this notice (17 March 2014), to add items on the agenda, indicating with a written request the additional items proposed or submit additional motions to those already on the agenda. These requests must be submitted in writing, together with the certificate certifying the ownership of the share and copy of an identification document, with a registered letter sent to the Company's registered office (addressed to Cementir Holding S.p.A. – Department of Legal Affairs – Corso di Francia n. 200 – 00191 Rome) anticipated by fax to No. +39 0632493324 or with an electronic communication sent to the certified email address: legale@pec.cementirholding.it.
Additions cannot be made for items that the Shareholder's Meeting is called upon to decide, in pursuance of the law or that are proposed by the Directors based on a project or a report they have prepared.
By the same deadline and in the same manner, the requesting shareholders must provide a report explaining the reason for motions concerning new subjects that they suggest to be considered or the reason for the additional motions regarding items already on the agenda. Items added to the agenda or additional motions to those already on the agenda, will be announced in the same manner required for the publication of the notice of Shareholders' Meeting at least 15 days prior to the date set for the Shareholders' Meeting. Please note that a person entitled to vote may, individually, submit motions to be considered in the Shareholders' Meeting regarding only items on the agenda.

RIGHT TO ASK QUESTIONS BEFORE THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Pursuant to Article 127-*ter* of the Consolidated Financial Act the Shareholders entitled to vote may submit questions about the items on the Agenda, also before the Shareholders' Meeting, within the third day prior to the date of the Shareholders' Meeting (14 April 2014), with a registered letter sent to the Company's registered office (addressed to Cementir Holding S.p.A. – Department of Legal Affairs – Corso di Francia n. 200 – 00191 Rome) anticipated by fax to No. +39 0632493324 or with an electronic communication sent to the certified email address: legale@pec.cementirholding.it, together with the certificate issued by the Intermediary certifying the entitlement to attend and vote in the Shareholders' Meeting and copy of an identification document. Questions received before the Shareholders' Meeting will be answered at the latest during the Shareholders' Meeting, and the Company may reserve the right to provide a single answer for questions with the same content.

THE SLATE VOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Pursuant to Article 15 of the bylaws, the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, which will consist of three regular Auditors and three alternate Auditors, are elected by the Shareholders' Meeting on the basis of the slates presented by the Shareholders. Only those shareholders who, severally or jointly with other shareholders, represent at least 2% of the share capital are entitled to submit lists.

The slates are to be divided into two sections, one for the candidates for the office of regular Auditor and the other one for the candidates for the office of alternate Auditor. The candidates must be numbered progressively and their number must not exceed that of the members of the body to be elected.

In compliance with the provisions of the applicable law on balance between genders, the slates shall include both in the first two places of the section of the slate relating to the regular statutory auditors, and in the first two places of the section of the slate relating to the alternate statutory auditors, at least one candidate belonging to the less represented gender.

The slates shall be filed with the Company's registered office by hand with the relevant documentation (addressed to Corso di Francia n. 200 – 00191 Rome working day by 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM) or by fax to No. +39 0632493324, or through an electronic communication sent to the certified email address: legale@pec.cementirholding.it, no later than twenty-five days before the Meeting (23 March 2013).

The slates of candidates shall be made available to the public at Company's registered office and on its website at least twenty-one days before the date of the Shareholders' Meeting (27 March 2014).

The documents prescribed by applicable laws and regulations must be submitted together with each slate, including (i) the personal identity information of the submitting Shareholders, with indication of the total shareholding that they own; (ii) a declaration by the Shareholders who submit any minority list certifying that they have no related party relationships pursuant to law and regulations; (iii) the curriculum vitae illustrating the personal information and professional qualifications of each candidate, as well as the statements in which the individual nominees certify that they are legally qualified and that they accept their nomination.

Pursuant to Article 2400, last paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code, when they are nominated and before they accept their position, the Statutory Auditors must disclose to the Shareholders' Meeting any seats in the board of directors or board of statutory auditor seats that they hold at other companies.

The curricula vitae filed at the registered office of the Company shall include this information guaranteeing that said information will be updated until the day of their election by the Shareholders' Meeting.

The submitting Shareholders bear the burden of proving that they own the required number of shares, by filing the specific documentation issued by a legally qualified intermediary, and specifically the shares registered in their name on the day when the slates are filed with the Company. If this documentation is not available when the slates are filed at the Company, it must be delivered to the Company no later than twenty-one days before the scheduled date of the Shareholders' Meeting (i.e. 27 March 2014, when the slates are made available to the public).

If just one slate or only slates that are related to each other pursuant to applicable provisions of law are submitted by the deadline indicated hereinabove (23 March 2014), additional slates may be submitted until 12.00 PM of the fourth day after that date (27 March 2014), and in this case, the threshold of share capital necessary to submit the slates is reduced by one-half (1%).
Additional information concerning the appointment of members to the Board of Statutory Auditors is found on the Directors' report on the agenda of the Shareholders' Meeting pursuant to article 125-ter of Consolidated Financial Act which is available to the public beginning today at the Company registered office and on its website.

DOCUMENTATION

The documentation related to the items on the agenda will be made available to public, as specified by the provisions of applicable law and regulations, at the Company's registered office and on the Company's website www.cementirholding.it in section Corporate Governance/Shareholders' Meeting 2014. The Shareholders are entitled to request a copy.

This notice will be published, pursuant to art. 125-bis D.lgs n.58/98 on the Company's website www.cementirholding.it and in abstract on the "Il Messaggero" newspaper on 8 March 2014.

Rome, 7 March 2014

Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Oslo Opera House
Oslo - Norway - 2007
National Opera and Norwegian Ballet House
www.operaen.no

2.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

34 DIRECTORS' REPORT

50 RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EQUITY AND NET PROFIT (LOSS) OF THE PARENT COMPANY AND THE GROUP

DIRECTORS' REPORT

GROUP PERFORMANCE

This report accompanies both the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013, prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), endorsed by the European Commission (the "IFRS").

It should be read together with the financial statements schedules and related notes, making up the consolidated and separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013. The consolidated financial statements of the Cementir Holding Group at 31 December 2013 have been prepared pursuant to the requirements of Consob (the Italian Commission for Listed Companies and the Stock Exchange) regulation no. 11971/1999, as amended by subsequent resolutions.

RESULTS

[EUR'000]	2013	2012	Change %
REVENUE FROM SALES AND SERVICES	**988,614**	**976,193**	**1.3%**
Change in inventories	3,931	8,264	-52.4%
Other revenue*	24,267	12,839	89.0%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	**1,016,812**	**997,296**	**2.0%**
Raw materials costs	(434,972)	(455,708)	-4.6%
Personnel costs	(156,481)	(157,303)	-0.5%
Other operating costs	(255,639)	(246,231)	3.8%
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	**(847,092)**	**(859,242)**	**-1.4%**
EBITDA	**169,720**	**138,054**	**22.9%**
EBITDA Margin %	*17.17%*	*14.14%*	
Amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions	(93,036)	(89,824)	3.6%
EBIT	**76,684**	**48,230**	**59.0%**
EBIT Margin %	*7.76%*	*4.94%*	
FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)	**(13,530)**	**(19,614)**	**31.0%**
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES	**63,154**	**28,616**	**120.7%**
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES Margin %	*6.39%*	*2.93%*	
Income taxes	(14,992)	(4,572)	
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**48,162**	**24,044**	**100.3%**
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**8,038**	**7,582**	**6.0%**
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT	**40,124**	**16,462**	**143.7%**

*"Other revenue" includes the income statement captions "Increase for internal work" and "Other operating revenue".

Revenue from sales and services came to EUR 988.6 million (+1.3% on the 2012 balance of EUR 976.2 million), EBITDA to EUR 169.7 million (+22.9% on the 2012 figure of EUR 138.1 million), EBIT to EUR 76.7 million (+59.0% on the 2012 figure of EUR 48.2 million) and the profit attributable to the owners of the parent to EUR 40.1 million (+143.7% on the 2012 figure of EUR 16.5 million).

Revenue grew 1.3% on 2012, though slightly below forecasts (approximately EUR 1 billion) due to the devaluation of the Turkish lira and Egyptian pound against the Euro in 2013; indeed, at constant currency rates,

revenue amounts to EUR 1,031 million, up 5.6% on 2012 and in line with forecast. The increase in revenue, despite the 1% drop in total quantities of cement sold from 9.8 million tons in 2012 to 9.7 million tons in 2013, is due to the positive results recorded in Scandinavian countries, Turkey and the Far East which offset the difficulties faced in Egypt and the weakness of Italy. Specifically, Scandinavian countries recorded an approximate EUR 28 million rise in revenue on 2012, mainly due to the excellent concrete sales trends in Norway (+11.8%), Sweden (+6.4%) and Denmark (+5.7%) with unchanged or rising prices.

In Turkey revenue from sales in local currency grew 12% on the previous year due to both the increase in cement and concrete sales quantities (+4.0% and +6.6%) and the better sales prices. However, the Turkish lira's slump against the Euro in 2013 cut the effect of such increase in the financial statements translated into Euro down to 2.4% (roughly EUR 6 million).

In the Far East the growth in revenue is approximately EUR 4.5 million, mainly due to the increase in sales in China, on both the domestic and export markets, with sales prices on the rise. In Malaysia revenue from sales in local currency rose by 5.0% on 2012, however the devaluation of the Malaysian ringgit against the Euro eliminated such benefit in the financial statements translated into Euros.

In Egypt, revenue in local currency was largely in line with the previous year, but the unstable socio-political situation in the country led to the severe devaluation of the Egyptian Pound, causing it to lose over 17% of its average value against the Euro in 2013, generating a 15% drop in the revenue expressed in Euros. Finally, in Italy, the construction sector showed no signs of recovery. 2013 saw a downswing and cement and concrete quantities sold fell 13.6% and 56.6%, respectively, on 2012, leading to a EUR 23 million decline in revenue.

Operating costs decreased 1.4%, from EUR 859.2 million in 2012 to EUR 847.1 million in 2013, mainly due to the drop in the cost of raw materials. Specifically, the latter fell EUR 20.7 million, benefiting from savings achieved through a careful centralised procurement policy and greater plant production efficiency. These offset the rise in fuel and electrical energy unit prices. Personnel costs decreased 0.5% on 2012, showing the positive effects of the company reorganisation carried out in recent years which covered the inflationary component of salaries. Other operating costs (EUR 255.6 million; EUR 246.2 million in 2012) rose 3.8%, mainly due to the increase in transport and logistics costs caused by larger volumes of concrete sold in Scandinavian countries.

EBITDA amounted to EUR 169.7 million, up 22.9% on 2012 (EUR 31.7 million). This was favoured by non-recurring items of approximately EUR 10 million. Excluding these items, EBITDA would have amounted to EUR 159.7 million, up 15.6% on 2012 and higher than management's expectation for the year (EUR 150 million). EBITDA as a percentage of revenue increased from 14.1% in 2012 to 17.2% in 2013; net of the non-recurring items, the percentage would have been 16.2%, recovering 2.1 percentage points in industrial profitability. EBIT shot up by 59%, from EUR 48.2 million in 2012 to EUR 76.7 million in 2013. The impact of non-recurring income is reduced to roughly EUR 5 million due to non-recurring accruals and impairment losses.

Financial expense, amounting to EUR 13.5 million, improved EUR 6.1 million on 2012 (EUR -19.6 million), thanks to the fair value gains on the financial instruments in place to hedge commodity and interest rate risks, which offset the exchange rate losses, mostly unrealised, mainly caused by the devaluation of the Turkish Lira.

Profit before taxes of EUR 63.2 million reported a considerable improvement over 2012 (EUR 28.6 million), while profit for the period reached EUR 48.2 million (EUR 24.0 million 2012).

The profit attributable to the owners of the parent, net of the profit attributable to non-controlling interests, amounts to EUR 40.1 million, leaping 143.7% on 2012 (EUR 16.5 million).

Finally, the results of the Neales Waste Management group were consolidated for all of 2013, unlike in 2012 when it was only consolidated for the second six-month period (the Group was acquired on 4 July 2012). It contributed to the Group's results as follows: revenue of EUR 13.3 million (EUR 8.8 million in 2012), EBITDA of EUR 0.9 million (EUR 0.5 million in 2012), operating loss of EUR 0.4 million (EUR 43 thousand in 2012) and loss for the year of EUR 0.6 million (EUR -179 thousand in 2012). The moderate impact of such consolidation variation does not require the presentation of pro forma data.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(EUR'000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Net capital employed	1,354,291	1,487,152
Total equity	1,029,409	1,114,123
Net financial debt*	324,882	373,029

*The Group calculates net financial debt (see note 15 to the consolidated financial statements) pursuant to Consob communication no. DEM/6064293 of 28 July 2006.

Net financial debt at 31 December 2013, amounting to EUR 324.9 million, improved by EUR 48.1 million on 31 December 2012, due to the cash flows generated by operations, net of industrial investments (roughly EUR 82 million) and the distribution of dividends (EUR 6.5 million). As a result of the positive operating performance and working capital management, net financial debt was lower than the budgeted EUR 350 million.

KEY EVENTS OF THE YEAR

In 2013, the Group's results exceeded management's expectations. Its profitability and ability to generate cash flows have made strides, despite the limited rise in revenue and strong devaluation of the Turkish and Egyptian currencies. The Group's broad geographical spread gave it greater protection against fluctuations in individual markets. In addition, its positive performance in Scandinavian countries, Turkey and the Far East fully offset the persistent weakness of the Italian market and the uncertainties troubling the Egyptian market.

Italy continues to suffer from considerable excess in installed production capacity. After six consecutive negative years, cement sales on the Italian market are less than half pre-recession figures. Against this backdrop, the Group persists with its initiatives aimed at cutting operating costs and recovering economic balance. These include signing a new corporate restructuring agreement, turning the Arquata and Taranto sites into grinding centres, setting up innovative processes for assisted professional requalification, incorporation and outplacement and implementing initiatives to boost self-entrepreneurship thus reducing numbers on the redundancy plan to the minimum. Furthermore, the redundancy plan agreed in 2012 was completed during the year with 53 departures and Cementir Italia's entire workforce (sites, sales offices, distribution centres and head office) was put on the government-sponsored lay-off scheme, with an average of 30 employees a month.

With respect to the waste management operations in Turkey, the investments to be made to complete the municipal waste treatment plant in Istanbul were finalised during the year. Plant performance will be optimized during the first quarter of 2014. According to the plan already provided for at the time of the acquisition, investments in the Neales Waste Management subsidiary in England were commenced during the second half of 2013 to install a waste treatment plant for the recovery of the recycle fraction and the minimisation of the use of landfills.
With a view to reorganising the investment structure of the Cementir Group, in September, Cementir Holding SpA transferred 46% of the share capital of the Turkish subsidiary Cimentas AS to the Danish Group Aalborg Portland A/S, fully controlled by Cementir Holding SpA, with no effects on the consolidated financial statements. As a result of this transfer, the Aalborg Portland group holds 71% of the Cimentas group.
Furthermore, to carry out this transaction, the Danish subsidiary Aalborg Portland A/S agreed and received a 15-year loan of EUR 150 million from a leading Scandinavian bank during the third quarter of 2013. This will significantly improve the structure of the Group's financial debt by cutting average interest rates on indebtedness, extending average due dates for debt and increasing short-term financing sources.
Finally, actions, tools and timeframes were defined during the year in order to further recoup operating profitability in 2014 by the various group companies, leveraging on making both industrial sites and sales departments and staff efficient.

DIRECTORS' COMMENTS

Performance of the main subsidiaries

Aalborg Portland group

The Aalborg Portland group, which manufactures and sells cement and concrete in the Scandinavian countries, Egypt and the Far East, recorded revenue of EUR 609.4 million (EUR 580.3 million in 2012), EBITDA of EUR 122.5 million (EUR 111.9 million in 2012) and EBIT of EUR 80.2 million (EUR 65.1 million in 2012).
The improvement in its performance indicators is due to the satisfactory results obtained in the Scandinavian countries and the Far East, which offset the difficulties encountered in Egypt.

Scandinavian countries

In the Scandinavian countries, the Group recorded revenue of EUR 476.9 million (EUR 449.3 million in 2012), EBITDA of EUR 86.3 million (EUR 75.0 million in 2012) and EBIT of EUR 53.9 million (EUR 40.6 million in 2012).
These positive results were due to the surge in concrete sales and the stable levels of cement sales, with varying market trends in Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Specifically, Norway confirmed its title as the economic leader of the Scandinavian countries, presenting sturdy internal growth and a construction sector driven by state-funded public infrastructure.
Sales of concrete on the Norwegian market rose 11.8% on 2012, with largely stable sales prices, generating a boost in revenue of roughly EUR 14 million.
On the other hand, the Danish construction sector, particularly residential building, did not show any signs of development. Therefore, cement sales and their contribution to the Group's results remained more or less unvaried on the previous year. The Danish concrete market, however, was bolstered by the building of the new Copenhagen metro line with production fully launched in 2013, leading to a 5.7% rise in concrete sales, with stable sales prices, and a resulting boost to revenue of approximately EUR 6.7 million compared to 2012.
Finally, in Sweden, there were signs of a revival in the commercial and residential construction sector, especially in the country's southern regions. This led to a 6.4% rise in volumes of concrete sold, coupled with a plummet in large infrastructure construction works which led to a 4% drop in sales of aggregates. In any case, revenue generated in Sweden is up approximately EUR 5.6 million on the previous year.

Operating costs rose 3.4%, mainly due to the rise in costs linked to increased business in the concrete sector. These costs assimilated the savings achieved in the cement sector's variable costs, connected to lower fuel prices and greater efficiency obtained in plant consumption partly thanks to increased usage of alternative fuels. The upswing in revenue, together with savings in variable costs, caused a EUR 10.9 million jump in EBITDA compared to 2012.

Investments totalled roughly EUR 28 million. EUR 15 million was invested in the cement sector, mainly for energy saving via ordinary maintenance on plants and upgrading and renovation of kilns and mills, while EUR 13 million was spent in the concrete sector, principally for extraordinary maintenance on production plant.

Egypt

In Egypt, the Group recorded revenue of EUR 49.3 million (EUR 58.1 million in 2012), a EBITDA of EUR 15.2 million (EUR 18.7 million in 2012) and an EBIT of EUR 11.2 million (EUR 12.6 million in 2012).

Unlike in the previous year, when the outbreak of social unrest paralysed the construction sector and led to the collapse of cement sales on the domestic market, the internal demand began growing once again in 2013. However, the continuing political instability caused severe problems in doing business with neighbouring countries, thus curbing exports.

Cement sales on the domestic market soared by roughly 25% compared to 2012, while exports plummeted by roughly 35%. Average prices were strikingly higher on the previous year for both internal sales and exports. Such prices and volumes mix generated stability in revenue in local currency; however, the dramatic devaluation of the Egyptian pound against the Euro in 2013 meant the financial statements translated into Euros made a smaller contribution in terms of revenue and EBITDA (EUR 8.8 million and EUR 3.5 million, respectively) compared to 2012.

Costs for investments during the year were negligible as the site's activities were conditioned by the social and political instability mentioned above.

Far East

The Group operates in China and Malaysia through its two white cement production plants.

In China, the Group recorded revenue of EUR 39.7 million (EUR 35.2 million in 2012), EBITDA of EUR 11.7 million (EUR 9.5 million in 2012) and EBIT of EUR 8.7 million (EUR 6.5 million in 2012).

The 12.8% improvement in revenue, with largely unvaried sales prices, was driven by the growth in tonnes of cement sold (+12% on 2012) thanks to the increase in internal demand, caused by the expansion of the construction sector and infrastructure, and the development of new export sales channels. Despite benefiting from savings in raw materials procurement, especially for fuel, operating costs rose roughly 7% on the previous year due to inflation and increased business volumes.

EBITDA and EBIT grew 24% and 35.5%, respectively, on 2012, as did EBITDA as a percentage of revenue (29.5%; 26.8% in 2012). These results highlight a strong improvement in profitability.

Investments of roughly EUR 1.0 million were made in China in 2013, mainly to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to integrate the IT systems.

In Malaysia, the Group recorded revenue of EUR 29.4 million (EUR 29.5 million in 2012), a EBITDA of EUR 6.6 million (EUR 5.7 million in 2012) and an EBIT of EUR 4.9 million (EUR 3.8 million in 2012).

Overall cement sales volumes dropped 3% on 2012 figures, with differing trends on the domestic and export markets. Sales on the internal market grew by approximately 10% on the previous year, with sales prices in local currency slightly up on 2012. Export sales, on the other hand, decreased roughly 6% on the prior year, with prices in line with 2012, following lower sales volumes to Vietnam and South Korea, markets considered less profitable in relation to maximising profitability. This different sales mix between the domestic and export markets led to an approximate 5% rise in revenue in local currency, despite overall sales being lower than in 2012. However, the devaluation of the Malaysian ringgit against the Euro during 2013 eliminated such increase in the financial statements translated into Euros, where revenue results unchanged on 2012.

EBITDA and EBIT, on the other hand, rose on 2012 amounts, benefiting from the substantial savings in fuel purchases and the reorganisation of distribution costs for export sales.

Roughly EUR 4.2 million was mainly invested for the expansion of the site's production capacity, in accordance with the strategic agreement signed in 2012 between the subsidiary Aalborg Portland and the Adelaide Brighton Limited Group, Australia's second largest cement and concrete producer. Such plan provides for the 150,000 tons increase in the annual production capacity of white clinker by the end of 2014 and a ten-year sales agreement for white clinker from Aalborg Portland Malaysia to the Adelaide Brighton Limited group starting from 2015. This agreement will enable the Cementir Holding group to develop its sales on the Australian market, becoming the leading supplier of white cement, and significantly boosting the Malaysian subsidiary's EBITDA starting from 2015.

Cimentas group

The Cimentas group manufactures and sells cement and concrete in Turkey and operates in the waste management sector in Turkey and the United Kingdom. It recorded 2013 revenue of EUR 267.4 million (EUR 261.2 million in 2012), EBITDA of EUR 56.1 million (EUR 31.8 million in 2012) and EBIT of EUR 32.0 million (EUR 11.0 million in 2012).

The 2.4% boost in revenue is mainly due to the good performance of cement and concrete sales in the Turkish market, in addition to the largely stable revenue from waste management, still in its start-up stage (approximately EUR 20 million in 2013). Specifically, tons of cement sold rose 4% on 2012, with local currency sales prices up approximately 7%, in line with the annual inflation rate, while cement volumes increased 6.6% on 2012, with local currency sales prices up 15%. Therefore, revenue in local currency is 12.1% higher than in 2012, but the marked devaluation of the Turkish lira against the Euro cut such increase to 2.4% in the financial statements translated into Euro.

Operating costs fell slightly on 2012 thanks to the drop in average fuel prices, the improvement in the fuel mix used and the greater efficiency of plants, which offset the 15% rise in the electrical energy unit price.

EBITDA and EBIT benefit from non-recurring income of EUR 12.9 million. Net of the latter, they would have amounted to EUR 43.2 million and EUR 19.1 million, respectively (up 35.7% and 73.7% on 2012).

The Cimentas group invested approximately EUR 38.5 million in 2013, including EUR 14.7 million in the cement business, EUR 1.5 million in the concrete sector and EUR 22.3 million in waste management. Specifically, investments in the cement sector mainly related to maintenance of blast furnaces, grinding mills and storage deposits. In the concrete sector, investments were made in building mobile plant enabling greater flexibility and service quality and mandatory work to reduce environmental impact. Waste management investments were mainly related to developing plant for treating the urban solid waste of the subsidiaries, Hereko (roughly EUR 17 million), located in Komurcuoda near Istanbul, and Quercia (approximately EUR 4.1 million) based in Blackburn, England.

Cementir Italia group

This Group manufactures and sells cement and concrete in Italy. Its 2013 revenue came to EUR 112.1 million (EUR 135.6 million in 2012), EBITDA to EUR -6.0 million (EUR -2.5 million in 2012) and EBIT to EUR -32.3 million (EUR -24.3 million in 2012).
The 17.3% decrease in revenue on 2012 is due to the additional downturn in operations caused by the continuing crisis in the residential and commercial construction industry and public infrastructure. Specifically, cement and concrete sales volumes dropped 13% and 56%, respectively, on 2012, with prices remaining more or less stable.
Faced with a stagnant market, the Group took steps to contain falling sales volumes and growing direct costs, such as electrical energy, via extraordinary organisational work on production plants and optimising all industrial processes (see the "Key events of the year" section).
2013 investments approximated EUR 10.0 million, mainly related to maintaining and improving the industrial efficiency of cement production plants.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

2013 capital expenditure totalled EUR 82 million, including EUR 38.5 million by the Cimentas group, EUR 32.5 million by the Aalborg Portland group, EUR 10 million by the Cementir Italia group and EUR 0.6 million by Cementir Holding SpA. It may be broken down by operating sector as follows: cement EUR 44.7 million; waste management EUR 22.2 million; concrete EUR 14.5 million; the parent's IT structures EUR 0.6 million. EUR 80 million was invested in property, plant and equipment and EUR 2 million in intangible assets.

OUTLOOK

In 2014 the Group expects to see growth in both revenue and EBITDA, with an improvement in the key financial indicators in the Scandinavian countries, Turkey and the Far East due to positive cement and concrete sales trends, with prices stable or slightly rising. Waste management is forecast to increase its contribution to Group results, completing its start-up stage and becoming operational starting from 2014.
In Italy market demand is expected to remain weak; however, the Group's profitability should improve as a result of the industrial and corporate restructuring implemented in recent years.
Finally, results in Egypt are forecast to remain unchanged from 2013, unless intensification of socio-political upheaval deteriorates market conditions in a manner that cannot currently be predicted.
In line with the 2014-2016 business plan, EBITDA is expected to exceed EUR 180 million.
Net financial debt is forecast at approximately EUR 280 million, with industrial investments planned at EUR 70 million.

INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Innovation, research and development are fundamental to the Cementir Holding group and are aimed at concurrently improving product quality and cutting production costs. Innovative capacity is improved through close collaboration with customers and all the key stakeholders, both in the traditional cement and concrete sectors and the waste management sector. Innovation activities is defined and supported by an innovation committee, chaired by the Chairman of Cementir Holding and composed of the Group's top managers. The committee constantly shares the innovative methods applied by the various operating companies to their products and production procedures.

Cement and concrete

Cement and concrete R&D centres are located in Aalborg (Denmark), Izmir (Turkey) and Spoleto (Italy), belonging to Aalborg Portland, Cimentas and Cementir Italia, respectively. They are located near the main facilities to facilitate close collaboration with the R&D specialists, namely, engineers, chemists, geologists, industrial technicians and product technicians. The centres study and research cement and concrete as well as the raw materials and fuel used in production to improve product quality, production efficiency and the related environmental issues.
Innovation mainly refers to the development of production processes to decrease CO_2 emissions from the cement production cycle and to extend the portfolio of value added products. The Group's aim is to constantly cut CO_2 emissions from cement production by using locally-available raw materials and different compositions of clinkers and by making greater use of biological fuels rather than fossil fuels. This has led to a 0.7% reduction in the average clinker content in a ton of cement, maintaining the same cement quality and cutting overall CO_2 emissions by 35,000 tons in 2013.

Waste management

Starting in 2009 and continuing in 2013, the Group implemented an investment project in Turkey in waste management aimed at creating value from the management of waste, thus contributing to the cement sector business, through the greater use of alternative fuel, while protecting the environment with lower CO_2 emissions and the correct elimination of waste, thereby preventing pollution and contamination.
Specifically, the Turkish subsidiaries Hereko and Sureko manage urban solid waste and industrial solid waste, respectively, while the UK-based subsidiary Neales Waste Management group manages both industrial and urban waste.
More specifically, in 2013, Hereko invested roughly EUR 17 million in expanding and improving the performance of the waste management plant. Such plant, which became fully operational in late 2012 under the terms of the 25-year contract signed with the municipality of Istanbul for urban solid waste management, with a mechanical treatment section, a biological drying plant to dry the biodegradable part of urban solid waste and a refinery to transform the bio-dried material into alternative solid fuel. The expansion, completed at the end of 2013, will be fully up and running in 2014. With this, the company can treat all the biodegradable waste generated by the 2,000 tons/day urban solid waste provided for in the contract, as well as recover recyclable material and produce quality alternative solid fuel.

With regard to industrial waste management, the Turkish subsidiary Sureko continued to supply alternative fuel to the cement production facility at Izmir owned by Cimentas, in addition to third-party industrial companies, while simultaneously improving the efficiency and flexibility of the biodrying plant which can now process various types of industrial waste.

Finally, in 2013, the Neales Waste Management group invested approximately EUR 4.1 million to install plant that automatically treats the waste received, dividing it up more efficiently into material that can be used to generate alternative fuel. Such investment will be completed in 2014. When fully up and running, scheduled for 2015, it should lead to significant benefits from exploiting waste in terms of both profitability and sustainability over the long period.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Group made large investments in information technology during the year in relation to infrastructure, applications and processes.

The Group's application functionalities were improved during the year through various actions, above all the SAP implementation project for companies operating in China and Malaysia. This project was launched in spring 2013 and will be completed in autumn 2014, based on Aalborg Portland's existing process infrastructure and logistics. Again in relation to applications, Cementir Holding's SAP system was expanded in 2013 with the GRC (Governance, Risk & Compliance) module, specifically in relation to traceability, ownership and follow-up of company risks (Risk Management). Furthermore, the Group's reporting platform (SAP Business Warehouse), already populated by numerous report and KPI related to all functional areas, was upgraded with indicators aimed at analysing the performances of the purchase process, especially in relation to the categories managed by the Strategic Sourcing function. In the waste management sector, the implementation of SAP functionalities was completed for companies operating in Turkey and a similar implementation project was launched for companies active in the United Kingdom. Finally, the project to extend Hyperion Financial Management (separate and consolidated financial statements management software) functionalities to the Cimentas Group, scheduled for completion in 2014, was commenced. This will enable Cimentas to automatically provide the parent Cementir Holding budget and actual data on the same application platform, and to prepare sub-consolidation financial statements.

