



POSITION REPORT

Annual Financial Report
2018/19
FACC Operations GmbH



TRANSLATION

3. AUDITOR'S REPORT *)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Audit Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of

FACC Operations GmbH, Ried im Innkreis,

and of its subsidiaries (the Group) comprising the consolidated statement of financial position as of February 28, 2019, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the fiscal year then ended and the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our audit the accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the legal regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the assets and the financial position of the Group as of February 28, 2019 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reportings Standards (IFRS) as adopted by EU, and the additional requirements under Section 245a Austrian Company Code UGB.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 (in the following "EU regulation") and in accordance with Austrian Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those regulations and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Austrian General Accepted Accounting Principles and professional requirements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the fiscal year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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We considered the following matters as key audit matters for our audit:

1. First-time adoption of "International Financial Reporting Standard Revenues from Contracts with Customers"

Description

FACC AG group has adopted the new revenue recognition standard International Financial Reporting Standard 15- Revenues from Contracts with Customers" (IFRS 15) as of March 1, 2018 and has used the option for a simplified first-time adoption to recognize the cumulated effect from the change neutral in equity. The adoption of IFRS 15 leads since the financial year 2018/19 due to changed criteria for the recognition of revenue to the change that customer related engineering in case of identification of a separate performance obligation are now not realized in a period of time but in a point of time. In addition the first-time adoption led to a re-classification of assets, which implies a different valuation. Especially for contract cost and contract assets significant judgments have to be made for expected quantities of deliveries, which might be impacted by uncertainties. The first time adoption of IFRS 15 led to a decrease in equity of Mio € -42,8 after tax effects as of March 1, 2018.

Main risks are that the impact of the first-time adoption was not calculated correctly and was not recognized correctly in equity and that also the ongoing revenue recognition and the classification of the single assets is not done in compliance with IFRS 15. For the continued valuation there is a risk, that due to changes in estimates (future delivery quantities, contract revenue and contract cost) contract cost and contract assets have to be impaired.

The disclosures on the impact of the first-time adoption of IFRS 15 are included in Note 4, in accounting and valuation methods in note 56, for receivables for customer related engineering in note 22, for contract cost in note 24, for contract assets in note 23 and for estimates and judgments in note 8.

How our audit addressed the matter

To address the risk we challenged critically the underlying assessments and management estimates and have performed amongst others the following audit procedures:

- Evaluation of the accounting policies for revenue recognition
- Evaluation of the process for the first time adoption of the new standard
- Evaluation of the analysis of revenue streams of the group and the impact of IFRS 15 on these revenue streams
- Evaluation whether the criteria for a revenue recognition at a point of time are met for significant customer related engineering
- Evaluation whether the criteria for the classification as contract asset or contract cost are met
- Evaluation of the recoverability of receivables from customer related engineering, contract assets and contract cost

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- Tracing the calculation of the impacts of the change between revenue recognition in a period of time and at a point of time directly recognized in equity for the group and significant components
- Audit of occurrence of revenue recognition on basis of a risk based sampling on transaction and contract basis for significant components of the group
- Audit of completeness of notes disclosures related to revenues, contract cost, contract receivables from customer related engineering and contract assets

Responsibilities of Management and of the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements under Section 245a Austrian Company Code UGB for them to present a true and fair view of the assets, the financial position and the financial performance of the Group and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the EU regulation and in accordance with Austrian Standards on Auditing, which require the application of ISA, always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the EU regulation and in accordance with Austrian Standards on Auditing, which require the application of ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

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We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Comments on the Management Report for the Group

Pursuant to Austrian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the management report for the Group is to be audited as to whether it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and as to whether the management report for the Group was prepared in accordance with the applicable legal regulations.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the management report for the Group in accordance with Austrian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Austrian Standards on Auditing for the audit of the management report for the Group.

Opinion

In our opinion, the management report for the Group was prepared in accordance with the valid legal requirements, comprising the details in accordance with Section 243a Austrian Company Code UGB, and is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Statement

Based on the findings during the audit of the consolidated financial statements and due to the thus obtained understanding concerning the Group and its circumstances no material misstatements in the management report for the Group came to our attention.

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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the management report for the Group and the auditor's report thereon. The annual report is estimated to be provided to us after the date of the auditor's report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, as soon as it is available, and, in doing so, to consider whether - based on our knowledge obtained in the audit - the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Additional information in accordance with article 10 EU regulation

We were elected as auditor by the ordinary general meeting at June 29, 2018. We were appointed by the Supervisory Board on December 2, 2018. We are auditors without cease since financial year 2016/17.

We confirm that the audit opinion in the Section "Report on the consolidated financial statements" is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee referred to in article 11 of the EU regulation.

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services (article 5 par. 1 of the EU regulation) were provided by us and that we remained independent of the audited company in conducting the audit.

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Responsible Austrian Certified Public Accountant

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mrs. Mag. Johanna Hobelsberger-Gruber, Certified Public Accountant.

Linz, May 16, 2019

Ernst & Young
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m.b.H.

Mag. Johanna Hobelsberger-Gruber mp
Certified Public Accountant

ppa DI (FH) Hans Seidel mp
Certified Public Accountant

*) This report is a translation of the original report in German, which is solely valid. Publication or sharing with third parties of the consolidated financial statements together with our auditor's opinion is only allowed if the consolidated financial statements and the management report for the Group are identical with the German audited version. This audit opinion is only applicable to the German and complete consolidated financial statements with the management report for the Group. Section 281 paragraph 2 UGB (Austrian Company Code) applies to alternated versions.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2019

FACC OPERATIONS GMBH, RIED IM INNKREIS

Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement¹⁾

for the period from 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019

	Note	2017/18 restated ²⁾ EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Revenues	10	747,558	781,553
COGS - Cost of Goods sold	11	-643,020	-701,277
Gross Profit		104,538	80,277
Research and development expenses	12	-3,392	-2,464
Selling expenses	13	-5,990	-7,848
Administration expenses	14	-43,052	-29,488
Other operating income	15	7,004	12,590
Other operating expenses	16	-3,235	-10,582
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		55,872	42,485
Financing expenses	17	-11,464	-10,079
Other financial result	17	134	3,198
Financial result		-11,330	-6,880
Earnings before taxes (EBT)		44,543	35,604
Income taxes	18	-11,434	-8,445
Earnings after taxes		33,109	27,159
Of which attributable to non-controlling interests		-9	17
Of which attributable to shareholders of the parent company		33,118	27,142

¹⁾ The classification has been adjusted (see Note 48 – Reconciliation of comprehensive income from the cost-of-sales to the total cost method). Due to an error correction in accordance with IAS 8, the previous year's figures were adjusted retrospectively (see Note 3 – Correction of errors).

²⁾ The FACC Group uses the modified retrospective method for the first-time application of IFRS 15 and the first-time application of IFRS 9. (see Note 4 – Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9).

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period from 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019

		2017/18	2018/19
	Note	restated ^{1) 2)} EUR'000	EUR'000
Earnings after taxes		33,109	27,159
Currency translation differences from consolidation	31	-650	132
Fair-Value measurement of securities (Available for Sale)	31	-8	0
Cashflow hedges	31	22,395	-13,948
Tax effect	18	-5,584	3,487
Items subsequently reclassified to profit and loss		16,153	-10,329
Revaluation effects of termination benefits	33	364	384
Fair-Value measurement of securities (Fair Value through other comprehensive income)	31	0	-1
Tax effect	18	-91	-96
Items not subsequently reclassified to profit and loss		273	287
Other comprehensive income after taxes		16,426	-10,042
Total comprehensive income		49,534	17,117
Of which attributable to non-controlling interests		-9	17
Of which attributable to shareholders of the parent company		49,543	17,100

¹⁾ Due to an error correction in accordance with IAS 8, the previous year's figures were adjusted retrospectively (see Note 3 – Correction of errors).

²⁾ The FACC Group uses the modified retrospective method for the first-time application of IFRS 15 and the first-time application of IFRS 9. (see Note 4 – Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9).

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

as of 28 February 2019

ASSETS				
	Note	01.03.2017 restated ¹⁾ EUR'000	28.02.2018 restated ^{1) 2)} EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Intangible assets	19	132,540	130,457	4,106
Property, plant and equipment	20	168,237	175,710	140,974
Receivables from customer-related engineering	21	0	0	86,053
Contract assets	22	0	0	15,099
Contract costs	23	0	0	39,976
Other financial assets	24	465	457	457
Receivables from related companies	25, 46	0	4,750	6,156
Other receivables	26	27,866	18,152	8,657
Deferred taxes	18	9,724	0	4,463
Non-current assets		338,832	329,527	305,942
Inventories	27	113,379	130,562	123,781
Customer-related engineering	28	0	0	28,851
Receivables from construction contracts		18,788	17,212	0
Trade receivables 3)	29	98,874	92,523	95,998
Receivables from related companies	46	38,654	25,534	36,801
Current tax income receivables		8	30	38
Derivative financial instruments	43	0	14,591	0
Other receivables and deferred items	29	13,152	14,798	25,025
Cash and cash equivalents	30	44,810	62,991	89,708
Current assets		327,665	358,241	400,203
Balance sheet total		666,497	687,767	706,144

¹⁾ Due to an error correction in accordance with IAS 8, the previous year's figures were adjusted retrospectively (see Note 3 – Correction of errors).

²⁾ The FACC Group uses the modified retrospective method for the first-time application of IFRS 15 and the first-time application of IFRS 9. (see Note 4 – Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9).

³⁾ Previous year adjusted (see Note 2 – Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	Note	01.03.2017 restated ¹⁾ EUR'000	28.02.2018 restated ^{1) 2)} EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Share capital	31	127,000	127,000	127,000
Capital reserve	31	82,000	46,000	46,000
Currency translation reserve	31	-151	-802	-670
Gewinnrücklage	31	11,298	11,298	11,996
Other reserves	31	-13,114	3,962	-6,212
Retained earnings	31	42,281	111,398	78,513
Equity attributable to shareholder of the parent company		249,313	298,856	256,627
Non-controlling interests		26	17	34
Equity		249,340	298,873	256,661
Promissory note loans	36	34,000	34,000	0
Bonds	36	89,416	89,589	89,769
Other financial liabilities	36	67,581	56,093	78,130
Derivative financial instruments	43	3,544	681	64
Investment grants	32	12,381	11,405	7,379
Employee benefit obligations	33	8,809	8,875	9,291
Other provisions	35	26,195	8,819	12
Other liabilities		0	0	22
Deferred tax liabilities	18	0	4,666	450
Non-current liabilities		241,926	214,128	185,116
Promissory note loans	36	8,000	0	34,000
Other financial liabilities	36	46,295	65,762	69,021
Derivative financial instruments	43	15,634	0	10,532
Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering	34	0	0	17,312
Advance payments related to tool and development activities	34	1,627	7,907	0
Trade payables		57,624	48,464	74,572
Liabilities towards related companies	46	5,208	13,840	31,104
Investment grants	32	1,165	1,130	510
Income tax liabilities		5	139	6
Other provisions	35	12,553	9,016	6,712
Other liabilities and deferred items	37	27,120	28,509	20,598
Current liabilities		175,231	174,766	264,367
Balance sheet total		666,497	687,767	706,144

¹⁾ Due to an error correction in accordance with IAS 8, the previous year's figures were adjusted retrospectively (see Note 3 – Correction of errors).

²⁾ The FACC Group uses the modified retrospective method for the first-time application of IFRS 15 and the first-time application of IFRS 9. (see Note 4 – Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9).

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period from 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019

	Note	Attributable to shareholders of the parent company			
		Share capital	Capital re- serves	Currency translation reserve	Gewinnrück- lage
		EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
As of 1 March 2017		127,000	82,000	-151	11,298
Error correction according to IAS 8 from 2017.1)	3	0	0	0	0
Error correction according to IAS 8 from 2019.2)	3	0	0	0	0
As of 1 March 2017		127,000	82,000	-151	11,298
Earnings after taxes		0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income after taxes	31	0	0	-650	0
Auflösung Kapitalrücklage		0	-36,000	0	0
Total comprehensive income		0	-36,000	-650	0
As of 28 February 2018.3)		127,000	46,000	-802	11,298
As of 1 March 2018 (previous)		127,000	46,000	-802	11,298
First application of IFRS 15	4	0	0	0	0
First application of IFRS 9	4	0	0	0	0
As of 1 March 2018 (adjusted)		127,000	46,000	-802	11,298
Earnings after taxes		0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income after taxes	31	0	0	132	0
Total comprehensive income		0	0	132	0
Dividends to owners of the parent company	31	0	0	0	0
As of 28 February 2019		127,000	46,000	-670	11,298

	Attributable to shareholders of the parent company						
	Other reserves						
	Securities - Fair Value through Other com- prehensive Income EUR'000	Cash flow hedges EUR'000	Reserves IAS 19 EUR'000	Retained earnings EUR'000	Total EUR'000	Non-control- ling interests EUR'000	Total equity EUR'000
	4	-9,466	-2,779	55,740	263,646	26	263,672
	0	0	0	-14,333	-14,333	0	-14,333
	0	-873	0	873	0	0	0
	4	-10,339	-2,779	42,281	249,313	26	249,340
	0	0	0	33,118	33,118	-9	33,109
	-6	16,809	273	0	16,425	0	16,425
	0	0	0	36,000	0	0	0
	-6	16,809	273	69,118	49,543	-9	49,534
	-1	6,470	-2,506	111,398	298,856	17	298,873
	-1	6,470	-2,506	111,398	298,856	17	298,873
	0	0	0	-39,137	-39,137	0	-39,137
	0	0	0	-246	-246	0	-246
	-1	6,470	-2,506	72,016	259,475	17	259,492
	0	0	0	27,142	27,142	17	27,159
	-1	-10,461	288	0	-10,042	0	-10,042
	-1	-10,461	288	27,142	17,100	17	17,117
	0	0	0	-19,947	-19,947	0	-19,947
	-2	-3,991	-2,218	79,212	256,628	34	256,662

¹⁾ Due to an error correction in accordance with IAS 8, the previous year's figures were adjusted retrospectively in 2018 (see Annual Report 28.02.2018).

²⁾ Due to an error correction in accordance with IAS 8, the previous year's figures were adjusted retrospectively in 2019 (see Note 3 – Correction of errors).

³⁾ The FACC Group uses the modified retrospective method for the first-time application of IFRS 15 and the first-time application of IFRS 9. (see Note 4 – Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9).

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2017/18 restated ^{1) 2)} EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Operating activities			
Earnings before taxes (EBT)		44,543	35,604
plus financial result		11,330	6,880
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		55,872	42,485
plus/minus			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		33,007	15,956
Amortisation contract costs		0	8,048
Impairment contract costs		0	7,287
Income from the reversal of investment grants		-1,821	-2,789
Change in other non-current provisions		-17,376	-8,808
Change in employee benefit obligations		447	799
Other non-cash expenses/income	38	11,141	-3,579
		81,271	59,399
Change in working capital			
Change in inventory and customer-related engineering		-18,626	17,804
Change in trade receivables and other receivables, receivables from customer-related engineering and contract assets		-14,790	854
Change in trade payables and other liabilities		21,412	2,971
Change in current provisions		-3,143	-2,304
Cashflow from ongoing activities		66,124	78,724
Interest received	39	134	471
Taxes paid		-261	-772
Cashflow from operating activities		65,997	78,424
Payments for the acquisition of non-current assets	40	-35,025	-36,160
Proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets		3	419
Cashflow from investing activities		-35,022	-35,741
Proceeds from non-current interest-bearing liabilities		7,267	41,698
Repayments of promissory note loans		-8,000	0
Repayments of non-current interest-bearing liabilities		1,181	-19,902
Change in current interest-bearing liabilities		-3,358	-6,740
Dividend payment		0	-19,947
Interest paid	40	-10,067	-10,872
Cashflow from financing activities		-12,978	-15,764
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		17,998	26,919
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		44,810	62,991
Effects from foreign exchange rates		183	-202
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		62,991	89,708

¹⁾ Due to an error correction in accordance with IAS 8, the previous year's figures were adjusted retrospectively (see Note 3 – Correction of errors).

²⁾ The FACC Group uses the modified retrospective method for the first-time application of IFRS 15 and the first-time application of IFRS 9. (see Note 4 – Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. General information

The FACC Group (hereinafter referred to as FACC) with headquarters in Ried im Innkreis is an Austrian enterprise involved in the development, production and maintenance of aircraft components. Its primary fields of activity include the production of structural components such as parts of engine cowlings, wing claddings or control surfaces and the production of interiors fittings in the modern commercial aircraft such as overhead stowage compartments, cabin linings and service units. The majority of the components are manufactured from composite materials. FACC also integrates metallic components made of titanium, high-alloyed steels and other metals into these composite components and delivers the ready-to-install components to the manufacturers' assembly lines.

FACC Operations GmbH has been listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange in the Prime Market exchange segment (commercial trade) since 24 June 2013.

FACC Operations GmbH is part of the consolidation scope of Aviation Industry Corporation of China, Ltd. with headquarters in Beijing (Building 19, A5, Shuguang Xili, Chaoyang District, Beijing), commercial registration number 91110000710935732K.

2. Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements of FACC Operations GmbH as of 28 February 2019 were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union (EU). According to section 245a of the Austrian Commercial Code (UGB), these Consolidated Financial Statements are subject to exception under Austrian law. All additional requirements of section 245a (1) of the Austrian Commercial Code (UGB) have been fulfilled.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared as of the balance sheet date of the parent company, FACC Operations GmbH. The financial year begins on 1 March and ends on 28 February of the following year. The annual financial statements of the individual domestic and foreign companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared as of the reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounting and valuation within the Group are carried out according to uniform criteria. The Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared on a going concern basis. For the sake of clarity, the "Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement", the "Statement of Com-

prehensive Income", the "Consolidated Statement of Financial Position", the "Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity" and the "Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows" have been summarised and are explained separately in the Notes according to the materiality principle.

The Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement has been prepared under the cost-of-sales method (see Note 47 – Reconciliation of comprehensive income from the cost-of-sales to the total cost method).

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is classified by maturity in accordance with IAS 1. Assets and liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be realised or settled within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in euros. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand (EUR'000). Due to rounding, slight differences may occur.

The accounting and valuation principles of the previous year, which form the basis for the present Consolidated Financial Statements, were applied unchanged and supplemented by new IFRS standards to be applied from this financial year onwards (see Note 56 – Effects of new and amended statements (revised)). A description of the accounting and valuation principles is given in Note 55 – Accounting and valuation policies.

In order to improve the informative value of the Consolidated Financial Statements, individual items and presentations have been reclassified as of 28 February 2019 compared to the previous year. Trade receivables in the amount of kEUR 6,462 were reclassified from other receivables to trade receivables. The reference values have also been adjusted accordingly.

3. Correction of errors

The audit pursuant to section 2 paragraph 1 number 2 of the Accounting Control Act (audit without a particular cause) was completed by the Financial Market Authority (FMA) by decision of 28 August 2017. All detected violations were corrected in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of 28 February 2017 and 28 February 2018 in accordance with IAS 8.42 and explained in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the course of a random sampling inspection by the Austrian Financial Reporting Enforcement Panel (OePR), the Consolidated Financial Statements of 28 February 2018 together with the Half-Year Financial Statements of 31 August 2017 and 31 August 2018 of FACC Operations GmbH were selected for audit in accordance with section 2 paragraph 2 number 1 of the Financial Reporting Enforcement Act (audit without a particular cause). The audit was

completed by decision of 15 April 2019. All detected violations were also corrected in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of 28 February 2019 of FACC AG and are explained in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenues in US dollars that are not hedged through hedging transactions but are merely secured from an economic point of view through expenses in US dollars are recorded at the hedged rate in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement. This is not in compliance with IAS 39.84, according to which the hedging of an entire net position is not eligible for hedge accounting, and IAS 21.21, which stipulates that foreign currency transactions must be translated at the spot rate applicable on the date of the transaction. As a result, revenue, material expenses and administrative expenses are reported incorrectly, but do not affect net with no impact on net profit (error correction 1).

