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Table of Contents

Derivatives used to hedge foreign-currency denominated cash flows and floating rate debt may be accounted for as cash flow hedges, as deemed appropriate. Gains and losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified to earnings in a manner that matches the timing of the earnings impact of the hedged transactions. The ineffective portion of all hedges, if any, is recognized currently in earnings. The effective portion of the hedge will be recorded in the same manner as foreign currency translation adjustment in other comprehensive (loss) income. When the hedge position is dissolved and we recognize a gain or loss in other income (expense), the associated hedge gain or loss in other comprehensive income (loss) will be reclassified to other income (expense).

**New accounting standards**

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists*, or ASU No. 2013-11. The amendments of ASU 2013-11, which were adopted on January 1, 2014, require an entity to present an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, as a reduction of a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss, or NOL, a similar tax loss or tax credit carryforward rather than a liability when the uncertain tax position would reduce the NOL or other carryforward under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction and the entity intends to use the deferred tax asset for that purpose. The adoption of this guidance did not result in any material impact to our combined financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. ASU 2014-09 will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. ASU 2014-09 is effective for us on January 1, 2017. Early application is not permitted. A delay in the effective date is currently being considered by the FASB, which we expect will result in at least a one year deferral. ASU 2014-09 permits the use of either a retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We have not determined which transition method we will adopt, and we are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2014-09 will have on our combined financial statements and related disclosures upon adoption.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, *Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*, which describes how an entity should assess its ability to meet obligations and sets rules for how this information should be disclosed in the financial statements. ASU 2014-15 provides accounting guidance that will be used along with existing auditing standards. ASU 2014-15 applies to all entities for the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter. Management has evaluated the guidance and concluded that the adoption of this guidance will not result in any material impact to our combined financial statements.

In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-01, *Income Statement-Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items*. ASU 2015-01 eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. An entity will no longer be required to (1) segregate an extraordinary item from the results of ordinary operations; (2) separately present an extraordinary item on its income statement, net of tax, after income from continuing operations; and (3) disclose income taxes and earnings-per-share data applicable to an extraordinary item. ASU 2015-01 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. An entity may apply the amendments prospectively or retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. Management does not believe that the adoption of ASU No. 2015-01 will have a material effect on our combined financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*. ASU No. 2015-02 amended the process that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it