From an infrastructure point of view, the data processing centre of the Italian companies underwent numerous infrastructure consolidation actions to make data and systems secure, while the subsidiary Aalborg Portland successfully completed the outsourcing of its data centre in summer 2013.

ENVIRONMENT

The Cementi Holding group pursues sustainable development through its commitment to the ongoing improvement of its financial, environmental and social performances. Its 2013 investment decisions were aimed at using the best technologies to harness economic growth to long-term objectives such as monitored energy consumption, greater use of alternative fuels in production, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and ensuring employees' health and safety.

With respect to greenhouse gas emissions, CO_2 emissions in 2013 generated by the production activities of the Cementir Holding Group's facilities amounted to 7.07 million tons, in line with 2012 (7.05 million tons) despite the increase in cement production and thanks to the ongoing optimisation of the fuel mix used. The 2013 average of 720 kg per total cement equivalent (kg/TCE) increased slightly compared to the 2012 figure (714 kg/TCE). Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) emissions, linked to the presence of sulphur in the fuels and raw materials

used, amounted to 130 g per ton of cement manufactured (g/t TCE), up roughly 14% on the 2012 figure (114 g/t TCE).
The Group's environmental management systems are certified in accordance with ISO 14001. This voluntary regulation sets the requirements for an efficient environmental management system. Nine of the Group's facilities were certified in 2013, unchanged from 2012.
The Group's commitment to sustainable development is illustrated in its Environmental Report, published for the seventh year in 2013.

HUMAN RESOURCES

At 31 December 2013, the Group has 3,170 employees, down 141 on the 3,311 employees at the end of 2012. The decrease is mainly due to company restructuring projects involving the Italian and Turkish operating companies.

Organisational structure and development of human resources

The Group continued its production activities during the year through its workforce present in 16 countries. Human capital is considered a crucial factor for increasing and creating value that is sustainable over time: the Group continued its commitment to recovering management efficiency during the year by building simpler functioning and internal collaboration mechanisms coordinated centrally. Supported by the strong commitment of the entire management body, this process positively contributed to the change and streamlining the Group has been undergoing for numerous years.
Thanks to the personnel management processes structured and implemented on a global level, Cementir enhances its employees' skills, motivating them and supporting the merit system. It has also introduced a performance appraisal procedure, aimed at management, to administer internal resources by assigning individual objectives, essential to attain the Group's strategic targets.
An assessment of professional Groups also began during the year to take a snapshot of the various internal structures and supervise their performance, in addition to identifying employees worth investing in due to their potential as future leaders. In this way, the mapping of the performance and leadership was applied at Group level to approximately 1,100 employees, both managers and white collars.
Developing leadership and a new collaboration model for all operating companies was the focus of an initial programme aimed at the Group's top 90 managers. The growth path implemented is based on the managerial characteristics of each individual, enabling them to lead the rest of the Group towards creating a group culture and shared identity, as well as reaching short-term strategic and results-based goals.

Social dialogue

At European level, the European Works Council (EWC) is a supranational body that provides information and consultancy to workers at EU companies. The Cementir Holding Group's EWC held its first meeting in Rome in 2013, with members from Denmark, Norway and Italy taking part. The aim of the meeting was to discuss data related to financial results, the situation of the workforce, investments and social responsibility activities. It also served as a platform to emphasise the importance of such tool as an opportunity for discussion and sharing of privileged information between Group employees and management.

Due to the continuing problems with the European, and above all Italian, macroeconomic situation, in 2013, the Group continued to discuss a common approach with the trade unions to face the industrial difficulties arisen in recent years. In this regard, Cementir Italia and the trade unions signed an agreement on 19 September 2013 planning for the streamlining of the Italian production sector and using welfare support provisions such as the government-sponsored lay-off scheme and redundancy programme, with related training activities and outplacement initiatives for employees.

Safety at work

One of the Group's primary objectives is to respect the health and safety of its employees, which it ensures through ongoing training about both specific health and safety issues and about technical skills for the correct use of machinery. It also continues its investments in safety devices and machinery to maintain its technological edge. It invested EUR 11 million in health, safety and the environment in 2013 and EUR 43.7 million in the three years from 2011 to 2013, bringing the accident frequency ratio down from 21.1 in 2011 to 14.7 in 2013.
The Group has occupational health and safety management systems that comply with OHSAS 18001 for the high level of occupational safety. Five of its facilities are OHSAS 18001 certified in 2013. The Group's commitment to safety at work is illustrated in its Environmental Report, published for the seventh year in 2013.

Financial indicators

The following table sets out the most pertinent financial indicators for a brief assessment of the Group's financial position and performance.

Performance Indicators	2013	2012	Composition
Return on Equity	4.68%	2.16%	Profit/Equity
Return on Capital Employed	5.66%	3.24%	EBIT/(Equity + Net Financial Debt)

Financial Indicators	2013	2012	Composition
Equity ratio	55.70%	56.41%	Equity/Total Assetso
Net Gearing Ratio	31.56%	33.48%	Net Financial Debt/Equity

The performance indicators show the improvement in the Group's profitability in terms of both its EBIT and profit for the year.
The financial indicators reflect the Group's continued financial strength.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Cementir Holding group is exposed to financial risk arising from its operations and especially to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It manages its financial risk according to strict organisational instructions, which regulate their implementation, and controls over all transactions that create financial assets/liabilities or trade receivables/payables.

At 31 December 2013, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk consists of the carrying amount of trade receivables of EUR 184.2 million (31 December 2012: EUR 200.6 million). This credit risk is theoretically significant and the Group mitigates it by carefully assessing customers before granting them credit. It is also assisted by the fact that it does not have significant exposure to a few customers. In addition, maximum exposure is down roughly EUR 16.4 million on the previous year thanks to an improvement in average collection times, mainly in Turkey and Scandinavian countries.

The liquidity risk to which the Group is exposed relates to the availability of financial resources, access to credit and financial instruments in general. The Group manages this risk by regularly monitoring expected cash flows and the related time required to decrease debt, its liquidity and any financial requirements of its subsidiaries to identify the structures most appropriate to ensure the most efficient management of financial resources.

Market risk mainly relates to fluctuations in exchange and interest rates. No new market risks arose in 2013 compared to those identified in 2012. As the group companies operate on an international scale, they are structurally exposed to currency risk on cash flows generated by operating activities and financing activities in currencies other than the functional currency. Specifically, the cement sector is exposed to currency risk for its revenue on exports and costs to purchase solid fuel in US dollars. The concrete sector is less exposed as its revenue and costs are in local currency. The Group assesses the natural hedging of cash flows and financing for these risks and agrees currency forwards and currency put and call options for hedging purposes.

As the Group has net financial debt of EUR 324.9 million at 31 December 2013, it is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. It carefully assesses expected interest rates and the period in which it will reduce its debt by using estimated cash inflows and agrees interest rates swaps to partly cover the risk.

Environmental and safety risk

The Group mitigates environmental risk by strictly complying with the legislation and regulations mentioned earlier for occupational health and safety.

Main uncertainties and going concern

In addition to that set out in the section on business risks, the Group does not have issues with applying the going concern assumption as it has adequate own funds and is not exposed to uncertainty that would compromise its ability to continue to operate.

PARENT PERFORMANCE

The following table shows the parent's key financial statements figures at 31 December 2013:

RESULTS

[EUR '000]	2013	2012	Change %
REVENUE FROM SALES AND SERVICES	**14,582**	**11,949**	**22.0%**
Other revenue	638	682	-6.4%
Personnel costs	(7,844)	(8,460)	-7.3%
Other operating costs	(8,273)	(6,141)	34.7%
EBITDA	**(897)**	**(1,970)**	**54.4%**
Amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions	(434)	(424)	2.4%
EBIT	**(1,331)**	**(2,394)**	**44.4%**
Financial income	10,044	2,430	313.3%
Financial expense	(9,003)	(19,706)	-54.3%
FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)	**1,041**	**(17,276)**	**106.0%**
LOSS BEFORE TAXES	**(290)**	**(19,670)**	**98.5%**
Income taxes	(1,318)	5,012	
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	**(1,609)**	**(14,658)**	**89.0%**

Revenue is earned on consultancy services provided to subsidiaries and royalties on their use of the trademark. The 22.0% rise on the previous year is due to the increase in services provided by the parent to subsidiaries.
Other revenue mostly consists of lease income on the lease of an investment property in Rome, owned by the parent. It is largely unchanged compared to 2012.
The gross operating loss of EUR 0.9 million is better than the previous year following the rise in revenue and the drop in personnel expense, only partly absorbed by the increase in other operating costs.
Net financial income of EUR 1.0 million improved dramatically on the net financial expense of EUR 17.3 million in 2012, thanks to unrealised financial gains recognised following the mark to market measurement of hedging derivatives (approximately EUR 6.6 million), which offset financial expense on debt.
Income taxes amount to EUR 1.3 million. The parent and all its Italian subsidiaries opted to join the national tax consolidation scheme pursuant to articles 117 to 129 of the Consolidated Income Tax Act. They have renewed the option several times and it is applicable for the three-year period from 2012 to 2014. As the consolidating party, the parent calculates a single tax base for the group companies participating in the national tax consolidation scheme and thus benefits from the possibility to set off taxable profit with tax losses in the single tax return.
The notes to the separate financial statements of Cementir Holding SpA provide a detailed analysis of its financial position and performance.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Cementir Holding SpA does not carry out operating activities and, therefore, its financial indicators are of little significance for a brief assessment of the company's performance.
The equity ratio in the following table shows the parent's sound financial position. It has improved on the previous year, mainly thanks to a decrease in total assets following the sale of 46% of the Turkish subsidiary Cimentas to the Danish subsidiary Aalborg Portland.

Financial Indicators	2013	2012	Composition
Equity ratio	84.56%	77.84%	Equity/Total Assets

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The parent is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and, in particular, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.
At 31 December 2013, its exposure to credit risk is not material as the parent has receivables of insignificant amounts, mainly from subsidiaries for services provided to them.
The parent is exposed to liquidity risk with respect to the availability of financial resources, access to credit and financial instruments in general. Given its strong financial position, this risk is not material. Nonetheless, Cementir Holding SpA manages liquidity risk by carefully checking cash flows and its need for funds. It has sufficient credit facilities to meet any unforeseen requirements.
Market risk mainly arises on fluctuations in currency and interest rates.
Cementir Holding SpA is directly exposed to currency risk to a limited degree on its financing and/or deposits in foreign currency. The parent constantly monitors these risks so as to assess any impact in advance and take any necessary mitigating actions.
Finally, the parent has floating rate bank loans and borrowings and is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. However, this risk is considered moderate as the parent's loans are currently only in Euros and the medium to long-term interest rate curve is not steep. It agrees interest rate swaps to partly hedge the risk after assessing forecast interest rates and the time required to reduce its debt considering estimated cash flows.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group did not perform any atypical and/or unusual related party transactions, as defined by IAS 24. All transactions, both financial and commercial, took place on an arm's length basis.
The Group did not carry out significant transactions or ordinary transactions defined as related party transactions by the Consob regulation adopted with resolution no. 17221 of 12 March 2010.
Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements and note 32 to the separate financial statements provide an analysis of the transactions with all related parties, as required by Consob resolution no. 15519 of 27 July 2006.

TREASURY SHARES

At 31 December 2013, neither the parent nor its subsidiaries held, directly or indirectly, shares of the ultimate parent. They did not purchase or sell such shares during the year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Introduction

Pursuant to article 70.8 and article 71.1-bis of Consob's Issuer regulation, during the year, the parent's Board of Directors resolved to avail of the option not to comply with the publication obligations for the information documents required when significant mergers, demergers, capital increases through the contribution of assets, acquisitions and disposals take place in its meeting of 31 January 2013. The Board of Directors appointed Massimo Sala, the Group CFO, as the parent's Investor Relations Manager in the same meeting.
On 7 March 2013, the Board of Directors approved the revised version of the guidelines for the parent's internal controls and risk management system and the update to Model 231 and the Code of Conduct.
It confirmed Massimo Sala (the CFO) as the Manager responsible for financial reporting in its meeting of 9 May 2013, during which and in accordance with the ruling Code of Conduct of Borsa Italiana SpA, it checked that the directors qualified as "independent" were actually independent pursuant to this Code (namely, Paolo di Benedetto, Flavio Cattaneo and Alfio Marchini).
At its meeting held on 26 July 2013, the Board of Directors approved the updated Organisational and control model 231 in relation to the introduction of crimes under the Anti-corruption law (Law no. 160/2012).
Pursuant to article 2365.2 of the Italian Civil Code and article 10 of the by-laws, at its meeting of 7 November 2013, the Board of Directors resolved to modify articles 5 and 15 of the by-laws, related to gender equality in the election and composition of the company bodies, in order to adjust the regulatory and legislative provisions (Law no. 120 of 12 July 2011 on "female quotas" and article 144-undecies.1 of Consob regulation no. 11971/99).
Finally, the Board of Directors approved the new investor relations procedure for internal management and public communication of documents and information related to the Group, aimed at ensuring the correct management of group information.
Reference should be made to the Corporate governance report, available on the parent's internet site, www.cementirholding.it, in the Investor relations>Corporate Governance section together with the 2013 directors' report, for more information about the parent's corporate governance system and ownership structure, as required by article 123-bis of Legislative decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the Consolidated Finance Act).

Organisational and control model pursuant to Legislative decree no. 231/2001

Following a careful analysis of the risk that crimes related to the Group's business could be committed, the parent's Board of Directors approved an organisational and control model on 8 May 2008. This model complies with the guidance set out in Legislative decree no. 231/2001, Italian best practices and Confindustria recommendations.
Specifically, the parent has adopted a Code of Conduct that sets out a number of corporate ethical practices endorsed by it. Cementir Holding SpA requires that its company officers, employees and all its consultants comply with the Code during their activities performed on its behalf.
The supervisory body, appointed pursuant to Legislative decree no. 231/2001 for the three years from 2012 to 2014, has continued to supervise the parent's model and to revise it on an ongoing basis.

Management and coordination

Cementir Holding SpA is not managed or coordinated by another company, as it decides its general and operating strategies independently. Specifically, its Board of Directors has sole responsibility for the review and approval of strategic, business and financial plans and the appropriateness of its organisational, administrative and accounting structures.

Therefore, the conditions indicated in article 37 of Consob's Market regulation no. 16191/2007 do not exist.

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION PURSUANT TO LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 196/2003

The company ensures the protection of personal data on the basis of ruling legislation. Article 45.c of Law decree no. 5 of 9 February 2012 (the so-called "Simplification decree"), abrogating article 34.g.1/1-bis of Legislative decree no. 196/2003 (the Privacy code), removed the obligation to prepare a data protection document by 31 March of each year. This amendment also abolished the crime under article 169 and penalties set out in article 162.2 of Legislative decree no. 196/2003 applied when such document is not prepared.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no significant events to report.

Raw Materials Quarry
El Arish Plant - Egypt

REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION OR FEES PAID TO THE DIRECTORS, GENERAL MANAGER AND STATUTORY AUDITORS

Annex 3 provides details of the fees paid to the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors, the General Manager and key management personnel.

The specific report, available at the parent's registered office and on its internet site www.cementirholding.it, provides complete information about its remuneration policy. The parent prepared it in line with the recommendations and guidelines set out in article 6 of the Code of Conduct for Listed Companies. Pursuant to article 123-ter of the Consolidated Act, this report includes information about the parent's remuneration policy for its Directors and Statutory Auditors, the fees paid to directors and statutory auditors and their investments.

Movements in such investments during the year are set out below:

INVESTMENTS OF THE DIRECTORS, GENERAL MANAGER AND STATUTORY AUDITORS

Name and Surname	Investee	No. of shares held at the end of the previous year	No. of shares purchased	No. of shares sold	No. of shares held at the end of the current year
Francesco Caltagirone Jr.	Cementir Holding SpA	7,103,429	501,870	-	7,605,299
Alessandro Caltagirone	Cementir Holding SpA	3,151,404	-	-	3,151,404
Azzurra Caltagirone	Cementir Holding SpA	2,291,796	-	-	2,291,796
Edoardo Caltagirone	Cementir Holding SpA	286,000	-	-	286,000
Mario Ciliberto	Cementir Holding SpA	195,000	-	-	195,000
Fabio Corsico	Cementir Holding SpA	6,900	-	-	6,900
Riccardo Nicolini	Cementir Holding SpA	107,500	32,500	-	140,000

RECONCILIATION OF THE PARENT'S EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2013 AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED WITH CONSOLIDATED EQUITY AND PROFIT

[EUR '000]	2013 Profit(Loss)	Equity at 31 December 2013
Cementir Holding SpA	**(1,609)**	**610,608**
Effect of consolidating subsidiaries	39,491	500,770
Effect of equity-accounting investees	2,242	27,080
Change in reserves	-	(181,558)
Other changes	-	(2,475)
Total owners of the parent	**40,124**	**954,425**
Total non-controlling interests	**8,038**	**74,984**
Cementir Holding Group	**48,162**	**1,029,409**

PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF THE LOSS FOR THE YEAR

The Board of Directors proposes that the shareholders:

AT THEIR ORDINARY MEETING:

- approve the directors' report and the separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013;
- carry forward the loss for the year of EUR 1,608,773, except under subsequent resolutions during their extraordinary meeting.

AT THEIR EXTRAORDINARY MEETING:

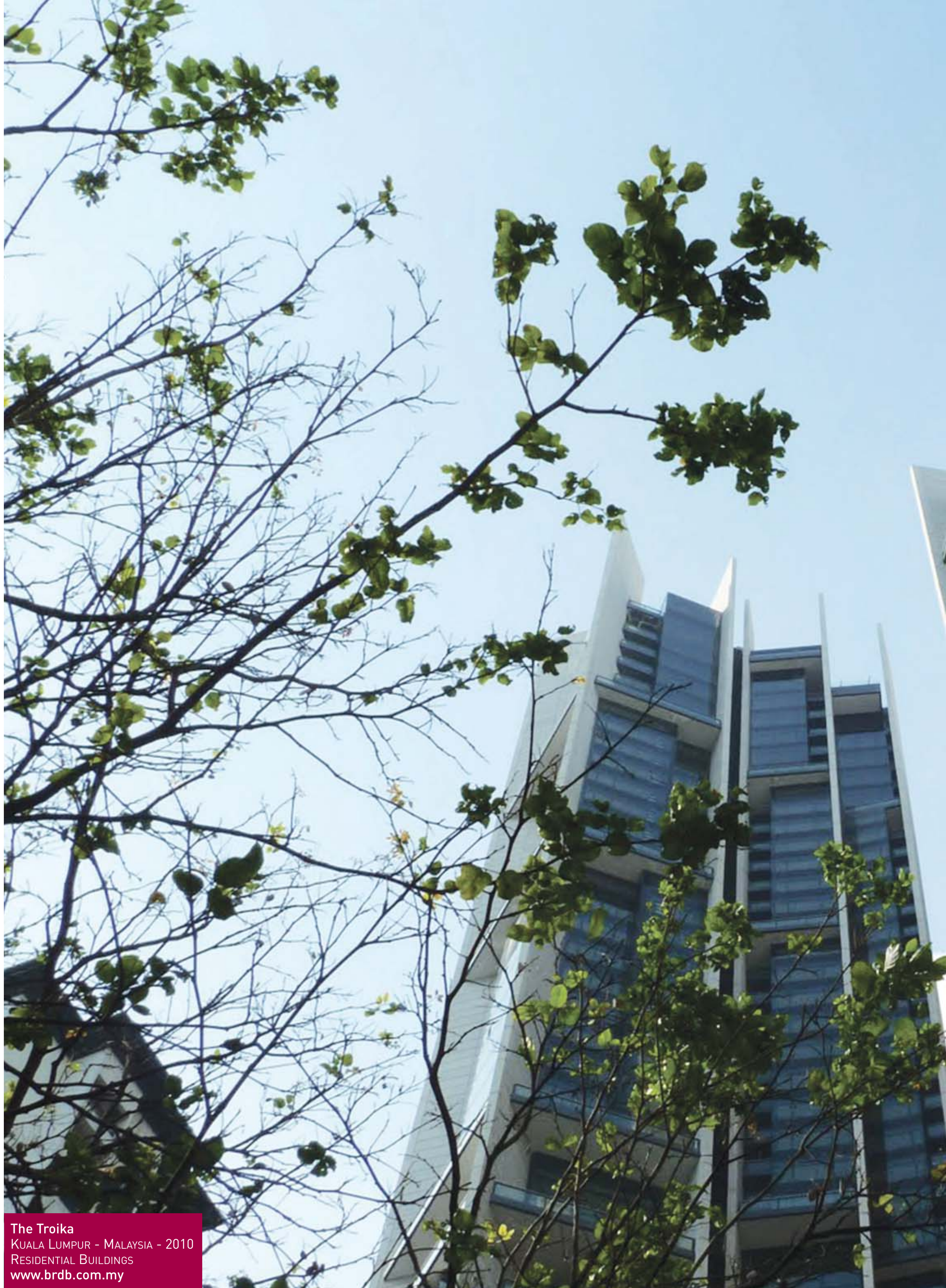
- cover the loss for the year of EUR 1,608,773 using the revaluation reserve as per Law no. 266/2005;
- not rebuild the revaluation reserve as per Law no. 266/2005 and reduce it permanently by the amount of EUR 1,608,773 used to cover the loss.

AT THEIR ORDINARY MEETING:

- distribute dividends of EUR 12,729,600 with EUR 0.08 per ordinary share, using retained earnings.

Rome, 7 March 2014

Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Directors



The Troika
Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia - 2010
Residential Buildings
www.brdb.com.my

3.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION*

[EUR '000]	Notes	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
ASSETS			
Intangible assets with a finite useful life	1	40,094	44,738
Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life	1	403,159	441,614
Property, plant and equipment	2	762,098	831,701
Investment property	3	98,952	104,502
Equity-accounted investments	4	17,240	16,917
Available-for-sale equity investments	5	210	8,231
Non-current financial assets	9	840	941
Deferred tax assets	18	60,339	60,095
Other non-current assets		8,541	7,834
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,391,473**	**1,516,573**
Inventories	6	139,602	151,721
Trade receivables	7	184,204	200,568
Current financial assets	8	3,660	3,361
Current tax assets	16	5,972	5,146
Other current assets	9	12,390	13,541
Cash and cash equivalents	10	110,726	84,251
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**456,554**	**458,588**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,848,027**	**1,975,161**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		159,120	159,120
Share premium reserve		35,710	35,710
Other reserves		719,471	823,628
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent		40,124	16,462
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	**11**	**954,425**	**1,034,920**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		8,038	7,582
Reserves attributable to non-controlling interests		66,946	71,621
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	**11**	**74,984**	**79,203**
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,029,409**	**1,114,123**
Employee benefits	12	16,260	17,542
Non-current provisions	13	21,965	19,405
Non-current financial liabilities	15	284,135	220,251
Deferred tax liabilities	18	82,974	95,150
Other non-current liabilities	17	10,344	10,820
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**415,678**	**363,168**
Current provisions	13	1,119	2,537
Trade payables	14	183,192	191,037
Current financial liabilities	15	155,132	240,390
Current tax liabilities	16	11,201	12,104
Other current liabilities	17	52,296	51,802
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**402,940**	**497,870**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**818,618**	**861,038**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,848,027**	**1,975,161**

*Pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of 27 July 2006, information about related party transactions is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements and the following tables.

INCOME STATEMENT*

[EUR '000]	Notes	2013	2012
REVENUE	**19**	**988,614**	**976,193**
Change in inventories		3,931	8,264
Increase for internal work		4,466	4,816
Other operating revenue	20	19,801	8,023
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		**1,016,812**	**997,296**
Raw materials costs	21	(434,972)	(455,708)
Personnel costs	22	(156,481)	(157,303)
Other operating costs	23	(255,639)	(246,231)
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS		**(847,092)**	**(859,242)**
EBITDA		**169,720**	**138,054**
Amortisation and depreciation	24	(86,202)	(85,182)
Provisions	24	(2,247)	(2,689)
Impairment losses	24	(4,587)	(1,953)
Total amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions		**(93,036)**	**(89,824)**
EBIT		**76,684**	**48,230**
Share of net profits of equity-accounted investees	25	2,242	2,144
Financial income	25	13,985	6,628
Financial expense	25	(19,310)	(29,932)
Foreign exchange rate gains (losses)	25	(10,447)	1,546
Net financial expense		**(15,772)**	**(21,758)**
NET FINANCIAL EXPENSE AND SHARE OF NET PROFITS OF EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES		**(13,530)**	**(19,614)**
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES		**63,154**	**28,616**
Income taxes	26	(14,992)	(4,572)
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**48,162**	**24,044**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**48,162**	**24,044**
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		8,038	7,582
Owners of the parent		**40,124**	**16,462**
[EUR]			
Basic earnings per share	**27**	**0.252**	**0.103**
Diluted earnings per share	**27**	**0.252**	**0.103**

*Pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of 27 July 2006, information about related party transactions is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements and the following tables.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

[EUR '000]	Notes	2013	2012
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**48,162**	**24,044**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit (loss):			
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment		-	8,605
Actuarial gains (losses) on post-employment benefits	28	(2,031)	(1,220)
Taxes related to equity	28	715	(366)
Total items that will never be reclassified to profit (loss)		**(1,316)**	**7,019**
Items that may be reclassified to profit (loss):			
Foreign currency translation differences - foreign operations	28	(128,584)	14,555
Financial instruments	28	3,567	(406)
Taxes related to equity	28	(78)	(294)
Total items that may be reclassified to profit (loss)		**(125,095)**	**13,855**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		**(126,411)**	**20,874**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		**(78,249)**	**44,918**
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		(2,426)	6,106
Owners of the parent		**(75,823)**	**38,812**

Elazig Plant - Turkey

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

[EUR '000]	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Other reserves: Legal reserve	Other reserves: Translation reserve
Equity at 1 January 2012	**159,120**	**35,710**	**31,825**	**(177,914)**
Allocation of 2011 profit				
Distribution of 2011 dividends				
Other changes				
Total owner transactions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Change in translation reserve				16,028
Net actuarial losses				
Fair value on financial instruments				
Fair value gains on investment property				
Total other comprehensive income (expense)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,028**
Change in other reserves				
Total other transactions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit for the year				
Equity at 31 December 2012	**159,120**	**35,710**	**31,825**	**(161,886)**
Equity at 1 January 2013	**159,120**	**35,710**	**31,825**	**(161,886)**
Allocation of 2012 profit				
Distribution of 2012 dividends				
Other changes				
Total owner transactions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Change in translation reserve				(118,176)
Net actuarial losses				
Fair value on financial instruments				
Fair value gains on investment property				
Total other comprehensive income (expense)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(118,176)**
Change in other reserves				
Total other transactions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit for the year				
Equity at 31 December 2013	**159,120**	**35,710**	**31,825**	**(280,062)**

Other reserves	Profit attributable to the owners of the parent	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	Reserves attributable to non-controlling interests	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total Equity
952,796	**3,025**	**1,004,562**	**6,813**	**71,506**	**78,319**	**1,082,881**
3,025	(3,025)	-	(6,813)	6,813	-	-
(6,365)		(6,365)		(5,223)	(5,223)	(11,588)
		-			-	-
(3,340)	**(3,025)**	**(6,365)**	**(6,813)**	**1,590**	**(5,223)**	**(11,588)**
		16,028		(1,473)	(1,473)	14,555
(903)		(903)		(253)	(253)	(1,156)
(700)		(700)			-	(700)
7,925		7,925		250	250	8,175
6,322	**-**	**22,350**	**-**	**(1,476)**	**(1,476)**	**20,874**
(2,089)		(2,089)		1	1	(2,088)
(2,089)	**-**	**(2,089)**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**(2,088)**
	16,462	16,462	7,582		7,582	24,044
953,689	**16,462**	**1,034,920**	**7,582**	**71,621**	**79,203**	**1,114,123**
953,689	**16,462**	**1,034,920**	**7,582**	**71,621**	**79,203**	**1,114,123**
16,462	(16,462)	-	(7,582)	7,582	-	-
(6,365)		(6,365)		(1,795)	(1,795)	(8,160)
		-			-	-
10,097	**(16,462)**	**(6,365)**	**(7,582)**	**5,787**	**(1,795)**	**(8,160)**
		(118,176)		(10,408)	(10,408)	(128,584)
(1,260)		(1,260)		(56)	(56)	(1,316)
3,489		3,489			-	3,489
		-			-	-
2,229	**-**	**(115,947)**	**-**	**(10,464)**	**(10,464)**	**(126,411)**
1,693		1,693		2	2	1,695
1,693	**-**	**1,693**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**1,695**
	40,124	40,124	8,038		8,038	48,162
967,708	**40,124**	**954,425**	**8,038**	**66,946**	**74,984**	**1,029,409**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