Prior to the application of IFRS 9, the FACC Group recorded all forward exchange transactions as cash flow hedges for planned sales revenues in accordance with IAS 39.88. According to IAS 39.95, the share of the gain or loss resulting from the use of a hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income. Pursuant to IAS 39.100, the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income must be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period in which the hedged expected cash flows

affect profit or loss. In the case of revenue hedges, this corresponds to the period in which the revenue is generated.

In the case of individual hedging transactions, the FACC Group records the full profit or loss resulting from the hedging transaction to profit or loss, even though the planned revenue hedged by the hedging transaction was not generated until the following period.

As a result of this error, earnings before taxes recorded for the 2016/17 financial year were understated and overstated for the 2017/18 financial year in comparison with other comprehensive income. Equity remains unchanged for both years (error correction 2).

Contrary to the provisions of IAS 24.18 and IAS 24.9, receivables from related companies and persons in the amount of EUR 11.9 million were not further specified with regard to the type of receivable and the category of related company (see Note 46 - Transactions with related companies and persons).

	2017/18			
	Previous EUR'000	Correction 1 EUR'000	Correction 2 EUR'000	Restated EUR'000
Correction according to IAS 8 of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement				
Revenues	750,648	-3,091	0	747,558
COGS - Cost of Goods sold	-641,130	-1,890	0	-643,020
Gross Profit	109,519	-4,980	0	104,538
Research and development expenses	-3,392	0	0	-3,392
Selling expenses	-5,990	0	0	-5,990
Administration expenses	-44,372	4,980	-3,661	-43,052
Other operating income	7,004	0	0	7,004
Other operating expenses	-3,235	0	0	-3,235
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	59,533	0	-3,661	55,872
Financing expenses	-11,464	0	0	-11,464
Other financial result	134	0	0	134
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	48,203	0	-3,661	44,543
Income taxes	-12,349	0	915	-11,434
Earnings after taxes	35,854	0	-2,745	33,109

Correction according to IAS 8 of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income			
	2017/18		
	Previous EUR'000	Correction 2 EUR'000	Restated EUR'000
Currency translation differences from consolidation	-650	0	-650
Fair value measurement of securities	-8	0	-8
Cashflow hedges	18,734	3,661	22,395
Tax effect	-4,669	-915	-5,584
Items subsequently reclassified to profit and loss	13,407	2,745	16,153
Revaluation effects of termination benefits	364	0	364
Tax effect	-91	0	-91
Items not subsequently reclassified to profit and loss	273	0	273
Other comprehensive income after taxes	13,680	2,745	16,425
Total comprehensive income	49,534	0	49,534
Earnings after taxes attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company	35,864	-2,745	33,118
Non-controlling interests	-9	0	-9
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company	49,543	0	49,543
Non-controlling interests	-9	0	-9

Correction according to IAS 8 of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position							
	28.02.2017			28.02.2018			
	Previous EUR'000	Correction EUR'000	Restated EUR'000	Previous EUR'000	Correction EUR'000	Correction EUR'000	Restated EUR'000
ASSETS							
Intangible assets	132,540	0	132,540	130,457	0	0	130,457
Property, plant and equipment	168,237	0	168,237	175,710	0	0	175,710
Other financial assets	465	0	465	457	0	0	457
Receivables from related companies	0	0	0	4,750	0	0	4,750
Other receivables	27,866	0	27,866	24,614	0	0	24,614
Deferred taxes	9,724	0	9,724	0	0	0	0
Non-current assets	338,832	0	338,832	335,989	0	0	335,989
Inventories	113,379	0	113,379	130,562	0	0	130,562
Receivables from construction contracts	18,788	0	18,788	17,212	0	0	17,212
Trade receivables	98,874	0	98,874	86,061	0	0	86,061
Receivables from related companies	38,654	0	38,654	25,534	0	0	25,534
Current tax income receivables	8	0	8	30	0	0	30
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	14,591	0	0	14,591
Other receivables and deferred items	13,152	0	13,152	14,798	0	0	14,798
Cash and cash equivalents	44,810	0	44,810	62,991	0	0	62,991
Current assets	327,665	0	327,665	351,779	0	0	351,779
Balance sheet total	666,497	0	666,497	687,767	0	0	687,767

Correction according to IAS 8 of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	28.02.2017			28.02.2018			
	Previous EUR'000	Correction 2 EUR'000	Restated EUR'000	Zuvor EUR'000	Correction 2 EUR'000	Correction 2 EUR'000	Restated EUR'000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company							
Share capital	127,000	0	127,000	127,000	0	0	127,000
Capital reserve	82,000	0	82,000	46,000	0	0	46,000
Currency translation reserve	-151	0	-151	-802	0	0	-802
Gewinnrücklage	11,298		11,298	11,298			11,298
Other reserves	-12,240	-873	-13,114	2,090	-873	2,745	3,962
Retained earnings	41,408	873	42,281	113,271	873	-2,745	111,398
	249,313	0	249,313	298,856	0	0	298,856
Non-controlling interests	26	0	26	17	0	0	17
Equity	249,340	0	249,340	298,873	0	0	298,873
Promissory note loans	34,000	0	34,000	34,000	0	0	34,000
Bonds	89,416	0	89,416	89,589	0	0	89,589
Other financial liabilities	67,581	0	67,581	56,093	0	0	56,093
Derivative financial instruments	3,544	0	3,544	681	0	0	681
Investment grants	12,381	0	12,381	11,405	0	0	11,405
Employee benefit obligations	8,809	0	8,809	8,875	0	0	8,875
Other provisions	26,195	0	26,195	8,819	0	0	8,819
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0	0	4,666	0	0	4,666
Non-current liabilities	241,926	0	241,926	214,128	0	0	214,128
Promissory note loans	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0
Other financial liabilities	46,295	0	46,295	65,762	0	0	65,762
Derivative financial instruments	15,634	0	15,634	0	0	0	0
Advance payments related to tool and development activities	1,627	0	1,627	7,907	0	0	7,907
Trade payables	57,624	0	57,624	48,464	0	0	48,464
Liabilities towards related companies	5,208	0	5,208	13,840	0	0	13,840
Investment grants	1,165	0	1,165	1,130	0	0	1,130
Income tax liabilities	5	0	5	139	0	0	139
Other provisions	12,553	0	12,553	9,016	0	0	9,016
Other liabilities and deferred items	27,120	0	27,120	28,509	0	0	28,509
Current liabilities	175,231	0	175,231	174,766	0	0	174,766
Balance sheet total	666,497	0	666,497	687,767	0	0	687,767

Correction according to IAS 8 of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows			
28.02.2018			
	Previous EUR'000	Correction 2 EUR'000	Restated EUR'000
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	48,203	-3,661	44,543
plus financial result	11,330	0	11,330
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	59,533	-3,661	55,872
plus/minus			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	33,007	0	33,007
Income from the reversal of investment grants	-1,821	0	-1,821
Change in other non-current provisions	-17,376	0	-17,376
Change in employee benefit obligations	447	0	447
Other non-cash expenses/income	7,480	3,661	11,141
	81,271	0	81,271
Change in working capital	-15,147	0	-15,147
Interest received	134	0	134
Taxes paid	-261	0	-261
Operating activities	65,998	0	65,998
Cashflow from investing activities	-35,022	0	-35,022
Cashflow from financing activities	-12,978	0	-12,978
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	17,998	0	17,998

4. Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9:

FACC applied IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers and IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments for the first time as of 1 March 2018, which has resulted in changes in accounting and measurement methods (see Note 55 – Accounting and valuation policies and Note 56 – Effects of new and amended standards (revised)). FACC applied the modified retrospective method when adopting IFRS 15 and IFRS 9. Comparative information was not adjusted under this method. The cumulative effect of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and of IFRS 9 was recorded as an adjustment of the opening balances of 1 March 2018 in equity.

The effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 consist of the change from revenue recognition over time to revenue recognition at a point in time, and the inclusion of financial components and other effects (in particular from currency translation and early revenue recognition).

As a result, the development costs and delivery rights previously capitalized under IAS 38 as well as the tools previously capitalized under IAS 16 were reassessed using IFRS 15 and consequently reclassified: Customer-related engineering already completed and tools for which the right to receive payments is given, which will be settled via shipset deliveries in subsequent periods, are re-

ported as receivables from customer-related engineering. Contract costs are recognized for engineering and tools that do not constitute a separate performance obligation and for which the right to receive payments do not arise until the shipset has been delivered. Engineering and tools that have been commissioned separately and for which the right to receive payments already exist over the duration of the project are recognized as contract receivables. These reclassifications resulting from the application of IFRS 15 have caused rise to effects from the recognition of a financing component and currency translation effects in the course of measuring receivables from customer-related engineering and contract receivables, both of which did not occur prior to the application of IFRS 15.

The effects from the first-time application of IFRS 9 fully relates to the application of the impairment regulations of IFRS 9.

The following reconciliation does not constitute a complete balance sheet, but only shows those balance sheet items that were adjusted due to the first-time application of IFRS 15 and the first-time application of IFRS 9 as of 1 March 2018. The adjustment effects are as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	Application of IFRS 9 EUR'000	Application of IFRS 15 EUR'000	01.03.2018 EUR'000
ASSETS				
Intangible assets	130,457	0	-127,335	3,122
Property, plant and equipment	175,710	0	-48,457	127,253
Receivables from customer-related engineering	0	0	89,996	89,996
Contract assets	0	0	10,025	10,025
Contract costs	0	0	38,251	38,251
Deferred taxes	0	0	11,800	11,800
Non-current assets	329,527	0	-25,720	303,806
Customer-related engineering	0	0	40,395	40,395
Receivables from construction contracts	17,212	0	-17,212	0
Trade receivables	92,523	-246	0	92,278
Current assets	358,241	-246	23,184	381,179
Balance sheet total	687,767	-246	-2,537	684,985
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Retained earnings	111,398	-246	-39,137	72,016
Equity	298,873	-246	-39,137	259,491
Investment grants	11,405	0	-4,512	6,893
Deferred taxes	4,666	0	-1,246	3,420
Non-current liabilities	214,128	0	-5,758	208,370
Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering	0	0	50,618	50,618
Advance payments related to tool and development activities	7,907		-7,907	0
Investment grants	1,130	0	-353	776
Current liabilities	174,766	0	42,358	217,124
Balance sheet total	687,767	-246	-2,537	684,985

The effects on deferred taxes of the application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 are as follows:

	As of 1 March 2018	Application due to new Standards	As of 1 March 2018 re- stated
	EUR'000		EUR'000
Intangible assets	-29,307	31,834	2,527
Property, plant and equipment	-9,640	12,114	2,474
Receivables from customer-related engineering	0	-22,499	-22,499
Contract assets	0	-2,506	-2,506
Contract costs	0	-9,563	-9,563
Other financial assets	-60	0	-60
Trade receivables	2,156	0	2,156
Receivables from construction contracts/customer-related engineering	0	-5,796	-5,796
Other receivables and deferred items	84	0	84
Investment grants	643	-1,216	-573
Employee benefit obligations	13	0	13
Provisions	1,076	0	1,076
Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering/Advance payments related to tool and development activities	0	10,678	10,678
Trade payables	8,882	0	8,882
Derivative financial instruments	-1,945	0	-1,945
Other assets (incl. cash and cash equivalents)	0	48	48
Tax loss carry forwards	23,431	0	23,431
	-4,666	13,094	8,427

The effects of the application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 as of 28 February 2019 are as follows:

	2018/19			2018/19
	like reported EUR'000	Application of IFRS 9 EUR'000	Application of IFRS 15 EUR'000	without ap- plication of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 EUR'000
Revenues	781,553	0	-25,456	756,097
COGS - Cost of Goods sold	-701,277	0	3,185	-698,092
Gross Profit	80,277	0	-22,271	58,005
Research and development expenses	-2,464	0	0	-2,464
Selling expenses	-7,848	0	0	-7,848
Administration expenses	-29,488	-32	0	-29,520
Other operating income	12,590	0	-4,049	8,541
Other operating expenses	-10,582	0	11,374	792
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	42,485	-32	-14,946	27,507
Financing expenses	-10,079	0	0	-10,079
Other financial result	3,198	0	-2,727	471
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	35,604	-32	-17,673	17,899
Income taxes	-8,445	-8	4,732	-3,721
Earnings after taxes	27,159	-40	-12,941	14,178

	28.02.2019			28.02.2019
	like reported EUR'000	Application of IFRS 9 EUR'000	Application of IFRS 15 EUR'000	without ap- plication of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 EUR'000
Intangible assets	4,106	0	128,936	133,042
Property, plant and equipment	140,974	0	51,417	192,391
Receivables from customer-related engineering	86,053	0	-86,053	0
Contract assets	15,099	9	-15,109	0
Contract costs	39,976	0	-39,976	0
Deferred taxes	4,463	-8	-4,455	0
Non-current assets	305,942	1	34,761	340,704
Customer-related engineering	28,851	0	-28,851	0
Receivables from construction contracts	0	0	17,925	17,925
Trade receivables	95,998	268	0	96,266
Current assets	400,203	268	-10,927	389,544
Balance sheet total	706,144	270	23,834	730,248
Retained earnings	78,513	270	26,196	104,978
Equity	256,661	270	26,196	283,127
Investment grants	7,379	0	2,291	9,670
Deferred tax liabilities	450	0	6,995	7,445
Non-current liabilities	185,116	0	9,286	194,402
Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering	17,312	0	-17,312	0
Advance payments related to tool and development activities	0	0	5,573	5,573
Other provisions	6,712	0	-261	6,451
Investment grants	510	0	353	863
Current liabilities	264,367	0	-11,647	252,720
Balance sheet total	706,144	270	23,835	730,248

Due to the first-time application of IFRS 9, new classifications for financial instruments were introduced. Trade receivables that fall under the factoring program had to be reclassified to the measurement category "fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)" due to the "hold and sell" business model. Due to the short-term nature and good creditworthiness of the receivables,

the carrying amount can be considered a reliable approximation of the fair value. Beyond this, the first-time application did not result in any other reclassification or measurement adjustments. The reconciliation of the various categories for the FACC Group is shown below:

	Category IAS 39	Category IAS 9	Carrying amount 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Valuation ad- justment EUR'000	Carrying amount 01.03.2018 EUR'000
ASSETS					
Other financial assets - securities (quoted)	AfS	FVOCI	413	0	413
Other financial assets - securities (unquoted)	AC	FVOCI	43	0	43
Receivables from related companies	LaR	AC	4,750	0	4,750
Other receivables	LaR	AC	18,152	0	18,152
Receivables from construction contracts	LaR	--	17,212	0	0
Trade receivables	LaR	AC	27,092	-246	26,846
Trade receivables (within factoring)	LaR	FVOCI	65,431	0	65,431
Receivables from related companies	LaR	AC	25,534	0	25,534
Derivative financial instruments	FVTPL	FVTPL	11,500	0	11,500
Derivative financial instruments (within hedging relationship)	na	na	3,091	0	3,091
Other receivables and deferred items	LaR	AC	302	0	302
Cash and cash equivalents	LaR	AC	62,991	0	62,991
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Promissory note loans	AC	AC	34,000	0	34,000
Bonds	AC	AC	89,589	0	89,589
Other financial liabilities	AC	AC	121,854	0	121,854
Derivative financial instruments	FVTPL	FVTPL	681	0	681
Trade payables	AC	AC	48,464	0	48,464
Liabilities towards related companies	AC	AC	13,840	0	13,840
Other financial liabilities	AC	AC	18,931	0	18,931

Trade receivables, which were previously classified as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39, are now recorded at amortized cost. Following the transition to IFRS 9, an increase of kEUR 246 in the impairment of these receivables was recognized in retained earnings as of 1 March 2018.

	EUR'000
Valuation allowance as of 28.02.2018 to IAS 39	4,273
Additional impairment loss as of 1 March 2018 for:	
Trade receivables	246
Receivables from customer-related engineering	0
Contract assets	0
Cash and cash equivalents	0
Valuation allowance as of 1 March 2018 to IFRS 9	4,519

5. Consolidated companies

The Consolidated Financial Statements of FACC Operations GmbH include all companies controlled by FACC Operations GmbH. According to IFRS 10, an investor has power over an investee if it has the ability to direct activities which significantly affect the investee's return, has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

The group of consolidated companies of FACC as of 28 February 2019 remained unchanged compared to 28 February 2018 and comprises seven companies, including FACC Operations GmbH.

FACC Operations GmbH comprised the following subsidiaries on 28 February 2019 and 28 February 2018:

Company	Headquarters	Issued and fully paid nominal capital	Currency	Direct share	Primary activities
FACC Solutions (Canada) Inc.	Montreal, Canada	10,000	CAD	100%	Production; customer service & repair
FACC Solutions Inc.	Wichita, Kansas, USA	10,000	USD	100%	Customer service & repair
FACC Solutions s.r.o.	Bratislava, Slovakia	6,639	EUR	100%	Design & engineering
FACC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Shanghai, China	2,000,000	RMB	100%	Design & engineering
FACC Solutions Private Limited	Pune, India	20,193,003	INR	100%	Design & engineering
CoLT Prüf und Test GmbH	St. Martin, Austria	35,000	EUR	91%	Design & engineering

6. Consolidation methods

The capital consolidation of fully consolidated affiliates is performed according to the acquisition method, which involves comparing the consideration paid with the revalued net assets (equity) of the acquired entity at the time of acquisition. Under IFRS 3, assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, to the extent that they can be identified, are recognised at fair value on initial consolidation; any remaining positive difference between the procurement costs and the revalued equity share is capitalised as goodwill in the respective segment in the respective national currency. A negative difference is recognised in the Profit and Loss Statement under other operating income.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment (impairment test) together with the cash-generating units (business units) to which they are allocated at least annually and, if found to be impaired, are written down to the lower recoverable amount. If events are observed during the year that point to permanent impairment, the relevant cash-generating units are subjected to impairment tests on a case-by-case basis (see Note 55 – Accounting and valuation policies and Note 19 – Intangible assets and goodwill).

Revenues, earnings and expenses as well as receivable and liability settlements between consolidated companies are eliminated.

Interim results of non-current and current assets resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated.

7. Currency conversion

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in euros, the functional currency of FACC Operations GmbH.

The annual financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are converted into euros in accordance with the functional currency concept of IAS 21. The euro is the local currency of all subsidiaries since they conduct their business independently from a financial, economic and organisational point of view.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the closing conversion rate at each balance sheet date. All exchange rate differences are recorded to profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at the rate that existed when the fair value was determined.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of foreign subsidiaries is allocated to the acquired entities and converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The items in the profit and loss statements of foreign consolidated companies are converted at average period rates.

Currency conversion differences between the closing conversion rate or historical rates on the balance sheet and the average rate on the Profit and Loss Statement are recorded as part of the other comprehensive income in equity. Likewise, unrealised currency conversion differences from shareholder loans with long maturities within the Group are also recorded in the other comprehensive income.

Exchange rate differences arising from the conversion of transactions and monetary balance sheet items in foreign currencies are recorded to profit or loss at the exchange rates applicable at the time of the transaction or valuation.