[EUR '000]	Notes	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Profit for the year		**48,162**	**24,044**
Amortisation and depreciation		86,202	85,182
(Reversals of impairment losses) Impairment losses		(8,321)	1,953
Share of net profits of equity-accounted investees		(2,242)	(2,144)
Net financial expense		16,162	21,758
(Profits) Losses on disposals		(1,566)	(1,025)
Income taxes		14,992	4,572
Change in employee benefits		(3,560)	(349)
Change in provisions (current and non-current)		(2,199)	3,159
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		**147,630**	**137,150**
(Increase) decrease in inventories		10,763	(7,434)
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables		13,519	(13,629)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		(4,509)	3,907
Change in other non-current and current assets and liabilities		(2,756)	7,168
Change in current and deferred taxes		(5,058)	1,561
Operating cash flows		**159,589**	**128,723**
Dividends collected		1,724	2,240
Interest collected		3,132	4,593
Interest paid		(13,790)	(14,268)
Other net expense paid		(2,992)	(3,968)
Income taxes paid		(20,989)	(18,011)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		**126,674**	**99,309**
Investments in intangible assets		(1,866)	(2,444)
Investments in property, plant and equipment		(79,762)	(75,094)
Investments in equity investments and other non-current securities		(12)	(11,194)
Proceeds from the sale of intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		2,547	2,409
Proceeds from the sale of equity investments and non-current securities		12,061	-
Change in non-current financial assets		101	679
Change in current financial assets		1,149	(279)
Other changes in investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)		**(65,782)**	**(85,923)**
Change in non-current financial liabilities		63,759	64,700
Change in current financial liabilities		(88,788)	(69,837)
Dividends distributed		(8,094)	(10,702)
Other changes in equity		10,002	(6,373)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)		**(23,121)**	**(22,212)**
NET EXCHANGE RATE GAINS (LOSSES) ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (D)		**(11,296)**	**1,426**
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		**26,475**	**(7,400)**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	10	**84,251**	**91,651**
Closing cash and cash equivalents	10	**110,726**	**84,251**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of 27 July 2006

[EUR '000]	Notes	31 December 2013 Total	31 December 2013 of which with related parties	31 December 2012 Total	31 December 2012 of which with related parties
ASSETS					
Intangible assets with a finite useful life	1	40,094	-	44,738	-
Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life	1	403,159	-	441,614	-
Property, plant and equipment	2	762,098	-	831,701	-
Investment property	3	98,952	-	104,502	-
Equity-accounted investments	4	17,240	-	16,917	-
Available-for-sale equity investments	5	210	-	8,231	-
Non-current financial assets	9	840	-	941	-
Deferred tax assets	18	60,339	-	60,095	-
Other non-current assets		8,541	-	7,834	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,391,473**	**-**	**1,516,573**	**-**
Inventories	6	139,602	-	151,721	-
Trade receivables	7	184,204	5,961	200,568	4,609
Current financial assets	8	3,660	2,750	3,361	2,365
Current tax assets	16	5,972	-	5,146	-
Other current assets	9	12,390	-	13,541	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	110,726	2,298	84,251	2,456
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**456,554**	**-**	**458,588**	**-**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,848,027**	**-**	**1,975,161**	**-**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Share capital		159,120	-	159,120	-
Share premium reserve		35,710	-	35,710	-
Other reserves		719,471	-	823,628	-
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent		40,124	-	16,462	-
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	**11**	**954,425**	**-**	**1,034,920**	**-**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		8,038	-	7,582	-
Reserves attributable to non-controlling interests		66,946	-	71,621	-
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	**11**	**74,984**	**-**	**79,203**	**-**
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,029,409**	**-**	**1,114,123**	**-**
Employee benefits	12	16,260	-	17,542	-
Non-current provisions	13	21,965	-	19,405	-
Non-current financial liabilities	15	284,135	-	220,251	7,748
Deferred tax liabilities	18	82,974	-	95,150	-
Other non-current liabilities	17	10,344	1,167	10,820	777
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**415,678**	**-**	**363,168**	**-**
Current provisions	13	1,119	-	2,537	-
Trade payables	14	183,192	152	191,037	398
Current financial liabilities	15	155,132	9,390	240,390	50,009
Current tax liabilities	16	11,201	-	12,104	-
Other current liabilities	17	52,296	-	51,802	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**402,940**	**-**	**497,870**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**818,618**	**-**	**861,038**	**-**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,848,027**	**-**	**1,975,161**	**-**

INCOME STATEMENT

pursuant to Consob resolution no. 15519 of 27 July 2006

[EUR '000]	Notes	2013 Total	2013 of which with related parties	2012 Total	2012 of which with related parties
REVENUE	**19**	**988,614**	**8,456**	**976,193**	**9,106**
Change in inventories		3,931	-	8,264	-
Increase for internal work		4,466	-	4,816	-
Other operating revenue	20	19,801	438	8,023	430
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		**1,016,812**	**-**	**997,296**	**-**
Raw materials costs	21	(434,972)		(455,708)	
Personnel costs	22	(156,481)		(157,303)	
Other operating costs	23	(255,639)	(1,994)	(246,231)	(1,966)
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS		**(847,092)**	**-**	**(859,242)**	**-**
EBITDA		**169,720**	**-**	**138,054**	**-**
Amortisation and depreciation	24	(86,202)	-	(85,182)	-
Provisions	24	(2,247)	-	(2,689)	-
Impairment losses	24	(4,587)	-	(1,953)	-
Total amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions		**(93,036)**	**-**	**(89,824)**	**-**
EBIT		**76,684**	**-**	**48,230**	**-**
Share of net profits of equity-accounted investees	25	2,242	-	2,144	-
Financial income	25	13,985	554	6,628	37
Financial expense	25	(19,310)	(1,862)	(29,932)	(2,346)
Foreign exchange rate gains (losses)	25	(10,447)	-	1,546	-
Net financial expense		**(15,772)**	**-**	**(21,758)**	**-**
NET FINANCIAL EXPENSE AND SHARE OF NET PROFITS OF EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES		**(13,530)**	**-**	**(19,614)**	**-**
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES		**63,154**	**-**	**28,616**	**-**
Income taxes	26	(14,992)	-	(4,572)	-
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**48,162**	**-**	**24,044**	**-**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**48,162**	**-**	**24,044**	**-**
Attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests		8,038	-	7,582	-
Owners of the parent		**40,124**	**-**	**16,462**	**-**
[EUR]					
Basic earnings per share	**27**	**0.252**		**0.103**	
Diluted earnings per share	**27**	**0.252**		**0.103**	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cementir Holding SpA (the "parent"), a company limited by shares with its registered office in Corso di Francia 200, Rome, Italy, and its subsidiaries make up the Cementir Holding Group (the "Group"), mainly active in the concrete and cement sector in Italy and abroad.

Based on the shareholder register at 31 December 2013, the communications received pursuant to article 120 of Legislative decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other available information, the shareholders with an investment of more than 2% in the company's share capital are the following:

1. Calt 2004 Srl - 47,860,813 shares (30.078%);
2. Lav 2004 Srl - 40,543,880 shares (25.480%);
3. Gamma Srl - 5,575,220 shares (3.504%);
4. Pantheon 2000 SpA - 4,466,928 shares (2.807%);
5. Chupas 2007 Srl - 4,150,000 shares (2.608%);
6. Francesco Caltagirone - 3,420,299 shares (2.149%).

The parent's Board of Directors approved the draft consolidated financial statements of the Cementir Holding Group at 31 December 2013 on 7 March 2014 and authorised their publication.

Cementir Holding SpA is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Caltagirone Group. At the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements, the ultimate parent is FGC SpA due to the shares held via its subsidiaries.

The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2013 include the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the individual companies prepared by their directors were used for the consolidation. No changes in the consolidation scope took place during the year, except for that reported in note 29.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE IFRS

The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2013, drawn up on a going concern basis for the parent and the subsidiaries, have been prepared pursuant to articles 2 and 3 of Legislative decree no. 38/2005 and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), endorsed by the European Commission and enacted at the reporting date, as well as the previous International Accounting Standards (IAS). For simplicity purposes, all these standards and interpretations are referred to herein as the "IFRS".

Reference was also made to article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38 of 28 February 2005, the provisions of the Italian Civil Code, Consob (the Commission for listed companies and the stock exchange) resolutions no. 15519 ("Instructions for financial statements implementing article 9.3 of Legislative decree no. 38/2005") and no. 15520 ("Amendments and integrations to the regulation implementing Legislative decree no. 58/1998"), both dated 27 July 2006, and Consob communication no. DEM/6064293 of 28 July 2006 ("Corporate disclosures of listed issuers and issuers with financial instruments traded on the market as per article 116 of the Consolidated Finance Act").

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2013 are presented in Euros, the parent's functional currency. All amounts are expressed in thousands of Euros, unless indicated otherwise. The consolidated financial statements consist of a statement of financial position, an income statement, a statement of comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows and these notes. The Group has opted to present these statements as follows:

- the statement of financial position presents current and non-current assets and liabilities separately;
- the income statement classifies costs by nature;

- the statement of comprehensive income presents the effect of gains and losses recognised directly in equity, starting from the profit for the period;
- the statement of changes in equity is presented using the changes in equity method;
- the statement of cash flows is presented using the indirect method.

The general criteria adopted is the historical cost method, except for captions recognised and measured at fair value based on specific IFRS as described in the section on accounting policies.

The IFRS have been applied consistently with the guidance provided in the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. The Group was not required to make any departures as per IAS 1.19.

Consob resolution no. 15519 of 27 July 2006 requires that sub captions be added in the financial statements, in addition to those specifically requested by IAS 1 and the other standards when they involve significant amounts so as to show transactions with related parties separately or, in the case of the income statement, profits and losses on non-recurring or unusual transactions.

Assets and liabilities are presented separately and are not netted.

The parent has also prepared its separate financial statements at 31 December 2013 in accordance with the IFRS, as defined above.

Change in method used to calculate acquisition cost of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished goods

In order to provide adequate disclosure on the effects of the Group's operations on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows, starting from 2013, the Group has adopted the weighted average cost method instead of the FIFO method adopted in drafting previous financial statements. Therefore, the Group retrospectively recalculated the captions effected by the change.

Given the immateriality of the accounting effects (as set out later), the Group did not restate the corresponding figures at 31 December 2012.

Effects of the change

[EUR '000]	2012 Published	Change	2012 Represented
Deferred tax assets	60,095	339	60,434
Inventories	151,721	(935)	150,786
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,975,161**	**(596)**	**1,974,565**
Other reserves	823,628	(672)	822,956
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent	16,462	(103)	16,359
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	**1,034,920**	**(775)**	**1,034,145**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	7,582	29	7,611
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	**79,203**	**29**	**79,232**
TOTAL EQUITY	**1,114,123**	**(746)**	**1,113,377**
Deferred tax liabilities	95,150	150	95,300
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**1,975,161**	**(596)**	**1,974,565**
Change in inventories	8,264	233	8,497
Raw materials costs	(455,708)	(330)	(456,038)
EBITDA	**138,054**	**(97)**	**137,957**
EBIT	**48,230**	**(97)**	**48,133**
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES	**28,616**	**(97)**	**28,519**
Income taxes	(4,572)	23	(4,549)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**24,044**	**(74)**	**23,970**

Standards and amendments to standards adopted by the Group

a) Starting from 1 January 2013, the Group has adopted the following new standards:

- Amendment to IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements: as a result of the amendment, entities are required to group items presented in other comprehensive income based on whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently.
- IAS 19 - Employee benefits: the amendment eliminates the corridor method option and requires that all actuarial gains and losses be recognised in other comprehensive income (already adopted by the Group in the preparation of previous financial statements). Furthermore, past service costs are to be recognised immediately.
- Amendment to IFRS 7 - Financial instruments - Disclosures - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities: as a result of the amendment, the standard requires disclosures about the effects or potential effects of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position. This has no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement: the new standard defines methods to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities where another standard requires or allows fair value measurement. Furthermore, IFRS 13 provides guidelines for the disclosure to be provided in the notes to the financial statements on assets and liabilities measured at fair value. For the Cementir Holding group, the introduction of this standard mainly relates to measuring derivative instruments.
- Amendments to IAS 12 - Income taxes - Deferred tax: recovery of underlying assets: following the amendments, this standard provides that deferred tax related to intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property measured at fair value shall be fully reversed upon sale, unless it is evident that they may be recovered with use. These amendments have no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

b) Standards and interpretations of standards applicable for the years after 2013 and not adopted early by the Group:

- Amendments to IAS 32 - Financial instruments - Presentation - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities: the standard clarifies that assets and liabilities already recognised can only be offset when an entity has a legally enforceable right that is not contingent on a future event and is enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all other counterparties.
- IFRS 10 - Consolidated financial statements: the scope of IFRS 10 is to provide a consolidation model that identifies control as the basis for consolidation for all types of entities. Specifically, the standard provides that an investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Therefore, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all of the following: (i) power over the investee, (ii) exposure or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee, (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. To sum up, IFRS 10 clarifies the concept of control and its application in circumstances of de facto control, potential voting rights and complex investment entities.
- IFRS 11 - Joint arrangements: this standard classifies joint arrangements into two types: (i) joint operations, whereby the parties have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, (ii) joint ventures, whereby the parties have rights to the net assets of the arrangement, for example, legal entities. IFRS 11 requires a joint operator to recognise the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities deriving from the arrangement (proportionate consolidation). In the case of joint venturers, on the other hand, the standard eliminates the option previously provided by IAS 31 to proportionately consolidate the arrangements. Therefore, they shall be recognised in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method in accordance with the provisions of IAS 28.

- IFRS 12 - Disclosures of interests in other entities: under this standard, an entity shall provide in its financial statements a list of information on interests held in other entities, including associates, joint ventures, special purpose entities and other unconsolidated structured entities.
- Revised IAS 27 - Separate financial statements: with the approval of IFRS 10, the application of IAS 27 was revised and limited to separate financial statements only.
- Revised IAS 28 - Investments in associates and joint ventures: together with the approval of the new standards IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 27, IAS 28 was revised in order to implement the amendments introduced by such standards.
- Amendments to IAS 36 - Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets: such amendments relate to disclosure to be provided in the notes to the financial statements exclusively with reference to impaired non-financial assets (or where such impairment loss was eliminated), should the related recoverable amount be calculated at fair value less costs of disposal.
- Amendment to IAS 39 - Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting: the amendments to this standard add an exception to previous provisions related to the discontinuance of hedge accounting, in situations where a hedging derivative is novated by an original counterparty to a central counterparty, as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations, so that hedge accounting can continue, despite the novation.

c) Standards and interpretations to be applied shortly:

At the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the IASB has issued certain standards, interpretations and amendments that the European Commission has yet to endorse, certain of which are still at the discussion stage. They include:

- IFRS 9 - Financial instruments, as part of the project to revise the current IAS 39.
- Several Exposure Drafts (ED), also issued as part of the same project to revise IAS 39, about amortised cost and impairment, the fair value option for financial liabilities and hedge accounting.
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Measurement of non-financial liabilities" as part of the project to revise the current IAS 37 for the recognition and measurement of provisions, liabilities and contingent assets.
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Revenue from contracts with customers" as part of the project to revise the current IAS 11 and IAS 18, for the recognition of revenue.
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Insurance contracts" as part of the project to revise the current IFRS 4, for the recognition of insurance contracts.
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Leases" as part of the project to revise the current IAS 17, for the recognition of leases.
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Improvements to IFRSs", as part of the annual project to improve and revise the standards.

The Group has not opted to adopt early endorsed standards, interpretations and amendments, whose mandatory application is after the reporting date.

It is assessing the possible effects of application of the new standards and amendments to existing standards listed below. Based on its preliminary assessment, the Group does not expect that they will have a significant effect on either the consolidated or separate financial statements.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Consolidation scope

Annex 1 sets out the list of companies included in the consolidation scope and the associates. Annex 2 shows the significant equity investments as per Consob resolution no. 11971 of 14 May 1999 (article 126).

Subsidiaries

The consolidation scope includes the parent, Cementir Holding SpA, and the companies over which it has direct or indirect control. Specifically, control exists when the parent directly or indirectly holds the majority of shares with voting rights and can exercise dominant influence, thus determining the subsidiary's financial and management policies, including indirectly as a result of contractual or legal agreements, obtaining the related benefits, including regardless of the investment percentage. The existence of potentially exercisable voting rights at the reporting date is considered when determining whether control exists.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained until when it ceases to exist. The financial statements used for consolidation purposes have a reporting date of 31 December, i.e., the same as that of the consolidated financial statements. They are usually specially prepared and approved by the directors of the individual companies and adjusted, when necessary, to comply with the parent's accounting policies.

Consolidation criteria

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the following criteria:

- assets, liabilities, expense and income are consolidated line-by-line, attributing to non-controlling interests (when they exist) their share of equity and profit (loss) for the year, which is presented separately under equity and in the income statement;
- business combinations where the parent acquires control of an entity are recognised using the purchase method. The purchase cost is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value of the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. The acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at their acquisition-date fair value. The difference between the purchase cost and the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities is recognised as goodwill, if positive, or directly as income in profit or loss, if negative;
- intragroup transactions and balances, including any unrealised profits with third parties arising on transactions with group companies, are eliminated, net of the related tax effect, if material. Unrealised losses are not eliminated if the transaction shows an impairment loss on the transferred asset.
- gains or losses on the sale of investments in consolidated companies are recognised in equity attributable to the owners of the parent as owner transactions for the difference between the sales price and the related share of equity sold. If the sale leads to the loss of control and, therefore, the exclusion of the investee from the consolidation scope, the difference between the sales price and the related share of equity is recognised as a gain or loss in profit or loss.

Associates and jointly controlled entities

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, which is assumed to exist when the investment is between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Joint control over an entity exists when the co-venturers have an agreement which establishes control over the entity's operations.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are measured using the equity method and initially recognised at cost. The equity method may be described as follows:

- the carrying amount of the investments equals the Group's share of the investees' equity and includes the recognition of the greater amounts attributable to the assets and liabilities and any goodwill identified at the acquisition date;
- the Group's share of profits or losses is recognised from the date that significant influence commences and until such significant influence ceases to exist. If an equity-accounted investee has a deficit due to losses, the carrying amount of the investment is cancelled and any excess is provided for when the Group has a constructive or legal obligation to cover such losses. Changes in the equity of the equity-accounted investee not related to its profit or loss for the year are offset directly against reserves;
- significant unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the parent/subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees are eliminated to the extent of the Group's investment therein. Unrealised losses are eliminated, unless they represent an impairment loss.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical substance. They are a resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow. They are recognised at cost, including any directly related costs necessary for the asset to be available for use. Upon initial recognition, the Group determines the asset's useful life. An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate cash inflows for the Group. Useful life is reviewed annually and any changes, if necessary, are applied prospectively.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and the gain or loss (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in profit or loss in the year of its derecognition.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are recognised net of accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses determined using the methods set out below. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and is allocated systematically over its residual useful life. Amortisation is determined in the period in which the intangible asset becomes available for use when it actually becomes available for use.

The estimated useful life of the main items of intangible assets with a finite useful life is as follows:

	Useful life of intangible assets with a finite useful life
- Development expenditure	5
- Concessions, licences and trademarks	4-18
- Other intangible assets	5-22

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are those assets for which, based on an analysis of all the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate inflows for the Group. They are initially recognised at cost, determined using the same methods indicated above for intangible assets with a finite useful life. They are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually or more frequently, if specific events suggest that they may be impaired, using the methods set out below for goodwill. Any impairment losses are reversed when the reasons therefor no longer exist.
In the case of an acquisition of a subsidiary or associate, the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at acquisition-date fair value. Any positive difference between the purchase cost and the Group's share of fair value of these assets and liabilities is recognised as goodwill under intangible assets. Any negative difference (negative goodwill) is recognised in profit or loss at the acquisition date.
Goodwill is not amortised after initial recognition but is tested for impairment annually or more frequently whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired. Impairment losses are not reversed.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are recognised at acquisition or construction cost, including directly attributable costs required to make the asset ready for the use for which it was purchased, increased by the present value of the estimated cost of dismantlement or removal of the asset, if the Group has an obligation in this sense.
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset are capitalised as part of the asset's cost until the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.
Ordinary and/or regular maintenance and repair costs are expensed when incurred. Costs to extend, upgrade or improve group-owned assets or assets owned by third parties are capitalised only when they meet the requirements for their separate classification as assets or a part of an asset, using the component approach.
Property, plant and equipment are recognised net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life, which is reviewed annually. Any necessary changes to its useful life are applied prospectively. Quarries are depreciated considering the quantities extracted in the period compared to the quantity extractable over the quarry's useful life (extracted/extractible criterion). When the Group has a specific commitment to do so, it recognises a provision for the site restoration costs. The estimated useful life of the main items of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Useful life of property, plant and equipment
Quarries	Extracted/extractible
Production plant	10-20 years
Other plant (not production):	
- Industrial buildings	18-20 years
- Light construction	10 years
- Generic or specific plant	8 years
- Sundry equipment	4 years
- Transport vehicles	5 years
- Office machines and equipment	5 years

The above time brackets, which show the minimum and maximum number of years, reflect the existence of components with different useful lives in the same asset category.
Land, whether free of construction or part of civil or industrial buildings, is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life.
If the asset to be depreciated consists of separate identifiable components with different useful lives, they are depreciated separately using the component approach.
Property, plant and equipment are derecognised at the time of sale or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use. The related gain or loss (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and related carrying amount) is recognised in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

Investment property

Investment property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation is measured at fair value and is not depreciated. Any gain or loss in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.
Fair value is calculated on the basis of the following methods, depending on the type of investment:

- market value approach, based on an analysis of a sample of recent sales of similar properties located nearby. Such amount is then adjusted to account for the particular features of the building or land (level 2);
- projection of discounted cash flows based on reliable estimates of future cash flows supported by instalments of leases and/or other existing contracts (level 3).

Impairment losses

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment may not be recovered due to the existence of events or changes in circumstances. If any such indication exists, the Group determines the asset's recoverable amount. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired to reflect its recoverable amount.
The recoverable amount of goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite life is estimated at each reporting date or whenever changed circumstances or specific events make it necessary.
The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use, which is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or a cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, in the case of assets that do not independently generate largely independent cash flows.
When defining value in use, the future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market estimate of the time value of money and specific risks of the asset.
Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss when the carrying amount of the asset or related cash-generating unit (CGU) to which it is allocated is higher than its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on CGUs are firstly used to decrease the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated thereto and subsequently the other assets, in proportion to their carrying amounts. When the reason for an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill no longer exists, the carrying amount of the asset is increased through profit or loss to the carrying amount the asset would have had, had the impairment loss not been recognised and depreciation/amortisation charged.

If the impairment loss is higher than the carrying amount of the tested asset allocated to the CGU to which it belongs, the remaining amount is allocated to the assets included in the CGU in proportion to their carrying amounts. This allocation has as a minimum limit the higher amount of:
- the fair value of the asset, net of the costs to sell;
- the value in use, as defined above;
- zero.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss under amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses.

Inventories

Raw materials, semi-finished products and finished goods are recognised at cost and measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method and includes any ancillary costs. In order to determine net realisable value, the carrying amount of any obsolete or slow-moving inventories is written down to reflect their future utilisation/net realisation by recognising an allowance for inventory write-down.

Emission rights

The IFRS do not specifically regulate emission rights (CO_2). The IASB has issued IFRIC 3 - Emission rights for consultation purposes. However, as it was not endorsed by the EFRAG, the IASB subsequently withdrew it. Emission rights are initially recognised as intangible assets at fair value using the cap and trade scheme. They are subsequently measured using the cost model. Emission rights recognised under intangible assets are not amortised but are tested for impairment. At the end of each reporting period, if production requires a greater number of CO_2 allowances than those available in the register, the Group sets up a provision for risks and charges for the fair value of the number of allowances to be purchased subsequently on the market.

Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified in one of the following categories upon initial recognition and measured as follows:

- *Available for sale financial assets:* these are non-derivative financial assets that are explicitly designated as belonging to this category and are recognised as non-current assets unless management intends to sell them 12 months after the reporting date. They are measured at fair value and fair value gains or losses are recognised in equity through the statement of comprehensive income. They are transferred to profit or loss only when they are effectively sold or when any accumulated fair value losses are deemed to reflect the impairment which will not be recovered in the future. Given the objective uncertainty about the future economic situation and the financial markets' performance, characterised by speculation, especially in Italy, the Group has determined a 50% reduction in carrying amount and 60 months as the parameters to be considered separately as "materiality" and "duration" for impairment loss purposes of AFS securities pursuant to IAS 39.

  Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive the cash flow from the asset has been extinguished and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument along with control. When fair value cannot be determined reliably, AFS financial assets continue to be recognised at cost, adjusted for impairment. Impairment losses are not reversed.

- *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:* this category includes financial assets mainly acquired for sale in the short term, those designated at fair value through profit or loss at the acquisition date and derivatives. The fair value of financial instruments quoted on active markets is determined using the market prices at the reporting date. If an active market does not exist and there is no market price available for an identical asset, the fair value is determined using a valuation technique that maximises the use of input data observable on the market and minimises the use of non-observable parameters. Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are treated as assets when they have a positive fair value and as liabilities when they have a negative fair value. The Group offsets positive and negative fair values arising on transactions with the same counterparty, when such offsetting is provided for contractually.
- *Loans and receivables:* they are non-derivative financial instruments, mainly trade receivables, that are not quoted on an active market from which the company expects to receive fixed or determinable payments. They are recognised as current (when the deadline is within ordinary commercial terms) except for those with a deadline of more than 12 months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current. These assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective indication of impairment, the asset is impaired to the present value of future cash flows. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. If the reasons for the impairment are no longer valid in future years, the impairment loss is reversed to the amount the asset would have had, had the impairment loss not been recognised and the amortised cost method applied.

  Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows therefrom has been extinguished and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the related control.

Financial liabilities, related to loans and borrowings, trade payables and other obligations to pay, are initially recognised at fair value, less directly related costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. If there is a change in the estimated future cash flows and they can be determined reliably, the carrying amount of the liability is recalculated to reflect this change based on the present value of the new estimated future cash flows and the initially determined internal rate of return.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities, unless the Group has the unconditional right to defer their payment for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished and the Group has transferred all the risks and obligations related thereto.

Derivatives

The Group uses derivatives to hedge currency, interest rate and market price fluctuation risks.

All derivatives are measured and recognised at fair value, as required by IAS 39.

Transactions that meet the requirements for application of hedge accounting are classified as hedging transactions. The other transactions are designated as trading transactions, even when they are agreed to manage risk. Therefore, as some of the formal requirements of the IFRS were not met at the derivative agreement date, changes in their fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent fair value gains or losses on derivatives that meet the requirements for classification as hedging instruments are recognised using the criteria set out below.

A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if, at the inception of the hedge, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship, including the entity's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge as well as the methods to test effectiveness. The hedge's effectiveness is assessed when the hedge is agreed and during its life. Generally, a hedge is considered to be highly effective if, both upon inception and during its life, changes in fair value (fair value hedges) or estimated cash flows (cash flow hedges) of the hedged item are substantially covered by changes in fair value of the hedging instrument.
When the hedge relates to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedge), both changes in fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item are recognised in profit or loss.
In the case of cash flow hedges (hedges designed to offset the risk of changes in cash flows generated by the future execution of contractually defined obligations at the reporting date), changes in fair value of the derivative recognised after its initial recognition are recognised under reserves (in equity) for the effective part only. When the economic effects of the hedged item arise, the reserve is reversed to profit or loss under operating income (expense). If the hedge is not perfectly effective, the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument, related to the ineffective portion, are immediately taken to profit or loss. If, during the life of a derivative, the estimated cash flows hedged are no longer highly probable, the portion of the reserves related to that instrument is immediately reversed to profit or loss. Conversely, if the derivative is sold or no longer qualifies as an effective hedging instrument, the part of the reserves representing the fair value changes in the instrument, accumulated to date, is maintained in equity and reversed to profit or loss using the above classification method when the originally hedged transaction takes place.
The fair value of financial instruments was calculated used pricing techniques in order to define the present value of future cash flows attributable to such instruments using market curves in place at the measurement date. Furthermore, the component related to the risk of non-compliance (by the Group and the counterparty) was measured using the "spreaded curve" method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at fair value and include bank deposits and cash-on-hand, i.e., short-term, highly liquid assets that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits paid concurrently with or after termination of employment related to defined benefit plans, net of any plan assets, are determined using actuarial assumptions, estimating the amount of future benefits accrued by employees at the reporting date. They are recognised on an accruals basis over the period in which the employees' rights accrue.
Defined benefit plans include the Italian post-employment benefits (TFR) due to employees[1] pursuant to article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code for benefits vested up to 31 December 2006. Following the pension reform, post-employment benefits accruing since 1 January 2007 are mandatorily transferred to a supplementary pension fund or the special treasury fund set up by INPS (the Italian social security institution) depending on which option the employee has chosen. Therefore, the Group's liability for defined benefits with its employees solely relates to those vested up to 31 December 2006.

The accounting treatment adopted by the Group[1] since 1 January 2007 (described below) complies with the prevailing interpretation of the new legislation and abides by the accounting treatment defined by the relevant professional bodies. Specifically:

- Post-employment benefits accruing since 1 January 2007 are considered to be defined contribution plans, including when the employee has opted to have them transferred to the INPS treasury fund. These benefits, determined in accordance with Italian Civil Code requirements and not subjected to an actuarial valuation, are recognised as personnel expense.
- Post-employment benefits vested up to 31 December 2006 continue to be recognised as the Group's liability for defined benefit plans. This liability will not increase in the future by additional accruals. Therefore, unlike in the past, the actuarial calculation used to determine the 31 December 2013 balance did not include future salary increases.

Independent actuaries calculate the present value of the Group's obligations using the projected unit credit method. They project the liability into the future to determine the probable amount to be paid when the employment relationship terminates and then discount it to consider the time period before the first effective payment. This calculation includes post-employment benefits accrued for past service and uses actuarial assumptions, mainly based on interest rates, which reflect the market yield on high quality corporate bonds with a term consistent with that of the Group's obligation[2] and employee turnover.

As the Group is not liable for post-employment benefits that accrue after 31 December 2006, the actuarial calculation of these benefits excludes the future salary increase component.

Actuarial gains and losses, defined as the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the present value of the Group's obligations at the reporting date, due to changes in the actuarial assumptions used (see above), are recognised directly in equity.

Share-based plans

The Group has a share-based plan (stock options) for directors with special roles and key management personnel with the parent and/or its subsidiaries. Pursuant to IFRS 2 – Share-based payment, this plan is part of the beneficiaries' remuneration. Therefore, the cost is the fair value of the stock options at the grant date, determined using financial valuation techniques and considering market conditions. The cost is recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis over the plan period, with a balancing entry under equity.

Provisions for risks and charges

These provisions cover certain or probable risks and charges, the due date or amount of which is unknown at the reporting date.

Accruals to the provisions for risks and charges are recognised when the Group has a constructive or legal obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event and it is likely that an outflow of resources will be necessary to settle the obligation and the amount of this outflow can be estimated reliably. When the time value of money is material and the payment dates can be estimated reliably, the provision is discounted. Increases in the provision due to the passage of time are recognised as financial expense. The Group sets up a specific provision when it has an obligation to dismantle and restore sites (e.g., quarries), thus increasing the carrying amount of the related asset pursuant to IFRIC 1.

[1] For the Italian companies.
[2] Discounting uses the curve of the IRS rates equal to the term of the relevant observation period (50 years).

Grants

Government and other grants are recognised at their fair value when the Group is reasonably certain they will be received and it will meet all the conditions for their receipt.
Grants for the purchase or development of non-current assets (grants related to assets) are either recognised directly as a reduction in the non-current asset or under other liabilities and taken to profit or loss over the related asset's useful life.
Grants related to income are recognised in full in profit or loss when the conditions for their recognition are met.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and it can be estimated reliably. Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of VAT, discounts, allowances and returns.
Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the services are rendered by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period.

Financial income and expense

Financial income and expense are recognised on an accruals basis considering the interest accrued on the carrying amount of the related financial assets and liabilities using the effective interest rate, i.e., the interest rate that matches cash inflows and outflows of a specific transaction. Reference should be made to the section on property, plant and equipment for the treatment of capitalised borrowing costs.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the shareholders' right to receive them is established. This usually takes place with the shareholders' resolution to distribute the dividends. Therefore, distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which the shareholders approve it.

Income taxes

Current income taxes are determined using an estimate of the tax base and current regulations.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax base, except for goodwill, applying the tax rates expected to be enacted in the years in which the temporary differences will be recovered or settled.
The Group recognises deferred tax assets when their recovery is probable, i.e., when taxable profits sufficient to allow recovery are foreseen for the future. Recoverability is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.
Current and deferred income taxes are recognised in profit and loss except for those related to captions directly recognised in other comprehensive income. They are offset when the taxes are imposed by the same tax authority, the Group has the legal right to offset them and the net balance is expected to be paid.
Other non-income taxes, such as property taxes, are recognised under operating costs.

Earnings per share

(i) Basic: basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the Group's profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted: diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the Group's profit by the weighted average of shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares. The weighted average is adjusted assuming that all potential shares with diluting effects have been converted. Diluted earnings per share are not calculated if the Group makes a loss, as any dilutive effect would lead to an improvement in the earnings per share.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency

All transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the individual group companies are recognised at the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the functional currency are subsequently retranslated using the closing rate. Any resulting exchange rate gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the Euro recognised at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate ruling on the date the transaction was initially recognised.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognised at fair value are translated using the exchange rate ruling on the date fair value was determined.

Translation of financial statements of foreign operations

The financial statements of subsidiaries and associates are prepared using the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (the functional currency).

The financial statements of group companies operating outside the Euro zone are translated into Euros using the closing rate for the statement of financial position captions and the average annual rate for the income statement captions. Translation differences arising on the adjustment of opening equity at the closing spot rates and the differences arising from the diverse methods used to translate the profit for the year are recognised in equity through the statement of comprehensive income and shown separately in a special reserve.

When a foreign operation is sold, the translation differences accumulated in the specific equity reserve are reclassified to profit or loss.

As provided for by IFRS 1, translation differences existing on the date of first-time adoption of the IFRS are reclassified to retained earnings under equity.

The main exchange rates used in translating the financial statements of companies with functional currencies other than the Euro are as follows:

	31 December 2013	Average 2013	31 December 2012	Average 2012
Turkish lira – TRY	2.96	2.53	2.36	2.31
US dollar – USD	1.38	1.33	1.32	1.28
Egyptian pound – EGP	9.58	9.13	8.39	7.80
Danish krone – DKK	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.44
Icelandic krona – ISK	158.52	162.30	169.80	160.93
Norwegian krone – NOK	8.42	7.80	7.34	7.47
Swedish krona – SEK	8.93	8.65	8.56	8.70
Malaysian ringgit – MYR	4.54	4.18	4.04	3.97
Chinese renminbi – CNY	8.36	8.16	8.22	8.10

USE OF ESTIMATES

Preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to use accounting policies and methods that are sometimes based on difficult and subjective judgments, estimates based on past experience and assumptions that are considered reasonable and realistic in the circumstances. The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts presented in the financial statements and the disclosures. The actual results for which these estimates and assumptions were used may differ due to the uncertainties that characterise the assumptions and the conditions on which the estimates were based.

The accounting policies and financial statements captions that require greater subjectivity by management when making the estimates and for which a change in the conditions underlying the assumptions could have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are the following:

- *Intangible assets with an indefinite life*: goodwill is tested for impairment annually to identify any impairment losses to be recognised in profit or loss. Specifically, the test entails the calculation of the recoverable amount of the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated by estimating the related value of use or fair value less costs to sell; if the fair value of the related net capital employed is lower than the CGUs' carrying amount, the goodwill allocated thereto is impaired. Allocation of goodwill to the CGUs and determination of their fair value involves the use of estimates that rely on factors that may change over time, with potential significant effects compared to the valuations made by management.
- *Impairment losses on non-current assets*: pursuant to the Group's accounting policies, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with a finite life are tested for impairment when indicators exist showing that recovery of the related carrying amount through the assets' use is unlikely. Management makes use of subjective judgments based on information available within the Group and on the market as well as past experience to check the existence of these indicators. If there is indication of impairment, the Group determines such impairment using valuation techniques deemed suitable. The correct identification of the indicators of impairment and the estimates to determine such impairment rely on factors that may vary over time, affecting management's judgement and estimates.
- *Amortisation and depreciation of non-current assets*: amortisation and depreciation are significant costs for the Group. The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated systematically over the assets' estimated useful life, which is determined by management when the asset is purchased. Management uses past experience of similar assets, market conditions and expectations about future events that could impact the assets' useful life, such as technological change. Therefore, the effective useful life may differ from the estimated useful life. The Group regularly assesses technological and sector changes, dismantlement costs and the recoverable amount to update useful life. This regular update could lead to a change in the depreciation period and, therefore, the amount of depreciation in future years. Management regularly reviews the estimates and assumptions and the effects of each change are recognised in profit or loss. When the review affects the current and future years, the change is recognised in the year in which it is made and the related future years, as explained in more detail in the next section.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ERRORS AND CHANGES IN ESTIMATES

The Group amends the accounting policies from one reporting period to another only if the change is required by a standard or contributes to providing more reliable and relevant information about the effects of transactions on the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Changes in accounting policies are recognised retrospectively; the opening balance of each affected component of equity for the earliest prior period presented and the other comparative amounts disclosed for each prior period presented are adjusted as if the new accounting policy had always been applied. The prospective approach is only applied when it is impracticable to reconstruct the comparative amounts.

If a change in accounting policy is required by a new or revised standard, the change is accounted for as required by that new pronouncement or, if the new pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions, then the change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively. If this is impracticable, it is applied prospectively.

The same treatment for changes in accounting policies is applied to material errors. Non-material errors are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the error is identified.

Changes in estimates are recognised prospectively in profit or loss in the period in which the change takes place if it only affects that period or in the period in which the change takes place and subsequent periods if the change also affects these periods.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to financial risks related to its operations, namely:

Credit risk

The Group is not particularly exposed to credit risk, although it operates in different geographical markets, as it is not overly exposed to just a few positions. Moreover, its operating procedures provide for checks of credit risk, limiting the sale of products and/or services to customers without suitable credit ratings and guarantees.

Receivables are recognised net of the allowance for impairment, calculated considering the risk of the counterparty's default, based on all available information about the customer's solvency. Therefore, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the equivalent of the carrying amount.

With respect to bank deposits and derivatives, the Group has always worked with leading counterparties, thus limiting its credit risk in this sense.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group does not have financial resources available or access to the credit market and financial instruments.

Specifically, the Group monitors and manages its cash flows, financing requirements and liquidity levels in order to ensure the effective and efficient use of its financial resources.

It meets its liquidity requirements for investing activities, working capital and repayment of its payables using the cash flows generated constantly by its operating activities and credit facilities.

The Group aims to maintain its ability to generate cash flows through operating activities, given the current market conditions. In fact, thanks to its strong financial position, any unplanned financial requirements can be funded through resort to credit.

Market risk

Market risk mainly relates to currency, interest rate and commodity price risk as the Group operates internationally in areas with different currencies. It uses financial instruments to hedge these risks.
The Group monitors the financial risks to which it is exposed regularly so as to assess in advance the potential impact and take the most suitable actions to mitigate them. It uses derivatives to do so

Currency risk

As the group companies operate internationally, they are structurally exposed to currency risk for cash flows from operating activities and financing operations in currencies other than the functional currency.
The Group's operating activities are exposed differently to changes in exchange rates. Specifically, the cement sector is exposed to currency risk for its revenue on exports and costs for the purchase of solid fuel in US dollars. The concrete sector is less exposed as both its revenue and costs are in local currency. The Group assesses the natural hedging of cash flows and financing for these risks and agrees currency forwards and currency put and call options for hedging purposes. Transactions involving derivatives are agreed for hedging purposes.
The Group's presentation currency is the Euro. This implies it is open to currency risk for the translation of the financial statements of the consolidated companies based in non-Euro zone countries (except for Denmark whose currency is historically tied to the Euro). The income statements of these companies are translated into Euros using the average annual rate and changes in exchange rates may affect the Euro balances, even when the revenue and profits in local currency remain unchanged. Pursuant to the IFRS, translation differences on assets and liabilities are recognised directly in equity in the translation reserve (note 11).

Interest rate risk

As the Group has net financial debt, it is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. It carefully assesses expected interest rates and the period in which it will reduce its debt by using estimated cash inflows and agrees interest rates swaps to partly cover the risk.
The Group's operating and financial policies aim to minimise the impact of these risks on its performance.

Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in raw materials prices. It manages this risk through supply agreements with Italian and foreign suppliers which set the prices and quantities for roughly 12 months. It also uses suppliers in different geographical areas to avoid the risk of concentration of offer and to obtain the most competitive prices.

SEGMENT REPORTING

Pursuant to IFRS 8, the Group has identified its operating segments considering the parent's internal reporting system for management purposes.

Its operating activities organised and managed by geographical segment are: Italy, Denmark, other Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden and Iceland), Turkey, Egypt, the Far East (Malaysia and China) and the rest of the world (Spain, Portugal, Poland, Russia and the US).

The Group's geographical segments comprise the non-current assets of each company based and operational in the above areas. Transfer prices applied to transactions between segments for the exchange of goods and services comply with normal market conditions.

The following table shows the operating segments' performance in the year:

[EUR '000]	Denmark	Turkey	Italy	Other Scandinavian countries	Egypt	Far East	Rest of the world	Unallocated items and adjustments	Cementir Holding Group
Operating revenue	**292,856**	**272,334**	**128,067**	**211,811**	**53,508**	**68,636**	**41,511**	**(51,911)**	**1,016,812**
Intra-segment operating revenue	(35,145)	-	(12,362)	(3,553)	(307)	-	(544)	51,911	-
Contributed operating revenue	257,711	272,334	115,705	208,258	53,201	68,636	40,967	-	1,016,812
Segment result (EBITDA)	**63,372**	**55,183**	**(6,798)**[3]	**22,974**	**15,231**	**18,310**	**1,448**	**-**	**169,720**
Amortisation and depreciation, impairment losses and provisions	(24,999)	(22,764)	(26,733)	(7,400)	(3,985)	(4,612)	(2,543)	-	(93,036)
EBIT	**38,373**	**32,419**	**(33,531)**	**15,574**	**11,246**	**13,698**	**(1,095)**	**-**	**76,684**
Net profit of equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	493	-	-	1,749	-	2,242
Net financial expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,772)	(15,772)
Profit before taxes	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63,154**
Income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,992)	(14,992)
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,162**

The following table shows the operating segments' performance in 2012:

[EUR '000]	Denmark	Turkey	Italy	Other Scandinavian countries	Egypt	Far East	Rest of the world	Unallocated items and adjustments	Cementir Holding Group
Operating revenue	**284,998**	**254,589**	**150,755**	**192,857**	**61,397**	**64,054**	**35,091**	**(46,445)**	**997,296**
Intra-segment operating revenue	(32,284)	-	(9,711)	(2,988)	(869)	-	(593)	46,445	-
Contributed operating revenue	252,714	254,589	141,044	189,869	60,528	64,054	34,498	-	997,296
Segment result (EBITDA)	**58,839**	**31,285**	**(5,647)**[4]	**16,161**	**18,750**	**15,162**	**3,504**	**-**	**138,054**
Amortisation and depreciation, impairment losses and provisions	(25,993)	(20,247)	(22,175)	(8,432)	(6,195)	(4,882)	(1,900)	-	(89,824)
EBIT	**32,846**	**11,038**	**(27,822)**	**7,729**	**12,555**	**10,280**	**1,604**	**-**	**48,230**
Net profit of equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	222	-	-	1,922	-	2,144
Net financial expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,758)	(21,758)
Profit before taxes	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,616**
Income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,572)	(4,572)
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,044**

[3]EBITDA of the Italian segment includes EBITDA of Cementir Holding SpA of EUR -0.9 million.
[4]EBITDA of the Italian segment includes EBITDA of Cementir Holding SpA of EUR -1.97 million.

The next table shows the other geographical segment data at 31 December 2013:

[EUR '000]	Segment assets	Segment liabilities	[5]Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Equity-accounted investments
Denmark	481,798	284,501	18,168	-
Turkey	531,073	119,548	33,957	-
Italy	415,588	277,178	10,668	-
Other Scandinavian countries	121,360	55,725	7,561	1,440
Egypt	114,793	27,051	33	-
Far East	127,252	41,013	5,133	-
Rest of the world	56,163	13,602	6,213	15,800
Total	**1,848,027**	**818,618**	**81,733**	**17,240**

The next table shows the other geographical segment data at 31 December 2012:

[EUR '000]	Segment assets	Segment liabilities	[5]Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Equity-accounted investments
Denmark	495,401	145,451	22,408	-
Turkey	620,199	150,001	41,150	-
Italy	435,327	428,602	13,991	-
Other Scandinavian countries	120,863	51,090	7,756	1,443
Egypt	120,388	29,704	168	-
Far East	123,826	42,846	1,727	-
Rest of the world	59,157	13,344	347	15,474
Total	**1,975,161**	**861,038**	**87,547**	**16,917**

The next table shows revenue with third party customers by geographical segment for 2013:

[EUR '000]	Denmark	Italy	Other Scandinavian countries	Turkey	Egypt	Far East	Rest of the world	Total
Revenue by customer geographical location	203,754	105,194	212,913	245,717	24,000	73,145	123,891	988,614

The next table shows revenue with third party customers by geographical segment for 2012:

[EUR '000]	Denmark	Italy	Other Scandinavian countries	Turkey	Egypt	Far East	Rest of the world	Total
Revenue by customer geographical location	197,843	124,676	189,689	239,170	21,152	75,605	128,058	976,193

[5]Investments made in the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1) Intangible assets

Intangible assets of EUR 443,253 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 486,352 thousand) include those with a finite useful life of EUR 40,094 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 44,738 thousand) and those with an indefinite useful life of EUR 403,159 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 441,614 thousand).

Intangible assets with a finite useful life

At 31 December 2013, intangible assets with a finite useful life amount to EUR 40,094 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 44,738 thousand). Concession rights and licences mainly consist of concessions to use quarries and software licences for the IT system (SAP R/3). Amortisation is applied over the assets' estimated useful life.

[EUR '000]	Development expenditure	Concessions, licences and trademarks	Other intangible assets	Assets under development and payments on account	Total
Gross amount at 1 January 2013	**1,616**	**29,870**	**37,339**	**1,236**	**70,061**
Increase	181	1,175	473	271	2,100
Decrease	(139)	(3,946)	-	-	(4,085)
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(43)	(923)	(3,175)	(50)	(4,191)
Reclassifications		311	1,444	(1,085)	670
Gross amount at 31 December 2013	**1,615**	**26,487**	**36,081**	**372**	**64,555**
Amortisation at 1 January 2013	**1,018**	**13,524**	**10,781**	**-**	**25,323**
Amortisation	239	1,015	3,052	-	4,306
Decrease	(139)	(3,945)	-	-	(4,084)
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(14)	(149)	(869)	-	(1,032)
Reclassifications	-	-	(52)	-	(52)
Amortisation at 31 December 2013	**1,104**	**10,445**	**12,912**	**-**	**24,461**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2013	**511**	**16,042**	**23,169**	**372**	**40,094**

The Group incurred research and development expenditure of approximately EUR 1.6 million during the year (2012: EUR 1.7 million) which it expensed.

[EUR '000]	Development expenditure	Concessions, licences and trademarks	Other intangible assets	Assets under development and payments on account	Total
Gross amount at 1 January 2012	**1,235**	**32,382**	**33,900**	**976**	**68,493**
Increase	321	320	1,624	707	2,972
Decrease	-	(728)	-	-	(728)
Change in consolidation scope	-	279	2,496	-	2,775
Translation differences	13	(179)	507	(14)	327
Reclassifications	47	(2,204)	(1,188)	(433)	(3,778)
Gross amount at 31 December 2012	**1,616**	**29,870**	**37,339**	**1,236**	**70,061**
Amortisation at 1 January 2012	**765**	**11,959**	**9,377**	**-**	**22,101**
Amortisation	245	1,672	2,800	-	4,717
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	8	(107)	125	-	26
Reclassifications	-	-	(1,521)	-	(1,521)
Amortisation at 31 December 2012	**1,018**	**13,524**	**10,781**	**-**	**25,323**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2012	**598**	**16,346**	**26,558**	**1,236**	**44,738**

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life

The Group regularly tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life for impairment.

At 31 December 2013, the caption amounts to EUR 403,159 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 441,614 thousand). The following table shows the CGUs by macro geographical segment.

	31.12.2013				31.12.2012			
(EUR '000)	Turkey	Denmark	Italy	Total	Turkey	Denmark	Italy	Total
Opening balance	**162,920**	**273,516**	**5,178**	**441,614**	**154,109**	**271,938**	**5,178**	**431,225**
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	-	3,352	-	-	3,352
Translation differences	(32,546)	(5,441)	-	(37,987)	5,459	1,578	-	7,037
Reclassifications	(468)	-	-	(468)	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**129,906**	**268,075**	**5,178**	**403,159**	**162,920**	**273,516**	**5,178**	**441,614**

In line with its practice of previous years, the Group tested the three CGUs, to which goodwill had been allocated, for impairment.

The CGUs, defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows which are largely independent of cash inflows generated by other assets or groups of assets, are the companies and/or specific plant to which they relate and to which goodwill paid at acquisition was allocated.

The CGU groupings for the "Turkey" and "Denmark" macro geographical segments include the CGUs to which goodwill was allocated for the local acquisitions of companies and/or plant. Specifically, the "Turkey" macro segment includes the Cimentas Group, Lalapasa, Sureko, Elazig Cimento and Neales. The "Denmark" macro segment includes the Aalborg Portland Group, Unicon AS and Sinai White Cement Company.

The impairment tests of the "Cimentas" and "Aalborg Portland" CGUs included consolidated cash flows as they are tied to the acquisition of the same groups at Cementir Holding level to check the goodwill generated during their acquisition by the parent for impairment. Furthermore, the goodwill related to the Italian CGU refers to the subsidiary Betontir. Though no specific goodwill is allocated to the subsidiary Cementir Italia, following the persisting difficulties of the reference market, the Group checked the recoverability of its net capital employed.

The Group tested for impairment by comparing its carrying amount with the CGU's value in use, determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method applied to the future cash flows for the three/five year plans prepared by the directors of each CGU. The cash flow projections were estimated using the budget for 2014 (approved by the Boards of Directors of the related subsidiaries) and subsequent two/four years prepared by Group management. Such projections are also reflected in the Group's 2014-2016 three-year business plan examined and approved by the Board of Directors of Cementir Holding SpA on 17 December 2013. The terminal values were determined using a perpetual growth rate.

The discount rate applied to the future cash flows was determined for each CGU using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The key assumptions to determine value in use were:

	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
Values in %	**Turkey**	**Denmark**	**Italy**	**Turkey**	**Denmark**	**Italy**
Growth rate of terminal values	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Discount rate	12%	5%	7.5%	11%	5%	7%

The sensitivity analysis does not affect the results of the impairment tests, considering the impairment indicators used. It was performed assuming a hypothetical variation in the WACC. A reasonable variation in the WACC (+/-0.5%) would not give rise to an impairment loss on the intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

The above tests did not give rise to a decrease in equity at 31 December 2013 or the profit for the year then ended.

The Group considered the expected 2014 performance when carrying out the impairment tests. It made specific forecasts about its business performance for the following years, considering the financial and market situation.

The Group determined the estimates and forecasts to which the above parameters were applied using its past experience and expectations about market developments. It constantly monitors those circumstances and events that could lead to impairment losses based on developments in the current economic climate.

2) Property, plant and equipment

At 31 December 2013, property, plant and equipment amount to EUR 762,098 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 831,701 thousand). The additional disclosures required for each category of property, plant and equipment are set out below:

(EUR '000)	Land and buildings	Quarries	Plant and machinery	Other	Assets under construction and payments on account	Total
Gross amount at 1 January 2013	**437,381**	**43,701**	**1,280,260**	**87,581**	**83,497**	**1,932,420**
Increase	2,836	682	21,835	1,633	52,647	79,633
Decrease	(3,826)	(471)	(20,853)	(3,396)	(386)	(28,932)
Change in consolidation scope	-	76	170	-	(243)	3
Translation differences	(32,959)	(2,221)	(94,969)	(6,956)	(7,342)	(144,447)
Reclassifications	8,682	2,502	58,248	4,061	(72,965)	528
Gross amount at 31 December 2013	**412,114**	**44,269**	**1,244,691**	**82,923**	**55,208**	**1,839,205**
Depreciation at 1 January 2013	**211,681**	**11,927**	**818,117**	**58,994**	**-**	**1,100,719**
Depreciation	12,463	2,715	60,328	6,390	-	81,896
Decrease	(3,824)	(322)	(20,062)	(3,119)	-	(27,327)
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(12,656)	(754)	(59,909)	(4,902)	-	(78,221)
Reclassifications	-	-	(11)	51	-	40
Depreciation at 31 December 2013	**207,664**	**13,566**	**798,463**	**57,414**	**-**	**1,077,107**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2013	**204,450**	**30,703**	**446,228**	**25,509**	**55,208**	**762,098**

(EUR '000)	Land and buildings	Quarries	Plant and machinery	Other	Assets under construction and payments on account	Total
Gross amount at 1 January 2012	**428,642**	**30,939**	**1,240,907**	**79,949**	**40,671**	**1,821,108**
Increase	1,417	1,050	11,366	7,501	63,240	84,574
Decrease	(169)	(407)	(2,022)	(5,484)	-	(8,082)
Change in consolidation scope	2,223	9,522	6,788	2,683	-	21,216
Translation differences	1,442	176	7,974	1,380	24	10,996
Reclassifications	3,826	2,421	15,247	1,552	(20,438)	2,608
Gross amount at 31 December 2012	**437,381**	**43,701**	**1,280,260**	**87,581**	**83,497**	**1,932,420**
Depreciation at 1 January 2012	**196,560**	**7,353**	**747,094**	**54,791**	**-**	**1,005,798**
Depreciation	12,398	1,200	60,674	6,193	-	80,465
Decrease	(19)	-	(1,596)	(5,083)	-	(6,698)
Change in consolidation scope	1,538	3,336	4,552	2,249	-	11,675
Translation differences	850	38	7,661	936	-	9,845
Reclassifications	354	-	(268)	(92)	-	(6)
Depreciation at 31 December 2012	**211,681**	**11,927**	**818,117**	**58,994**	**-**	**1,100,719**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2012	**225,700**	**31,774**	**462,143**	**28,587**	**83,497**	**831,701**

The accounting policy section sets out the useful lives adopted by the Group.
At 31 December 2013, EUR 111.3 million of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment (31 December 2012: EUR 2.5 million) has been pledged to guarantee bank financing with a residual amount of EUR 143.4 million at the reporting date (31 December 2012: EUR 0.2 million).
Contractual commitments in place at 31 December 2013 to purchase property, plant and machinery amount to EUR 11 million (31 December 2012: EUR 3.3 million). The Group did not capitalise borrowing costs in 2013 or in 2012.

3) Investment property

Investment property of EUR 98,952 thousand is recognised at fair value, determined using appraisals prepared by independent experts on an annual basis.

	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
(EUR '000)	Land	Buildings	Total	Land	Buildings	Total
Opening balance	**74,284**	**30,218**	**104,502**	**63,682**	**30,058**	**93,740**
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	(1,480)	-	(1,480)	-	-	-
Fair value gains	12,525	382	12,907	8,605	-	8,605
Translation differences	(15,981)	(996)	(16,977)	1,997	160	2,157
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**69,348**	**29,604**	**98,952**	**74,284**	**30,218**	**104,502**

At 31 December 2013, EUR 20 million of investment property has been pledged to guarantee bank financing with a residual amount, gross of discounting, of roughly EUR 10.4 million at the reporting date.
Fair value gains, amounting to EUR 12.9 million, relate to gains on land and buildings of the Cimentas Group recognised in profit or loss (note 20).

4) Equity-accounted investments

The caption includes the Group's share of equity of the equity-accounted associates. The carrying amount of these investments and the Group's share of the associates' profit or loss are shown below:

	Carrying amount		Share of profit or loss	
(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	2013	2012
Lehigh White Cement Company *Joint Venture*	11,791	11,279	2,170	2,002
Secil Unicon SGPS Lda	-	-	(224)	(187)
Sola Betong AS	1,440	1,443	493	222
ECOL Unicon Spzoo	4,009	4,195	205	657
EPI UK R&D	-	-	(402)	(550)
Equity-accounted investments	**17,240**	**16,917**	**2,242**	**2,144**

The following table summarises the key financial statements figures of the associates:

(EUR '000)	Currency	Registered office	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the year	Investment %
31.12.2013							
Lehigh White Cement Company *Joint Venture*	USD	Allentown (USA)	52,779	11,936	76,113	8,858	24.5%
Secil Unicon SGPS Lda	EUR	Lisbon (Portugal)	11,745	15,231	1,125	(520)	50%
Sola Betong AS	NOK	Risvika (Norway)	6,603	3,487	9,004	1,477	33.3%
ECOL Unicon Spzoo	PLN	Gdansk (Poland)	11,566	3,385	24,422	418	49%
EPI UK R&D	GBP	Trowbridge (UK)	1,101	3,438	-	(803)	50%
Total			**83,794**	**37,477**	**110,664**	**9,430**	

(EUR '000)	Currency	Registered office	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the year	Investment %
31.12.2012							
Lehigh White Cement Company *Joint Venture*	USD	Allentown (USA)	53,757	15,328	72,612	7,963	24.5%
Secil Unicon SGPS Lda	EUR	Lisbon (Portugal)	11,761	12,228	6,762	(1,768)	50%
Sola Betong AS	NOK	Risvika (Norway)	6,924	4,720	10,130	678	33.3%
ECOL Unicon Spzoo	PLN	Gdansk (Poland)	13,424	4,864	25,637	1,339	49%
EPI UK R&D	GBP	Trowbridge (UK)	1,125	2,678	191	(1,100)	50%
Total			**86,991**	**39,818**	**115,332**	**7,112**	

No indicators of impairment were identified for these investments.

5) Available-for-sale equity investments

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Available for sale equity investments opening balance	**8,231**	**8,148**
Increase	12	487
Decrease	(11,622)	-
Fair value gains (losses)	3,567	(406)
Change in consolidation scope	143	-
Translation differences	(121)	2
Available for sale equity investments closing balance	**210**	**8,231**

The decrease and fair value gains refer to the sale of 1,897,000 shares of Italcementi SpA during the year, thus eliminating the parent's investment therein at 31 December 2013.