The following exchange rates were used for currency conversions:

Currency	Abbrev.	Closing rate		Average rate	
		28.02.2018	28.02.2019	2017/18	2018/19
Canadian dollar	CAD	1.5608	1.5042	1.4869	1.5255
USD	USD	1.2214	1.1416	1.1567	1.1664
Chinese renminbi yuan	RMB	7.7285	7.6309	7.7126	7.7879
Indian rupee	INR	79.6230	80.8915	74.6447	81.1062

8. Use of assumptions and estimates

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make use of certain estimates and assumptions which impacted on amounts of the reported assets and liabilities as well as on the contingent liabilities, of other liabilities on the balance sheet date and the disclosure of earnings and expenses during the reporting period. The actual amounts may differ from the estimates given.

The **intrinsic value of goodwill**, of **assets with indefinite useful lives**, of **capitalised development projects** as well as **contract costs which have not yet been completed** are assessed by calculating the value in use with the discounted cash flow method. The recoverable amount depends to a large extent on expected cash flow surpluses and the applied cost of capital. With respect to these parameters, management calculates estimates and makes assumptions relating to FACC's future surplus payments and capital costs expected in the planning periods as well as the individual cash-generating units. Estimates are made to the best of our knowledge and belief subject to the going concern assumption, build on our experience and take remaining uncertainty into account in an appropriate manner.

A sensitivity analysis was performed to illustrate the effects of changing parameters in the planning calculation on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement. The planning assumptions made for the impairment test of goodwill and the sensitivity analysis are explained in more detail in Note 19 - Intangible assets and goodwill.

Capitalised development projects (only in the course of the 2017/18 financial year) as well as **contract costs** were **tested for impairment** in the course of the 2018/19 financial year to the extent that there were indications of impairment, such as expected losses within the framework of multi-year planning. The intrinsic value was assessed by calculating the value in use of the development projects using the discounted cash flow method. The recoverable amount depends to a large extent on expected cash inflows from the respective projects and the applied cost of capital. With respect to these parameters, management calculates estimates and makes assumptions relating to FACC's future surplus payments and capital costs expected in the planning periods as well as the individual cash-generating units. Estimates are made to the best of our knowledge and belief subject to the going concern assumption, build on our experience and take remaining uncertainty into account in an appropriate manner.

Impairment requirements are assessed at the level of individual projects or projects to be considered jointly, provided that these generate independent cash flows. Under certain conditions, development projects pertaining to the same type of aircraft are grouped together for purposes of impairment testing.

The **amortisation of capitalised development costs** is calculated on the basis of the number of shipsets to be delivered. This number of shipsets represents an assumption resulting from a well-founded determination procedure (see Note 19 Intangible assets and goodwill).

The **useful life of property, plant and equipment** is derived from estimates based on the operation of comparable assets. The useful lives thus determined are constantly checked for their continued

validity and, if necessary, adjusted. The average useful lives are specified in Note 55– Accounting and valuation policies.

Receivables from customer-related engineering are recognized at the present value of future incoming payments for development costs incurred, whereby the estimates for determining this value are based on the budget approved by the Supervisory Board for the coming financial year and medium-term planning for the next five years. The estimates, moreover, may not exceed the rates published by Airline Monitor. In addition, the forward-looking model of expected loan defaults set out in IFRS 9 is used. Determining the extent to which expected loan defaults will be influenced by changes in economic factors requires the exercise of considerable discretion and is made on the basis of weighted probabilities.

Other receivables are discounted at a matched maturity interest rate to the respective balance sheet date for which assumptions are required.

The **impairment of trade receivables, receivables from customer-related engineering and contract assets** is determined on the basis of empirical values regarding overdue payments as well as the estimated probability of incoming payments.

"Slow-moving" **inventory** items, which are classified according to product groups, are subject to specific write-downs. The system identifies materials with a storage period of more than 24 months as slow-moving inventory items.

Employee benefit obligations are determined on the basis of actuarial calculations made by actuaries. Actuarial valuations are based on assumptions about discount rates, future wage and salary increases and mortality rates. When determining the appropriate discount rate, management bases its calculations on long-term market interest rates. The applied mortality rate is derived from publicly available mortality tables in the respective country. Future wage and salary increases are calculated on the basis of expected future inflation rates for the respective country. All assumptions are reviewed and evaluated at each balance sheet date. Further details on the assumptions made and sensitivities are given in Note 33 – Employees benefit obligations.

The calculation of **deferred tax assets** requires assumptions to be made regarding future taxable earnings and the timing of the realisation of deferred tax assets. However, as future business performance is uncertain and cannot be fully influenced by FACC, the valuation of deferred taxes is subject to uncertainties.

Provisions for warranties are determined according to a standardised process. These risks are calculated by the division heads at each balance sheet date and are then assessed by management. Where a risk has to be taken into account, the respective area of responsibility must make the best possible estimate of the provision to be recognised on the basis of empirical values and individual assessments. Provisions are regularly adjusted to incorporate new findings.

Pending losses are immediately recorded as expenses if the total contract costs are expected to exceed the contract revenues. In order to determine the contract costs, management must make a

substantial number of estimates regarding the fulfillment of certain performance requirements as well as the development of productivity improvements and warranty expenses.

In addition, it is also necessary to assess whether individual agreements with customers are to be considered contracts. This depends, in particular, on whether delivery obligations were negotiated jointly and involve the same products.

9. Business segments

Segment reporting follows the internal management and reporting of FACC Operations GmbH. The earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) are the key performance indicator used to steer the business segments and are reported to the responsible corporate body (Managing Directors of FACC Operations GmbH).

Due to different applications of the products, three operating segments were created:

- **Aerostructures:** development, production, distribution and repair of structural components
- **Engines & Nacelles:** development, production, distribution and repair of engine components
- **Cabin Interiors:** Cabin Interiors: development, production, distribution and repair of interior furnishing

In addition to the three operating segments, the Group also comprises the central services Finance and Controlling, Human Resources, Legal, Quality Assurance, Research & Development, Communication & Marketing, Purchasing and IT (including Engineering Services). The central services support the operating segments in fulfilling their duties within the framework of a matrix organisation. Their earnings and outlays are allocated to the three segments using a specific method.

	Aerostructures EUR'000	Engines & Nacelles EUR'000	Cabin Interiors EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Financial year 2017/18				
Revenues	333,061	161,252	253,245	747,558
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	34,566	15,196	6,109	55,872
Investments	9,342	12,818	12,866	35,025
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	18,280	5,267	9,459	33,007
Assets on 28 February 2018	328,075	145,730	213,963	687,767
<i>thereof non-current assets 28 February 2018</i>	<i>130,139</i>	<i>71,309</i>	<i>104,718</i>	<i>306,167</i>
Financial year 2018/19				
Revenues	335,670	168,479	277,405	781,553
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	37,119	9,241	-3,876	42,485
Investments	10,772	6,214	19,173	36,159
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	7,559	3,612	4,784	15,956
Assets on 28 February 2019	307,729	147,911	250,504	706,144
<i>thereof non-current assets 28 February 2019</i>	<i>136,762</i>	<i>61,904</i>	<i>87,543</i>	<i>286,208</i>

Total segment revenues represent external revenues generated from external parties. Revenues broken down by geographical area are presented according to the location of the customer in Note 10 - Revenues.

In the 2018/19 financial year, impairments were recognized on receivables from customer-related engineering and on contract assets and contract costs resulting from the termination of the A380 aircraft program. Impairments to the amount of kEUR 8,254 were recognized in the Aerostructures segment, kEUR 1,153 in the Engine & Nacelles segment and kEUR 1,967 in the Cabin Interiors segment.

For the financial year ending 28 February 2019, the Group generated revenues of kEUR 305,248 (previous year: kEUR 319,611) and

kEUR 77,938 (previous year: kEUR 81,578) with two external customers, each of which exceeded 10% of total revenues. Sales revenues were generated from these customers in all three segments.

The non-current assets (Intangible assets, Property, plant and equipment, receivables from customer-related engineering, contract assets and contract costs) are located mainly in Austria like in the previous year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

10. Revenues

Revenues from contract with customers are generated through the production of aircraft components, engineering services and other

services in connection with the production of aircraft components. Revenues by type, segment and geographical area are presented below:

	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
	Aero-structures EUR'000	Aero-structures EUR'000	Engines & Nacelles EUR'000	Engines & Nacelles EUR'000	Cabin Interiors EUR'000	Cabin Interiors EUR'000	Total EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Production	302,410	279,411	151,961	161,043	236,582	259,636	690,953	700,090
Engineering and services	30,651	56,259	9,291	7,436	16,662	17,768	56,605	81,463
	333,061	335,670	161,252	168,479	253,245	277,405	747,558	781,553

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Germany	366,195	274,658
USA	180,626	155,605
Canada	80,976	95,906
Austria	2,480	2,245
Other countries	117,281	253,139
	747,558	781,553

The FACC Group recognizes revenue from the sale of products as well as from development and other services almost exclusively for a specific point in time.

Expected future sales for performance obligations not fulfilled (or partially not fulfilled) in the reporting period under existing contracts amount to kEUR 3,721. These performance obligations refer to fixed orders of shipsets still to be delivered or services still to be provided.

11. Cost of Goods sold

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Material expenses	-431,268	-535,480
Personnel costs	-156,531	-137,192
Depreciation and amortisation	-31,663	-13,690
General administration expenses	-23,558	-14,915
	-643,019	-701,277

12. Research and development expenses

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Material expenses	-429	-193
Personnel costs	-1,820	-1,229
Depreciation and amortisation	-27	-28
General administration expenses	-1,117	-1,014
	-3,392	-2,464

13. Selling expenses

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Material expenses	-79	-436
Personnel costs	-3,815	-5,019
Depreciation and amortisation	-33	-62
General administration expenses	-2,062	-2,331
	-5,990	-7,848

14. Administration expenses

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Material expenses	-847	180
Personnel costs	-17,509	-12,787
Depreciation and amortisation	-1,284	-1,336
Effects from foreign exchange rates	4,883	10,229
General administration expenses	-28,296	-25,775
	-43,053	-29,489

15. Other operating income

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Value recovery	0	4,049
Other	7,004	8,541
	7,004	12,590

The reversal of impairment losses applies to contract costs only (see Note 23 - Contract costs and Note 9 - Business segments).

The item "other" mainly includes income from research premiums, energy tax rebates, various subsidies and compensation for damages.

16. Other operating expenses

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Impairment	0	11,375
Other	3,235	-793
	3,235	10,582

Impairments refer to both contract costs (see Note 23 - Contract costs) and receivables from customer-related engineering (see Note 21 - Receivables from customer-related engineering) as well

The financial result is broken down according to the categories of IFRS 9 (previous year: IAS 39) as follows:

as contract assets (see Note 22 - Contract assets and Note 9 - Business segments).

The item "other" mainly includes expenses arising in connection with damages and changes in provisions.

17. Financial result

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Interest from bank deposits	105	441
Valuation of financial assets	8	7
Other financial income	22	22
Accumulation	0	2,727
Other financial result	134	3,198
Interest expenses of bonds and promissory note loans	-3,734	-3,819
Interest expenses of bank loans	-1,639	-1,424
Other interest and similar expenses	-6,091	-4,835
Financing expenses	-11,464	-10,079
Financial result	-11,330	-6,880

28.02.2018	Operating result			Financial result		Net financial result EUR'000
	Valuation allowance	Currency translation	Valuation of derivate financial instruments	Interests	Result from fair value measurement	
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	
Loans and receivables	-1,628	-17,351	0	-844	0	-19,823
Financial liabilities	0	7,426	0	-3,734	0	3,692
Fair-Value through profit and loss	0	0	10,694	0	0	10,694
Fair-Value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	8	0	8

28.02.2019	Operating result			Financial result		Net financial result EUR'000
	Valuation allowance	Currency translation	Valuation of derivate financial instruments	Interests	Result from fair value measurement	
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	
Financial assets at amortized costs	-1,253	12,750	0	973	0	12,470
Financial liabilities at amortized costs	0	-4,087	0	-3,819	0	-7,906
Fair-Value through profit and loss	0	0	-5,274	0	0	-5,274
Fair-Value through other comprehensive income	0	115	0	7	0	123

18. Income taxes and deferred tax assets

Recorded income taxes include both taxes on income paid or owed by the individual companies as well as deferred taxes.

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Current taxes ongoing	2,719	639
Deferred taxes	8,715	7,806
	11,434	8,445

The reasons for the difference between the Austrian corporate tax rate of 25% valid in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: 25%) and the recorded group taxation rate are as follows:

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Income before taxes	44,543	35,604
Calculated income taxes 25%	11,136	8,901
Deviating foreign tax rates	-166	-93
Tax-free income	-589	-700
Expenses that cannot be deducted for tax purposes	565	42
Minimum corporate tax and withholding taxes	565	0
Other effects	-77	295
Reported income tax expense	11,433	8,445
Effective tax rate in %	-25.7%	-23.7%

Deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates that are in force or announced in the individual countries according to the current legal situation. In Austria, a corporate tax rate of 25% applies. For foreign companies, deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the corresponding country-specific tax rates. In the 2018/19 financial year, these ranged from 21% to 39%.

The taxes recorded in the other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2017/18			2018/19		
	Gross EUR'000	Tax EUR'000	Net EUR'000	Gross EUR'000	Tax EUR'000	Net EUR'000
Fair value measurement of securities	-8	2	-6	-1	0	-1
Cashflow hedges	22,395	-5,586	16,809	-13,948	3,487	-10,461
Revaluation effects of termination benefits	364	-91	273	383	-96	287
	22,751	-5,675	17,076	-13,566	3,391	-10,174

Deferred taxes developed as follows:

	As of 28 February 2018					
	As of 1 March 2017	Change in profit and loss	Change in other com- prehensive income	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Intangible assets (development costs)	-29,683	376	0	-29,307	0	-29,307
Property, plant and equipment	-8,223	-1,417	0	-9,640	0	-9,640
Other financial assets	-61	-1	2	-60	-60	0
Trade receivables	-2,351	4,507	0	2,156	2,156	0
Other receivables and deferred items	60	24	0	84	84	0
Investment grants	1,035	-392	0	643	643	0
Employee benefit obligations	890	-785	-91	14	14	0
Provisions	4,564	-3,488	0	1,076	1,076	0
Trade payables	9,659	-777	0	8,882	8,882	0
Derivative financial instruments	4,795	-1,154	-5,586	-1,945	0	-1,945
Other items	-72	72	0	0	0	0
Tax loss carry forwards	29,110	-5,679	0	23,431	23,431	0
Tax assets (liabilities) before netting	9,723	-8,715	-5,675	-4,666	36,226	-40,892
Netting of taxes					-36,226	36,226
Net tax assets (liabilities)	9,723	-8,715	-5,675	-4,666	0	-4,666

	As of 28 February 2019					
	As of 1 March 2018.1) EUR'000	Change in profit and loss EUR'000	Change in other com- prehensive income EUR'000	Net EUR'000	Deferred tax assets EUR'000	Deferred tax liabilities EUR'000
Intangible assets	2,527	-1,879	0	648	648	0
Property, plant and equipment	2,474	-13,586	0	-11,112	0	-11,112
Receivables from customer-related engineering	-22,499	-5,600	0	-28,099	0	-28,099
Contract assets	-2,506	-1,896	0	-4,402	0	-4,402
Contract costs	-9,563	-431	0	-9,994	0	-9,994
Other financial assets	-60	-1	0	-61	0	-61
Trade receivables	2,156	14,501	0	16,657	16,657	0
Customer-related engineering	-5,796	5,717	0	-79	0	-79
Other receivables and deferred items	84	-91	0	-7	0	-7
Investment grants	-573	573	0	0	0	0
Employee benefit obligations	13	981	-96	899	899	0
Provisions	1,076	-1,166	0	-90	0	-90
Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering	10,678	-6,350	0	4,328	4,328	0
Trade payables	8,882	2,455	0	11,337	11,337	0
Derivative financial instruments	-1,945	1,107	3,487	2,649	2,649	0
Other assets (incl. cash and cash equivalents)	48	-331	0	-283	0	-283
Tax loss carry forwards	23,431	-1,809	0	21,622	21,622	0
Tax assets (liabilities) before netting	8,427	-7,806	3,391	4,013	58,140	-54,127
Netting of taxes					-54,127	54,127
Net tax assets (liabilities)	8,427	-7,806	3,391	4,013	4,013	0

¹⁾ see Note 4 - Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9

The capitalised loss carryforwards originate from FACC Operations GmbH and amounted to kEUR 90,729 as of 28 February 2019 (previous year: kEUR 93,723, with deferred taxes being recognised for all loss carryforwards).

As of 28 February 2019, there were temporary differences in connection with shares in subsidiaries ("outside basis differences") amounting to kEUR 1,919 (previous year: kEUR 2,272) for which no deferred tax liabilities were recognised in accordance with IAS 12.39. This is because FACC Operations GmbH is in a position to control the development over time, and that these temporary differences will not be eliminated in the near future.

Deferred tax liabilities result from the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries and are owed to foreign tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, income after taxes is reconciled with comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 1. This includes, in particular, differences from currency conversion, actuarial gains and losses from the measurement of performance-related long-term employee compensation, changes in the hedging reserve and the valuation result of securities available for sale „fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)". The comprehensive income components are recorded after taxes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

19. Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets developed as follows:

	Goodwill	Software	Supply right	Research and development costs	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Historical costs					
As of 1 March 2017	1,392	19,494	29,235	188,411	238,532
Changes in foreign exchange rates	87	-48	0	0	39
Additions	0	1,509	31	10,241	11,781
As of 28 February 2018	1,479	20,956	29,266	198,652	250,352
First application of IFRS 15	0	0	-27,257	-198,652	-225,909
As of 1 March 2018	1,479	20,956	2,009	0	24,443
Changes in foreign exchange rates	18	-2	0	0	16
Additions	0	839	0	318	1,156
Transfers	0	46	652	0	698
As of 28 February 2019	1,497	21,838	2,661	318	26,313
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
As of 1 March 2017	0	18,465	17,691	69,835	105,991
Changes in foreign exchange rates	0	-38	0	0	-38
Amortisation	0	930	1,965	11,047	13,942
Additions	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
As of 28 February 2018	0	19,358	19,656	80,882	119,896
First application of IFRS 15	0	0	-17,692	-80,882	-98,575
As of 1 March 2018	0	19,358	1,963	0	21,321
Changes in foreign exchange rates	0	-3	0	0	-3
Amortisation	0	818	72	0	890
Stand am 28.02.2019	0	20,172	2,035	0	22,207
Carring amount on 28 February 2018	1,479	1,598	9,610	117,770	130,457
Carring amount on 28 February 2019	1,497	1,666	625	318	4,106

Goodwill

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Aerostructures	1,405	1,422
Engines & Nacelles	0	0
Cabin Interiors	74	75
	1,479	1,497

FACC monitors its goodwill on the basis of three CGU groups corresponding to the individual segments.

The key assumptions when calculating the value in use are as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Detailed planning period (five years/six years in previous years)		
Revenue growth (average)	8.70%	8.40%
EBIT margin (average)	8.04%	7.80%
EUR-USD exchange rate	1.20	1.25
Growth rate after detailed planning period for all CGUs	1.50%	1.50%
Discount rate for all CGUs (WACC before tax)	10.91%	11.70%

A sensitivity analysis has shown that, depending on the development of the main valuation parameters, recognition of the following impairment losses would be required.