6) Inventories

Inventories, whose carrying amount approximates their fair value, may be analysed as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	73,034	85,599
Work in progress	35,654	34,329
Finished goods	29,051	31,150
Payments on account	1,863	643
Inventories	**139,602**	**151,721**

7) Trade receivables

Trade receivables of EUR 184,204 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 200,568 thousand) include:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Trade receivables		190,394	204,763
Allowance for impairment		(12,886)	(9,693)
Net trade receivables		**177,508**	**195,070**
Advances to suppliers		735	889
Trade receivables - related parties	(note 32)	5,961	4,609
Trade receivables		**184,204**	**200,568**

The carrying amount of trade receivables equals their fair value. They arise on commercial transactions for the sale of goods and services and do not present significant concentration risks.
The due dates of trade receivables are as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Not yet due	133,070	145,509
Overdue:	57,324	59,254
0-30 days	*12,852*	*16,207*
30-60 days	*5,255*	*10,077*
60-90 days	*4,208*	*6,004*
More than 90 days	*35,009*	*26,966*
Total trade receivables	190,394	204,763
Allowance for impairment	(12,886)	(9,693)
Net trade receivables	**177,508**	**195,070**

8) Current financial assets

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Fair value of derivatives		75	-
Accrued income		668	922
Prepayments		38	74
Loan assets - related parties	(note 32)	2,750	2,365
Other loan assets		129	-
Current financial assets		**3,660**	**3,361**

9) Other current and non-current assets

Other non-current assets of EUR 8,541 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 7,834 thousand) mainly refer to VAT assets and deposits.

Other current assets of EUR 12,390 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 13,541 thousand) comprise non-commercial items. They may be analysed as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
VAT assets	570	2,340
Personnel	238	269
Accrued income	1,743	201
Prepayments	2,592	4,204
Other assets	7,247	6,527
Other current assets	**12,390**	**13,541**

10) Cash and cash equivalents

This caption of EUR 110,726 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 84,251 thousand) comprises the Group's temporary liquidity which is usually invested in short-term financial transactions. It may be analysed as follows:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Bank and postal deposits		108,097	81,402
Bank deposits - related parties	(note 32)	2,298	2,456
Cash-in-hand and cash equivalents		331	393
Cash and cash equivalents		**110,726**	**84,251**

11) Equity

Equity attributable to the owners of the parent

Equity attributable to the owners of the parent amounts to EUR 954,425 thousand at the reporting date (31 December 2012: EUR 1,034,920 thousand). The profit for the year attributable to the owners of the parent comes to EUR 40,124 thousand (2012: EUR 16,462 thousand).

Share capital

The parent's share capital consists of 159,120,000 ordinary shares with a nominal amount of EUR 1 each. It is fully paid-up and has not changed with respect to 31 December 2012.

Translation reserve

At 31 December 2013, the translation reserve has a negative balance of EUR 280,062 thousand (31 December 2012: negative balance of EUR 161,886 thousand) as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	Variation
Turkey (Turkish lira – TRY)	(267,050)	(166,401)	(100,649)
USA (US dollar – USD)	(4,117)	(2,960)	(1,157)
Egypt (Egyptian pound – EGP)	(11,591)	(4,438)	(7,153)
Iceland (Icelandic krona – ISK)	(3,027)	(3,188)	161
Norway (Norwegian krone – NOK)	(516)	5,794	(6,310)
Sweden (Swedish krona – SEK)	172	654	(482)
Other countries	6,067	8,653	(2,586)
Total translation reserve	**(280,062)**	**(161,886)**	**(118,176)**

Other reserves

At 31 December 2013, other reserves amount to EUR 967,708 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 953,689 thousand). They mostly consist of retained earnings of EUR 698,581 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 686,162 thousand) and the fair value reserve of EUR 58,035 thousand created by the change of use of certain items of property, plant and equipment (in line with 31 December 2012).

Equity attributable to non-controlling interests

Equity attributable to non-controlling interests amounts to EUR 74,984 thousand at the reporting date (31 December 2012: EUR 79,203 thousand). The profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interests comes to EUR 8,038 thousand (2012: EUR 7,582 thousand).

Share-based plans (stock options)

The exercise period for the stock options provided for in the plan introduced in 2008 for directors with special roles and key management personnel of the parent and/or its subsidiaries lapsed on 11 February 2013.

12) Employee benefits

The Group has employee benefits and Italian post-employment benefits. The latter are an unfunded and fully provided for liability recognised for benefits attributable to employees when they leave the Group or subsequently. This liability qualifies as a defined benefit plan; therefore, it is determined using actuarial methods. The following table sets out the actuarial assumptions:

Value in %	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Annual discount rate	3.10%-4.1%-5%	3.30%-3%-3.2%
Expected return on plan assets	4%	4%-5%
Annual salary growth rate	3%-4%	3%-4%
Annual post-employment benefits growth rate	3.15%	3.15%

The amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position were determined as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Nominal amount of post-employment benefits	23,287	25,992
Adjustment for discounting	(7,027)	(8,450)
Employee benefits	**16,260**	**17,542**

Changes in the liability are as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Net opening balance	**17,542**	**17,344**
Current service cost	1,357	1,382
Financial expense	743	743
Net actuarial gains recognised in the year	2,031	1,220
Change in consolidation scope	-	-
Translation differences	(1,685)	442
Other changes	(10)	(402)
(Benefits paid)	(3,718)	(3,187)
Net closing balance	**16, 260**	**17,542**

13) Provisions

The non-current and current provisions amount to EUR 21,965 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 19,405 thousand) and EUR 1,119 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 2,537 thousand), respectively:

(EUR '000)	Quarry restructuring provision	Legal litigation provision	Other provisions	Total provisions
Balance at 1 January 2013	**15,888**	**1,194**	**4,860**	**21,942**
Accruals	169	453	1,625	2,247
Utilisations	(422)	(780)	(1,216)	(2,418)
Decrease	(78)	-	(302)	(380)
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(1,841)	(26)	(196)	(2,064)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Other changes	3,756	-	-	3,756
Balance at 31 December 2013	**17,472**	**841**	**4,771**	**23,084**
Including:				
Non-current portion	17,472	481	4,012	21,965
Current portion	-	360	759	1,119

(EUR '000)	Quarry restructuring provision	Legal litigation provision	Other provisions	Total provisions
Balance at 1 January 2012	**13,649**	**3,269**	**1,496**	**18,414**
Accruals	164	416	2,109	2,689
Utilisations	(612)	(1,294)	(296)	(2,202)
Decrease	(161)	(1,038)	-	(1,199)
Change in consolidation scope	1,378	-	1,310	2,688
Translation differences	292	120	(66)	346
Reclassifications	-	(279)	279	-
Other changes	1,178	-	28	1,206
Balance at 31 December 2012	**15,888**	**1,194**	**4,860**	**21,942**
Including:				
Non-current portion	15,888	434	3,083	19,405
Current portion	-	760	1,777	2,537

The Group set up the quarry restructuring provision for the cleaning and maintenance of quarries where it extracts raw materials to be performed before the utilisation concession expires.

The other provisions mainly consist of environmental provisions (approximately EUR 1.2 million) and the provision for redundancy risks (roughly EUR 1.9 million).

14) Trade payables

The carrying amount of trade payables approximates their fair value as follows:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Suppliers		177,621	187,823
Related parties	(note 32)	152	398
Payments on account		5,419	2,816
Trade payables		**183,192**	**191,037**

15) Financial liabilities

Non-current and current financial liabilities are set out below:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Bank loans and borrowings		284,135	212,503
Non-current loan liabilities - related parties	(note 32)	-	7,748
Non-current financial liabilities		**284,135**	**220,251**
Bank loans and borrowings		18,941	107,590
Current portion of non-current financial liabilities		112,215	61,729
Current loan liabilities - related parties	(note 32)	9,390	50,009
Other loan liabilities		1,574	1,648
Fair value of derivatives		13,012	19,414
Current financial liabilities		**155,132**	**240,390**
Total financial liabilities		**439,267**	**460,641**

The carrying amount of non-current and current financial liabilities approximates their fair value.
The Danish subsidiary Aalborg Portland A/S received a 15-year loan of EUR 150 million from a leading Scandinavian bank, lengthening the average due date of financial liabilities.
The negative fair value of derivatives of approximately EUR 13 million (31 December 2012: EUR 19.4 million) relates to the fair value measurement of derivatives agreed to hedge interest rate, commodity price and currency risks with due dates in the period from January 2014 to August 2021.
Roughly 71.4% of the financial liabilities require compliance with financial covenants. The Group has complied with these covenants at the reporting date.
The Group's exposure with respect to the remaining expiry dates of financial liabilities is as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Within three months	51,990	141,618
Between three months and one year	103,142	98,772
Between one and two years	43,720	55,027
Between two and five years	107,724	96,631
After five years	132,691	68,593
Total financial liabilities	**439,267**	**460,641**

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Floating rate	409,135	458,319
Fixed rate	30,132	2,322
Financial liabilities	**439,267**	**460,641**

As required by Consob communication no. 6064293 of 28 July 2006, the Group's net financial debt is shown in the next table:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
A. Cash	331	392
B. Other cash equivalents	110,395	83,859
C. Securities held for trading	-	-
D. Cash and cash equivalents	**110,726**	**84,251**
E. Current loan assets	**3,659**	**3,361**
F. Current bank loans and borrowings	(20,553)	(119,274)
G. Current portion of non-current debt	(110,856)	(100,054)
H. Other current loan liabilities	(23,723)	(21,062)
I. Current financial debt (F+G+H)	**(155,132)**	**(240,390)**
J. Net current financial debt (I-E-D)	**(40,747)**	**(152,778)**
K. Non-current bank loans and borrowings	(284,135)	(220,251)
L. Bonds issued	-	-
M. Other non-current liabilities	-	-
N. Non-current financial debt (K+L+M)	**(284,135)**	**(220,251)**
O. Net financial debt (J+N)	**(324,882)**	**(373,029)**

Financial debt with related parties includes credit positions of EUR 2.3 million (31 December 2012: EUR 2.5 million) and debit positions of EUR 9.4 million (31 December 2012: EUR 57.8 million).

16) Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax assets of EUR 5,972 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 5,146 thousand) mainly refer to IRES and IRAP payments on account to the tax authorities (roughly EUR 2.9 million) and IRES reimbursements requested for the non-deductibility of IRAP in previous years (approximately EUR 1 million).
Current tax liabilities amount to EUR 11,201 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 12,104 thousand) and relate to the income tax payable, net of payments on account made.

17) Other non-current and current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities of EUR 10,344 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 10,820 thousand) include deferred income of roughly EUR 8.2 million (31 December 2012: EUR 9 million) related to future benefits from a business agreement which started to accrue from 1 January 2013, of which EUR 3.3 million within the next five years and EUR 4.9 million (31 December 2012: EUR 5.7 million) after five years.
Other current liabilities of EUR 52,296 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 51,802 thousand) are as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Personnel	17,655	15,808
Social security institutions	3,461	3,737
Deferred income	873	1,281
Accrued expenses	6,340	6,220
Other sundry liabilities	23,967	24,756
Other current liabilities	**52,296**	**51,802**

Deferred income relates to the future benefits of the above-mentioned business agreement (roughly EUR 0.8 million; in line with 31 December 2012).
Other sundry liabilities principally consist of tax liabilities for employee withholdings, VAT liabilities and liabilities for unpaid dividends.

18) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities of EUR 82,974 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 95,150 thousand) and deferred tax assets of EUR 60,339 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 60,095 thousand) comprise:

(EUR '000)	01.01.2013	Accrual, net of utilisation in profit or loss	Increase, net of decreases in equity	31.12.2013
Fiscally-driven depreciation of property, plant and equipment	50,038	(2,748)	(10,839)	36,451
Fiscally-driven amortisation of intangible assets	14,085	(568)	5,498	19,015
Revaluation of plant	13,662	(322)	(740)	12,600
Other	17,365	(113)	(2,344)	14,908
Deferred tax liabilities	**95,150**	**(3,751)**	**(8,425)**	**82,974**
Tax losses carried forward	43,814	2,068	(1,413)	44,469
Provisions for risks and charges	5,526	2,064	(366)	7,224
Other	10,755	(1,246)	(863)	8,646
Deferred tax assets	**60,095**	**2,886**	**(2,642)**	**60,339**

(EUR '000)	01.01.2012	Accrual, net of utilisation in profit or loss	Increase, net of decreases in equity	31.12.2012
Fiscally-driven depreciation of property, plant and equipment	50,894	(4,331)	3,475	50,038
Fiscally-driven amortisation of intangible assets	13,596	-	489	14,085
Revaluation of plant	14,245	(1,101)	518	13,662
Other	17,864	(720)	221	17,365
Deferred tax liabilities	**96,599**	**(6,152)**	**4,703**	**95,150**
Tax losses carried forward	37,716	6,833	(735)	43,814
Provisions for risks and charges	5,168	627	(269)	5,526
Other	5,131	2,060	3,564	10,755
Deferred tax assets	**48,015**	**9,520**	**2,560**	**60,095**

The accrual, net of utilisation in profit or loss also includes the deferred tax effect that arose on the acquisition of EUR 1.6 million.

19) Revenue

(EUR '000)		2013	2012
Product sales		944,782	931,552
Product sales - related parties	(note 32)	8,456	9,106
Services		35,376	35,535
Revenue		**988,614**	**976,193**

Sales performed differently in the main geographical segments and by business segment due to the financial crisis of the last few years. The section on segment reporting and the Directors' report give accounts of this trend.

20) Other operating revenue

(EUR '000)		2013	2012
Rent, lease and hires		1,557	1,532
Rent, lease and hires - related parties	(note 32)	438	430
Gains		1,383	1,111
Release of provision for risks		419	1,196
Revaluation of investment property		12,908	-
Other revenue and income		3,096	3,754
Other operating revenue		**19,801**	**8,023**

21) Raw materials costs

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Raw materials and semi-finished products	201,352	197,744
Fuel	99,874	113,601
Electrical energy	92,109	99,444
Other materials	36,350	43,779
Change in raw materials, consumables and goods	5,287	1,140
Raw materials costs	**434,972**	**455,708**

The drop in raw materials costs is due to a vigilant centralised procurement policy and greater plant production efficiency. These offset the rise in fuel and electrical energy unit prices.

22) Personnel costs

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Wages and salaries	125,174	125,630
Social security charges	21,683	19,717
Other costs	9,624	11,956
Personnel costs	**156,481**	**157,303**

The Group's workforce comprises:

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	2013 average	2012 average
Executives	62	62	63	64
Middle management, white collars and intermediates	1,508	1,572	1,514	1,559
Blue collars	1,600	1,677	1,656	1,660
Total	**3,170**	**3,311**	**3,233**	**3,283**

At 31 December 2013, employees with the parent and the Italian subsidiaries numbered 520 (31 December 2012: 576); those of the Cimentas Group numbered 1,129 (31 December 2012: 1,204), those of the Aalborg Portland Group numbered 852 (31 December 2012: 850) and those of the Unicon Group numbered 669 (31 December 2012: 681).

23) Other operating costs

(EUR '000)		2013	2012
Transport		110,514	109,308
Services and maintenance		64,506	64,113
Consultancy		7,599	10,194
Insurance		4,235	4,791
Other services - related parties	(note 32)	515	516
Rent, lease and hires		17,625	19,483
Rent, lease and hires - related parties	(note 32)	1,479	1,450
Other operating costs		49,166	36,376
Other operating costs		**255,639**	**246,231**

24) Amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Amortisation	4,306	4,717
Depreciation	81,896	80,465
Provisions	2,247	2,689
Impairment losses	4,587	1,953
Amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions	**93,036**	**89,824**

The impairment losses refer to trade receivables.

25) Net financial expense and share of net profits of equity-accounted investees

The negative balance for 2013 of EUR 13,530 thousand (2012: negative EUR 19,614 thousand) relates to the share of net profits of equity-accounted investees and net financial expense as follows:

(EUR '000)		2013	2012
Share of profits of equity-accounted investees		2,868	2,881
Share of losses of equity-accounted investees		(626)	(737)
Share of net profits of equity-accounted investees		**2,242**	**2,144**
Interest and financial income		3,265	4,349
Interest and financial income - related parties	(note 32)	554	37
Grants related to interest		1,439	1,903
Financial income on derivatives		8,727	339
Total financial income		*13,985*	*6,628*
Interest expense		(13,249)	(12,981)
Other financial expense		(2,284)	(2,477)
Interest and financial expense - related parties	(note 32)	(1,862)	(2,346)
Losses on derivatives		(1,915)	(12,128)
Total financial expense		*(19,310)*	*(29,932)*
Exchange rate gains		8,345	12,758
Exchange rate losses		(18,792)	(11,212)
Net exchange rate gains (losses)		*(10,447)*	*1,546*
Net financial expense		**(15,772)**	**(21,758)**
Net financial expense and share of net profits of equity-accounted investees		**(13,530)**	**(19,614)**

Financial income on derivatives of approximately EUR 8.7 million (2012: approximately EUR 0.3 million) mainly relates to the fair value gains on derivatives, agreed to hedge currency, interest rate and commodity price risks, thanks to the more stable financial markets. EUR 7.5 million are unrealised gains recognised as a result of the mark to market measurement of the derivatives.

26) Income taxes

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Current taxes	21,629	20,244
Deferred taxes	(6,637)	(15,672)
Income taxes	**14,992**	**4,572**

The following table analyses the difference between the theoretical and effective tax rates:

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Theoretical tax expense	**13,683**	**5,540**
Taxable permanent differences	2,751	1,498
Deductible permanent differences	(373)	(566)
Tax consolidation scheme	413	(933)
Other changes	(1,868)	(1,206)
Effective IRAP tax expense	386	239
Income taxes	**14,992**	**4,572**

27) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the year.

(EUR)	2013	2012
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the parent (EUR '000)	40,124	16,462
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares ('000)	159,120	159,120
Basic earnings per share	**0.252**	**0.103**

The diluted earnings per share equal the basic earnings as the only outstanding shares are the parent's ordinary shares.

Capital management

The Group distributes dividends considering its existing financial resources and those required for its ongoing development.

28) Other comprehensive income (expense)

The following table gives a breakdown of other comprehensive income (expense), including and excluding the related tax effect:

(EUR '000)	2013			2012		
	Pre-tax amount	Tax effect	Post-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax effect	Post-tax amount
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	8,605	(430)	8,175
Actuarial gains (losses) on post-employment benefits	(2,031)	715	(1,316)	(1,220)	64	(1,156)
Foreign currency translation differences - foreign operations	(128,584)	-	(128,584)	14,555	-	14,555
Financial instruments	3,567	(78)	3,489	(406)	(294)	(700)
Total other comprehensive income (expense)	**(127,048)**	**637**	**(126,411)**	**21,534**	**(660)**	**20,874**

29) Company acquisitions and sales

2013 acquisitions

The Group neither acquired nor sold companies during the year.

2012 acquisitions

The Group acquired the NWM Holdings Limited (NWMH) Group on 4 July 2012 through the Turkish subsidiary Recydia AS, active in the waste and renewable energy sector in Turkey. The acquiree collects, treats, recycles and disposes of urban and industrial waste in Lancashire and in Manchester and Liverpool and surrounding areas in England.

NWHM has a portfolio of long-term contracts for waste management with several local bodies. It also manages a network of transfer stations, depots and a landfill generating renewable electrical energy from the gas produced there. The acquisition provides the Group with a significant opportunity to capitalise on Recydia's technologies and knowhow and to develop its business model on an international scale.

The transaction cost of GBP 8.6 million was paid by Recydia at the closing date. It may pay another GBP 1.2 million if certain events take place within the next 36 months. Cimentas has guaranteed this contingent consideration.

The acquisition has been treated in accordance with IFRS 3 - Business combinations using the purchase price allocation method, assisted by independent experts. This led to the recognition of goodwill of roughly EUR 3.3 million.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, the effect of the purchase price allocation and related cash flows are set out below:

(EUR '000)		Carrying amount	Fair value	Total 04.07.2012
Net assets acquired:				
Cash and cash equivalents		2,642	7	2,649
Trade receivables		4,401	(35)	4,366
Inventories		290	-	290
Other current assets		504	16	520
Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life	(note 1)	-	2,775	2,775
Property, plant and equipment	(note 2)	4,953	4,588	9,541
Current financial liabilities		(172)	-	(172)
Trade payables		(1,830)	(10)	(1,840)
Current tax liabilities		(2,605)	-	(2,605)
Other current liabilities		(102)	-	(102)
Non-current financial liabilities		(2,881)	-	(2,811)
Non-current provisions		(2,688)	-	(2,688)
Deferred tax liabilities		118	(1,689)	(1,571)
Total fair value of net assets acquired		**2,700**	**5,652**	**8,353**
Goodwill	**(note 1)**	**-**	**-**	**3,352**
Purchase price paid		**-**	**-**	**11,704**

30) Financial risks

Credit risk

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date equals the carrying amount of loans and receivables recognised in the statement of financial position.

Given the sector's collection times and the Group's procedures in place to assess whether to grant customers credit, the percentage of disputed receivables is low. If an individual credit position shows irregular payment trends, the Group blocks further suppliers and takes steps to recover the outstanding amount.

It assesses recoverability considering guarantees given that can be enforced and the advice of the legal advisors that chase up outstanding receivables. The Group impairs all receivables for which a loss is probable at the reporting date, based on whether the entire amount or a part thereof will not be recovered.

Notes 7 and 9 provide information about trade and other receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Group has credit facilities which cover any unforeseen requirements.

Note 15 Financial liabilities provides a breakdown of financial liabilities by due date.

Market risk

The information necessary to assess the nature and scope of financial risks at the reporting date is provided in this section.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to risks arising from variations in exchange rates, which may affect its financial performance and equity.

With respect to the main effects of consolidating the foreign companies, if the exchange rates for the Turkish lira (TRY), Norwegian krone (NOK), Swedish krona (SEK), US dollar (USD), Chinese Renminbi-Yuan (CNY), Malaysian ringgit (MYR) and Egyptian pound (EGP) were an average 10% below the effective exchange rates, the translation of equity would have generated a decrease of EUR 60.3 million or roughly 5.9% in consolidated equity at 31 December 2013 (31 December 2012: decrease of EUR 64.7 million or roughly 5.8%). Other currency risks arising on the consolidation of other foreign companies are negligible.

The Group is mainly exposed to currency risk for its operating profit on sales and purchases in TRY, DKK, USD and NOK. A hypothetical decrease of 10% in all these exchange rates (excluding the DKK) would have decreased EBITDA by EUR 11.4 million (2012: EUR 8.5 million).

At 31 December 2013, the Group's risks arising from the main receivables and payables in foreign currency relate to those in TRY, DKK, NOK, SEK and USD. Assuming that all the exchange rates decreased by an average 10%, the potential effect of this exposure, created by fluctuations in exchange rates, apart from the DKK, would be a positive approximate EUR 1 million (31 December 2012: approximately EUR 1.8 million). Similarly, a hypothetical increase in exchange rates would have an identical negative effect.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. It has net financial debt of EUR 324.9 million at the reporting date (31 December 2012: EUR 373.0 million). 91% of the interest rates are floating rates, with the remaining 9% fixed rates.

Assuming all the other variables remain stable, an annual 1% increase in interest rates for all the currencies in which the Group has borrowings would have had a negative effect on the profit before taxes of EUR 3.3 million (2012: EUR 3.6 million) and on equity of EUR 2.4 million (31 December 2012: EUR 2.7 million) with respect to the floating rate on the Group's loans and cash and cash equivalents. A similar decrease in interest rates would have an identical positive impact.

31) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 requires that financial instruments carried at fair value be classified using a hierarchy which reflects the sources of the inputs used to determine their fair value in the following levels:

- Level 1: determination of fair value using quoted prices on active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: determination of fair value using inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 which are directly observable (i.e., as prices) or indirectly observable (i.e., derived from prices) on the market.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The hierarchical level for the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value is as follows:

(EUR '000)	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2013					
Investment property	3	-	69,827	29,125	98,952
Available-for-sale equity investments	5	-	-	-	-
Current financial assets (derivative instruments)	8	-	75	-	75
Total assets		**-**	**69,902**	**29,125**	**99,027**
Current financial liabilities (derivative instruments)	15	-	(13,012)	-	(13,012)
Total liabilities		**-**	**(13,012)**	**-**	**(13,012)**
31 December 2012					
Investment property	3	-	75,377	29,125	104,502
Available-for-sale equity investments	5	8,044	-	-	8,044
Current financial assets (derivative instruments)	8	-	-	-	-
Total assets		**8,044**	**75,377**	**29,125**	**112,546**
Current financial liabilities (derivative instruments)	15	-	(19,414)	-	(19,414)
Total liabilities		**-**	**(19,414)**	**-**	**(19,414)**

No transfers among the levels took place during the year and no changes in level 3 were made.

32) Related party transactions

Following the regulation issued by Consob setting out guidelines for related party transactions, pursuant to Consob resolution no. 17221 of 12 March 2010 and subsequent amendments and integrations, aimed at ensuring transparency and the substantial and procedural correctness of transactions performed by the Group with related parties, the parent's Board of Directors approved a procedure for related party transactions on 5 November 2010. The instructions, available on the parent's internet site www.cementirholding.it, have been applicable since 1 January 2011.

Transactions performed by group companies with related parties are part of their normal business operations and take place at market conditions. No atypical or unusual transactions took place. The following tables show the related party transactions:

(EUR '000)	Ultimate parent	Associates	Companies under common control	Other related parties	Total related parties	Total financial statements caption	% of caption
31 December 2013							
Statement of financial position							
Current financial assets	-	2,750	-	-	**2,750**	**3,660**	75.1%
Trade receivables	-	3,009	2,952	-	**5,961**	**184,204**	3.2%
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	2,298	**2,298**	**110,726**	2.1%
Trade payables	-	-	152	-	**152**	**183,192**	0.1%
Other non-current liabilities	-	1,167	-	-	**1,167**	**10,344**	11.3%
Non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-
Current financial liabilities	-	-	-	9,390	**9,390**	**155,132**	6.1%
Income statement							
Revenue	-	8,005	451	-	**8,456**	**988,614**	0.9%
Other operating revenue	-	-	438	-	**438**	**19,801**	2.2%
Other operating costs	450	-	1,544	-	**1,994**	**255,639**	0.8%
Financial income	-	196	107	251	**554**	**13,985**	4.0%
Financial expense	530	-	-	1,332	**1,862**	**19,310**	9.6%

(EUR '000)	Ultimate parent	Associates	Companies under common control	Other related parties	Total related parties	Total financial statements caption	% of caption
31 December 2012							
Statement of financial position							
Current financial assets	-	2,365	-	-	**2,365**	**3,361**	70.4%
Trade receivables	-	2,715	1,894	-	**4,609**	**200,568**	2.3%
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	2,456	**2,456**	**84,251**	2.9%
Trade payables	-	-	398	-	**398**	**191,037**	0.2%
Other non-current liabilities	-	777	-	-	**777**	**10,820**	7.2%
Non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	7,748	**7,748**	**220,251**	3.5%
Current financial liabilities	-	-	-	50,009	**50,009**	**240,390**	20.8%
Income statement							
Revenue	-	8,638	468	-	**9,106**	**976,193**	0.9%
Other operating revenue	-	-	430	-	**430**	**8,023**	5.4%
Other operating costs	450	-	1,516	-	**1,966**	**246,231**	0.8%
Financial income	-	15	19	3	**37**	**6,628**	0.6%
Financial expense	-	-	600	1,746	**2,346**	**29,932**	7.8%

The main related party transactions are summarised below.
Trading transactions with associates include the sale of products and semi-finished products (cement and clinkers) at normal market conditions. Trading transactions with companies under common control include the long-term sale of cement to Caltagirone Group companies. Specifically, in 2013, the Group sold 5,724 tons of cement at market conditions to Vianini Industria (2012: 5,801 tons). Revenue and costs arising on trading transactions with the ultimate parent and the companies under common control include various services, such as leases.
There are no non-current financial liabilities. At 31 December 2012, such caption related to Unicredit Banca's roughly EUR 7.7 million floating rate loan due in 2014.
Current financial liabilities relate to Unicredit Banca for the repayments due in 2014. At 31 December 2012, the balance mainly related to Unicredit Banca and the roughly EUR 30 million floating rate loan due in 2013, the on demand loan of approximately EUR 11 million and the repayments due during the year of the loan due in 2014.
The Group did not grant loans to the directors, statutory auditors or key management personnel during the year and did not have loan assets with them at the reporting date.

33) Independent Auditors' fees

2013 fees paid by the parent and its subsidiaries to the independent auditors and their network totalled approximately EUR 953 thousand (2012: EUR 812 thousand), including EUR 703 thousand (2012: EUR 496 thousand) for the audit and EUR 250 thousand (2012: EUR 316 thousand) for other services.

ANNEXES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

ANNEX 1

List of consolidated companies at 31 December 2013:

Name	Registered office	Reporting date
Cementir Holding SpA - Parent	Rome (Italy)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Cement Company Inc	Dover (USA)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland A/S	Aalborg (Denmark)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland Islandì EHF	Kopavogur (Iceland)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland Polska Spzoo	Warsaw (Poland)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland US Inc	Dover (USA)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Resources Sdn Bhd	Perak (Malaysia)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland (Anqing) Co Ltd	Anqing (China)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Perak (Malaysia)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland (Australia) Pty Ltd	Sydney (Australia)	31/12/2013
Aalborg White Italia Srl[A]	Rome (Italy)	31/12/2013
Aalborg Portland OOO	St. Petersburg (Russia)	31/12/2013
AB Sydsten	Malmö (Sweden)	31/12/2013
AGAB Syd Aktiebolag	Malmö (Sweden)	31/12/2013
Alfacem Srl	Rome (Italy)	31/12/2013
Bakircay AS	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Betontir SpA	Rome (Italy)	31/12/2013
Cementir Espana SL	Madrid (Spain)	31/12/2013
Cementir Italia SpA	Rome (Italy)	31/12/2013
Cimbeton AS	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Cimentas AS	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Destek AS	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Elazig Cimento AS	Elazig (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Everts Betongpump & Entreprenad AB	Halmstad (Sweden)	31/12/2013
Gaetano Cacciatore LLC	Somerville N.J. (USA)	31/12/2013
Globocem SL	Madrid (Spain)	31/12/2013
Hereko Instabul 1 AŞ	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Ilion Cimento Ltd	Soma (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Kars Cimento AS	Kars (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Kudsk & Dahl A/S	Vojens (Denmark)	31/12/2013
Neales Waste management Ltd	Lancashire (UK)	31/12/2013
NWM Holdings Ltd	Lancashire (UK)	31/12/2013
Quercia Ltd	Lancashire (UK)	31/12/2013
Recydia AS	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Sinai White Portland Cement Co. SAE	Cairo (Egypt)	31/12/2013
Skane Grus AB	Malmö (Sweden)	31/12/2013
Spring Rain Investments SL	Madrid (Spain)	31/12/2013
Sureko AS	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013
Unicon A/S	Copenhagen (Denmark)	31/12/2013
Unicon AS	Sandvika (Norway)	31/12/2013
Vianini Pipe Inc	Somerville (USA)	31/12/2013
Yapitek AS[B]	Izmir (Turkey)	31/12/2013

[A]Company in liquidation
[B]Company consolidated up to 30 September 2013

List of equity-accounted investees at 31 December 2013:

Name	Registered office	Reporting date
ECOL Unicon Spzoo	Gdansk (Poland)	31/12/2013
Environmental Power International (UK R&D) Ltd	Trowbridge (UK)	31/12/2013
Lehigh White Cement Company - J.V.	Allentown (USA)	31/12/2013
Secil Prebetão SA	Montijo (Portugal)	31/12/2013
Secil Unicon SGPS Lda	Lisbon (Portugal)	31/12/2013
Sola Betong AS	Risvika (Norway)	31/12/2013

ANNEX 2

List of significant investments at 31 December 2013 pursuant to article 120 of Legislative decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 and article 12 of Consob regulation no. 11971/99:

Name	Registered office	Share capital	Currency	Type of investment		Investment held by	
				% Direct	% Indirect	%	Group company
Cementir Holding SpA	Rome (Italy)	159,120,000	EUR				Parent
Aalborg Cement Company Inc	Dover (USA)	1,000	USD		100	100	Aalborg Portland US Inc
Aalborg Portland A/S	Aalborg (DK)	300,000,000	DKK		75 25	75 25	Cementir Espana SL Globocem SL
Aalborg Portland Islandì EHF	Kopavogur (IS)	303,000,000	ISK		100	100	Aalborg Portland A/S
Aalborg Portland Polska Spzoo	Warsaw (PL)	100,000	PLN		100	100	Aalborg Portland A/S
Aalborg Portland US Inc	Dover (USA)	1,000	USD		100	100	Aalborg Portland A/S
Aalborg Resources Sdn Bhd	Perak (MAL)	2,543,972	MYR		100	100	Aalborg Portland Malaysia Sdn Bhd
Aalborg Portland (Anqing) Co Ltd	Anqing (VR)	265,200,000	CNY		100	100	Aalborg Portland A/S
Aalborg Portland Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Perak (MAL)	95,400,000	MYR		70	70	Aalborg Portland A/S
Aalborg Portland (Australia) Pty Ltd	Sydney (AUS)	1,000	AUD		100	100	Aalborg Portland Malaysia Sdn Bhd
Aalborg White Italia Srl [A]	Rome (Italy)	10,000	EUR		82	82	Aalborg Portland A/S
Aalborg Portland OOO	St. Petersburg (RUS)	14,700,000	RUB		100	100	Aalborg Portland A/S
AB Sydsten	Malmö (S)	15,000,000	SEK		50	50	Unicon A/S
AGAB Syd Aktiebolag	Malmö (S)	500,000	SEK		40	40	AB Sydsten
Alfacem Srl	Rome (Italy)	1,010,000	EUR	99.99		99.99	Cementir Holding SpA
Bakircay AS	Izmir (Turkey)	420,000	TRY		100	100	Kars Cimento AS
Betontir SpA	Rome (Italy)	104,000	EUR		99.89	99.89	Cementir Italia SpA
Cementir Espana SL	Madrid (E)	3,007	EUR	100		100	Cementir Holding SpA
Cementir Italia SpA	Rome (Italy)	40,000,000	EUR	100		100	Cementir Holding SpA
Cimbeton AS	Izmir (Turkey)	1,770,000	TRY		50.28 0.06	50.28 0.06	Cimentas AS Kars Cimento AS
Cimentas AS	Izmir (Turkey)	87,112,463	TRY	25.43	 71	25.43 71	Cementir Holding SpA Spring Rain Investments SL
Destek AS	Izmir (Turkey)	50,000	TRY		99.98 0.01	99.98 0.01	Cimentas AS Cimentas Foundation
ECOL Unicon Spzoo	Gdansk (PL)	1,000,000	PLN		49	49	Unicon A/S

[A]Company in liquidation

continued

continued

Name	Registered office	Share capital	Currency	Type of investment		Investment held by	
				% Direct	% Indirect	%	Group company
Elazig Cimento AS	Elazig (Italy)	46,000,000	TRY		93.82 6.17	93.82 6.17	Kars Cimento AS Cimentas AS
Environmental Power International (UK R&D) Limited	Trowbridge (UK)	100	GBP		50	50	Recydia
Everts Betongpump & Entreprenad AB	Halmstad (S)	100,000	SEK		73.5	73.5	AB Sydsten
Gaetano Cacciatore LLC	Somerville N.J. (USA)	-	USD		100	100	Aalborg Cement Company Inc
Globocem SL	Madrid (E)	3,007	EUR		100	100	Alfacem Srl
Hereko Istanbul 1 AŞ	Izmir (Turkey)	98,000,000	TRY		100	100	Recydia AS
Ilion Cimento Ltd	Soma (TR)	300,000	TRY		100	100	Cimbeton AS
Kars Cimento AS	Kars (TR)	3,000,000	TRY		58.38 39.81	58.38 39.81	Cimentas AS Alfacem Srl
Kudsk & Dahl A/S	Vojens (DK)	10,000,000	DKK		100	100	Unicon A/S
Lehigh White Cement Company -J.V.	Allentown (USA)	-	USD		24.5	24.5	Aalborg Cement Company Inc
Neales Waste management Ltd	Lancashire (UK)	100,000	GBP		100	100	NWM Holdings Ltd
NWM Holdings Ltd	Lancashire (UK)	1	GBP		100	100	Recydia AS
Quercia Ltd	Lancashire (UK)	100	GBP		100	100	NWM Holdings Ltd
Recydia AS	Izmir (Turkey)	182,500,000	TRY		63.01 36.99	63.01 36.99	Cimentas AS Aalborg Portland AS
Secil Unicon SGPS Lda	Lisbona (P)	4,987,980	EUR		50	50	Unicon A/S
Secil Prebetão SA	Montijo (P)	3,454,775	EUR		79.60	79.60	Secil Unicon SGPS Lda
Sinai White Portland Cement Co. SAE	Cairo (ET)	350,000,000	EGP		57.14	57.14	Aalborg Portland A/S
Skane Grus AB	Malmö (S)	1,000,000	SEK		60	60	AB Sydsten
Sola Betong AS	Risvika (N)	9,000,000	NOK		33.33	33.33	Unicon AS
Spring Rain Investments SL	Madrid (E)	3.002	EUR		100	100	Aalborg Portland A/S
Sureko AS	Izmir (Turkey)	43,443,679	TRY		94.24	94.24	Recydia AS
Unicon A/S	Copenaghen (DK)	150,000,000	DKK		100	100	Aalborg Portland A/S
Unicon AS	Sandvika (N)	13,289,100	NOK		100	100	Unicon A/S
Vianini Pipe Inc	Somerville N.J. (USA)	4,483,396	USD		99.99	99.99	Aalborg Portland US Inc
Yapitek AS	Izmir (Turkey)	1,817,199	TRY		2	2	Cimentas AS

ANNEX 3

Fees paid to the Directors, Statutory Auditors, General Manager and Key Management Personnel

[EUR '000]

Name and Surname	Position held	Period of term of office	End of term of office	Fixed fees: Attendance fees	Fixed fees: Fees resolved by the shareholders or BoD	Fixed fees: Employee remuneration
BOARD OF DIRECTORS						
Francesco Caltagirone	Chairman	Whole year	2014	6	1.800	63
Carlo Carlevaris	Deputy Chairman	Whole year	2014	6		
Alessandro Caltagirone	Director	Whole year	2014	2		
Azzurra Caltagirone	Director	Whole year	2014	4		
Edoardo Caltagirone	Director	Whole year	2014	6		
Saverio Caltagirone	Director	Whole year	2014	6		60
Flavio Cattaneo	Director	Whole year	2014	2		
Mario Ciliberto	Director	Whole year	2014	6		
Fabio Corsico	Director	Whole year	2014	5		
Paolo Di Benedetto	Director	Whole year	2014	6		
Mario Delfini	Director	Whole year	2014	6		
Alfio Marchini	Director	Whole year	2014	2		
Riccardo Nicolini	Director	Whole year	2014	6		830
BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS						
Claudio Bianchi	Chairman	Whole year	2013		60	
Gianpiero Tasco	Statutory auditor	Whole year	2013		40	
Federico Malorni	Statutory auditor	Whole year	2013		40	
TOTAL				**63**	**1.940**	**953**
Key management personnel	2			6	-	*1.100
Fees from company preparing financial statements				**63**	**1.940**	**1.163**
Fees from subsidiaries and associates				**-**	**-**	**60**

*Includes Riccardo Nicolini's fees, already included in the "Employee remuneration" column for directors
**Includes Riccardo Nicolini's bonuses and other incentives already shown as due to directors
***Includes Riccardo Nicolini's non-monetary benefits already shown as due to directors
****Fees following resolutions of the Board of Directors or shareholders of subsidiaries

	Variable non-share-based payments						
Fees for participation in committees	Bonuses and other inventives	Profit Participation	Non-monetary benefits	Other fees ****	Total	Fair value of share-based payments	End of term of office benefits or termination benefits
	1.058		3		2.930		
					6		
					2		
					4		
					6		
					66		
20					22		
			12	650	668		
					5		
50					56		
10					16		
10					12		
	95		14		945		
				15	75		
				10	50		
				6	46		
90	**1.153**	**-**	**29**	**681**	**4.909**	**-**	**-**
-	**135	-	***28	-	1.269	-	-
90	**1.193**	**-**	**31**	**-**	**4.480**	**-**	**-**
-	**-**	**-**	**12**	**681**	**753**	**-**	**-**

Rome, 7 March 2014

Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Directors

STATEMENT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 81-TER OF CONSOB REGULATION NO. 11971 OF 14 MAY 1999 AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND INTEGRATIONS

1. The undersigned Francesco Caltagirone Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Massimo Sala, manager responsible for financial reporting, of Cimentir Holding SpA confirm the following, considering also the provisions of article 154-bis.3/4 of Legislative decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998:

- the adequacy of the administrative and accounting procedures given the Group's characteristics; and
- their effective application to prepare the consolidated financial statements during the year.

2. No significant issues arose during preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

3. They also state that:

3.1 the consolidated financial statements:

a) were prepared in compliance with the applicable IFRS endorsed in the European Community pursuant to EC regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of 19 July 2002 and the measures enacted by Legislative decree no. 38/2005;

b) are consistent with the accounting records and entries;

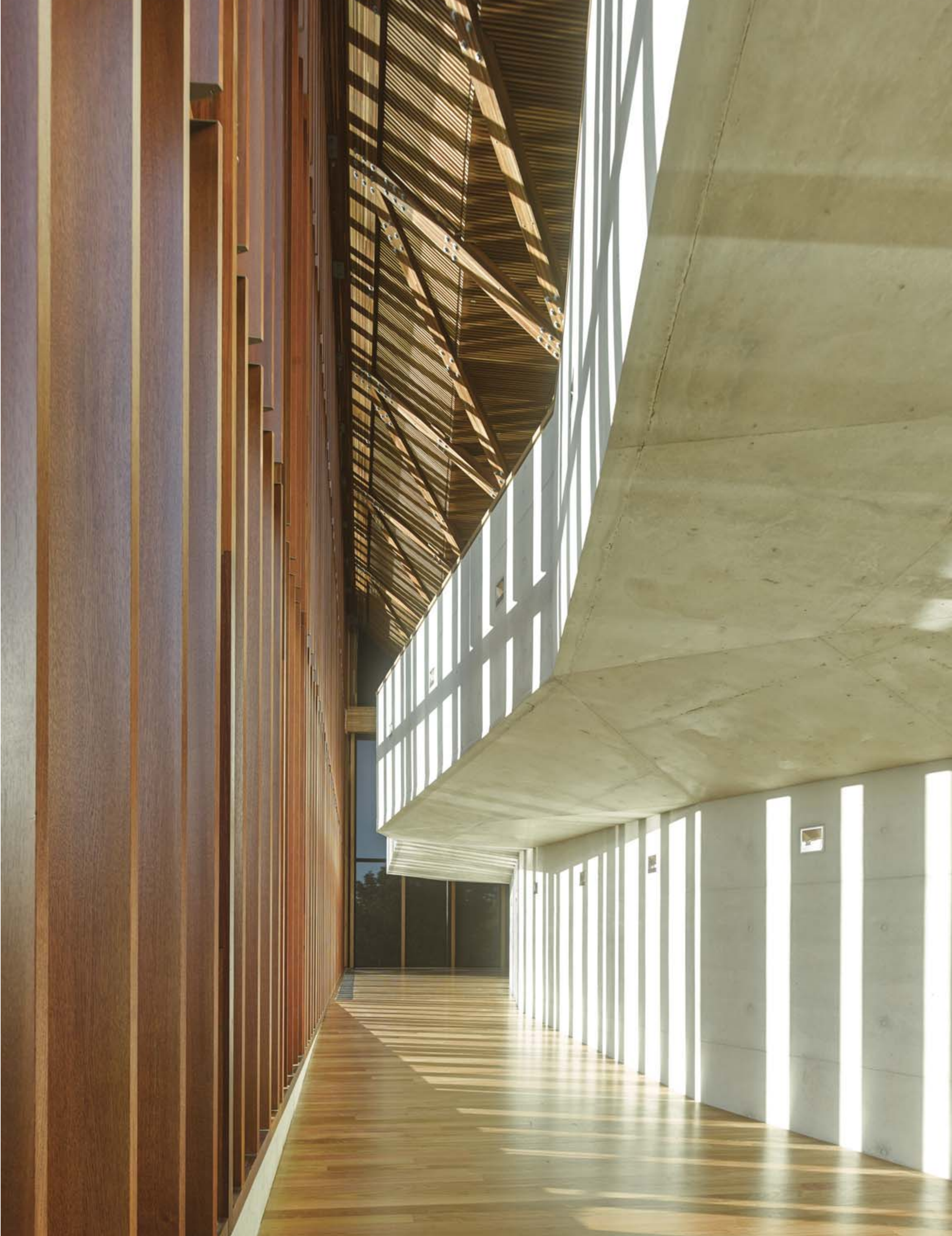
c) are suitable to provide a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer and the consolidated companies;

3.2 the directors' report refers to important events that took place during the year and their impact on the consolidated financial statements; it also describes the main risks and uncertainties for the second half of the year.

Rome, 7 March 2014

Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Massimo Sala
Manager responsible
for financial reporting



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(Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version)

Report of the auditors in accordance with articles 14 and 16 of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010

To the shareholders of
Cementir Holding S.p.A.

1 We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Cementir Holding Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013, comprising the statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes thereto. The parent's directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union and the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2 We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards recommended by Consob, the Italian Commission for Listed Companies and the Stock Exchange. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement and are, as a whole, reliable. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by directors. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Reference should be made to the report dated 28 March 2013 for our opinion on the prior year consolidated financial statements, which included the corresponding figures presented for comparative purposes.

3 In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Cementir Holding Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013 comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union and the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05. Therefore, they are clearly stated and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Cementir Holding Group as at 31 December 2013, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

4 The directors of Cementir Holding S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of a directors' report on the financial statements and a report on the corporate governance and shareholding structure, published in the "Investor Relations" section of Cementir Holding S.p.A.'s website, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the directors' report and the

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information required by article 123-bis.1.c/d/f/l/m and article 123-bis.2.b of Legislative decree no. 58/98 disclosed in the report on the corporate governance and shareholding structure with the financial statements to which they refer, as required by the law. For this purpose, we have performed the procedures required by the Italian Standard on Auditing 001 issued by the Italian Accounting Profession and recommended by Consob. In our opinion, the directors' report and the information required by article 123-bis.1.c/d/f/l/m and article 123-bis.2.b of Legislative decree no. 58/98 disclosed in the report on the corporate governance and shareholding structure are consistent with the consolidated financial statements of the Cementir Holding Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Rome, 26 March 2014

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Arrigo Parisi
Director of Audit

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SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

[EUR]	Notes	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	1	908,144	836,004
Property, plant and equipment	2	231,529	106,103
Investment property	3	23,000,000	23,000,000
Investments in subsidiaries	4	525,854,677	690,148,784
Available-for-sale equity investments	5	-	8,043,280
Non-current financial assets	6	143,959	123,659
Deferred tax assets	21	39,460,139	34,766,903
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**589,598,448**	**757,024,733**
Trade receivables	7	7,698,414	5,215,208
- Trade receivables - third parties		*61,215*	*121,068*
- Trade receivables - related parties	*32*	*7,637,199*	*5,094,140*
Current financial assets	8	114,725,442	17,062,008
- Current financial assets - third parties		*538,712*	*705,768*
- Current financial assets - related parties	*32*	*114,186,730*	*16,356,240*
Current tax assets	9	4,574,494	3,105,593
Other current assets	10	620,332	2,112,217
- Other current assets - third parties		*103,462*	*1,843,097*
- Other current assets - related parties	*32*	*516,870*	*269,120*
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,871,474	5,686,113
- Cash and cash equivalents - third parties		*2,894,064*	*3,253,220*
- Cash and cash equivalents - related parties	*32*	*1,977,410*	*2,432,893*
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**132,490,156**	**33,181,139**
TOTAL ASSETS		**722,088,604**	**790,205,872**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital	12	159,120,000	159,120,000
Share premium reserve	13	35,710,275	35,710,275
Other reserves	14	417,386,751	434,932,075
Loss for the year		(1,608,773)	(14,658,064)
TOTAL EQUITY		**610,608,253**	**615,104,286**
Employee benefits	15	406,579	323,776
Non-current provisions	16	600,000	600,000
Non-current financial liabilities	17	36,483,482	53,986,502
- Non-current financial liabilities - third parties		*36,483,482*	*46,238,661*
- Non-current financial liabilities - related parties	*32*	*-*	*7,747,841*
Deferred tax liabilities	21	4,754,324	4,619,962
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**42,244,385**	**59,530,240**
Trade payables	18	1,495,198	1,402,039
- Trade payables - third parties		*1,276,231*	*1,091,881*
- Trade payables - related parties	*32*	*218,967*	*310,158*
Current financial liabilities	17	35,653,580	87,849,665
- Current financial liabilities - third parties		*26,263,346*	*68,674,265*
- Current financial liabilities - related parties	*32*	*9,390,234*	*19,175,400*
Current tax liabilities	19	-	1,137,517
Other current liabilities	20	32,087,188	25,182,125
- Other current liabilities - third parties		*3,458,285*	*2,142,632*
- Other current liabilities - related parties	*32*	*28,628,903*	*23,039,493*
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**69,235,966**	**115,571,346**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**111,480,351**	**175,101,586**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**722,088,604**	**790,205,872**

INCOME STATEMENT

[EUR]	Notes	2013	2012
REVENUE	**22**	**14.581.961**	**11.948.464**
- Revenue - related parties	*32*	*14,581,961*	*11,948,464*
Other operating revenue	23	638,178	682,239
- Other operating revenue - third parties		*200,438*	*252,239*
- Other operating revenue - related parties	*32*	*437,740*	*430,000*
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		**15,220,139**	**12,630,703**
Personnel costs	24	(7,843,994)	(8,459,506)
- Personnel costs - third parties		*(7,843,994)*	*(8,370,690)*
- Personnel costs - related parties		-	*(88,816)*
Other operating costs	25	(8,273,382)	(6,141,509)
- Other operating costs - third parties		*(7,150,167)*	*(5,442,638)*
- Other operating costs - related parties	*32*	*(1,123,215)*	*(698,871)*
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS		**(16,117,376)**	**(14,601,015)**
EBITDA		**(897,237)**	**(1,970,312)**
Amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions	26	(433,898)	(424,296)
EBIT		**(1,331,135)**	**(2,394,608)**
Financial income	27	10,044,154	2,429,645
- Financial income - third parties		*9,177,495*	*2,394,279*
- Financial income - related parties	*32*	*866,659*	*35,366*
Financial expense	27	(9,003,482)	(19,705,582)
- Financial expense - third parties		*(7,636,119)*	*(18,258,382)*
- Financial expense - related parties	*32*	*(1,367,363)*	*(1,447,200)*
NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)		**1,040,672**	**(17,275,937)**
LOSS BEFORE TAXES		**(290,463)**	**(19,670,545)**
Income taxes	28	(1,318,310)	5,012,481
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(1,608,773)**	**(14,658,064)**
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(1,608,773)**	**(14,658,064)**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

[EUR ‘000]	Notes	2013	2012
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(1.609)	(14.658)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit (loss):			
Actuarial gains (losses) on post-employment benefits	29	(15)	(14)
Taxes related to equity	29	4	3
Total items that will never be reclassified to profit (loss)		**(11)**	**(11)**
Items that may be reclassified to profit (loss):			
Financial instruments	29	3,567	(406)
Taxes related to equity	29	(78)	(294)
Total items that may be reclassified to profit (loss)		**3,489**	**(700)**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		3,478	(711)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		1,869	(15,369)

Raw Materials Quarry
Aalborg Plant - Denmark

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

[EUR '000]	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Revaluation reserve	Legal reserve	Reserve for grants related to assets
Equity at 1 January 2012	159,120	35,710	97,733	31,824	29,435
Allocation of 2011 loss					
Distribution of 2011 dividends					
Total owner transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial losses					
Financial instruments					
Total other comprehensive expense	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications					
Change in other reserves					
Total other transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year					
Equity at 31 December 2012	159,120	35,710	97,733	31,824	29,435
Equity at 1 January 2013	159,120	35,710	97,733	31,824	29,435
Allocation of 2012 loss					
Distribution of 2012 dividends					
Total owner transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial losses					
Financial instruments					
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications					(16,228)
Change in other reserves					
Total other transactions	-	-	-	-	(16,228)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Equity at 31 December 2013	159,120	35,710	97,733	31,824	13,207

Other reserves					Retained earnings (losses carried forward)	Loss for the year	Total equity
Reserve as per art. 15 of Law no. 67/88	Reserve as per Law no. 349/95	Goodwill arising on merger	Other IFRS reserves	Actuarial reserves			
138	41	98,076	96,053	501	108,382	(20,175)	636,838
					(20,175)	20,175	-
					(6,365)		(6,365)
-	-	-	-	-	(26,540)	20,175	(6,365)
				(11)			(11)
			(700)				(700)
-	-	-	(700)	(11)	-	-	(711)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						(14,658)	(14,658)
138	41	98,076	95,353	490	81,842	(14,658)	615,104
138	41	98,076	95,353	490	81,842	(14,658)	615,104
					(14,658)	14,658	-
					(6,365)		(6,365)
-	-	-	-	-	(21,023)	14,658	(6,365)
				(11)			(11)
			3,489				3,489
-	-	-	3,489	(11)	-	-	3,478
			(3,037)	(590)	19,855		-
							-
-	-	-	(3,037)	(590)	19,855	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,609)	(1,609)
138	41	98,076	95,805	(111)	80,674	(1,609)	610,608

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

[EUR '000]	Notes	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Loss for the year		**(1,609)**	**(14,658)**
Amortisation and depreciation		434	424
Net financial (income) expense		(1,041)	17,276
- third parties		*(1,541)*	*15,828*
- related parties		*500*	*1,448*
Income taxes		1,318	(5,012)
Change in employee benefits		56	(16)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		**(842)**	**(1,986)**
(Increase) Decrease in trade receivables - third parties		60	(4)
(Increase) Decrease in trade receivables - related parties		(2,543)	(57)
Increase (Decrease) in trade payables - third parties		(112)	(369)
Increase (Decrease) in trade payables - related parties		(91)	(530)
Change in other non-current and current assets and liabilities - third parties		3,056	(1,637)
Change in other non-current and current assets and liabilities - related parties		(778)	2,027
Change in current and deferred taxes		(1,047)	(962)
Operating cash flows		**(2,297)**	**(3,518)**
Dividends collected		114	210
Interest collected		835	699
Interest paid		(7,267)	(6,996)
Other net expense paid		(1,106)	(1,778)
Income taxes paid		(1,391)	(1,821)
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		**(11,112)**	**(13,204)**
Investments in intangible assets		(298)	(398)
Investments in property, plant and equipment		(37)	(23)
Acquisitions of equity investments		(12)	(487)
Proceeds from the sale of equity investments		176,228	89,290
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)		**175,881**	**88,382**
Change in non-current financial assets and liabilities - third parties		(9,775)	19,241
Change in non-current financial assets and liabilities - related parties		(7,748)	(37,133)
Change in current financial assets and liabilities - third parties		(34,636)	(47,997)
Change in current financial assets and liabilities - related parties		(107,060)	(2,615)
Dividends distributed		(6,365)	(6,365)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)		**(165,584)**	**(74,869)**
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		**(815)**	**309**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	11	**5,686**	**5,377**
Closing cash and cash equivalents	11	**4,871**	**5,686**

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cementir Holding SpA is a company limited by shares with its registered office in Corso di Francia 200, Rome. Based on the shareholder register at 31 December 2013, the communications received pursuant to article 120 of Legislative decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other available information, the shareholders with an investment of more than 2% in the company's share capital are the following:

1. Calt 2004 Srl - 47,860,813 shares (30.078%);
2. Lav 2004 Srl - 40,543,880 shares (25.480%);
3. Gamma Srl - 5,575,220 shares (3.504%);
4. Pantheon 2000 SpA - 4,466,928 shares (2.807%);
5. Chupas 2007 Srl - 4,150,000 shares (2.608%);
6. Francesco Caltagirone - 3,420,299 shares (2.149%).

The company's Board of Directors approved the draft separate financial statements of Cementir Holding SpA at 31 December 2013 on 7 March 2014 and authorised their publication.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The provisions of Italian legislation implementing the EC IV Directive are applicable to companies that prepare IFRS-compliant financial statements, as long as they are compatible. Therefore, the separate financial statements reflect the requirements of the Italian Civil Code articles and related provisions of the Consolidated Finance Act for listed companies with respect to the directors' report (article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code), legally-required audit (article 2409-bis of the Italian Civil Code) and publication of financial statements (article 2435 of the Italian Civil Code).

The separate financial statements and these notes provide the additional analyses and disclosures required by articles 2424, 2425 and 2427 of the Italian Civil Code as these do not conflict with the IFRS.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE IFRS

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Commission (EC) at 31 December 2013.

The acronym "IFRS" includes all the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), previously called the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC). For simplicity purposes, all these standards and interpretations are referred to herein as the "IFRS".

STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE COMPANY

a) Starting from 1 January 2013, the company has adopted the following new standards:

- Amendment to IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements: as a result of the amendment, entities are required to group items presented in other comprehensive income based on whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently.
- IAS 19 - Employee benefits: the amendment eliminates the corridor method option and requires that all actuarial gains and losses be recognised in other comprehensive income (already adopted by the company in the preparation of previous financial statements). Furthermore, past service costs are to be recognised immediately.
- Amendment to IFRS 7 - Financial instruments - Disclosures - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities: as a result of the amendment, the standard requires disclosures about the effects or potential effects of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position. This has no effect on the company's separate financial statements.

- IFRS 13 - fair value measurement: the new standard defines methods to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities where another standard requires or allows fair value measurement. Furthermore, IFRS 13 provides guidelines for the disclosure to be provided in the notes to the financial statements on assets and liabilities measured at fair value. For Cementir Holding SpA, the introduction of this standard mainly relates to measuring derivative instruments.
- Amendments to IAS 12 - Income taxes - Deferred tax: recovery of underlying assets: following the amendments, this standard provides that deferred tax related to intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property measured at fair value shall be fully reversed upon sale, unless it is evident that they may be recovered with use. These amendments have no effect on the company's separate financial statements.

b) Standards and interpretations of standards applicable for the years after 2013 and not adopted early by the company:

- Amendments to IAS 32 - Financial instruments - Presentation - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities: the standard clarifies that assets and liabilities already recognised can only be offset when an entity has a legally enforceable right that is not contingent on a future event and is enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all other counterparties.
- Revised IAS 27 - Separate financial statements: with the approval of IFRS 10, the application of IAS 27 was revised and limited to separate financial statements only.
- Amendments to IAS 36 - Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets: such amendments relate to disclosure to be provided in the notes to the financial statements exclusively with reference to impaired non-financial assets (or where such impairment loss was eliminated), should the related recoverable amount be calculated at fair value less costs of disposal.
- Amendment to IAS 39 - Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting: the amendments to this standard add an exception to previous provisions related to the discontinuance of hedge accounting, in situations where a hedging derivative is novated by an original counterparty to a central counterparty, as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations, so that hedge accounting can continue, despite the novation.

c) Standards and interpretations to be applied shortly.