Balance sheet date 28.02.2018	Aerostructures EUR'000	Engines & Nacelles EUR'000	Cabin Interiors EUR'000
Increase of discount rate by 50 basis points	0	0	0
Increase in USD exchange rate per EUR 1 by 0.05	0	0	0
Reduction of the EBIT by 10%	0	0	0

Balance sheet date 28.02.2019	Aerostructures EUR'000	Engines & Nacelles EUR'000	Cabin Interiors EUR'000
Increase of discount rate by 50 basis points	0	1,586	457
Increase in USD exchange rate per EUR 1 by 0.05	0	23,265	30,486
Reduction of the EBIT by 10%	0	7,280	8,809

The value in use of the Cabin Interiors division exceeded the carrying amount by kEUR 10,801 as of 28 February 2019 (previous year: kEUR 59,366).

The carrying amount of the Cabin Interiors cash generating unit would be equivalent to its value in use if the EUR/USD exchange rate fell by 1.31 cents (previous year: 5.16 cents), if EBIT fell by 5.51 % (previous year: 20.39 %) or if the discount rate increased by 48 basis points (previous year: 206 basis points).

The value in use of the Engines & Nacelles division exceeded the carrying amount by kEUR 5,635 as of 28 February 2019 (previous year: kEUR 48,751).

The carrying amount of the Engines & Nacelles cash generating unit would be equivalent to its value in use if the EUR/USD exchange rate fell by 0.97 cents (previous year: 6.82 cents), if EBIT fell by 4.36 % (previous year: 24.85 %) or if the discount rate increased by 38 basis points (previous year: 270 basis points).

Development costs

In the 2017/18 financial year, capitalized development projects which displayed signs of impairment and development projects that had not yet been amortized were subjected to an impairment test. The recoverable amount was determined on the basis of the value in use by applying the discounted cash flow method. The potential cash flows resulting from the respective development projects were determined on the basis of the budget approved by the Supervisory Board for the coming financial year and the medium-term planning for the next five years (detailed planning period). For the duration of specific development projects going beyond the detailed planning period, the planning assumptions of the last planning year were applied, limited by the rates published by Airline Monitor. The maximum term is 20 years.

The same discount rate (WACC) as was used for the impairment testing of goodwill was applied.

A sensitivity analysis conducted for previous year's development costs showed that an increase in the discount factor by 50 basis points and a reduction in cash flows by 10 % would not have given rise to any additional impairment.

In the 2017/18 financial year, development costs were amortized according to the volume of shipsets still to be delivered to the amount of kEUR 11,047. A 10% increase or decrease in the number of shipsets to be delivered would give rise to the following change in amortization:

Change in scheduled annual amortisation	28.02.2018 EUR'000
10% increase in the number of shipsets	-992
10% decrease in the number of shipsets	1,243

Research and development expenses (which include company and customer-related development services) amounted to kEUR 31,202 in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: kEUR 13,633).

20. Property, plant and equipment

	Properties and buildings EUR'000	Technical facilities EUR'000	Operating and office equipment EUR'000	Facilities under construction EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Historical costs					
As of 1 March 2017	107,269	180,001	26,111	13,658	327,040
Changes in foreign exchange rates	0	0	-223	0	-223
Additions	2,572	9,946	2,145	11,996	26,660
Disposals	0	0	-382	0	-382
Transfers	42	10,870	110	-11,022	0
As of 28 February 2018	109,883	200,818	27,762	14,632	353,095
First application of IFRS 15	0	-112,456	0	-1,220	-113,676
As of 1 March 2018	109,883	88,363	27,762	13,412	239,419
Changes in foreign exchange rates	21	0	112	0	132
Additions	12,182	6,940	4,774	5,925	29,822
Disposals	0	-3	-1,427	0	-1,430
Transfers	5,322	7,332	2,092	-15,444	-698
As of 28 February 2019	127,408	102,632	33,313	3,893	267,246
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
As of 1 March 2017	27,082	113,773	17,948	0	158,803
Changes in foreign exchange rates	0	0	-105	0	-105
Amortisation	3,160	13,549	2,356	0	19,065
Additions	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	-379	0	-379
As of 28 February 2018	30,242	127,322	19,820	0	177,384
First application of IFRS 15	0	-65,219	0	0	-65,219
As of 1 March 2018	30,242	62,104	19,820	0	112,166
Changes in foreign exchange rates	0	0	50	0	51
Amortisation	3,630	8,218	3,219	0	15,067
Disposals	0	0	-1,011	0	-1,011
As of 28 February 2019	33,872	70,322	22,078	0	126,272
Carrying amount on 28 February 2018	79,641	73,496	7,942	14,632	175,710
Carrying amount on 28 February 2019	93,536	32,310	11,235	3,893	140,973

Property and buildings include land values of properties in the amount of kEUR 3,889 (previous year: kEUR 3,842). Certain properties and buildings serve as collaterals for liabilities to financial institutions (see Note 36 – Financial Liabilities).

In addition to operating leases, FACC also makes use of finance leases for land and buildings, which are shown below:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Historical costs	21,123	21,123
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-1,900	-2,356
Net carrying amount	19,223	18,767

The use of property, plant and equipment not recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position gives rise to the following obligations under lease, license and rental agreements:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Up to one year	4,923	5,700
After more than one year and up to five years	18,154	14,937
More than five years	2,497	4,491
	25,574	25,128

The following obligations to purchase property, plant and equipment amounted to kEUR 13,462 (previous year: kEUR: 11,053) on the reporting date. In addition, there were internally approved acquisitions in the amount of kEUR 34,153 (previous year: kEUR 32,495) which have not yet given rise to contractual obligations.

21. Receivables from customer-related engineering

The development of Receivables from customer-related engineering are as follows:

	28.02.2019 EUR'000
As of 1 March 2018	89,996
Changes in estimates	2,757
Partial settlements	-15,212
Derecognition	-1,967
Valuation allowance	-9
Interest	2,509
Reclassification	1,632
Currency translation	6,347
As of 28 February 2018	86,053

Due to the low default rates in the past, the risk of non-payment can be considered negligible.

The value adjustment of receivables from customer-related engineering developed as follows:

	28.02.2019 EUR'000
As of 1 March 2018	0
Additions	9
As of 28 February 2018	9

22. Contract assets

The development of contract assets can be broken down as follows:

	28.02.2019 EUR'000
As of 1 March 2018	10,025
Additions due to PoC progress	10,510
Partial settlements	-2,269
Derecognition	-2,121
Interest	218
Reclassification	-1,632
Currency translation	368
As of 28 February 2018	15,099

Contract assets can be broken down as follows:

	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Development projects (period-related)	12,581
Payment to customers	2,518
As of 28 February 2018	15,099

23. Contract costs

Contract costs can be broken down as follows:

	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Development projects in series production	37,028
Development projects not in series production	2,948
As of 28 February 2018	39,976

In the 2018/2019 financial year, development projects capitalized as contract costs were subjected to an impairment test. The recoverable amount was determined on the basis of the value in use by applying the discounted cash flow method. The potential cash flows resulting from the respective development projects were determined on the basis of the budget approved by the Supervisory Board for the coming financial year and the medium-term planning for the next five years (detailed planning period). For the duration of specific development projects going beyond the detailed planning period, the planning assumptions of the last planning year were applied, limited by the rates published by Airline Monitor. The maximum term is 20 years.

The same discount rate (WACC) as was used for the impairment testing of goodwill was applied.

In the 2018/19 financial year, impairment losses to the amount of kEUR 7,287 were recognized on contract costs.

In the 2018/19 financial year, contract costs were amortized according to the volume of shipsets still to be delivered to the amount of kEUR 8,048.

24. Other non-current financial assets

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Securities measured at fair value	413	413
Shares	43	44
	457	457

These shares refer to the 3.01% (previous year: 2,95%) stake in Techno-Z Ried Technologiezentrum GmbH, Ried im Innkreis, and are recognised at cost as in the previous year.

25. Non-current receivables from related companies

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Non-current receivables in which the parent undertaking is involved	4,750	6,156

26. Other receivables

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Receivables from the Fake President Incident	10,352	0
Advance payments and deposits	7,800	8,657
	18,152	8,657

With regard to receivables from the "Fake President incident", reference is made to Note 29- Trade receivables.

27. Inventories

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Raw, auxiliary and operating materials	71,650	67,311
Unfinished products	40,371	41,854
Finished products	18,404	14,216
Advance payments made	137	401
	130,562	123,781
Gross inventories	136,533	130,272
Valuation allowance	5,971	6,491
Net inventories	130,562	123,781

Inventories recorded as material expenses in the reporting period amount to kEUR 405,811 (previous year: kEUR 401,581).

It is expected that inventories with a carrying amount of kEUR 0 (previous year: kEUR 0) will only be realized after a period of twelve months.

As in the previous year, no inventories were assigned or pledged as collateral to secure financial instruments.

28. Customer-related engineering

	28.02.2019 EUR'000
As of 1 March 2018	40,395
Additions	11,100
Disposals	-22,644
As of 28 February 2018	28,851

Customer-related engineering recorded as material expenses in the reporting period amounted to kEUR 5,214 (previous year: kEUR 0).

It is expected that customer-related engineering with a carrying amount of kEUR 1,489 (previous year: kEUR 0) will only be realized after a period of twelve months.

No customer-related engineering were assigned or pledged as collateral to secure financial instruments.

29. Trade receivables

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Gross trade receivables	96,797	101,515
Less valuation allowance	-4,273	-5,517
Net trade receivables	92,523	95,998
Of which current	79,600	85,247
Of which non-current	12,924	10,751

FACC maintains a non-recourse assignment agreement with a financial institution in connection with receivables from seven customers. The sold receivables (factoring) are derecognised in accordance with IFRS 9. Trade receivables were sold to third parties in the amount of kEUR 75,410 (previous year: kEUR 65,431) as of the reporting date.

The impairment of trade receivables developed as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
As of 1 March	2,405	4,273
Additions	5,334	1,831
Reversal/use	-3,466	-856
As of 28 February	4,273	5,248

In addition, a standardized value adjustment was made on the basis of the future probability of credit default required by IFRS 9, which had developed as follows as of 28 February 2019:

	28.02.2019 EUR'000
As of 1 March	246
Additions	137
Reversal/use	-114
As of 28 February	268

The value adjustment mainly concerns trade receivables and receivables from customer-related engineering:

	Specific bad-debt allowance		Standardized bad-debt allowance	
	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Receivables from customer-related engineering	0	0	0	9
Contract assets	0	0	0	0
Receivables from construction contracts	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	4,273	5,248	0	268
Receivables from related companies	0	0	0	0
Other financial assets	0	0	0	0

The gross carrying amounts of trade receivables, receivables from customer-related engineering, contract assets and other financial receivables were assessed as follows:

	Gross amount		Valuation allowance	
	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Receivables from customer-related engineering	0	86,053	0	9
Contract assets	0	15,099	0	0
Receivables from construction contracts	17,212	0	0	0
Trade receivables	92,523	95,998	4,273	5,517
Receivables from related companies	25,534	36,801	0	0
Other financial assets	302	10,895	0	0

The Impairment of trade receivables developed as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000
Trade receivables	92,523
Of which not overdue and not impaired	65,016
Of which overdue and not impaired	23,462

The carrying amount of impaired trade receivables developed as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000
Carrying amount prior to impairment	8,319
Less valuation allowance	-4,273
Carrying amount after impairment	4,046

The overdue and unimpaired receivables relate to a number of independent customers who have not defaulted on payments in the recent past. Nothing suggests that the debtors will not be able to honour their payment obligations on the reporting date.

While trade receivables usually have payment periods of up to 90 days, some receivables from customer-related engineering as well as contract assets are subject to payment schedules including milestone payments.

Other receivables and deferred items include:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Other current financial assets		
Receivables from the Fake President Incident	0	10,860
Other	302	35
	302	10,895
Other current non-financial assets		
Other tax receivables (particularly VAT)	9,824	10,143
Deferred items	2,814	2,124
Other	1,857	1,864
	14,495	14,130
	14,798	25,025

In the reporting period 2015/2016, the Group lost kEUR 52,847 in cash flows as a result of an externally case of fraud (Fake President Incident). As a result of directly initiated measures, we were able to block kEUR 10,860 to receiver accounts. This amount is recognized as a current receivable as of the balance sheet date 28 February 2019 as FACC Operations GmbH assumes that it is the lawful proprietor of the money and, on the basis of a legal opinion obtained, assumes that it will be remitted within the next 12 months.

Other receivables do not include any significant amounts of overdue receivables. Furthermore, no notable impairment was performed on these receivables.

30. Cash and cash equivalents

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Bank deposits	62,979	89,688
Cash balance	12	19
	62,991	89,708

31. Equity

The development of the Group's equity in the financial years 2017/18 and 2018/19 is shown in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

As in the previous year, the share capital of FACC Operations GmbH amounted to kEUR 4127,000 on the reporting date and is fully paid.

The capital reserve is an untied reserve of kEUR 46,000 as of 28 February 2019 or kEUR 82,000 as of 28 February 2018. By circular resolution dated February 27, 2018 and February 28, 2018 capital

reserves in the amount of kEUR 36,000 were released. Revenue reserves include the revenue reserves of FACC Operations GmbH and all revenue reserves of subsidiaries not eliminated within the scope of capital consolidation. The Group earnings of 2017/18, excluding non-controlling interests, is recorded under retained earnings.

Other reserves comprise the following items, all of which are recorded in other comprehensive income, with all effects attributable to the shareholders of FACC Operations GmbH.

- **Currency translation reserve:** differences from currency conversion after taxes
- **Revaluation reserve "available for sale":** value adjustments of other financial assets recognized at fair value
- **Actuarial profits/losses:** revaluation effects in accounting for defined benefit obligations toward employees in accordance with IAS 19
- **Hedging reserve:** changes in value of hedging transactions; these hedging transactions are transactions in foreign currencies (cash flow hedges).
- The hedging reserve (after taxes) developed as follows:

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
As of 1 March	-10,339	6,470
Changes in unrealised profits (+)/losses (-)	7,343	-3,991
Realised profits (+)/losses (-) subsequently reclassified to profit or loss - recognised in earnings before interest and taxes	9,466	-6,470
As of 28 February	6,470	-3,991

The non-controlling interests refer to CoLT Prüf und Test GmbH, St. Martin, Austria, with a quota of 9%. The balance sheet total and earnings before taxes amount to less than 1% of the group values, which is why the presentation of aggregated financial information on subsidiaries with non-controlling interests has been dispensed with.

Capital management

The objective of capital management of the FACC-Group is to maintain a strong capital base in order to address specific corporate risks (growth and development risks) with a balanced capital structure. For management, only book equity under IFRS is considered capital. The objective is to achieve an equity ratio of at least 40%.

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Equity	298,873	256,661
Balance sheet total	687,767	706,144
Equity ratio in %	43.5%	36.3%

Certain loan agreements with banks contain financial covenants with regard to the Group's equity ratio, the non-compliance of which would lead to the premature repayment of financial liabilities. All relevant capital requirements were met in the year under review (see also Note 36 – Financial liabilities).

32. Investment grants

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Investment grants, short-term component	1,130	510
Investment grants, long-term component	11,405	7,379
	12,535	7,889

Investment grants are usually subject to conditions which must be met over a certain period of time. These essentially involve a minimum number of employees and the obligation to ensure that the subsidised assets remain at the project location and are not disposed of.

33. Employee benefit obligations

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Termination benefits	7,070	6,937
Anniversary bonuses	1,805	2,354
	8,875	9,291

In the 2019/20 financial year, the expected payments from severance payment and anniversary bonus obligations towards employees amounted to kEUR 0 and kEUR 35 respectively.

Termination benefits

The net liabilities under defined benefit plans for termination benefits developed during the financial year as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
As of 1 March	7,097	7,070
Service cost	348	269
Interest expenses	120	133
Termination benefit payments	-111	-493
Revaluation effects in the period	-364	-384
Other effects	-19	341
As of 28 February	7,070	6,936
Duration in years	13.75	14.34

The revaluation effects are composed of the following factors:

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Changes in expected values	-190	172
Changes in underlying demographic assumptions	15	-751
Changes in underlying financial assumptions	-189	196
	-364	-384

All legal transitional regulations relating to retirement age have been taken into account. All expenses in connection with termination benefits, with the exception of actuarial losses, are recorded under "personnel expenses" in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement.

The valuation is based on the following assumptions:

	28.02.2018	28.02.2019
Discounting interest rate	1.90%	1.70%
Salary increases	2.00%	2.00%
Fluctuations of salaried staff/employees	3.85%/3.44%	3.93%/6.71%
Retirement age for women/men	60/65 years	60/65 years
Life expectancy	AVÖ 2008-P	AVÖ 2018-P

An increase or decrease in the discount rate of 0.25 percentage points would change the obligation as follows:

	Decrease by 0.25 per- centage points EUR'000	Increase by 0.25 per- centage points EUR'000
Change in obligations as of 28 February 2018	303	-290
Change in obligations as of 28 February 2019	323	-309

Anniversary bonuses

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
As of 1 March	1,712	1,805
Service cost	289	281
Interest expenses	26	33
Termination benefit payments	-17	-3
Revaluation effects in the period	-194	243
Other effects	-10	-5
As of 28 February	1,805	2,354

All expenses in connection with anniversary bonuses are recorded under personnel costs in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement.

In the 2018/19 financial year, kEUR 2,219 (previous year: kEUR 1,936) were paid into defined contribution plans (pension fund and employee pension fund in Austria).

34. Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering and from advance payments related to tool and development activities

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering	0	17,312
Advance payments related to tool and development activities	7,907	0
	7,907	17,312

Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering also include payments received of kEUR 11,739 (previous year: kEUR 0) in connection with the transition to IFRS 15 and advance payments received of kEUR 5,573 (previous year: kEUR 0).

Contract liabilities consist of advance payments received and relate to tool and development activities. The amount of kEUR 7,907 reported under contract liabilities at the beginning of the period was recognized as sales revenue of kEUR 6,586 in the 2018/19 financial year.

35. Other provisions

	As of 01.03.2017 EUR'000	Additions EUR'000	Use EUR'000	Disposal EUR'000	Accumulation EUR'000	As of 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Term	
							Less than 1 year EUR'000	More than 1 year EUR'000
Provision for warranty claims	8,128	3,345	-3,172	-4,226	0	4,075	4,075	0
Project-related provision	26,561	1,063	-10,905	-8,000	101	8,819	0	8,819
Provisions for legal disputes	761	297	-47	-230	0	781	781	0
Other	2,901	3,963	-887	-1,818	0	4,160	4,160	0
	38,351	8,668	-15,011	-14,273	101	17,835	9,015	8,819

	As of 01.03.2018 EUR'000	Additions EUR'000	Use EUR'000	Disposal EUR'000	Accumulation EUR'000	As of 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Term	
							Less than 1 year EUR'000	More than 1 year EUR'000
Provision for warranty claims	4,075	1,443	-728	-973	0	3,816	3,816	0
Project-related provision	8,819	4	-8,698	-149	35	11	0	11
Provisions for legal disputes	781	148	-108	-427	0	393	393	0
Other	4,160	3,032	-3,923	-768	0	2,502	2,502	0
	17,835	4,627	-13,457	-2,317	35	6,723	6,712	11

Other provisions include provisions for personnel related matters of 871 kEUR (previous year: 2,438 kEUR).

Accruals in connection with warranty claims are recognised exclusively for specific obligations.