At the date of approval of these separate financial statements, the IASB has issued certain standards, interpretations and amendments that the European Commission has yet to endorse, certain of which are still at the discussion stage. They include:

- IFRS 9 - Financial instruments, as part of the project to revise the current IAS 39;
- several Exposure Drafts (ED), also issued as part of the same project to revise IAS 39, about amortised cost and impairment, the fair value option for financial liabilities and hedge accounting;
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Measurement of non-financial liabilities" as part of the project to revise the current IAS 37 for the recognition and measurement of provisions, liabilities and contingent assets;
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Revenue from contracts with customers" as part of the project to revise the current IAS 11 and IAS 18, for the recognition of revenue;
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Insurance contracts" as part of the project to revise the current IFRS 4, for the recognition of insurance contracts;
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Leases" as part of the project to revise the current IAS 17, for the recognition of leases;
- Exposure Draft (ED) "Improvements to IFRS", as part of the annual project to improve and revise the standards.

The company has not opted to adopt early endorsed standards, interpretations and amendments, whose mandatory application is after the reporting date.
It is assessing the possible effects of application of the new standards and amendments to existing standards listed below. Based on its preliminary assessment, the company does not expect that they will have a significant effect on the separate financial statements.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The separate financial statements at 31 December 2013 are presented in thousands of Euros, unless indicated otherwise. They consist of a statement of financial position, an income statement, a statement of comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows and these notes.
The separate financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors are reasonably certain that the company will continue to operate in the foreseeable future based on their assessment of the risks and uncertainties to which it is exposed.
The company has opted to present these statements as follows:

- the statement of financial position presents current and non-current assets and liabilities separately;
- the income statement classifies costs by nature;
- the statement of comprehensive income presents the effect of gains and losses recognised directly in equity, starting from the profit for the year;
- the statement of changes in equity is presented using the changes in equity method;
- the statement of cash flows is presented using the indirect method.

The general criteria adopted is the historical cost method, except for captions recognised and measured at *fair* value based on specific IFRS as described in the section on accounting policies.
The IFRS have been applied consistently with the guidance provided in the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. The company was not required to make any departures as per IAS 1.19.
Consob resolution no. 15519 of 27 July 2006 requires that sub captions be added in the financial statements, in addition to those specifically requested by IAS 1 and the other standards when they involve significant amounts so as to show transactions with related parties separately or, in the case of the income statement, profits and losses on non-recurring or unusual transactions.
Assets and liabilities are presented separately and are not netted.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical substance. They are a resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow. They are recognised at cost, including any directly related costs necessary for the asset to be available for use.
Upon initial recognition, the company determines the asset's useful life. An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate cash inflows for the company. Useful life is reviewed annually and any changes, if necessary, are applied prospectively. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and the gain or loss (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in profit or loss in the year of its derecognition.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are recognised net of accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses determined using the methods set out below. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and is allocated systematically over its residual useful life.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at acquisition or construction cost, including directly attributable costs required to make the asset ready for the use for which it was purchased, increased by the present value of the estimated cost of dismantlement or removal of the asset, if the company has an obligation in this sense. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset are capitalised as part of the asset's cost until the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.
Ordinary and/or regular maintenance and repair costs are expensed when incurred. Costs to extend, upgrade or improve company-owned assets or assets owned by third parties are capitalised only when they meet the requirements for their separate classification as assets or a part of an asset, using the component approach. Property, plant and equipment are recognised net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life, which is reviewed annually. Any necessary changes to its useful life are applied prospectively.
The estimated useful life of the main items of plant and equipment is as follows:

	Estimated useful life
- Sundry equipment	5 years
- Office machines and equipment	5 years

If the asset to be depreciated consists of separate identifiable components with different useful lives, they are depreciated separately using the component approach.
Property, plant and equipment are derecognised at the time of sale or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use. The related gain or loss (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and related carrying amount) is recognised in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

Investment property

Investment property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation is measured at fair value and is not depreciated. Any gain or loss in fair value is recognised in profit or loss (level 3).
Fair value is calculated on the basis of the projection of discounted cash flows based on reliable estimates of future cash flows supported by instalments of leases and/or other existing contracts.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which Cementir Holding SpA has the power to directly or indirectly determine their financial and operating policies in order to derive benefits from their operations. Associates are entities over which the company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised at cost adjusted by any impairment losses.

Impairment losses

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment may not be recovered due to the existence of events or changes in circumstances. If any such indication exists, the company determines the asset's recoverable amount. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired to reflect its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite life is estimated at each reporting date or whenever changed circumstances or specific events make it necessary.
The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.
When defining value in use, the future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market estimate of the time value of money and specific risks of the asset. The realisable amount of an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows is determined by considering the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss under amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses.

Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified in one of the following categories upon initial recognition and measured as follows:

- *Available-for-sale financial assets*: these are non-derivative financial assets that are explicitly designated as belonging to this category and are recognised as non-current assets unless management intends to sell them 12 months after the reporting date. They are measured at fair value and fair value gains or losses are recognised in equity through the statement of comprehensive income. They are transferred to profit or loss only when they are effectively sold or when any accumulated fair value losses are deemed to reflect the impairment which will not be recovered in the future. Given the objective uncertainty about the future economic situation and the financial markets' performance, characterised by speculation, especially in Italy, the company has determined a 50% reduction in carrying amount and 60 months as the parameters to be considered separately as "materiality" and "duration" for impairment loss purposes of AFS securities pursuant to IAS 39. Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive the cash flow from the asset has been extinguished and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument along with control. When fair value cannot be determined reliably, AFS financial assets continue to be recognised at cost, adjusted for impairment. Impairment losses are not reversed.
- *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*: this category includes financial assets mainly acquired for sale in the short term, those designated at fair value through profit or loss at the acquisition date and derivatives. The fair value of financial instruments quoted on active markets is determined using the market prices at the reporting date. If an active market does not exist and there is no market price available for an identical asset, the fair value is determined using a valuation technique that maximises the use of input data observable on the market and minimises the use of non-observable parameters. Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are treated as assets when they have a positive fair value and as liabilities when they have a negative fair value. The company offsets positive and negative fair values arising on transactions with the same counterparty, when such offsetting is provided for contractually.

- *Loans and receivables*: they are non-derivative financial instruments, mainly trade receivables (from subsidiaries and associates), that are not quoted on an active market from which the company expects to receive fixed or determinable payments. They are recognised as current (when the deadline is within ordinary commercial terms) except for those with a deadline of more than 12 months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current. These assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective indication of impairment, the asset is impaired to the present value of future cash flows. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. If the reasons for the impairment are no longer valid in future years, the impairment loss is reversed to the amount the asset would have had, had the impairment loss not been recognised and the amortised cost method applied.

  Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows therefrom has been extinguished and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the related control.

Financial liabilities, related to loans and borrowings, trade payables and other obligations to pay, are initially recognised at fair value, less directly related costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. If there is a change in the estimated future cash flows and they can be determined reliably, the carrying amount of the liability is recalculated to reflect this change based on the present value of the new estimated future cash flows and the initially determined internal rate of return.
Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities, unless the company has the unconditional right to defer their payment for at least 12 months after the reporting date.
Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished and the company has transferred all the risks and obligations related thereto.

Derivatives

The company uses derivatives to hedge currency, interest rate and market price fluctuation risks.
All derivatives are measured and recognised at fair value, as required by IAS 39.
Transactions that meet the requirements for application of hedge accounting are classified as hedging transactions. The other transactions are designated as trading transactions, even when they are agreed to manage risk. Therefore, as some of the formal requirements of the IFRS were not met at the derivative agreement date, changes in their fair value are recognised in profit or loss.
Subsequent fair value gains or losses on derivatives that meet the requirements for classification as hedging instruments are recognised using the criteria set out below.
A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if, at the inception of the hedge, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship, including the entity's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge as well as the methods to test effectiveness. The hedge's effectiveness is assessed when the hedge is agreed and during its life. Generally, a hedge is considered to be highly effective if, both upon inception and during its life, changes in fair value (fair value hedges) or estimated cash flows (cash flow hedges) of the hedged item are substantially covered by changes in fair value of the hedging instrument.
When the hedge relates to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedge), both changes in fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item are recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of cash flow hedges (hedges designed to offset the risk of changes in cash flows generated by the future execution of contractually defined obligations at the reporting date), changes in fair value of the derivative recognised after its initial recognition are recognised under reserves (in equity) for the effective part only. When the economic effects of the hedged item arise, the reserve is reversed to profit or loss under operating income (expense). If the hedge is not perfectly effective, the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument, related to the ineffective portion, are immediately taken to profit or loss. If, during the life of a derivative, the estimated cash flows hedged are no longer highly probable, the portion of the reserves related to that instrument is immediately reversed to profit or loss. Conversely, if the derivative is sold or no longer qualifies as an effective hedging instrument, the part of the reserves representing the fair value changes in the instrument, accumulated to date, is maintained in equity and reversed to profit or loss using the above classification method when the originally hedged transaction takes place.
The fair value of financial instruments was calculated used pricing techniques in order to define the present value of future cash flows attributable to such instruments using market curves in place at the measurement date. Furthermore, the component related to the risk of non-compliance (by the company and the counterparty) was measured using the "spreaded curve" method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at fair value and include bank deposits and cash-on-hand, i.e., short-term, highly liquid assets that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits paid concurrently with or after termination of employment related to defined benefit plans, net of any plan assets, are determined using actuarial assumptions, estimating the amount of future benefits accrued by employees at the reporting date. They are recognised on an accruals basis over the period in which the employees' rights accrue.
Defined benefit plans include the Italian post-employment benefits (TFR) due to employees pursuant to article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code for benefits vested up to 31 December 2006. Following the pension reform, post-employment benefits accruing since 1 January 2007 are mandatorily transferred to a supplementary pension fund or the special treasury fund set up by INPS (the Italian social security institution) depending on which option the employee has chosen. Therefore, the company's liability for defined benefits with its employees solely relates to those vested up to 31 December 2006.
The accounting treatment adopted by the company since 1 January 2007 (described below) complies with the new legislation and abides by the accounting treatment defined by the relevant professional bodies. Specifically:

- Post-employment benefits accruing since 1 January 2007 are considered to be defined contribution plans, including when the employee has opted to have them transferred to the INPS treasury fund. These benefits, determined in accordance with Italian Civil Code requirements and not subjected to an actuarial valuation, are recognised as personnel expense.
- Post-employment benefits vested up to 31 December 2006 continue to be recognised as the company's liability for defined benefit plans. This liability will not increase in the future by additional accruals. Therefore, the actuarial calculation used to determine the 31 December 2013 balance did not include future salary increases.

Independent actuaries calculate the present value of the company's obligations using the projected unit credit method. They project the liability into the future to determine the probable amount to be paid when the employment relationship terminates and then discount it to consider the time period before the first effective payment. This calculation includes post-employment benefits accrued for past service and uses actuarial assumptions, mainly based on interest rates, which reflect the market yield on high quality corporate bonds with a term consistent with that of the company's obligation[1] and employee turnover.
Actuarial gains and losses, defined as the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the present value of the company's obligations at the reporting date, due to changes in the actuarial assumptions used (see above), are recognised directly in equity.

Share-based plans

The company has a share-based plan (stock options) for directors with special roles and key management personnel with the company and/or its subsidiaries. Pursuant to IFRS 2 - Share-based payment, this plan is part of the beneficiaries' remuneration. Therefore, the cost is the fair value of the stock options at the grant date, determined using financial valuation techniques and considering market conditions. The cost is recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis over the plan period, with a balancing entry under equity.

Provisions for risks and charges

These provisions cover certain or probable risks and charges, the due date or amount of which is unknown at the reporting date.
Accruals to the provisions for risks and charges are recognised when the company has a constructive or legal obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event and it is likely that an outflow of resources will be necessary to settle the obligation and the amount of this outflow can be estimated reliably. When the time value of money is material and the payment dates can be estimated reliably, the provision is discounted. Increases in the provision due to the passage of time are recognised as financial expense.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and it can be estimated reliably. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, allowances and returns.
Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the services are rendered by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period.

Financial income and expense

Financial income and expense are recognised on an accruals basis considering the interest accrued on the carrying amount of the related financial assets and liabilities using the effective interest rate. Reference should be made to the section on property, plant and equipment for the treatment of capitalised borrowing costs.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the shareholders' right to receive them is established.

[1] Discounting uses the curve of the IRS rates equal to the term of the relevant observation period (50 years).

Income taxes

Current income taxes are determined using an estimate of the tax base and current regulations.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax base, applying the tax rates expected to be enacted in the years in which the temporary differences will reverse.
The company recognises deferred tax assets when their recovery is probable, i.e., when taxable profits sufficient to allow recovery are foreseen for the future. Recoverability is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.
Current and deferred income taxes are recognised in profit and loss except for those related to captions directly recognised in other comprehensive income. They are offset when the taxes are imposed by the same tax authority, the company has the legal right to offset them and the net balance is expected to be paid.
Other non-income taxes, such as property taxes, are recognised under operating costs.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency

All transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognised using the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date.
Monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the Euro are subsequently retranslated using the closing rate. Any resulting exchange rate gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. If a net gain arises at the reporting date, it is recognised in a specific reserve and cannot be distributed until it is realised.

USE OF ESTIMATES

Preparation of financial statements requires management to use accounting policies and methods that are sometimes based on difficult and subjective judgments, estimates based on past experience and assumptions that are considered reasonable and realistic in the circumstances. The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts presented in the financial statements and the disclosures. The actual results for which these estimates and assumptions were used may differ due to the uncertainties that characterise the assumptions and the conditions on which the estimates were based.
The accounting policies and financial statements captions that require greater subjectivity by management when making the estimates and for which a change in the conditions underlying the assumptions could have a significant impact on the company's separate financial statements are the following:

- measurement of non-current assets
- deferred tax assets and liabilities

Management regularly reviews the estimates and assumptions and the effects of each change are recognised in profit or loss if the change only affects that year. When the review affects the current and future years, the change is recognised in the year in which it is made and the related future years, as explained in more detail in the next section.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ERRORS AND CHANGES IN ESTIMATES

The company amends the accounting policies from one reporting period to another only if the change is required by a standard or contributes to providing more reliable and relevant information about the effects of transactions on the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Changes in accounting policies are recognised retrospectively; the opening balance of each affected component of equity for the earliest prior period presented and the other comparative amounts disclosed for each prior period presented are adjusted as if the new accounting policy had always been applied. The prospective approach is only applied when it is impracticable to reconstruct the comparative amounts.
If a change in accounting policy is required by a new or revised standard, the change is accounted for as required by that new pronouncement or, if the new pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions, then the change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively. If this is impracticable, it is applied prospectively.
The same treatment for changes in accounting policies is applied to material errors. Non-material errors are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the error is identified.
Changes in estimates are recognised prospectively in profit or loss in the period in which the change takes place if it only affects that period or in the period in which the change takes place and subsequent periods if the change also affects these periods.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company is exposed to financial risks related to its operations, namely:

Credit risk

The company's exposure to credit risk is not material as it has receivables of insignificant amounts, mainly from subsidiaries for services provided to them.
With respect to bank deposits and derivatives, the company has always worked with leading counterparties, thus limiting its credit risk in this sense.

Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk with respect to the availability of financial resources, access to credit and financial instruments in general. Given its strong financial position, this risk is not material. Nonetheless, Cementir Holding SpA manages liquidity risk by carefully checking cash flows and its need for funds. It has sufficient credit facilities to meet any unforeseen requirements.

Market risk

Market risk mainly arises on fluctuations in currency and interest rates.
Cementir Holding SpA is directly exposed to currency risk to a limited degree on its financing and/or deposits in foreign currency. The company constantly monitors these risks so as to assess any impact in advance and take any necessary mitigating actions.
Finally, the company has floating rate bank loans and borrowings and is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. However, this risk is considered moderate as the company's loans are currently only in Euros and the medium to long-term interest rate curve is not steep. It agrees interest rate swaps to partly hedge the risk after assessing forecast interest rates and the time required to reduce its debt considering estimated cash flows.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1) Intangible assets

Intangible assets of EUR 908 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 836 thousand) comprise costs incurred to purchase and implement IT software such as SAP/R3 and Hyperion System 9. Amortisation is calculated over five years.

[EUR '000]	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross amount at 1 January 2013	**4,062**	**4,602**
Increase	462	462
Gross amount at 31 December 2013	**4,524**	**4,524**
Amortisation at 1 January 2013	**3,226**	**3,226**
Increase	390	390
Amortisation at 31 December 2013	**3,616**	**3,616**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2013	**908**	**908**
Gross amount at 1 January 2012	**3,485**	**3,485**
Increase	577	577
Gross amount at 31 December 2012	**4,062**	**4,062**
Amortisation at 1 January 2012	**2,826**	**2,826**
Increase	400	400
Amortisation at 31 December 2012	**3,226**	**3,226**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2012	**836**	**836**

2) Property, plant and equipment

At 31 December 2013, this caption of EUR 232 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 106 thousand) comprises furniture, electronic equipment and servers used by the company.

[EUR '000]	Other assets	Total
Gross amount at 1 January 2013	**600**	**600**
Increase	170	170
Gross amount at 31 December 2013	**770**	**770**
Depreciation at 1 January 2013	**494**	**494**
Increase	44	44
Depreciation at 31 December 2013	**538**	**538**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2013	**232**	**232**
Gross amount at 1 January 2012	**553**	**553**
Increase	47	47
Gross amount at 31 December 2012	**600**	**600**
Depreciation at 1 January 2012	**470**	**470**
Increase	24	24
Depreciation at 31 December 2012	**494**	**494**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2012	**106**	**106**

3) Investment property

Investment property of EUR 23,000 thousand (unchanged from 31 December 2012) is recognised at fair value, determined using appraisals prepared by an independent expert. It consists of the property in Torrespaccata (Rome). The entire caption has been pledged to guarantee non-current bank loans and borrowings with a residual amount, gross of discounting, of EUR 10,441 thousand at the reporting date.

4) Investments in subsidiaries

This caption of EUR 525,855 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 690,149 thousand) comprises:

[EUR '000]	Currency	Registered office	Investment %	Carrying amount at 31.12.2013	Investment %	Carrying amount at 31.12.2012
Cimentas AS	TRY	Izmir (Turkey)	25.43%	90,693	71.43%	254,987
Cementir Espana	EUR	Madrid (Spain)	100.00%	206,735	100.00%	206,735
Alfacem Srl	EUR	Rome (Italy)	99.99%	85,220	99.99%	85,220
Cementir Italia SpA	EUR	Rome (Italy)	99.99%	143,207	99.99%	143,207
Equity investments				**525,855**		**690,149**

The EUR 164,294 thousand decrease on 31 December 2012 is due to the sale of an additional 46% of Cimentas AS to the subsidiary Aalborg Portland A/S on 10 September 2013 as part of an internal reshuffling of the Group's investments. As such sale is a common control transaction, it was recognised using the previous carrying amounts of the shares without generating any effect on profit or loss.

All the investments in subsidiaries are in unlisted companies, apart from Cimentas AS, listed on the Istanbul stock exchange.

Following the persisting problems of the reference market, the company tested the investment in Cementir Italia for impairment. Specifically, the impairment test was carried out by comparing the carrying amount with the investee's value in use, determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method applied to future cash flows. The cash flow projections were estimated using the budget for 2014 and the subsequent four years while the terminal value was determined using a perpetual growth rate of 2%. The discount rate applied to the future cash flows was determined for using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) equal to 7.5%. The company did not identify any indication of impairment. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis does not affect the results of the impairment tests, considering the impairment indicators used. It was performed assuming a hypothetical variation in the WACC. A reasonable variation in the WACC (+/-0.5%) would not give rise to an impairment loss on the investment.

5) Available-for-sale equity investments

This caption shows a nil balance following the sale of the 1,897,000 shares in Italcementi SpA during the year, with the company making a gain of approximately EUR 312 thousand.

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Available-for-sale equity investments *opening balance*	8,043	7,963
Increase	12	486
Fair value gains (losses)	3,567	(406)
Decrease	(11,622)	-
Available-for-sale equity investments *closing balance*	**-**	**8,043**

6) Non-current financial assets

The caption of EUR 144 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 124 thousand) comprises guarantee deposits expiring in less than five years.

7) Trade receivables

Trade receivables of EUR 7,698 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 5,215 thousand) include:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Trade receivables		61	121
Allowance for impairment		-	-
Trade receivables - subsidiaries	(note 32)	6,983	3,970
Trade receivables - other group companies	(note 32)	654	1,124
Trade receivables		**7,698**	**5,215**

The carrying amount of trade receivables approximates their fair value.
The due dates of trade receivables from third parties are as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Not yet due	61	121
Overdue	-	-
Allowance for impairment	-	-
Total trade receivables	**61**	**121**

Trade receivables from subsidiaries relate to consultancy services provided to them and royalties on their use of the trademark.
Note 32 Related party transactions provides more information about trade receivables from subsidiaries, associates and other group companies.

8) Current financial assets

Current financial assets of EUR 114,725 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 17,062 thousand) comprise the interest-bearing revocable loan (3-month Euribor/360 + 1.9% *spread*) of EUR 91,036 thousand granted to Cementir Italia SpA, the non-interest-bearing revocable loan of EUR 23,110 thousand granted to the subsidiary Alfacem Srl, the non-interest bearing revocable loan of EUR 40 thousand to Cementir Espana SL and accrued interest income on the grant related to interest from Simest SpA on the loans disbursed by diverse banks of EUR 539 thousand.

The significant rise on the 31 December 2012 balance is due to the increase in the loans to Cementir Italia SpA and Alfacem Srl to optimise management of the Group treasury and to cover the subsidiaries' temporary financial requirements.

9) Current tax assets

Current tax assets of EUR 4,574 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 3,106 thousand) consist of IRES and IRAP payments on account to the tax authorities in the current and previous years (EUR 2,188 thousand), IRES reimbursements requested for the non-deductibility of IRAP in previous years (EUR 1,009 thousand) and withholdings on both grants related to interest received from Simest and royalties on using the trademark related to the Turkish subsidiary Cimentas (EUR 1,378 thousand).

10) Other current assets

This caption of EUR 620 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 2,112 thousand) comprises:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
VAT		-	1,586
Subsidiaries (IRES tax consolidation scheme)	(note 32)	517	269
Other assets		53	182
Prepayments		50	75
Other current assets		**620**	**2,112**

11) Cash and cash equivalents

This caption of EUR 4,871 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 5,686 thousand) represents the company's cash and cash equivalents as follows:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Bank deposits		2,892	3,250
Bank deposits - related parties	(note 32)	1,977	2,433
Cash-in-hand and cash equivalents		2	3
Cash and cash equivalents		**4,871**	**5,686**

12) Share capital

The company's share capital consists of 159,120,000 ordinary shares with a nominal amount of EUR 1 each. It is fully paid-up and has not changed with respect to 31 December 2012.

13) Share premium reserve

This caption of EUR 35,170 thousand is unchanged from 31 December 2012.

14) Other reserves

Other reserves of EUR 417,387 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 434,932 thousand) comprise:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Monetary revaluation reserves	97,733	97,733
Legal reserve	31,824	31,824
Other reserves	127,690	127,690
Other IFRS reserves	99,321	95,843
Retained earnings	60,819	81,842
Other reserves	**417,387**	**434,932**

A breakdown of the other IFRS reserves is as follows:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Fair value reserves - property, plant and equipment	99,371	99,371
Fair value reserves - equity investments	-	(3,489)
Discounting reserves - financial liabilities	61	61
Actuarial reserves	(111)	(100)
Total other IFRS reserves	**99,321**	**95,843**

EQUITY CAPTIONS

The following table shows the origin, possible use and distributability of the equity captions:

(EUR '000)				Summary of utilisation in previous three years	
Nature / Description	**Amount**	**Possible use**	**Available portion**	**to cover losses**	**for other reasons**
Share Capital	159,120				
Share premium reserve	35,710	A,B,C	35,710		
Revaluation reserve as per Law no. 342/2000 2000 and 2003	97,733	A,B,C	97,733		
Legal reserve	31,824	B	31,824		
Reserve for grants related to assets	13,207	A,B	13,207		
Reserve as per art. 15 of Law no. 67 of 11/3/88	138	A,B	138		
Reserve as per Law no. 349/95	41	A,B	41		
Negative goodwill	98,076	A,B,C	98,076		
Other IFRS reserves - Revaluation reserve as per Law no. 266/05	90,635	A,B,C	90,635		
Other IFRS reserves	5,059				
Retained earnings – Mandatory adjustment to revaluation reserve as per Law no. 266/05	16,229	A,B,C	16,229		
Retained earnings	64,445	A,B,C	60,819	47,551	22,277
Total	**453,098**		**444,412**	**47,551**	**22,277**
Non-distributable portion			**45,210**		
Remaining distributable portion			**399,202**		

Legenda: **A** for capital increases **B** to cover losses **C** for dividend distributions

The reserves that form part of the company's taxable profit if distributed total EUR 315,639 thousand.

The non-distributable portion includes the legal reserve, the reserve for grants related to assets, the reserve as per art. 15 of Law no. 67 of 11/3/88 and the reserve as per Law no. 349/95.

Dividends

On 7 March 2014, the Board of Directors proposed that a dividend of EUR 0.08 per ordinary share be distributed to the shareholders, for a total EUR 12,730 thousand.
During 2013, the company distributed the 2012 dividends to the shareholders: EUR 0.04 per ordinary share for a total EUR 6,365 thousand.

Share-based plans (stock options)

The exercise period for the stock options provided for in the plan introduced in 2008 for directors with special roles and key management personnel of the company and/or its subsidiaries lapsed on 11 February 2013.

15) Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits of EUR 407 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 324 thousand) represent the company's estimate of its obligation, determined using actuarial techniques, with its employees when the employment relationship terminates. On 1 January 2007, the Finance Act and related implementing decrees made significant changes to the regulations governing post-employment benefits, including the employees' right to decide where to allocate their accruing benefits. The benefits may be transferred to a pension fund or kept within the company, in which case they are transferred to a special treasury fund set up by INPS.
As a result of the change in the legislation, accruing post-employment benefits now qualify as defined contribution plans rather than defined benefit plans.
The following table sets out the actuarial assumptions:

Values in %	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
Annual discount rate	3.10%	3.30%
Annual post-employment benefits growth rate	3.15%	3.15%

Changes in the liability are as follows:

(EUR '000)	**31.12.2013**	**31.12.2012**
Net opening balance	**324**	**325**
Current service cost	-	-
Financial expense	11	15
Net actuarial gains recognised in the year	2	27
(Contributions received)	70	-
(Benefits paid)	-	(43)
Net closing balance	**407**	**324**

16) Provisions

This caption of EUR 600 thousand was set up in 2011 in relation to the Supreme Court ruling about the 1988 tax dispute, which ordered recovery of the ILOR exemption on 1988 profits. The company did not receive any communications about when and how to pay the amount in 2013 and, therefore, the provision is unchanged.

17) Financial liabilities

Non-current and current financial liabilities are set out below:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Bank loans and borrowings		36,483	46,239
Bank loans and borrowings - related parties	(note 32)	-	7,748
Non-current financial liabilities		**36,483**	**53,987**
Bank loans and borrowings		4,100	39,064
Bank loans and borrowings - related parties	(note 32)	9,390	19,176
Current portion of non-current financial liabilities		9,798	9,771
Fair value of derivatives		11,983	19,414
Other loan liabilities		383	425
Current financial liabilities		**35,654**	**87,850**
Total financial liabilities		**72,137**	**141,837**

Non-current bank loans and borrowings of EUR 36,483 thousand refer to the floating rate loan (6-month Euribor + spread of 0.75%) granted by Banca Intesa SpA and secured by the company-owned property in Torrespaccata. It is due in 2024. They also include the floating rate loan (6-month Euribor + spread of 1.25%) from Monte dei Paschi di Siena SpA, due in 2017. The loan from Monte dei Paschi di Siena SpA is subsidised by a fixed grant related to interest, provided by Simest to companies that make investments in non-EU countries.

Bank loans and borrowings - related parties of EUR 9,390 thousand include the floating rate loan (6-month Euribor + spread of 0.50%) disbursed by Unicredit SpA (agent) and Banca Intesa SpA (EUR 7,778 thousand) and liabilities with Finnat Euramerica SpA (EUR 1,612 thousand).

The current portion of non-current financial liabilities includes the instalments of the floating rate loan (6-month Euribor + spread of 0.75%) granted by Banca Intesa SpA due in 2014 (EUR 798 thousand). The loan is secured by a company-owned property in Torrespaccata. The caption also comprises the instalments due in 2013 of the floating rate loan (6-month Euribor + spread of 1.25%) granted by Monte dei Paschi di Siena SpA (EUR 9,000 thousand).

The other loan liabilities of EUR 383 thousand mainly comprise the accrued interest due on non-current financing.

Total financial liabilities fell roughly EUR 70 million, mainly due to the repayment of current bank loans and borrowings by using part of the cash received from the sale of 46% of Cimentas to the subsidiary Aalborg Portland AS.

The negative fair value of derivatives of approximately EUR 11,983 thousand has shown a significant improvement compared to previous year and it is related to the fair value measurement of derivatives agreed to hedge interest rate, commodity price and currency risks with due dates in the period from January 2014 to August 2021.

Roughly 61% of the financial liabilities require compliance with financial covenants. The company has complied with these covenants at the reporting date.

At 31 December 2013, a company-owned property in Torrespaccata, Rome, has been mortgaged to third parties for EUR 20.0 million to secure the loan granted by Banca Intesa SpA.

Sureties given to third parties at the same date amount to EUR 76,399 thousand. They comprise a surety given to Banca Intesa of EUR 44 million for the loan disbursed to the subsidiary Alfacem Srl, a surety of EUR 30 million given to the Turkish bank Yapikredi for the loan granted to the Turkish subsidiary, Cimentas AS, and the surety of EUR 2,399 thousand (GBP 2 million) given to Intesa San Paolo SpA for the loan to the subsidiary Quercia Limited.

The surety in Pounds sterling was translated into Euros using the closing rate of EUR/GBP 0.8337.

The company's exposure with respect to the remaining expiry dates of financial liabilities is as follows:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Within three months		9,730	54,665
- third parties		*4,118*	*39,489*
- related parties	(note 32)	*5,612*	*15,176*
Between three months and one year		25,923	33,185
- third parties		*22,145*	*29,185*
- related parties	(note 32)	*3,778*	*4,000*
Between one and two years		9,825	17,545
- third parties		*9,825*	*9,797*
- related parties	(note 32)	-	*7,748*
Between two and five years		20,521	29,392
After five years		6,138	7,050
Total financial liabilities		**72,137**	**141,837**

The carrying amount of current and non-current financial liabilities equals their fair value.

Net financial position

As required by Consob communication no. 6064293 of 28 July 2006, the company's net financial position is shown in the next table:

(EUR '000)	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
A. Cash	2	3
B. Other cash equivalents	4,869	5,683
C. Securities held for trading	-	-
D. Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**4,871**	**5,686**
E. Current loan assets	**114,725**	**17,062**
F. Current bank loans and borrowings	(13,490)	(50,137)
G. Current portion of non-current debt	(9,798)	(17,771)
H. Other current loan liabilities	(12,366)	(19,942)
I. Current financial debt (F+G+H)	**(35,654)**	**(87,850)**
J. Net current financial position (debt) (I-E-D)	**83,942**	**(65,102)**
K. Non-current bank loans and borrowings	(36,483)	(53,986)
L. Bonds issued	-	-
M. Other non-current liabilities	-	-
N. Non-current financial debt (K+L+M)	**(36,483)**	**(53,986)**
O. Net financial position (debt) (J+N)	**47,460**	**(119,088)**

The financial position with related parties includes credit positions of EUR 116.2 million (31 December 2012: EUR 18.8 million) and debit positions of EUR 9.4 million (31 December 2012: EUR 26.9 million).

18) Trade payables

The carrying amount of trade payables approximates their fair value. The balance of EUR 1,495 thousand (31 December 2012: EUR 1,402 thousand) may be analysed as follows:

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Trade payables		1,276	1,092
Trade payables - related parties	(note 32)	219	310
Trade payables		**1,495**	**1,402**

Note 32 Related party transactions gives a breakdown of trade payables to subsidiaries, associates and parents.

19) Current tax liabilities

This caption shows a nil balance at 31 December 2013 following the gradual payment of instalments under the agreement to settle the tax assessment signed with the tax authorities in 2010 for direct taxes and VAT for 2004 and following years.

20) Other current liabilities

(EUR '000)		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Personnel		1,422	759
Social security institutions		395	341
Other liabilities		1,608	1,010
Other liabilities - subsidiaries (IRES and VAT tax consolidation scheme)	(note 32)	28,629	23,039
Deferred income		33	33
Other current liabilities		**32,087**	**25,182**

Deferred income solely comprises 2013 lease income on the Torrespaccata property.

21) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(EUR '000)	31.12.2012	Accruals, net of utilisation in profit or loss	Increase, net of decreases in equity	31.12.2013
Tax losses	30,769	5,690	-	36,459
Other	3,998	(919)	(78)	3,001
Deferred tax assets	**34,767**	**4,771**	**(78)**	**39,460**
Difference between fair value of property, plant and equipment and their tax base	4,613	(139)	-	4,752
Employee benefits	7	-	(5)	2
Deferred tax liabilities	**4,620**	**(139)**	**(5)**	**4,754**

At 31 December 2013, deferred tax assets of EUR 39,460 thousand are composed entirely of IRES assets due to the tax losses of companies that opted to join the national tax consolidation scheme. The company expects to recover them over the coming years within the timeframe defined by the relevant legislation.

Deferred tax liabilities of EUR 4,754 thousand at the reporting date comprise IRES and IRAP liabilities of EUR 4,032 thousand and EUR 722 thousand, respectively.

22) Revenue

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Services	14,582	11,949
Revenue	**14,582**	**11,949**

Revenue from services includes EUR 7,100 thousand on consultancy services provided to subsidiaries and EUR 7,482 thousand on royalties arising from the same subsidiaries' use of the trademark. The increase on 2012 derives from the increase in consultancy services provided to subsidiaries by parent employees.
Note 32 Related party transactions provides more information about revenue with subsidiaries, associates and other group companies.

23) Other operating revenue

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Building lease payments	638	682
Other operating revenue	**638**	**682**

Building lease payments relate to the leases of the property in Torrespaccata, Rome.

24) Personnel expense

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Wages and salaries	5,502	5,633
Social security charges	1,451	1,467
Other costs	891	1,360
Personnel expense	**7,844**	**8,460**

Other costs, amounting to EUR 891 thousand (2012: EUR 1,360 thousand), include additional allowances, termination incentives and insurance. The decrease on 2012 is mainly due to extraordinary items in the previous year. At 31 December 2013, the company's workforce is as follows:

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	2013 average	2012 average
Executives	21	20	20	20
Middle management, white collars and intermediates	37	33	35	33
Total	**58**	**53**	**54**	**53**

25) Other operating costs

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Consultancy	888	1,099
Directors' fees	3,047	1,850
Independent auditors' fees	98	81
Other services	1,814	1,138
Other operating costs	2,426	1,974
Other operating costs	**8,273**	**6,142**

Other operating costs include, inter alia, the lease payment for the Corso Francia property (EUR 581 thousand), the statutory auditors' fees (EUR 140 thousand) and the cost of managing the Torrespaccata property (EUR 7 thousand).
The total balance includes transactions with related parties (see note 32).

26) Amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Amortisation	390	400
Depreciation	44	24
Amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions	**434**	**424**

27) Net financial income (expense)

Net financial income of EUR 1,041 thousand is the result of:

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Dividends from other companies	114	210
Interest income	868	36
Grants related to interest - Simest	1,093	1,363
Other financial income	7,969	821
Total financial income	**10,044**	**2,430**
Interest expense	(7,362)	(7,204)
Other financial expense	(1,641)	(12,502)
Total financial expense	**(9,003)**	**(19,706)**
Net financial income (expense)	**1,041**	**(17,276)**

Dividends from other companies of EUR 114 thousand were received on part of the Italcementi SpA shares. All shares held in the latter company at 31 December 2012 (1,897,000 shares) were sold during the year, recognising a gain of EUR 312 thousand under "Other financial income". Such caption of EUR 7,969 thousand mainly comprises gains on derivatives agreed to hedge interest rate and commodities risks. Moreover, EUR 7.5 million of this balance refers to unrealised gains recognised as a result of the mark to market measurement of the derivatives.
Net financial income also refers to related party transactions (see note 32).

28) Income taxes

Net tax expense of EUR 1,318 thousand (2012: income of EUR 5,012 thousand) comprises:

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Current taxes	(5,950)	(6,178)
- IRES	*(5,728)*	*(5,874)*
- IRAP	*(222)*	*(304)*
Deferred tax income	4,771	11,173
- IRES	*4,949*	*11,173*
- IRAP	*(178)*	*-*
Deferred tax expense	(139)	17
- IRES	*-*	*4*
- IRAP	*(139)*	*13*
Total	**(1,318)**	**5,012**

Current tax expense of EUR 5,950 thousand mainly arose on the national tax consolidation scheme, offset by deferred tax income on consolidated IRES tax losses of EUR 4,949 thousand.

The following table shows a reconciliation between the theoretical tax expense and the effective expense recognised in profit or loss:

(EUR '000)	2013	2012
Theoretical tax expense	**80**	**5,409**
Taxable permanent differences	(1,366)	(627)
Deductible permanent differences	116	212
Prior year taxes	391	267
Effective IRAP tax expense	(539)	(249)
Income taxes	**(1,318)**	**5,012**

29) Other comprehensive income (expense)

The following table gives a breakdown of other comprehensive expense, including the related tax effect:

	2013			2012		
(EUR '000)	Pre-tax amount	Tax effect	Post-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax effect	Valore netto
Financial instruments	3,567	(78)	3,489	(406)	(294)	(700)
Actuarial gains (losses) on post-employment benefits	(15)	4	(11)	(14)	3	(11)
Total other comprehensive income (expense)	**3,552**	**(74)**	**3,478**	**(420)**	**(291)**	**(711)**

30) Financial risk management and disclosures

The company is exposed to financial risks related to its operations, namely:

Credit risk

The credit risk to which the company is exposed is not deemed particularly significant as it principally works with subsidiaries and related parties with a basically inexistent insolvency risk.
Note 7 provides details about trade receivables from third parties that are overdue, impaired or not yet due.
With respect to bank deposits and derivatives, the company has always worked with leading counterparties, thus limiting its credit risk in this sense.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company does not have financial resources available or access to the credit market and financial instruments.
The company monitors its cash flows, financing requirements and liquidity levels in order to ensure the effective and efficient use of its financial resources.
The company has credit facilities which cover any unforeseen requirements.
Note 17 provides a breakdown of financial liabilities by due date.

Market risk

Market risk mainly relates to exchange and interest rate risks.

Currency risk

Cementir Holding SpA is directly exposed to currency risk to a limited degree on its financing and/or deposits in foreign currency. The company constantly monitors these risks so as to assess any impact in advance and take any necessary mitigating actions.

Interest rate risk

The company has floating rate bank loans and borrowings and is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. However, this risk is considered moderate as the company's loans are currently only in Euros and the medium to long-term interest rate curve is not steep. It agrees interest rate swaps to partly hedge the risk after assessing forecast interest rates and the time required to reduce its debt considering estimated cash flows.
At 31 December 2013 the company's net financial position amounted to EUR 47.5 million (current loan assets and cash and cash equivalents of EUR 119.6 million, current loan liabilities of EUR 35.7 million and non-current loan liabilities of EUR 36.5 million). All its exposure bears floating interest rates.
The company had net financial debt of EUR 119.1 million at 31 December 2012 (current loan assets and cash and cash equivalents of EUR 22.7 million, current loan liabilities of EUR 87.8 million and non-current loan liabilities of EUR 54 million). All its exposure bore floating interest rates.
Assuming all the other variables remain stable, an annual 1% increase in interest rates would have had a negative effect on the profit before taxes of EUR 0.5 million (2012: EUR 1.6 million) and on equity of EUR 0.4 million (31 December 2012: EUR 1.2 million) with respect to the floating rate on the current and non-current loans. A similar decrease in interest rates would have an identical positive impact.

31) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 requires that financial instruments carried at fair value be classified using a hierarchy which reflects the sources of the inputs used to determine their fair value in the following levels:

- Level 1: determination of fair value using quoted prices on active markets for identical assets or liabilities being measured.
- Level 2: determination of fair value using inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 which are directly observable (i.e., as prices) or indirectly observable (i.e., derived from prices) on the market.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The hierarchical level for the company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value is as follows:

(EUR '000)	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2013					
Investment property	3	-	-	23,000	23,000
Available-for-sale equity investments	5	-	-	-	-
Total assets		**-**	**-**	**23,000**	**23,000**
Current financial liabilities (derivative instruments)	17	-	(11,982)	-	(11,982)
Total liabilities		**-**	**(11,982)**	**-**	**(11,982)**
31 December 2012					
Investment property	3	-	-	23,000	23,000
Available-for-sale equity investments	5	8,043	-	-	8,043
Total assets		**8,043**	**-**	**23,000**	**31,043**
Current financial liabilities (derivative instruments)	17	-	(19,414)	-	(19,414)
Total liabilities		**-**	**(19,414)**	**-**	**(19,414)**

No transfers among the levels took place during the year and no changes in level 3 were made.

32) Related party transactions

Transactions performed by the company with related parties are part of its normal business operations and take place at market conditions. No atypical or unusual transactions took place.

Following the regulation issued by Consob setting out guidelines for related party transactions, pursuant to Consob resolution no. 17221 of 12 March 2010 and subsequent amendments and integrations, aimed at ensuring transparency and the substantial and procedural correctness of transactions performed by the company with related parties, its Board of Directors approved a procedure for related party transactions on 5 November 2010. The instructions, available on the company's internet site www.cementirholding.it, have been applicable since 1 January 2011.

As required by Consob communication no. 6064293 of 28 July 2006, the following table sets out the related party transactions and their effects:

Trade and financial

(EUR '000)	Trade receivables	Current loan assets	Other current assets	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade payables	Current and non-current loan liabilities	Other current liabilities	Balance
Year 2013								
Betontir SpA	4	-	-	-	-	-	(3,170)	(3,166)
Cimentas AS	2,225	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	2,209
Alfacem Srl	-	23,110	269	-	-	-	(125)	23,254
Aalborg Portland A/S	2,207	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	2,206
Cementir Espana SL	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Cementir Italia SpA	2,548	91,037	248	-	(185)	-	(25,318)	68,330
Vianini Lavori SpA	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	-	(26)
Vianini Ingegneria SpA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piemme SpA	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
E-Care SpA	654	-	-	-	-	-	-	654
Unicredit SpA	-	-	-	2	-	(7,778)	-	(7,776)
Finnat Euramerica SpA	-	-	-	1,976	-	(1,612)	-	364
Total	**7,637**	**114,187**	**517**	**1,977**	**(219)**	**(9,390)**	**(28,629)**	**86,082**
Total financial statements caption	**7,698**	**114,725**	**620**	**4,871**	**(1,495)**	**(72,137)**	**(32,087)**	
% of financial statements caption	**99.20%**	**99.53%**	**83.32%**	**40.59%**	**14.64%**	**13.02%**	**89.22%**	

(EUR '000)	Trade receivables	Current loan assets	Other current assets	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade payables	Current and non-current loan liabilities	Other current liabilities	Balance
Year 2012								
Betontir SpA	4	-	-	-	-	-	(2,374)	(2,370)
Cimentas AS	1,681	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	1,658
Alfacem Srl	1	14,330	269	-	-	-	(90)	14,510
Aalborg Portland A/S	1,546	-	-	-	(28)	-	-	1,518
Cementir Espana SL	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Cementir Italia SpA	738	2,006	-	-	(195)	-	(20,575)	(18,026)
Vianini Lavori SpA	-	-	-	-	(38)	-	-	(38)
Vianini Ingegneria SpA	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Piemme SpA	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	-	(25)
E-Care SpA	1,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,124
Unicredit SpA	-	-	-	11	-	(25,851)	-	(25,840)
Finnat Euramerica SpA	-	-	-	2,422	-	(1,073)	-	1,349
Total	**5,094**	**16,356**	**269**	**2,433**	**(310)**	**(26,924)**	**(23,039)**	**(26,121)**
Total financial statements caption	**5,215**	**17,062**	**2,112**	**5,686**	**(1,402)**	**(141,836)**	**(25,182)**	
% of financial statements caption	**97.68%**	**95.86%**	**12.74%**	**42.79%**	**22.11%**	**18.98%**	**91.49%**	

Revenue and costs

(EUR '000)	Operating revenue	Financial income	Personnel expense	Operating costs	Financial expense	Balance
Year 2013						
Caltagirone SpA	-	-	-	(450)	-	(450)
Cimentas AS	4,498	-	-	-	-	4,498
Alfacem Srl	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aalborg Portland A/S	7,864	-	-	-	-	7,864
Cementir Italia SpA	2,220	587	-	(609)	(256)	1,942
Vianini Lavori SpA	-	-	-	(42)	-	(42)
Vianini Ingegneria SpA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piemme SpA	-	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
E-Care SpA	438	29	-	-	-	467
Unicredit SpA	-	250	-	-	(1,008)	(758)
Finnat Euramerica SpA	-	1	-	-	(103)	(102)
Total	**15,020**	**867**	**-**	**(1,124)**	**(1,367)**	**13,396**
Total financial statements caption	**15,220**	**10,044**	**(7,844)**	**(8,273)**	**(9,003)**	
% of financial statements caption	**98.68%**	**8.63%**	**-**	**13.58%**	**15.19%**	

(EUR '000)	Operating revenue	Financial income	Personnel expense	Operating costs	Financial expense	Balance
Year 2012						
Caltagirone SpA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cimentas AS	3,428	-	-	-	-	3,428
Alfacem Srl	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aalborg Portland A/S	6,282	-	(89)	-	-	6,193
Cementir Italia SpA	2,238	14	-	(634)	(218)	1,400
Vianini Lavori SpA	-	-	-	(42)	-	(42)
Vianini Ingegneria SpA	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Piemme SpA	-	-	-	(22)	-	(22)
E-Care SpA	430	18	-	-	-	448
Unicredit SpA	-	-	-	-	(1,080)	(1,080)
Finnat Euramerica SpA	-	3	-	-	(149)	(146)
Total	**12,378**	**35**	**(89)**	**(699)**	**(1,447)**	**10,178**
Total financial statements caption	**12,631**	**2,430**	**(8,459)**	**(6,142)**	**(19,706)**	
% of financial statements caption	**98.00%**	**1.44%**	**1.05%**	**11.38%**	**7.34%**	

Revenue from transactions with the subsidiaries Cimentas AS, Aalborg Portland A/S and Cementir Italia SpA relate to brand royalty fees and management fees.
Revenue from transactions with E-Care SpA relate to the lease of the civil property (in Torrespaccata).
Costs on transactions with Vianini Lavori SpA relate to recharges for services. Costs on transactions with joint ventures relate to sundry services.
In 2013, the company incurred costs to lease the Corso di Francia property, which houses its registered office, from the subsidiary Cementir Italia SpA.

33) Independent auditors' fees

2013 fees paid to the independent auditors totalled approximately EUR 98 thousand (2012: EUR 67 thousand).

Rome, 7 March 2014

Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Spoleto Plant - Italy

STATEMENT ON THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 81-TER OF CONSOB REGULATION NO. 11971 OF 14 MAY 1999 AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND INTEGRATIONS

1. The undersigned Francesco Caltagirone Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Massimo Sala, manager responsible for financial reporting of Cementir Holding SpA confirm the following, considering also the provisions of article 154-bis.3/4 of Legislative decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998:

- the adequacy of the administrative and accounting procedures given the company's characteristics; and
- their effective application to prepare the separate financial statements during the year

2. No significant issues arose during preparation of the separate financial statements.

3. They also state that:

3.1 the separate financial statements:

a) were prepared in compliance with the applicable IFRS endorsed in the European Community pursuant to EC regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of 19 July 2002 and the measures enacted by Legislative decree no. 38/2005;

b) are consistent with the accounting records and entries;

c) are suitable to give a true and fair view of the issuer's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

3.2 the directors' report refers to important events that took place during the year and their impact on the separate financial statements; it also describes the main risks and uncertainties.

Rome, 7 March 2014

Francesco Caltagirone Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Massimo Sala
Manager responsible
for financial reporting

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(Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version)

Report of the auditors in accordance with articles 14 and 16 of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010

To the shareholders of
Cementir Holding S.p.A.

1 We have audited the separate financial statements of Cementir Holding S.p.A. as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013, comprising the statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes thereto. The company's directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union and the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2 We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards recommended by Consob, the Italian Commission for Listed Companies and the Stock Exchange. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free of material misstatement and are, as a whole, reliable. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by directors. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Reference should be made to the report dated 28 March 2013 for our opinion on the prior year separate financial statements, which included the corresponding figures presented for comparative purposes.

3 In our opinion, the separate financial statements of Cementir Holding S.p.A. as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013 comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union and the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05. Therefore, they are clearly stated and give a true and fair view of the financial position of Cementir Holding S.p.A. as at 31 December 2013, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

4 The directors of Cementir Holding S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of a directors' report on the financial statements and a report on the corporate governance and shareholding structure, published in the "Investor Relations" section of Cementir Holding S.p.A.'s website, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the directors' report and the information required by article 123-bis.1.c/d/f/l/m and article 123-bis.2.b of Legislative

KPMG S.p.A. è una società per azioni di diritto italiano e fa parte del network KPMG di entità indipendenti affiliate a KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), entità di diritto svizzero.

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decree no. 58/98 disclosed in the report on the corporate governance and shareholding structure with the financial statements to which they refer, as required by the law. For this purpose, we have performed the procedures required by the Italian Standard on Auditing 001 issued by the Italian Accounting Profession and recommended by Consob. In our opinion, the directors' report and the information required by article 123-bis.1.c/d/f/l/m and article 123-bis.2.b of Legislative decree no. 58/98 disclosed in the report on the corporate governance and shareholding structure are consistent with the separate financial statements of Cementir Holding S.p.A. as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Rome, 26 March 2014

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Arrigo Parisi
Director of Audit

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

pursuant to art. 153 of legislative decree 58/98 and art. 2429(3) of the civil code

During 2013 we performed the supervisory functions required by the law, and in particular Legislative Decree 58 of 24 February 1998, as auditing activities are performed by KPMG S.p.A., which was engaged by the Shareholders' Meeting of 18 April 2012 for nine financial years as from 2012, with whom we maintained constant contact, as discussed more specifically below.

As regards our activities during the year, we report the following:

- we monitored compliance with the law and the bylaws;
- we received from the directors information on operations and on the most financially significant transactions carried out by Cementir and its subsidiaries during the year. Based on the information provided to us, we can reasonably conclude that these operations comply with the law and the bylaws and that they were not manifestly imprudent, risky, in potential conflict of interest or in contrast with the resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting or otherwise prejudicial to the integrity of the Company's assets. Based on information obtained during meetings of the Board of Directors, no director engaged in a transaction that posed a potential conflict of interest;
- we acquired information and monitored, within the scope of our duties, the adequacy of the Company's organizational structure, compliance with the principles of sound administration and the appropriateness of the instructions issued by Cementir Holding S.p.A. to its subsidiaries pursuant to Article 114(2) of Legislative Decree 58/98, gathering information from the relevant department heads;
- we examined and monitored the appropriateness of the internal control system, as well as the administrative and accounting system and its reliability in representing operational events accurately. For this purpose, we regularly met with the manager responsible for preparing the company's financial reports, provided for by Art. 16 of the bylaws, and with the head of the Internal Auditing unit and the manager responsible for corporate legal affairs. No significant concerns arose during the course of these meetings;
- we examined and obtained information on organizational and procedural activities relating to Legislative Decree 231/2001. The Chairman of the Board of Auditors attended the meetings of the Supervisory Body to the extent possible, reporting on its proceedings to the other members of the Board of Auditors. The Supervisory Body was also invited to participate in the meetings of the Board of Auditors, with the presence of all control managers;
- we monitored the work of the Control and Risks Committee, whose meetings were was attended by the Chairman of the Board of Auditors, who also following the work of the Appointment and Remuneration Committee;
- we verified and confirmed that this Board meets the independence requirements as indicated in the Consob Issuers' Regulation and the Corporate Governance Code;
- pursuant to Art. 150 (2) of Legislative Decree 58/98, we met regularly with the independent auditors, KPMG S.p.A., to exchange information and opinions. No significant information or circumstances were found that would require mention in this report;
- we did not find any atypical or unusual transactions with Group companies, third parties or related parties. For transactions with such parties, the Company has adopted a specific procedure approved by the Board of Directors. In the notes to the financial statements, the directors provide information on those transactions, reporting that all transactions with subsidiaries, associates, the controlling shareholder, whether of a financial or commercial nature, took place in the ordinary course of business under normal market terms and conditions;

- we verified that no omissions, irregularities or other censurable facts occurred, nor did we encounter any significant facts needing to be reported either to control bodies or in this report during the course of our supervisory activity; no reports or complaints of any kind were filed with the Board;
- as regards the results reported in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, we held specific meetings with representatives of KPMG S.p.A. to review, within the scope of our respective duties, the most important items contained in the document. There is nothing significant to report;
- we also verified, through meetings with the head of Administration, Finance and Control, Mr. Massimo Sala, the completeness of the information contained in the Report on Operations. We reached the conclusion that the Report on Operations complies with the law and the relevant accounting standards. KPMG S.p.A. was also obviously involved in the discussion, particularly concerning the consistency of the Report on Operations with the related financial statements;
- in 2013 the audit firm was engaged to perform the following statutory audits of:
  - the separate financial statements (EUR 32,384.00);
  - the consolidated financial statements (EUR 25,300.00).

As part of our supervisory activities, the Board of Auditors met six times, including via tele-conferencing. We attended six meetings of the Board of Directors and attended the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.
Based on the activity carried out during the year, we find no grounds to oppose approval of the financial statements of Cementir Holding SpA for the period ended 31 December 2013 and the accompanying Report on Operations. We also concur with the directors' proposal to cover the loss of EUR 1,608,773 using the revaluation reserve (Law 266/2005) and to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.08 per share, for a total of EUR 12,729,600, drawing upon retained earnings.
The Board of Auditors also examined the consolidated financial statements and acknowledges the unqualified opinion issued by KPMG S.p.A.
With the approval of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, the Board of Auditors has finished its term. Accordingly you are called upon to appoint a new Board.

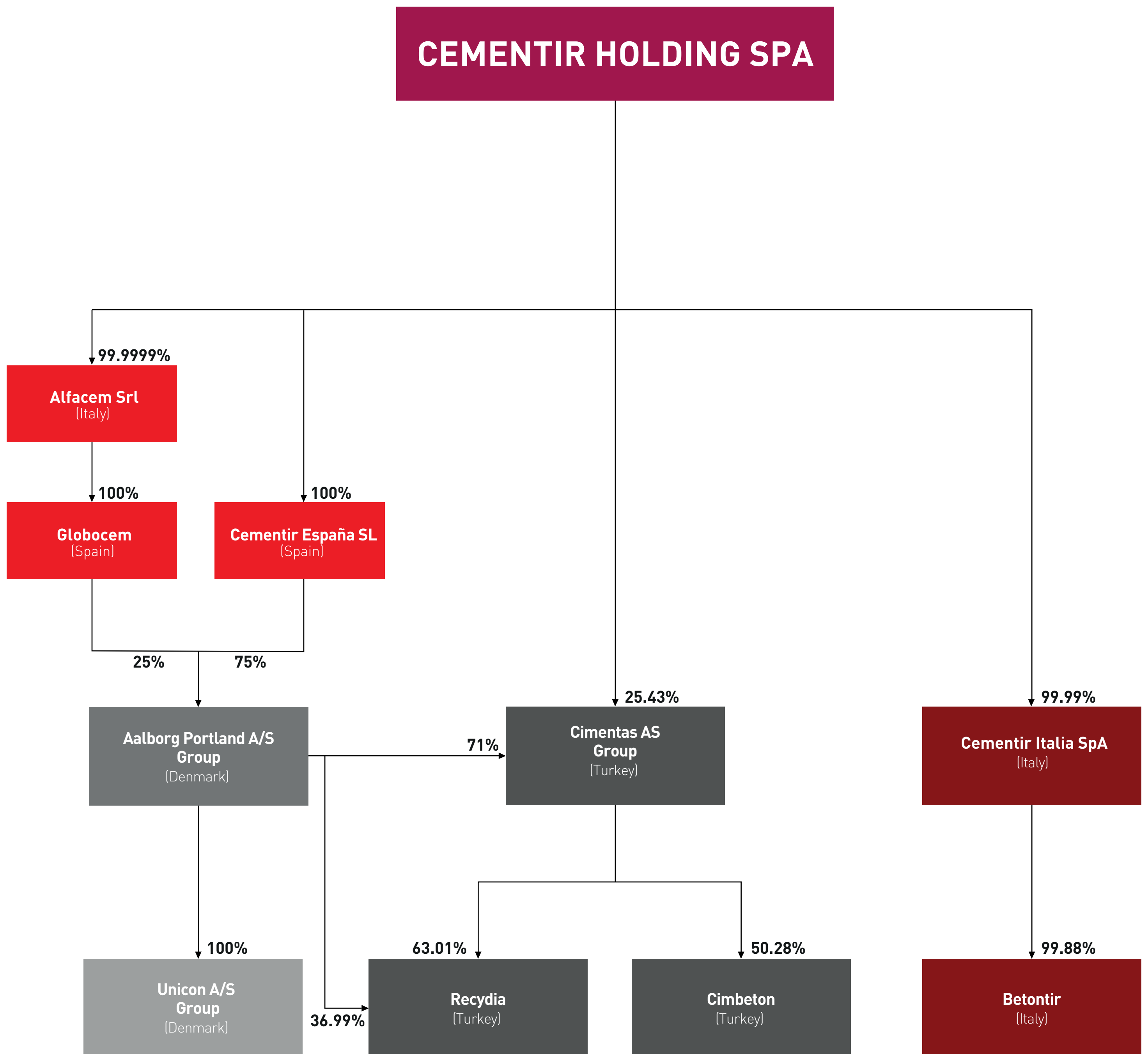
Rome, 26 March 2014

The Board Of Auditors
Claudio Bianchi
Chairman

Federico Malorni
Standing Auditor

Giampiero Tasco
Standing Auditor

GROUP STRUCTURE*



*Full details of shareholdings are available in the Annexes 1 and 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Layout and Printing

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