36. Financial liabilities

	Carrying amount 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Remaining term				Nominal interest in %
		Less than 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000	1 to 2 years 28.02.2018 EUR'000	3 to 5 years 28.02.2018 EUR'000	More than 5 years 28.02.2018 EUR'000	
Promissory note loans						
Fixed interest rate (nominal capital: kEUR 15,000)	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	3.70
Variable interest rate (nominal capital: kEUR 19,000)	19,000	0	19,000	0	0	6M-Euribor + 2.25
Bond FACC Operations GmbH						
Fixed interest rate (nominal capital: kEUR 90,000)	89,589	0	0	89,589	0	4.00
Liabilities towards credit institutions						
Fixed interest rate	46,724	14,444	9,259	9,348	13,672	0.50 bis 4.83
Variable interest rate	38,195	34,081	1,027	3,087	0	3M-Euribor + 0.80 bis 1.75
Liabilities from finance leasing						
Fixed interest rate	2,067	260	264	816	728	1.50 bis 1.55
Variable interest rate	18,925	582	590	1,821	15,932	6M-Euribor + 1.95
Other interest-bearing liabilities	15,943	16,395	0	-451	0	
	245,443	65,762	45,140	104,210	30,332	

	Carrying amount 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Remaining term				Nominal interest in %
		Less than 1 year 28.02.2019 EUR'000	1 to 2 years 28.02.2019 EUR'000	3 to 5 years 28.02.2019 EUR'000	More than 5 years 28.02.2019 EUR'000	
Promissory note loans						
Fixed interest rate (nominal capital: kEUR 15,000)	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	3.70
Variable interest rate (nominal capital: kEUR 19,000)	19,000	19,000	0	0	0	6M-Euribor + 2.25
Bond FACC Operations GmbH						
Fixed interest rate (nominal capital: kEUR 90,000)	89,769	0	89,769	0	0	4.00
Liabilities towards credit institutions						
Fixed interest rate	65,996	10,168	12,668	14,386	28,774	0.50 bis 4.83
Variable interest rate	55,404	52,317	1,027	2,060	0	3M-Euribor + 0.80 bis 1.75
Liabilities from finance leasing						
Fixed interest rate	1,808	263	267	827	450	1.50 bis 1.55
Variable interest rate	18,404	529	537	1,663	15,675	6M-Euribor + 1.95
Other interest-bearing liabilities	5,538	5,744	0	-206	0	
	270,920	103,021	104,269	18,731	44,899	

Accrued interest expenses are included in current financial liabilities.

Certain liabilities to financial institutions are secured by mortgages on company real estate, guarantees provided by AWS, state guarantees for loans within the framework of subsidy agreements

with the Austrian Research Promotion Agency and chattel mortgages on machinery. Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG secures export credits with export claims amounting to 120% of the loan amount obtained. In order to benefit from beneficial interest rates for research promotion loans, certain conditions must be met. The guarantee for certain liabilities to financial institutions in connection with land and buildings amounted to kEUR 15,966 (previous year: kEUR 15,966).

As issuer of the bond, FACC Operations GmbH has provided covenants regarding the amount of distributed dividends based on annual earnings and the equity ratio, which may not fall below a certain value due to the payment of dividends. Thus, no more than 50% of the annual earnings may be distributed to shareholders. In addition, the equity ratio must not fall below 30% as a result of dividend payments. In the event that the issuer fails to comply with these covenants, creditors are entitled to terminate the agreement.

A covenant was agreed in connection with the issue of the promissory note loan according to which the issuer, FACC Operations GmbH, must maintain an equity ratio within the Group of at least 30% or 20% after deduction of capitalised development costs. In the event that FACC Operations GmbH fails to comply with these covenants, the creditors are entitled to terminate the agreement.

On 29 August 2018, FACC Operations GmbH subscribed to a syndicated loan of kEUR 225,000 with seven participating banks. FACC AG acts as guarantor. The existing short-term lines of credit, which can be terminated at any time, were bundled and expanded under a single contract. The syndicated loan has a term of five years plus a two-year extension option. The contract contains four financing facilities with different intended uses. All facilities, with the exception of the funding framework provided by the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG, which is also part of the syndicated loan agreement, are unsecured. NET FINANCIAL DEBT/EBITDA < 3.5 was defined as the financial covenant. The ratio is assessed every six months. The creditors have the right to terminate the agreement in the event that this ratio is exceeded.

All covenants were fulfilled as of 28 February 2019 and 28 February 2018 respectively.

The present value of the minimum lease payments is as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Up to one year	1,270	1,264
Two to five years	5,021	4,998
More than five years	19,969	18,790
	26,260	25,052
Less future financing expenses	-5,268	-4,839
Present value of liabilities from finance lease	20,993	20,212

37. Other current liabilities

	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Other current financial liabilities		
Liabilities to employees/salaried staff	18,915	11,111
Other	16	5
	18,931	11,115
Other current non-financial liabilities		
Liabilities from social security	3,806	4,013
Liabilities to tax authorities	228	149
Deferred items	530	485
Other	5,014	4,836
	9,578	9,483
	28,509	20,598

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of FACC illustrates how cash and cash equivalents have changed in the course of the reporting year through cash inflows and outflows. Cash and cash equivalents (fund of cash and cash equivalents) include cash balances, checks received and bank balances available at all times.

38. Other non-cash expenses /income

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows changes in the presented balance sheet items cannot be derived directly from the balance sheet as non-cash effects from currency translation and other non-cash business transactions are neutralised. Non-cash expenses and income essentially comprise:

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Effects from foreign exchange rates	24,007	-12,171
Measurement of derivatives in earnings before interest and tax	-14,354	10,558
Recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities	-581	1,168
Impairment on inventories	1,444	520
Ascription contract costs	0	-4,049
Remaining other non-cash income/expenses	625	393
	11,141	-3,579

The remaining other non-cash expenses/ income mainly include impairments of receivables.

	Carrying amount 01.03.2017 EUR'000	Cash change		Non-cash changes			Carrying amount 28.02.2018 EUR'000
		Change EUR'000	Finance lease EUR'000	Transaction costs EUR'000	Other EUR'000		
Promissory note loans (current and non-current)	42,000	-8,000	0	0	0	34,000	
Bond	89,416	0	0	173	0	89,589	
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	113,876	5,090	1,996	0	892	121,854	
	245,292	-2,910	1,996	173	892	245,443	

	Carrying amount 01.03.2018 EUR'000	Cash change		Non-cash changes			Carrying amount 28.02.2019 EUR'000
		Change EUR'000	Finance lease EUR'000	Transaction costs EUR'000	Other EUR'000		
Promissory note loans (current)	34,000	0	0	0	0	34,000	
Bond	89,589	0	0	179	0	89,769	
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	121,854	15,055	9,220	0	1,022	147,151	
	245,443	15,055	9,220	179	1,022	270,920	

39. Interest received and Interest paid

In the 2018/19 financial year, all interest received was recognized under other financial result.

In the 2018/19 financial year, all interest paid was recorded to profit or loss under financing expenses.

40. Non-cash payments for the acquisition of non-current assets

Additions to technical equipment in the 2018/19 financial year included investments of kEUR 10,000 (previous year: kEUR 2,110) as additions from non-cash finance leases.

Additions to land and buildings in the 2018/19 financial year included investments of kEUR 0 (previous year: kEUR 491) as additions from non-cash finance leases.

In the course of the 2018/19 financial year, the FACC Group acquired assets that were not yet included in the cash flow as they had not been (fully) paid as of the balance sheet date. At the same time, liabilities from capital investments that had already been acquired in the previous year and are therefore included in the cash flow of this financial year were repaid. This resulted in an increase in the cash flow from investments of kEUR 211 in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: kEUR 0).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

41. Determination of fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is determined in three steps, which reflect the degree of certainty of measurement. FACC employs the following hierarchy levels to assign a valuation method to financial instruments measured at fair value:

Level 1: valuation based on market prices for a specific financial instrument

Level 2: valuation by means of market prices for similar instruments or valuation models based exclusively on valuation parameters observable on the market

Level 3: valuation based on models with significant valuation parameters that are not observable on the market

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in determining fair values as well as the most significant unobservable input factors used:

Type	Valuation method	Significant non-observable input factors	Connection between significant non-observable input factors and fair value measurement
Financial instruments measured at fair value			
Securities (quoted)	Current stock market price on the balance sheet date	Not-applicable	Not-applicable
Forward exchange transactions	The fair value is determined using quoted forward rates on the reporting date and net present value calculations based on yield curves with high credit ratings in corresponding currencies.	Not-applicable	Not-applicable
Financial instruments not measured at fair value			
Bonds	Current stock market price on the balance sheet date	Not-applicable	Not-applicable
Other interest-bearing liabilities	Discounting of cash flows	Risk premium for own credit risk	Not-applicable

No shifts occurred between the individual valuation levels in the financial year with the exception of adjustments due to the application of IFRS 9.

category in accordance with IFRS 9 (28 February 2018: IAS 39), including their positions in the fair value hierarchy.

42. Classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by class and measurement

Information on the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities which have not been measured at fair value is omitted if the carrying amount constitutes a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

	Carrying amount 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Fair value			
		Total 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Level 1 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Level 2 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Level 3 28.02.2018 EUR'000
Valuation at amortized cost					
Other financial assets - securities (unquoted)	43	0	0	0	0
Receivables from related companies	4,750	0	0	0	0
Other receivables	18,152	0	0	0	0
Receivables from construction contracts	17,212	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	92,523	0	0	0	0
Receivables from related companies	25,534	0	0	0	0
Other receivables and assets	302	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	62,991	0	0	0	0
	221,509	0	0	0	0
Fair-Value through other comprehensive income					
Other financial assets - securities (quoted)	413	413	413	0	0
	413	413	413	0	0
Fair-Value through profit and loss					
Derivative financial instruments	14,591	14,591	0	14,591	0
	14,591	14,591	0	14,591	0
Valuation at amortized cost					
Financial liabilities	245,443	252,208	96,354	0	155,854
Trade payables	48,464	0	0	0	0
Liabilities towards related companies	13,840	0	0	0	0
Other financial liabilities	18,931	0	0	0	0
	326,678	252,208	96,354	0	155,854
Fair-Value through profit and loss					
Derivative financial instruments	681	681	0	681	0
	681	681	0	681	0

	Carrying amount 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Fair value			
		Total 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Level 1 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Level 2 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Level 3 28.02.2019 EUR'000
Valuation at amortized cost					
Other financial assets - securities (unquoted)	44	0	0	0	0
Receivables from related companies	6,156	0	0	0	0
Other receivables	8,657	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	88,500	0	0	0	0
Receivables from related companies	36,801	0	0	0	0
Other receivables and assets	10,895	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	89,708	0	0	0	0
	240,761	0	0	0	0
Fair-Value through other comprehensive income					
Trade receivables (within factoring)	7,498	7,498	7,498	0	0
Other financial assets - securities (quoted)	413	413	413	0	0
	7,911	7,911	7,911	0	0
Fair-Value through profit and loss					
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Valuation at amortized cost					
Financial liabilities	270,920	274,499	93,348	0	181,151
Trade payables	74,572	0	0	0	0
Liabilities towards related companies	31,104	0	0	0	0
Other financial liabilities	11,115	0	0	0	0
	387,711	274,499	93,348	0	181,151
Fair-Value through profit and loss					
Derivative financial instruments	10,596	10,596	0	10,596	0
	10,596	10,596	0	10,596	0

43. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The hedging strategies employed by the Group's treasury and risk management department are designed to control and minimise the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. The Managing Directors approve the strategies and reports regularly to the Supervisory Board.

The risk management conducted by the Group's treasury and risk management department pursues the objective of hedging at least 80% of expected net cash flows in USD (from revenues and purchases of raw materials) for the next twelve months (on a rolling monthly basis) (hedge ratio). If market levels are favourable, hedging periods can be extended to up to 36 months.

Derivative financial instruments are used to hedge net cash flows in USD. Under hedge accounting, future cash receipts in the amount of the net exposure in USD from particular orders already contracted or future transactions, which are expected to occur with a high probability, are designated as hedged items together with the

related forward exchange transactions, which are designated as hedging instruments.

The economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is determined by comparing the various risk factors with an impact on their respective values. If the critical terms of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are completely or nearly identical, the underlying economic relationship can be demonstrated using the critical terms match method. In all other cases, depending on the extent to which the critical terms differ, either sensitivity analyses or variations of the dollar-offset methods are used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

Deviations between the critical terms of the hedged item and the hedging instrument can give rise to inefficiencies. With foreign currency hedging, a mismatch between the time of receipt of the cash flows from the hedged item and the settlement of the forward exchange transactions designated as hedging instruments is an example of such inefficiency. Beyond that, no other sources of inefficiency exist.

Since the underlying values of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are always the same, the hedge ratio reported in the balance sheet is always 1:1, i.e. the designated quantity or volume of the hedging instrument corresponds to the designated quantity or volume of the hedged item. Adjustments are made to the balance sheet hedge ratio if the hedge ratio is unbalanced, which could give rise to inefficiencies leading to accounting consequences inconsistent with the purpose of hedge accounting.

Derivative financial instruments with a positive market value

	Remaining term		
	Carrying amount 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Less than 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Over 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000
Forward exchange transactions with positive fair value	14,591	14,591	0
	14,591	14,591	0

	Remaining term		
	Carrying amount 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Less than 1 year 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Over 1 year 28.02.2019 EUR'000
Forward exchange transactions with positive fair value	0	0	0
	0	0	0

Derivative financial instruments with a negative market value

	Remaining term		
	Carrying amount 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Less than 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Over 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000
Forward exchange transactions with negative fair value	681	0	681
	681	0	681

	Remaining term		
	Carrying amount 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Less than 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Over 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000
Forward exchange transactions with negative fair value	10,596	10,532	64
	10,596	10,532	64

The contract volume of foreign currency derivatives is broken down by maturity as follows:

	Currency	Volume in thousands	Remaining term		
			Less than 1 year in thou- sands	1 to 2 years in thousands	3 to 5 years in thousands
As of 28 February 2018: Forward exchange transactions	USD	360,000	260,000	100,000	0
As of 28 February 2019: Forward exchange transactions	USD	230,000	190,000	40,000	0

The following tables provide information on the forward exchange transactions designated as hedging instruments at the end of the reporting period as well as on the associated hedged items

	Instrument	Average exchange rate	Notional value in for- eign currency	Notional value in local currency	Change in fair value used for calculating hedge inef- fectiveness	Fair value
			USD'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Cashflow hedges (OCI) 28.02.2018						
Sell USD, buy EUR	FX Forward	1.2069	285,000	236,133	8,626	8,626

Cashflow hedges (OCI)	Instrument	Average exchange rate	Notional value in foreign currency	Notional value in local currency	Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Fair value
			USD'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
28.02.2019						
Sell USD, buy EUR	FX Forward	1.2084	160,000	132,410	-5,322	-5,322

	Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness		Carrying amount cash flow hedge reserve	
	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Sell USD, buy EUR	-8,626	5,322	6,470	-3,991
	-8,626	5,322	6,470	-3,991

The following table shows the effectiveness of the hedging relationships and the amounts reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to the Profit and Loss Statement:

	Current period hedging gains (losses) recognised in OCI		Amount reclassified to profit and loss		Line item in profit and loss in which reclassification adjustment is included
	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000	
Sell USD, buy EUR	8,626	-5,322	10,694	-5,274	Revenues
	8,626	-5,322	10,694	-5,274	

Forward exchange transactions were concluded to hedge the currency risk from the sale of products which are not denominated in the Group's functional currency. Forward exchange transactions qualifying as hedges are recorded as cash flow hedges according to IFRS 9. Forward exchange transactions which are not recorded as cash flow hedges are recorded as free-standing derivatives of the category "at fair value through profit or loss".

Forward exchange transactions (cash flow hedges) are recognized in other comprehensive income until the future proceeds arising from the hedged item, for which they have been designated, are recognized in the balance sheet. Forward exchange transactions are recognized in revenues at their fair values upon initial recognition to profit or loss. Subsequent measurement is recorded under other operating income/expenses. Once the forward exchange transactions have been redeemed, they are then subsequently de-recognized, usually within a maximum period of 36 months from the balance sheet date.

44. Financial risk

In addition to financing risks, FACC's operational business is also exposed to interest rate and currency risks. The Group's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of developments on the financial markets and aims to minimise potentially negative effects on the Group's financial position. In order to hedge against specific risks, the Group makes use of derivative financial instruments, which are generally not used for speculative purposes.

The Group's treasury & risk department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close collaboration with the Group's operating units.

Currency risk

While the vast majority of sales by FACC are transacted in USD, a significant part of the costs are incurred in currencies other than USD, notably in EUR.

The following table shows the composition of receivables and other assets as well as liabilities by currency.

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Receivables from customer-related engineering	0	86,053
Contract assets	0	15,099
Receivables from related companies, non-current	4,750	6,156
Other receivables	18,152	8,657
Receivables from construction contracts	17,212	0
Trade receivables, current	92,523	95,998
Receivables from related companies, current	25,534	36,801
Other receivables and assets	14,798	25,025
Cash and cash equivalents	62,991	89,708
	235,960	363,497
USD	140,578	227,601
EUR	95,382	135,897
	235,960	363,498

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Financial liabilities	245,443	270,920
Trade payables	48,464	74,572
Liabilities towards related companies	13,840	31,104
Other financial liabilities	18,931	11,115
	326,678	387,711
USD	36,304	69,122
EUR	290,375	318,589
	326,678	387,711

Detrimental changes in foreign exchange rates, in particular in the USD-EUR exchange rate, would therefore produce substantial adverse effects on FACC's business, operating income and financial position. FACC makes use of derivative financial instruments such as currency options and forward exchange transactions to hedge against adverse changes in the USD-EUR exchange rate, which can potentially give rise to losses.

Sensitivity analyses showing the effects of hypothetical changes in exchange rates on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement and equity were carried out for the currency risks of financial instruments. In accordance with IFRS 7, currency risks result from financial instruments of a monetary nature that are not denominated in the reporting company's functional currency. As a consequence, receivables, liabilities, cash and foreign currency derivatives serve as the basis for calculating the sensitivity of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement. The sensitivity of equity also reflects the valuation effects of the cash flow hedges for foreign currency risks recorded in other comprehensive income. Translation differences from the translation of financial statements prepared in a currency other than the group currency were not included in the calculation.

A 5% change in the EUR-USD exchange rate would produce the following effects:

Revaluation (+)/devaluation (-)	5% devaluation		5% revaluation	
	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000	28.02.2018 EUR'000	28.02.2019 EUR'000
Changes in Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement	3,748	2,650	-3,391	-2,398
Changes in comprehensive income/loss	-13,422	-8,144	8,696	6,819
Changes to equity	-9,674	-5,494	5,305	4,422

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk depends on the average financing term and the type of interest rate. Fixed interest rates are subject to the risk of falling interest rates, whereas variable interest rates carry the risk of rising interest rates.

An increase in interest rates of 50 basis points would have resulted in a reduction in earnings after taxes and equity of kEUR 568 (previous year: kEUR 255). A reduction in interest rates by 50 basis points would have resulted in an increase in earnings after taxes and equity of a similar magnitude.

The calculation method is based on variable interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

Liquidity risk

A key objective of FACC's risk management is to maintain constant financial solvency to meet current and future obligations. The key control parameters for this purpose are the maximisation of free cash flow through cost reductions, active working capital management and the reduction of capital expenditure.

Liquidity risks arise in particular when proceeds from revenues fall short of expectations due to a decline in demand, and when measures to reduce working capital and payment-relevant fixed costs are implemented insufficiently or with a delay.

In order to secure short- and medium-term liquidity, a reserve in the form of bank deposits and unused credit lines with banks is maintained. If necessary, excess liquid funds are invested in non-speculative, highly liquid financial instruments, mainly money market certificates, daily allowances, securities and other money market instruments, which generally mature in less than three months.

On the balance sheet date, 28 February 2019, FACC had unused credit lines amounting to kEUR 150,000 (previous year: kEUR 64,000) at its disposal.

The contractually agreed (undiscounted) cash flows (interest and principal payments) as well as the remaining terms of the financial liabilities are composed as follows:

	Carrying amount 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Total 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Payment obligations		
			Less than 1 year 28.02.2018 EUR'000	1 to 5 years 28.02.2018 EUR'000	More than 5 years 28.02.2018 EUR'000
Valuation at amortized cost					
Promissory note loans	34,000	35,686	939	34,747	0
Bond FACC Operations GmbH	89,589	100,800	3,600	97,200	0
Liabilities towards credit institutions	84,919	87,905	45,778	24,987	17,140
Liabilities from finance leasing	20,992	24,342	1,270	5,021	18,051
Other interest-bearing liabilities	15,943	15,960	16,411	-451	
Financial liabilities	245,443	264,693	67,998	161,504	35,191
Trade payables	48,464	48,464	48,464	0	0
Liabilities towards related companies	13,840	3,548	3,548	0	0
Other financial liabilities	18,931	20,571	20,571	0	0
	326,678	337,276	140,581	161,504	35,191
Fair-Value through profit and loss					
Derivative financial instruments	681	681	0	681	0
Carrying amounts/contractual cash flows	327,359	337,957	140,581	162,185	35,191

	Carrying amount 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Total 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Payment obligations		
			Less than 1 year 28.02.2019 EUR'000	1 to 5 years 28.02.2019 EUR'000	More than 5 years 28.02.2019 EUR'000
Valuation at amortized cost					
Promissory note loans	34,000	34,747	34,747	0	0
Bond FACC Operations GmbH	89,769	97,200	3,600	93,600	0
Liabilities towards credit institutions	121,401	133,529	64,385	35,365	33,778
Liabilities from finance leasing	20,212	22,849	1,036	4,146	17,667
Other interest-bearing liabilities	5,538	5,538	5,744	-206	0
Financial liabilities	270,920	293,863	109,513	132,904	51,445
Trade payables	74,572	74,572	74,572	0	0
Liabilities towards related companies	31,104	31,104	31,104	0	0
Other financial liabilities	11,115	11,115	11,115	0	0
	387,711	410,654	226,304	132,904	51,445
Fair-Value through profit and loss					
Derivative financial instruments	10,596	10,638	10,532	106	0
Carrying amounts/contractual cash flows	398,306	421,291	236,836	133,010	51,445

The interest payments on variable rate loans in the table above reflect the market conditions for forward interest rates at the end of the financial year. These may change as market interest rates change. Future cash flows from derivative instruments may differ from the amounts shown in the table above as interest rates and exchange rates or the relevant conditions are subject to change. Target figures for future new liabilities are not included in the presentation. Financial liabilities repayable at any time are always assigned to the earliest maturity.

Credit risks

The Group is active in the aircraft industry and has two main customers. It is therefore exposed to a concentrated credit risk due to the limited number of aircraft manufacturers.

The Group is exposed to credit risks with respect to non-performance by contractual partners and has therefore introduced guidelines to limit these risks. Products and services are exclusively sold to customers with appropriate credit ratings by taking the financial situation, past experiences and other factors into account. New customers' default risks are evaluated by means of credit assessments, and the creditworthiness of existing customers is also regularly monitored. Customer receivables above a specified amount are insured against default. Credit risks can also arise from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and other financial institutions. Such transactions are only carried out with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings.

The maximum credit risk corresponds to the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

The gross carrying amounts of trade receivables and other financial assets as of 28 February 2018 were assessed as follows:

	28.02.2018 EUR'000
Trade receivables	92,523
Of which not overdue and not impaired	65,016
Of which overdue and not impaired	23,462
0 to 30 days	13,799
31 to 60 days	3,427
61 to 90 days	350
91 to 120 days	479
121 to 180 days	912
181 to 365 days	1,369
More than 365 days	3,126
Of which impaired	4,046

OTHER INFORMATION

45. Board member remuneration

The remuneration of Managing Directors of FACC Operations GmbH and the Supervisory Board of FACC Operations GmbH, who

perform the same duties for FACC AG, as of 28 February 2019 was as follows:

Name	Non-success-related 2017/18 EUR'000	Success-related 2017/18 EUR'000	Termination benefit 2017/18 EUR'000	Employer con- tribution to pen- sion fund 2017/18 EUR'000	Total 2017/18 EUR'000
Robert Machtlinger	387	0	39	61	487
Andreas Ockel (since 2 November 2017)	116	0	20	33	169
Aleš Stárek	262	0	36	0	297
Yongsheng Wang	174	0	31	0	205
	938	0	126	94	1,159

Name	Non-success-related 2018/19 EUR'000	Success-related 2018/19 EUR'000	Termination benefit 2018/19 EUR'000	Employer con- tribution to pension fund 2018/19 EUR'000	Total 2018/19 EUR'000
Robert Machtlinger	388	250	73	111	821
Andreas Ockel	377	48	49	100	573
Aleš Stárek	277	166	46	0	489
Yongsheng Wang	178	131	31	0	339
	1,218	594	199	211	2,222

The expenses for Supervisory Board members recorded in the Annual Financial Statements amounted to kEUR 525 (previous year: kEUR 398).

There were no advance payments or loans to members of the Supervisory Board of FACC Operations GmbH on the balance sheet date.

46. Transactions with related companies and persons

Transactions with related companies and persons outside the consolidated companies of FACC Operations GmbH were concluded in the period from 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2019 on arm's length terms.

	Receivables 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Liabilities 28.02.2018 EUR'000	Receivables 2017/18 EUR'000	Expenses 2017/18 EUR'000
Companies with significant influence on the Group	11,953	10,292	1,050	0
Joint venture in which the parent undertaking is involved	18,332	3,548	7,975	19,565
	30,285	13,840	9,025	19,565

	Receivables 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Liabilities 28.02.2019 EUR'000	Receivables 2018/19 EUR'000	Expenses 2018/19 EUR'000
Companies with significant influence on the Group	13,602	26,481	3,532	0
Joint venture in which the parent undertaking is involved	29,355	4,623	27,560	19,725
	42,957	31,104	31,092	19,725

In addition, a consulting agreement with Maffeo Aviation Consulting, Woodinville, USA, which is controlled by a Supervisory Board, was in place in the 2018/19 financial year. The consulting agreement amounted to kEUR 50 (previous year: kEUR 0) in the financial year, of which kEUR 0 (previous year: kEUR 0) had not yet been paid on the balance sheet date.

As in the previous year, there were no write-downs of doubtful receivables in connection with transactions with related parties, nor were any expenses recognized for doubtful or irrecoverable receivables in the 2018/19 financial year or the previous year. Guarantees were neither granted nor received.

47. Reconciliation of comprehensive income from the cost-of-sales to the total cost method

The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is prepared using the cost-of-sales method since the beginning of the 2018/19 financial year. As the majority of companies in the industry apply this method, this provides for greater comparability in view of the increasing internationalisation of the FACC Group. The comparative period of the previous year was reconciled as follows:

2017/18	Changes in inventory	Own work capitalised	Cost of material and other purchased services	Personnel costs	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Other operating expenses	Other operating income	TOTAL
EUR'000								
COGS - Cost of Goods sold	11,111	8,763	-451,142	-156,531	-31,663	-44,842	21,284	-643,019
Research and development expenses	-8	0	-420	-1,820	-27	-1,117	0	-3,392
Selling expenses	-4	0	-75	-3,815	-33	-2,062	0	-5,990
Administration expenses	0	0	-847	-17,509	-1,284	-25,807	2,394	-43,053
Other operating income	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,004	7,004
Other operating expenses	0	0	0	0	0	-3,235	0	-3,235
	11,099	8,763	-452,485	-179,675	-33,007	-77,064	30,683	

2018/19	Changes in inventory	Own work capitalised	Cost of material and other purchased services	Personnel costs	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Other operating expenses	Other operating income	TOTAL
EUR'000								
COGS - Cost of Goods sold	-14,864	-872	-460,688	-181,075	-14,525	-35,810	6,558	-701,277
Research and development expenses	-1	0	-158	-1,256	-28	-1,021	0	-2,464
Selling expenses	-12	0	-341	-5,019	-62	-3,761	1,346	-7,848
Administration expenses	739	1,290	-628	-10,066	-1,341	-20,104	622	-29,488
Other operating income	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,590	12,590
Other operating expenses	0	0	0	0	0	-10,582	0	-10,582
	-14,138	417	-461,815	-197,416	-15,957	-71,277	21,116	

48. Changes in inventory

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Unfinished products	4,348	10,152
Finished products	6,750	-24,291
	11,099	-14,138

49. Own work capitalised

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Capitalisation of research and develop- ments costs	8,639	11,957
Other	124	-11,540
	8,763	417

50. Other operating income

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Income from the reversal of accruals	14,273	2,317
Income from the reversal of receivable impairments	621	1,346
Income from public funding and tax-free grants	845	-435
Effects from foreign exchange rates	4,935	1,988
Value recovery	0	4,049
Other	10,010	11,851
	30,683	21,116

51. Cost of materials and purchased services

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Material expenses	401,581	411,024
Expenses of commissioned services	50,904	50,791
	452,485	461,815

52. Personnel costs

Termination benefits and payments to corporate employee pension funds included payments to corporate employee pension funds of kEUR 1,963 (previous year: kEUR 1,763).

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Wages and salaries	135,865	150,509
Expenses for statutory, compulsory social security contributions and benefits	36,224	39,008
Expenses for termination benefits and benefits to corporate employee pension funds	1,874	2,716
Pensions	127	293
Other social expenses	5,584	4,889
	179,675	197,416

The number of full-time equivalent employees on the balance sheet date was as follows:

	28.02.2018 Number	28.02.2019 Number
Blue collar	2,249	2,160
White collar	1,113	1,259
	3,362	3,419
Of which in Austria	3,137	3,180
Of which abroad	225	239

53. Depreciation

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Intangible assets	13,942	890
Property, plant and equipment	19,065	15,067
	33,007	15,956

54. Other operating expenses

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Service, maintenance and third-party repair expenses	10,346	12,261
Freight expenses	10,026	9,018
Material testing and certification expenses	1,723	2,421
Rental fees and leasing expenses	6,647	7,616
Travel expenses	3,310	3,327
Expenses related to consulting services	4,610	4,246
Storage expenses	6,768	6,425
Expenses related to warranty obligations	10,760	181
Expenses related to impairments	1,627	2,353
Effects from foreign exchange rates	0	-6,697
Impairment	0	11,356
Other	21,248	18,768
	77,064	71,277

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES

55. Accounting and valuation policies

Intangible assets (IAS 36, IAS 38, IFRS 3, IAS 23)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (IAS 38, IAS 36)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are measured at amortised cost.

Software	Amortisation over a period of 3 to 10 years (linear)
Delivery rights	Amortisation on the basis of delivered shipsets or shipsets still to be delivered

Delivery rights are considerations paid for acquiring the right to supply certain aircraft components to the customer.

An impairment test is conducted if an indicator of impairment is present. An impairment loss is recognised in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of its attributed fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the reasons for impairment no longer apply, the impairment losses are to be reversed up to the amortised cost.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets under development (IAS 38, IAS 36)

Measurement is conducted at acquisition or production costs.

These assets are not subject to scheduled amortisation. Impairment tests are performed on an annual basis and if there are signs of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of its attributed fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the reasons for impairment no longer apply, the impairment losses are reversed up to the amortised cost of the asset.

Goodwill (IFRS 3, IAS 36)

The initial recognition of goodwill results from the initial consolidation of subsidiaries. Goodwill is reported as the value resulting from the surplus of the procurement costs of the acquisition above the Group's share of identifiable net assets evaluated at the attributed fair value.

Goodwill is not subject to scheduled amortisation. Impairment tests are performed on an annual basis and if there are signs of impairment.

For the purposes of impairment test, the goodwill acquired in the framework of a corporate merger shall be allocated to the cash generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies of the merger. Each CGU or group of CGUs to which the goodwill is allocated constitutes the lowest level within the company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The goodwill is monitored internally on the segment level.

The impairment loss of a cash-generating unit is calculated by comparing the previously amortised carrying amount (including allocated goodwill) with the higher of its attributed fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the amount thus determined is less than the amortised carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised on goodwill in the amount of this difference. Any remaining difference must be allocated to the remaining assets of the cash-generating unit in proportion to their carrying amount.

For the purposes of the impairment test using the value in use, which represents the present value of estimated future cash flows before taxes. This value is calculated on the basis of predicted cash flows derived from the multi-year plan approved by management. Cash flows arising after the detailed planning period are extrapolated by using growth rates. The growth rate applied does not exceed the long-term average growth rate of the division in which the CGU operates.

Cash flows are discounted with the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) before taxes, adjusted to the specific risks, which was largely determined on the basis of externally available capital market data.

Property, plant and equipment (IAS 16, IAS 36, IAS 23)

Property, plant and equipment are measured at amortised cost of procurement or manufacturing.

The manufacturing costs of property, plant and equipment include individual costs and reasonable parts of the overhead costs as well as borrowing costs in the case of qualified assets.

Linear amortisation over the useful life:

Buildings	10 to 50 years
Investments in third-party buildings	33 to 50 years
Technical plants and machinery	3 to 33 years
Office equipment	5 to 14 years
Vehicles	5 to 8 years

Impairment tests are performed whenever there are signs of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of its attributed fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the reasons for impairment no longer apply, the impairment losses are reversed up to the amortised cost of the asset.

Profits and losses from disposals of property, plant and equipment shall be determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and are recorded in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement under the items "other operating income" and "other operating expenses".

Leasing (IAS 17)

The allocation of a leased asset to the lessor or lessee is based on the criterion of assignability of all material risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the leased asset.

Finance lease: The leased asset is capitalised at the lower of its attributed fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A lease liability of the same amount is recorded as a liability under financial liabilities.

The amortisation is recorded linearly over its useful life or, if shorter, over the term of the lease agreement.

Operating lease: Rental payments are spread over the lease term in equal instalments and are recorded as expenses in the operating result.

Receivables from customer-related engineering und contract assets (IFRS 15)

Revenues from engineering and customer-specific tool developments are generally recognized at a point in time. At the time of revenue recognition, customer-related engineering is recognized as expenses, liabilities from customer-related engineering as revenues and variable compensation, depending on the type of contract, is recognized at its cash value in revenues or in receivables from customer-related engineering.

Receivables from customer-related engineering are subsequently reduced as a result of the ongoing amortization of development costs.

Engineering and customer-specific tool developments are recognized as contract assets from the outset to the extent that they

constitute own performance obligations, and revenues have already been partially recognized over a period of time.

If customer-related engineering and customer-specific tool developments are charged as a mark-up on the price of serial components and are not directly remunerated or remunerated separately by customers, the level of revenues may depend on whether the planned quantity of series products has been achieved. This constitutes variable remuneration, which is recognized as a receivables from customer-related engineering to a prudent estimate and is regularly reassessed.

Payments to customers are treated as advance discounts and are recorded under contract assets. They are recognized as sales deductions according to the expected duration of the program.

Impairments of receivables from customer-related engineering and contract assets are assessed according to regulations governing financial assets.

Contract costs (IFRS 15)

Contract costs are measured at amortized cost.

If, in accordance with IFRS 15, there is no enforceable contractual entitlement to remuneration for engineering and tool development services provided, the associated expenses are capitalized as contract costs. The services provided and the subsequent series production constitute a single unit. In this case, the engineering and tool expenses are added to the price of the parts as a mark-up and are recognized as revenue upon delivery of the serial parts. The contract costs are amortized according to the number of shipsets delivered.

Inventories (IAS 2)

Inventories are measured at the lower value of procurement cost or manufacturing cost and net realisable value. Inventories are valued using the moving average price method. When determining the manufacturing costs, the directly attributable costs and reasonable portions of overhead costs, including amortisation, are included on the assumption of normal capacity utilisation.

The net realisable value results from the expected sales revenues of the items less the outstanding production and distribution costs determined on the basis of empirical values. Price decreases in the replacement costs are generally taken into account when calculating the net sales price.

Inventories are written down in the case of reduced net selling prices or long storage periods. So-called slow-moving inventory items, which are classified according to product groups, are subject to specific write-downs. The system identifies materials with a storage period of more than 24 months as slow-moving items.

Customer-related engineering (IAS 2)

Customer-related engineering and customer-specific tool developments are recorded as customer-specific development services to the extent that they constitute own performance obligations and control has not yet been transferred. They are capitalized to the amount of the associated expenses. For further information, please also refer to "Receivables from customer-related engineering".

Government grants (IAS 20)

Government grants are recognised at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the grant will be met and the grant will be received.

Government grants for investments in property, plant and equipment are recorded under the item "investment grants" under non-current or current liabilities.

Investment grants are dissolved to profit or loss on a linear basis over the expected useful life of the assets concerned.

Employee benefit obligations (IAS 19)

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans relate to Austrian termination benefit obligations towards employees whose employment was established on or before 31 December 2002.

This provision is calculated using the projected unit credit method, which sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and calculates the present value of future payments over the employees' estimated working lives. The calculation is performed by an actuary by means of actuarial reports for the respective balance sheet date.

Revaluation effects based on experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income in equity for the period in which they arise.

Interest expenses are recognized before earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement.

The expected settlement amount is recognised for termination benefit obligations towards Managing Directors of FACC Operations GmbH as agreed in individual contracts.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are in place in Austria for employees whose employment was established after 31 December 2002 due to statutory obligations and for individual contractual pension agreements.

The Group's sole obligation is to pay the defined contributions. These are recognised as expenses in the period for which they are paid.

Other non-current employee benefit obligations

Under collective bargaining agreements, the Group is obliged to pay employees an anniversary bonus of one month's salary or one month's wages upon reaching 25 years of service.

This provision is determined by an actuary using actuarial reports in accordance with the projected unit credit method for the respective balance sheet date.

Interest expenses are recognized before earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement.

Revaluation effects based on experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised to profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering (IFRS 15)

Contract liabilities from customer-related engineering are recorded under current liabilities if control has not yet been transferred.

Other provisions (IAS 37)

Other provisions are recognised at the expected settlement amount. Non-current provisions are discounted provided the discounting effect is substantial and the discounting period can be reliably estimated.

Income taxes (IAS 12)

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities shall be balanced if they are pertaining to the same tax authority and if there is an enforceable legal claim to offsetting.

Income tax expense (income tax credits) include actual taxes and deferred taxes.

Deferred taxes are recognised for all temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the IFRS-based financial statements (liabilities method). Deferred taxes are valued based on the tax rates applicable when the temporary differences have been reversed after the balance sheet date. Deferred tax receivables are only recognised to the extent to which it is probable that the corresponding tax benefits will be realised.

Deferred tax receivables for loss carryforwards are only recognised to the extent to which it is probable that they will be realised within a reasonable period of time.

Changes in taxes generally lead to tax expenditures or tax credits. Taxes on items recorded in other comprehensive income are recorded in other comprehensive income. Taxes on items recorded directly in equity are also recorded directly in equity.

Financial instruments (IAS 32, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 13)

IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model under which the assets are held as well as the characteristics of their respective cash flows. The standard contains three main categories of classification for financial assets: at amortized cost (AC), at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). For existing IAS 39 categories, the standard no longer includes "held to maturity (HTM)", "loans and receivables (LaR)" and "available for sale (AfS)". Under IFRS 9, derivative financial instruments embedded in financial assets are no longer accounted for separately but are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

As of 28 February 2018, the FACC Group held equity instruments classified as "available for sale" and held on a long-term basis. Under IFRS 9, these are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The FACC Group also has a factoring program in place for seven selected customers. The unsold receivables from the factoring portfolio were previously recorded under "loans and receivables" but are now allocated to the "hold and sell" business model in accordance with IFRS 9. The latter is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. In the case of financial investments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets are also taken into account.

The fair value is determined on the basis of the market information available on the balance sheet date. Given various influencing factors, the values stated here may deviate from the values realized at a later date.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities reflects the effect of the risk of non-performance on the part of the other party. When determining the fair value of a financial asset, the credit risk of banks is taken into account on the basis of their ratings. When determining the fair value of a financial liability, the Group's own credit risk is considered on the basis of credit ratings provided by banks.

Market values are available for all derivative financial instruments and listed securities; for all other financial instruments, the fair value is calculated on the basis of the discounted expected cash flows to the extent that the carrying amount does not represent an adequate approximation of the fair value.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recorded on the date of the transaction.

Impairments are recognized to profit or loss for all financial instruments. If the underlying cause of the impairment no longer applies, a reversal of the impairment loss is recognized to profit or loss.

Other non-current financial assets (securities)

"At fair value through other comprehensive income" category: Subsequent measurement is recognized directly in other comprehensive income at fair value through other comprehensive income (stock market price).

Receivables and other assets

"At amortized cost" category: Subsequent measurement is recognized at amortized cost less any impairment losses on valuation accounts. Impairments of trade receivables due to default of payment are recognized on the basis of past experience. In addition, customers are assessed individually, taking into account past experience, their creditworthiness and any collateral security provided. Irrecoverable receivables are derecognized. Non-current receivables are additionally discounted according to the effective interest method.

IFRS 9 replaces the "losses incurred" model of IAS 39 with a forward-looking model of "expected credit losses". Determining the extent to which expected loan defaults will be influenced by changes in economic factors requires the exercise of considerable discretion and is made on the basis of weighted probabilities.

The new impairment model is to be applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income and to contract assets.

Under IFRS 9, impairment losses are calculated according to one of the following:

- 12-month expected credit loss: expected loan defaults due to possible default events within twelve months of the balance sheet date.
- Lifetime expected credit loss: expected loan defaults due to all possible default events which can occur during the expected term of a financial instrument.

Measurement according to the concept of lifetime expected credit loss is to be applied if the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly on the balance sheet date since its initial recognition; in all other cases, valuation according to 12-month expected credit loss is to be applied. Exceptions exist for trade receivables, contract assets arising under IFRS 15 and leasing receivables. For these items, all expected losses must (for trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing component pursuant to IFRS 15) or may (for trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component and leasing receivables pursuant to IFRS 15) already be taken into account at the time of addition.

Capital market data is available for the majority of the Group's customers, which means that external parameters for maturity-dependent risk exposure are available. Expected losses for receivables subject to default risks are calculated using a maturity-specific default probability for each customer.

If no external parameters are available for a customer, industry- or country-specific credit default swap (CDS) spreads or bond yields (on an individual security or index basis) are used to determine the probability of default.

Trade receivables are written off if there is information suggesting that the debtor is facing significant financial difficulties and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. if the debtor has gone into liquidation or insolvency proceedings have been opened, or if the trade receivables are more than three years overdue, depending on what occurs earlier. Trade receivables which have been written off are under no circumstances subject to levies of execution.

The FACC Group derecognizes trade receivables when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the receivables have expired or the rights to the cash flows have been transferred in a transaction in which all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables are transferred.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet date

The Group assumes that its cash and cash equivalents have a lower default risk based on the external ratings of banks and financial institutions. Due to the high credit rating and the short-term maturity, no value adjustments are made for expected credit losses.

Liabilities

Subsequent measurement is made at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments for which the criteria of IFRS 9 for hedge accounting are not met are classified and recognized at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

Cash flow hedges

The Group concludes forward exchange transactions to hedge the foreign currency risk in connection with particular planned foreign currency sales.

The special provisions of IFRS 9 on hedge accounting are applied to offset the effects of the hedged transaction and the hedging instrument in the income statement. The fair values resulting as of the balance sheet date are recognized in other comprehensive income, taking into account deferred taxes, and reported under reserves in accordance with IFRS 9. They are reversed to profit or loss according to their future realization in the relevant financial year.

Revenue recognition (IFRS 15)

FACC generates two main streams of revenue - on the one hand through the supply of series products and, on the other hand, through the provision of development services. Development services either represent a separate performance obligation under a multi-component contract or are part of the delivery of series products. Moreover, there are also individual contracts for development projects. To the extent that development services in a multi-component contract constitute a separate performance obligation and the criteria for revenue recognition over a period of time are met, revenue is recognized either according to the stage of completion (progress is determined using the cost-to-cost method) or on the basis of the costs incurred (if no reliable estimate of the outcome of the contract is possible), depending on the degree to which the outcome of the contract can be anticipated. To the extent that development services in a multi-component contract constitute a separate performance obligation and the criteria for revenue recognition over a period of time are not met, revenue is recognized at the point when control has passed to the customer. If development services do not constitute a separate performance obligation, revenue is recognized at the time of delivery of the series products. In this case, the costs incurred for the development services are capitalized as contract fulfillment costs and are amortized through profit or loss depending on the deliveries of shipsets made. In the case of development services without milestone payments, payment is made according to the ongoing delivery of series products over the entire duration of the program. As performance obligations are fulfilled well in advance of payments received, there is a significant financing component that is taken into account in the measurement of receivables from customer-

related engineering and contract assets. In the case of development services with milestone payments, the fulfillment of performance obligations and the receipt of payments largely coincide. As a result, no significant financing component arises. Both fixed and variable components are included in the transaction price of development services - the fixed component consists of the contractually agreed price component (separately agreed for the development service or guaranteed in the shipset price) and guaranteed minimum quantities - the variable component includes estimates with regard to the quantity component (series products to be delivered in the future) since no guaranteed minimum quantities exist in these cases, with volumes based on planned rate forecasts.

Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over a period of time as soon as a customer takes control of the goods or services.

If a significant financing component is identified in the case of long-term amortization via series deliveries, sales revenues are only recognized in the amount of the present value of the agreed payments. Compounding effects are recognized as income in the financial result, which leads to payments received not being allocated in full to sales revenues, as was previously the case.

Payments to customers are treated as advance discounts and are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income as a reduction in sales over the duration of the program.

In addition to a lack of alternative uses, particularly the legal claim to payment for services already provided (costs plus profit share) is a prerequisite for revenue to be recognized over a period of time. This criterion means that individual contracts must be recognized as revenues at a point in time according to IFRS 15. Until the passing of control, services provided at a specific point in time are recognized in the balance sheet in the amount of the associated costs. In the case of revenue recognition over a period of time, revenue is allocated according to the cost-to-cost method.

IFRS 15 requires companies to disclose the costs of initiating a contract with a customer. As no such costs have been incurred by the Group, the related disclosures are not presented in these Notes. Since financing components are not taken into account for contracts with a term of less than twelve months.

Recognition of expenses

Operating expenses are recognized upon provision of the service or at the time they are incurred. Interest is recognized using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency valuation (IAS 21)

Receivables, cash and cash equivalents and liabilities are translated at the spot conversion rate. Gains and losses are recorded to profit or loss.

Consolidated statement of cash flows (IAS 7)

The indirect method was used to present the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the consolidated cash flow from operating activities. Cash and cash equivalents correspond to cash on hand and liquid funds.

56. Effects of new and amended standards (revised)

The following amended standards are mandatorily effective for the first time in the 2018/19 financial year:

Standard / Interpretation		Mandatory application acc. to IASB for financial years beginning with	Adoption by the EU as of 28.02.2019
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	01.01.2018	Yes
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	01.01.2018	Yes
IFRS 4	Amendment: Application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (together with IFRS 4 Insurance contracts)	01.01.2018	Yes
IFRS 2	Amendment: Clarification and Measurement of Share-Based Payment Transactions	01.01.2018	Yes
IAS 40	Amendment: Investment Property	01.01.2018	Yes
IFRS 1 and IAS 28	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle	01.01.2018	Yes
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	01.01.2018	Yes

With the exception of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9, the first-time application of these new or revised standards has no material impact on the FACC consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers
- IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, to what extent and at what point in time revenue is recognized. It replaces existing guidelines on revenue recognition (such as IAS 18 - Revenue and IAS 11 - Construction Contracts). IFRS 15 requires the amount received in return for the transfer of goods or services to customers to be recognized as revenue from customer contracts. The point in time or period of time for which revenue is recognized is determined by reference to the passing of control over the goods and services to the customer. A five-step model is used to determine the timing and amount of revenue to be recognized. For further information, reference is made to Note 4.

- - IFRS 9: Financial instruments

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments sets out the requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial assets, financial liabilities and certain contracts for the purchase or sale of non-financial items. This standard supersedes IAS 39 - Financial Instruments. For further information, reference is made to Note 4 – Effects of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is currently working on a number of projects that will affect financial years beginning on or after 1 March 2019. The following new, revised or amended IFRIC standards and interpretations that have already been published by the IASB but are not yet mandatory in the EU have not been applied early by the FACC Group and are therefore not relevant to these Consolidated Financial Statements:

Standard / Interpretation		Published by IASB	Mandatory application acc. to IASB	Adoption by the EU as of 18.03.2019	Effects on the Consolidated Financial Statement
IFRS 16	Leasing	13.01.2016	01.01.2019	Yes	See below
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	07.06.2017	01.01.2019	Yes	No
Miscellaneous	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle	12.12.2017	01.01.2019	Yes	No
IFRS 9 (amended)	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	12.10.2017	01.01.2019	Yes	No
IAS 28	Long-term Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	12.10.2017	01.01.2019	Yes	No
IAS 19	Plan Amendment, Reduction or Settlement of Pension Obligations	07.02.2018	01.01.2019	Yes	No
Miscellaneous	Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	29.03.2018	01.01.2020	No	No
IFRS 3 (amended)	Business Combinations	22.10.2018	01.01.2020	No	No
IAS 1 and IAS 8 (amended)	Definition of Material	31.10.2018	01.01.2020	No	No
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	18.05.2017	01.01.2021	No	No
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	30.06.2014	Unspecified 1)	No	No

¹⁾ Currently no adoption of IFRS 14 in EU law is planned..

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 replaces the existing rules on leases, including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease, SIC 15 Operating Leases and SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions in the Legal Form of a Lease.

The standard is mandatorily effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted if the entity applies IFRS 15 before or on the date of the initial application of IFRS 16.

IFRS 16 provides for a uniform accounting model according to which leases must be recognised in the lessee's balance sheet. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are exceptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

In addition, the nature of the expenses associated with these leases will now change as IFRS 16 replaces the linear expenses for operating leases with amortisation charges for usage rights (right-of-use assets) and interest costs for liabilities arising from the lease.

The Group has concluded an initial assessment of the possible effects on its Consolidated Financial Statements; a detailed assessment is still pending. The actual effects of the application of IFRS 16 on the Consolidated Financial Statements at the time of its initial application will depend on future economic conditions such as the interest rate and the composition of the leasing portfolio at the time of initial application, the Group's assessment of the exercise of extension options and the extent to which the Group makes use of exceptions and exemptions from recognition.

Transition and effects

The FACC Group currently intends to apply IFRS 16 for the first time as of 1 March 2019 using the modified retrospective method. For this reason, the cumulative effect of the application of IFRS 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance sheet values in equity as of 1 March 2019, without adjusting the comparative disclosures. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the date of initial application, while the right of use is determined retrospectively in accordance with IFRS 16.C8 (b) (i) as if IFRS 16 had always been applied. The FACC Group makes use of the new lease standard, IFRS 16, which is to be applied to all contracts defined as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 and which were concluded before 1 March 2019.

Rental agreements from the use of property, plant and equipment not recorded in the balance sheet were identified as the most significant effect.

Since, in accordance with the selected transitional provisions of IFRS 16, the carrying amount of the aggregated lease liabilities exceeds the carrying amount of the aggregated rights of use at the time of initial application, equity is reduced by the difference in carrying amounts at the time of initial application of kEUR 2,435. Short-term leases of less than twelve months as well as low-value leased or rented assets are not capitalized in accordance with the simplification and exemption provisions of the standard. As of the first-time application of the standard, the nature of the expenses in connection with these leases and rental agreements will also change as IFRS 16 replaces the straight-line depreciation of the rights of use and the interest expenses of the lease liability. Amortization of the rights of use is expected to amount to kEUR 4,765 and interest expenses to kEUR 725 in the 2019/20 financial year.

EBITDA and EBIT will improve due to the recognition of the amortization of rights of use and interest expenses in lieu of leasing expenses. However, a precise quantification is not yet possible at this point in time as a large number of small contracts exist which have not yet been fully tested to determine whether IFRS 16 can be applied to them.

The Group expects the adoption of the standard to result in an increase in the balance sheet total (based on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position on 28 February 2018) ranging between 4% and 5%.

Effects on the ability to meet financial ratios agreed with lenders are not expected to occur.

With regard to the future application of other standards or interpretations that have not yet entered into force and have not yet been applied by the FACC Group, no material changes in the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities or other disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements are expected.

57. Fees of the Group auditor

The expenses attributable to the 2018/19 financial year for the auditor Ernst & Young Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m.b.H. of the Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows:

	2017/18 EUR'000	2018/19 EUR'000
Group and annual audit	109	108
Tax consulting services	0	0
Other consulting services	7	103
	116	210

58. Events after the balance sheet date

After the balance sheet date of 28 February 2019, one event requiring disclosure occurred:

FACC has been in regular contact with the competent Austrian authorities for several months in connection with the recovery of the frozen funds. During an official visit in April 2019, China provided very positive information and confirmed FACC's assumptions according to which recovery will be feasible but time-consuming. The time schedule for the transfer of funds has yet to be agreed with the responsible authorities; further information can only be disclosed once an agreement has been reached. Since the funds blocked on Chinese accounts are recognized in the balance sheet, their recovery will have a positive effect on FACC's liquidity with a neutral effect on earnings.

59. Proposed appropriation of net income

The managing Directors and the Supervisory Board will propose a profit distribution of EUR 5,700,000.00 to the Annual General Meeting.

60. Approval for publication

These Consolidated Financial Statements are expected to be approved by the Managing Directors on 22 May 2019 (Consolidated Financial Statements on 28 February 2018: 15 May 2018) for review by the Supervisory Board, presentation to the Annual General Meeting and subsequent publication. The Supervisory Board may arrange for amendments to the Consolidated Financial Statements as part of its duties as assessor.

61. Managing Directors and Supervisory Boards

Managing Directors in the reporting period

Robert Machtlinger, CEO
Andreas Ockel, COO
Aleš Stárek, CFO
Yongsheng Wang, CCO

Members of the Supervisory Board in the reporting period

Ruguang Geng (Chairman)
Zhen Pang (Deputy Chairman, since 29 June 2018)
Shengqiang He (Deputy Chairman, until 29 Juni 2018)
Yanzheng Lei (until 29 Juni 2018)
Jing Guo (since 29 Juni 2018)
Wenbiao Han (since 29 Juni 2018)
Qinghong Liu (since 29 Juni 2018)
Weixi Gong
George Maffeo
Junqi Sheng
Hao Liu (until 29 June 2018)
Li Li (until 29 June 2018)
Barbara Huber (employee representative)
Karin Klee (employee representative)
Peter Krohe (employee representative)
Ulrike Reiter (employee representative)

After the balance sheet date of 28 February 2019, Wenbiao Han, member of the Supervisory Board and Chairman of the Audit Committee of FACC AG, resigned from office for personal reasons (effective as of 29 April 2019). Jiajia Dai, born 1978, was appointed as a new member of the Supervisory Board of FACC AG.

Ried im Innkreis, 16 May 2019

Group Management Report of FACC Operations GmbH for the Financial Year 2018/19

- With a growth rate of 3.7%, the global economy was able to maintain the momentum of the previous year.
- Passenger volumes remained high despite last year's sharp rise in the price of oil.
- Airbus and Boeing delivered 1,606 aircraft, with 1,640 firm orders for new aircraft booked in the same period.
- The order backlog for aircraft with more than 100 seats remained high at 13,447.

British economy as well as for the European economy in certain areas. According to current forecasts, the risks of geopolitical conflicts also remain high.

1. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Despite numerous adversities, the global economy experienced a broad economic recovery in 2018. According to estimates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global economic output rose by 3.7% after an increase of the same magnitude in 2017, while growth in industrialized countries weakened to 2.3% (previous year: 2.4%). In the emerging and developing countries, economic growth remained high at 4.6% (previous year: 4.7%). According to the IMF, the world's two largest economies, the USA and China, each recorded an increase in economic growth in 2018. The United States are currently undergoing a robust economic recovery. In 2018, the US economy grew by 2.9% (previous year: 2.2%), with consumers representing the main drivers of the economic upturn. Companies also made a strong contribution to growth with increasing capital investments.

China, whose economy continued on a strong growth trajectory, was the largest contributor to global economic growth with a growth rate of 6.6% (previous year: 6.9%) as shown by economic data. The shift of the Chinese economy to an increasingly consumer-oriented market regime is still in full swing.

The eurozone economy, in contrast, experienced slightly weaker growth in 2018: After five years of continuous recovery, growth in Europe slowed down to 1.8% compared to 2.4% in the previous year, with growth mainly driven by consumer spending. Investment activity remained strong and exports increased. These growth dynamics within the eurozone, moreover, are spreading to more and more member states of the European Union.

Despite the overall improvement of the economic climate, risks such as rising protectionism in world trade still remain a threat according to IMF forecasts. The issue of whether Britain and the EU will come to an agreement on the continuation of free trade also remains to be resolved. The exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union will have a significant impact on London as a financial center and will cause a great deal of uncertainty for the

2. INDUSTRY ENVIRONMENT

Airlines recently continued their positive earnings trend, which was driven in part by strong demand as well as successful efficiency improvements and consolidations. The relatively low price of oil, which is a major component of airlines' operating costs, also contributed to this positive development.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) reported an above-average increase of 6.5% in global passenger traffic in 2018, with demand increases varying by region. With growth rates of 18.6% in India, 11.7% in China and 9.0% in Russia, Asia can be considered the largest growth driver. Confronted with increasing passenger volumes, the airlines decided to expand their fleets, with the global fleet growing by 6.1% in 2018. IATA calculated industry-wide profits of USD 32.3 billion for 2018, which is the fourth year in a row in which airlines exceeded the USD 30 billion profit mark.

Airbus and Boeing delivered 1,606 aircraft in 2018. During the same period, airlines ordered 1,640 aircraft from Airbus and Boeing. The order backlog for aircraft with more than 100 seats remained virtually unchanged at 13,447 aircraft. Assuming that production rates remain constant, this order backlog corresponds to a calculated production period of nine years

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 Information according to section 243 of the Austrian Commercial Code (UGB)

The FACC Group based in Ried im Innkreis is an Austrian group of companies which specializes in the development, production and maintenance of aircraft components.

The product range includes structural components (wing-to-body fairings, fan cowls and composite components for engines, wing parts and wingtips) as well as components for aircraft interiors (overhead stowage compartments, cabin linings, service units, interior solutions for business jets, cabin retrofit solutions etc.).

Due to different applications of the products, three operative segments were created. The Aerostructures segment is responsible

for the development, production, distribution and repair of structural components, while the Cabin Interiors segment focuses on the development, production, distribution and repair of interior solutions and the Engines & Nacelles segment covers the production, distribution and repair of fan cowls. After customer contracts have been concluded and the orders processed, the individual orders are then manufactured in the Group's five plants. In addition to the three operative segments, the Group also comprises the central services Finance and Controlling, Human Resources, Legal, Quality Assurance, Purchasing and IT (including Engineering Services). The central services support the operative segments in fulfilling their duties within the framework of a matrix organization

3.2 Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS 15 and IFRS 9:

FACC applied IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, for the first time as of 1 March 2018, which has resulted in changes in accounting and measurement methods. FACC applied the modified retrospective method when adopting IFRS 15 and IFRS 9. Comparative information was not adjusted under this method. The cumulative effect of the first-time application of IFRS 15 and of IFRS 9 was recorded as an adjustment of the opening balances of 1 March 2018.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE FACC GROUP

MEUR	2017/18	2018/19
Revenues	747.6	781.6
One-time effects	5.7	0.0
Of which product revenues	691.0	700.1
Of which revenues from development services	56.6	81.5
EBIT reported	55.9	42.5
One-time effects	15.2	-11.4
EBIT operating	40.7	53.9
EBIT margin (operating)	5.4%	6.9%
Earnings after taxes	33.1	27.2

In the 2018/19 financial year, the FACC Group generated revenues of EUR 781.6 million, which represents an increase of EUR 34.0 million or 4.5% compared to the previous year.

Revenues from product deliveries increased by 1.3% to EUR 700.1 million. The main drivers of product sales in the 2018/19 financial year were the programs for the Airbus A320 family, Airbus A350 XWB, Boeing 787 as well as the Bombardier and Embraer Business Jets. All other programs, including all components for the equipment of Rolls-Royce and Pratt & Whitney engines, developed in line with FACC management plans and contributed to the Group's growth.

Growth was further fueled by the increasing rate ramp-ups for the new major programs of our customers Airbus, Boeing, Bombardier, Embraer and Comac. The Boeing-737-Winglet program, which has been manufactured exclusively by FACC since 2001, is losing significance after 18 years of series production. Revenues from this project decreased by EUR 17.5 million to EUR 22.5 million in the 2018/19 financial year. Call-offs from this project will be gradually further reduced and will cease completely by 2019. The orders received in recent years and new Winglet programs more than compensate for the loss of sales, but will be accompanied by a temporary slowdown in growth in the Aerostructures division until 2020/21.

Revenues from the offsetting of development services remained constant at EUR 81.5 million (previous year: EUR 56.6 million).

Cost of sales increased by EUR 58.3 million from EUR 643.0 million to EUR 701.3 million in the 2018/19 financial year. This increase is related to a higher operative performance as well as cost overruns for programs. In relation to sales, this corresponds to an increase from 86% to 90%.

Reported earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) amounted to EUR 42.5 million (previous year: EUR 55.9 million) in the past financial year.

In the 2018/19 financial year, a negative one-off effect of EUR 11.4 million resulting from the write-down of unamortized development costs arose in connection with the announcement by Airbus that the delivery of the A380 aircraft would be discontinued in 2021.

After taking into account the one-time effect described above, operative EBIT (calculated as EBIT plus one-time effects) stands at EUR 53.9 million (comparable value 2017/18: EUR 40.7 million).

4.1 Financial position

The main objective of FACC's financial management is to ensure that the Group has access to adequate liquidity at all times, to avoid financial risks and to guarantee financial flexibility. In order to secure the company's liquidity and reduce risks, FACC makes use of various internal and external funding sources with differing ma-

turities. Long-term liquidity forecasts are based on the Group's operational planning. The cash flow from operating activities in the operating segments constitutes the Group's main source of liquidity. This reduces external borrowing requirements and the associated interest expenses. FACC also makes use of a variety of funding instruments to assure its liquidity such as corporate bonds, promissory note loans, loan agreements with banks and lease arrangements.

Financing instruments

The banking policy, procedures for the approval of banking relationships, loan agreements, liquidity and financial asset management and the management of currency and interest rate risks are set down in its treasury principles. It is a basic principle of the Group

that its lines of credit are managed at the corporate level by the Treasury department.

For information on the company's capacity to raise funds through authorized and conditional capital and on funding sources, please refer to Note 31. Through these diverse measures, FACC has created a stable and sustainable basis to meet its future funding requirements.

4.1.1. Liquidity analysis

One of FACC's key performance indicators is free cash flow, which the company determines by combining its cash flow from operating activities with its cash flow from investments.

MEUR	2017/18	2018/19
Cashflow from operating activities	66.0	78.4
Cashflow from investing activities	-35.0	-35.7
Free Cashflow	31.0	42.7
Cashflow from financing activities	-13.0	-15.8
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	18.0	26.9
Effects from foreign exchange rates	0.2	-0.2
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	44.8	63.0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	63.0	89.7

Cash flow from operating activities

At EUR 78.4 million, cash flow from operating activities in the 2018/19 reporting year was EUR 12.4 million higher than the previous year's figure of EUR 66.0 million.

Cash flow from investments

Cash flow from investments amounted to EUR -35.7 million in the 2018/19 financial year, compared with EUR -35.0 million in the previous year.

The main drivers of project investments were development and tooling costs for various aircraft types and investments in various tool duplications to secure future production rates.

Investments in property, plant and equipment were mainly made in connection with the expansion of production capacities at Plant 3 at the Austrian location in St. Martin.

In the course of the financial year, new investments were made, in particular, in equipment to expand production capacities and in additional automation measures, in the optimization of existing production facilities and in infrastructure. In addition, maintenance investments were made on an ongoing basis.

Cash flow from financing activities

In the 2018/19 financial year, cash flow from financing activities stood at EUR -15.8 million (previous year: EUR -13.0 million).

4.1.2. Net debt

On 28 February 2019, net debt amounted to EUR 181.3 million (previous year: EUR 222.0 million). On the balance sheet date, the Group's cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 89.7 million (previous year: EUR 63.5 million).

MEUR	2017/18	2018/19
Promissory note loans	34.0	34.0
Bonds 2013-20 (ISIN AT00000A10J83)	89.6	89.8
Other financial liabilities	121.9	147.2
Gross financial liabilities	245.4	271.0
Less		
Cash and cash equivalents	63.5	89.7
Financial assets	63.5	89.7
Net debt	181.9	181.3

4.2 Net asset position

The balance sheet total increased by EUR 18.3 million to EUR 706.1 million compared to the previous year.

MEUR	28.02.2018	28.02.2019
Non-current assets	329.5	305.9
Current assets	358.2	400.2
Assets	687.8	706.1
Equity	298.9	256.7
Non-current liabilities	214.1	185.1
Current liabilities	174.8	264.4
Debt	388.9	449.5
Balance sheet total	687.8	706.1

4.2.1. Assets

Non-current assets of the FACC Group decreased by EUR 23.6 million to EUR 305.9 million compared to the balance sheet date on 28 February 2018.

Current assets increased by EUR 42.0 million in the same period of the previous year. Inventories also increased due to the increase in product sales. Cash and cash equivalents increased by EUR 26.2 million to EUR 89.7 million as of the balance sheet date on 28 February 2019.

4.2.2. Equity

The FACC Group's equity amounted to EUR 256.7 million at the end of the reporting period. This corresponds to an equity ratio of 36.4% as of 28 February 2019 (previous year: 43.5%).

4.2.3. Debt

Within non-current liabilities, other financial liabilities increased by EUR 22.0 million to EUR 78.1 million.

Within current liabilities, trade payables increased by EUR 26.1 million to EUR 74.6 million. Other financial liabilities increased by EUR 3.3 million to EUR 69.0 million.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Segment reporting follows the internal management and reporting of the FACC Group.

The operating result (EBIT) is the key performance indicator used to steer the business segments and is reported to the corporate body responsible (Management Board of FACC Operations GmbH). Due to different applications of the products, three operative segments were created:

- **Aerostructures:** development, production, distribution and repair of structural components
- **Engines & Nacelles:** development, production, distribution and repair of engine components
- **Cabin Interiors:** development, production, distribution and repair of interiors

In the 2018/19 financial year, numerous new contracts were signed to ensure the sustainable implementation of the FACC strategy. Implementation of these projects began in the course of the 2018/19 financial year. Revenues from these orders will also contribute to the further growth of the business segments.

5.1 Aerostructures

MEUR	2017/18	2018/19
Revenues	333.1	335.7
EBIT reported	34.6	37.1
EBIT margin (reported)	10.4%	11.1%
One-time effects	-1.6	-8.3
EBIT before one-time effects	36.2	45.4
EBIT margin (before one-time effects)	10.9%	13.5%

Revenues in the Aerostructures segment amounted to EUR 335.7 million in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: EUR 332.1 million). Revenue from product deliveries decreased by EUR 23.0 million or 7.6% to EUR 279.4 million. Growth continues to be driven by rising revenues from the Airbus A350 and Airbus A320 programs.

Revenue from development activities increased by 85.2% from EUR 30.4 million to EUR 56.3 million in the period under review.

Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) in the Aerostructures segment stood at EUR 37.1 million in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: EUR 34.6 million).

In the 2018/19 financial year, a negative one-off effect of EUR 11.4 million resulting from the write-down of unamortized development costs arose in connection with the announcement by Airbus to discontinue delivery of the A380 aircraft in 2021. The prorated effect in the Aerostructures segment amounts to EUR 8.3 million.

After taking into account this one-time effect, operating EBIT amounted to EUR 45.4 million (comparable figure 2017/18: EUR 36.2 million).

The segment's continued stable development was positively influenced by the growing demand for components for the Airbus A350

and A320 as well as the sustained high production rates of the Boeing 787.

The Boeing-737-Winglet program, which has been manufactured exclusively by FACC since 2001, is losing significance after 18 years of series production. Revenues from this project decreased by EUR 17.5 million to EUR 22.5 million in the 2018/19 financial year. Call-offs from this project will be gradually further reduced and will cease completely by 2019. The orders received in recent years and new Winglet programs more than compensate for the loss of sales, but will be accompanied by a temporary slowdown in growth in the Aerostructures division until 2020/21.

5.2 Engines & Nacelles

MEUR	2017/18	2018/19
Revenues	161.3	168.5
EBIT reported	15.2	9.2
EBIT margin (reported)	9.4%	5.5%
One-time effects	13.1	-1.2
EBIT before one-time effects	2.1	10.4
EBIT margin (before one-time effects)	1.3%	6.2%

Revenues in the Engines & Nacelles segment reached EUR 168.5 million in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: EUR 161.3 million). This corresponds to an increase of 4.5%.

Revenues from product deliveries increased by 6.0% from EUR 152.0 million to EUR 161.1 million. Revenues from development activities decreased by EUR 2.0 million from EUR 9.4 million to EUR 7.4 million.

Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) in the Engines & Nacelles segment stood at EUR 9.2 million in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: EUR 15.2 million).

In the 2018/19 financial year, a negative one-off effect of EUR 11.4 million resulting from the write-down of unamortized development costs arose in connection with the announcement by Airbus to discontinue delivery of the A380 aircraft in 2021. The prorated effect in the Engines & Nacelles segment amounts to EUR 1.2 million.

After taking into account this one-time effect, operating EBIT amounted to EUR 10.4 million (comparable figure 2017/18: EUR 2.1 million).

The efficiency improvements, learning curve effects, automation measures and volume effects implemented in the division have all contributed to the ongoing increase in earnings in relation to sales revenues.

In addition to the continued increase in sales from series production for the A350 Translating Sleeve (TRSL) project, the start-up of the A330neo Fan Cowl Door was a key factor contributing to growth within this segment.

The Engine Composites segment continued its positive development. The Airbus A350 Trent XWB and Pratt & Whitney PW800 Bypass Ducts projects have made a significant contribution towards business developing as planned.

5.3 Cabin Interiors

MEUR	2017/18	2018/19
Revenues	253.2	277.4
EBIT reported	6.1	-3.9
EBIT margin (reported)	2.4%	-1.4%
One-time effects	3.6	-2.0
EBIT before one-time effects	2.5	-1.9
EBIT margin (before one-time effects)	1.0%	-0.7%

Revenues in the Cabin Interiors segment amounted to EUR 277.4 million in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: EUR 254.2 million). This segment thus again achieved significant revenue growth compared to the previous year.

Product sales in 2018/19 totaled EUR 259.6 million (previous year: EUR 236.6 million). Significant revenues were achieved for the first time with the COMAC ARJ21 program. Revenues from this program increased from EUR 4.7 million to EUR 21.3 million in the 2018/19 financial year. In the Business Jet segment, substantial revenues were generated with the programs for the EMBRAER Legacy 450/500.

Revenues from development activities increased by EUR 1.0 million from EUR 16.8 million to EUR 17.8 million.

Reported earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) of the Cabin Interiors segment stood at EUR -3.9 million in the 2018/19 financial year (previous year: EUR 6.1 million).

In the 2018/19 financial year, a negative one-off effect of EUR 11.4 million resulting from the write-down of unamortized development costs arose in connection with the announcement by Airbus to discontinue delivery of the A380 aircraft in 2021. The prorated effect in the Cabin Interiors segment amounts to EUR 2.0 million.

After taking into account this one-time effect, operating EBIT amounted to EUR -1.9 million (comparable figure 2017/18: EUR 2.5 million).

6. RISK REPORT

In the course of its business activities, the FACC Group is exposed to a large number of risks that are inseparably linked to its business operations. FACC is committed to identifying and actively managing risks in the business environment at an early stage. The corporate risk strategy and hedging measures are implemented centrally for the entire Group.

The respective risk owner bears direct responsibility for risk management. The Director Treasury & Risk Management reports directly to the Management Board, which assumes overall responsibility for risk management. Within the framework of the risk management system, both risks that have occurred and potential future risks are continuously monitored and evaluated by the operative units and reported to the Management Board twice a year in the course of the Management Reviews. Exceptional events are immediately reported to the responsible risk owner or to the Director Treasury & Risk Management. The latter decides whether the Management Board is to be notified straight away, which in turn informs the Supervisory Board at its meetings.

This ensures that significant risks are identified at an early stage and measures can be taken to counteract or limit them. According to the Management Board, potential risks currently identified are deemed manageable and controllable and, therefore, do not jeopardize the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The following key risk areas have been identified:

6.1 Management risks

Based on market observations and analyses, a five-year business plan is prepared, which defines the underlying corporate strategy and is reviewed by the Supervisory Board. The specific business objectives for each financial year are derived from this plan, which is updated on an annual basis.

Short-term changes in the market environment constitute the greatest risk. In addition, successful operational implementation is also repeatedly jeopardized by external factors which can often scarcely be influenced.

FACC's management is responsible for implementing policy consistently, while promptly responding to short-term changes in line with the defined corporate strategy. In doing so, it must be ensured that the strategic direction of the company as well as the planned sales and earnings targets are taken into due account.

6.2 Sales risks

The FACC Group operates in a highly competitive field and has a limited number of customers (aircraft manufacturers). FACC's business activities are cyclical and sensitive to the profit situation of commercial airlines and their orders for aircraft placed with manufacturers. The business performance of commercial airlines, in turn, is influenced by the global economic situation and the geopolitical environment.

The industry-specific risks to which the Group is exposed lie in changes to aircraft delivery schedules between manufacturers and final customers. The risk of a change in future aircraft deliveries directly affects the Group's future sales as the supply volumes of components manufactured by the Group change accordingly. This risk can take the shape of a reduction or a postponement of aircraft deliveries. As a consequence, development costs cannot be recovered within the calculation period.

FACC responds to this risk by achieving diversification within the industry: on the one hand, by maintaining supply contracts with the two dominant suppliers of commercial aircraft and, on the other

hand, by entering into supply contracts in both the wide-body passenger aircraft and business jet segments. Furthermore, FACC is geographically diversified as it maintains supply contracts with the American/European market and Asia. FACC also acts as a development partner for the improvement of existing aircraft types, which results in supply contracts for the retrofitting of existing aircraft models.

6.3 Purchasing and supplier risks

FACC's Purchasing department regularly carries out risk assessments of the company's suppliers to identify potential threats and risks at an early stage. This is done in order to be able to set the priorities for the planning and the execution of audits and support the decision-making process when awarding new contracts. The selection of new suppliers requires the involvement of the "Procurement Quality Assurance" (PQA) department to make sure that the necessary qualifications and approvals have been obtained and that there are no identifiable risks. When new projects are launched, suppliers are subjected to a mandatory first sample test to minimize product risk. The ongoing quality-compliant and timely delivery of materials and of semi-finished and finished products is assessed via SAP on a regular basis. This evaluation is also an integral part of the overall risk assessment. Deviations from the targeted component quality and delivery performance are systematically tracked, analyzed, evaluated and benchmarked against defined goals. Noticeable variations are reported to the Management Board following the Management Reviews.

6.4 Business interruption risk

The company's manufacturing sites and plants are constantly maintained and serviced, thus keeping the risk of breakdowns or of lengthy production downtimes to a minimum. Business interruption risk is also covered by business interruption insurance with an indemnity period of 24 months.

6.5 Project management

FACC's project management is responsible for implementing the objectives defined by management by way of projects. In this regard, distinctions are made as to whether FACC is to assume development responsibility or not. Feasibility has to be assessed for each contract and associated risks identified, evaluated as well as closely monitored and analyzed during the course of the project in order to initiate and implement appropriate measures, if deemed necessary. The major risks concern the availability of resources of any kind (manpower, equipment, materials, etc.) as well as external factors, which the project team encounters via the company's interfaces or via third parties

6.6 Product liability and quality risk

The products designed and manufactured by the company are intended for installation in aircraft or engines. Defects or malfunctions of the manufactured products may, directly or indirectly, jeopardize the property, health or life of third parties. Long-term safety is therefore a top priority. The company is not in a position to reduce or exclude its liability towards customers, consumers or third parties by way of sales agreements. Each product developed and/or manufactured in-house, which is supposed to leave the company, is subject to thorough scrutiny with regard to its quality and functionality.

As to projects for which FACC bears development responsibility, a higher risk exists due to the possibility of construction errors. This can, however, be effectively minimized through systematic action. Regular controls at all stages of development are intended to mitigate risks early on. Moreover, FACC operates an archive system with regard to quality records, which are either contractually stipulated or go beyond contractual obligations on a case-by-case basis. This is to demonstrate that products were manufactured and services rendered according to defined criteria, while keeping in line with the guidelines approved by both customers and the aviation authority/ authorities.

Despite product liability risks being adequately insured, quality problems may negatively affect the company's net asset position, financial position and profit position.

6.7 Financial risks

In addition to financing risks, FACC's operating activities are also exposed to interest rate and currency risks. The Group's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of developments on the financial markets and aims to minimize potentially negative effects on the Group's financial position. In order to hedge against specific risks, the Group makes use of derivative financial instruments. FACC uses derivative financial instruments exclusively for the purpose of hedging underlying transactions; speculative transactions are strictly prohibited. The Group's Treasury & Risk Management department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operative units.

6.7.1. Currency risks

While the vast majority of sales by FACC are transacted in USD, significant parts of the costs are incurred in currencies other than USD, notably in EUR. FACC makes use of derivative financial instruments (forward exchange transactions) to hedge against adverse changes in the USD-EUR exchange rate, which can potentially give rise to losses.

The hedging strategies employed by the Group's Treasury & Risk Management department are designed to control and minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. The Management Board approves the strategies and reports regularly to the Supervisory Board.

The risk management conducted by the Group's Treasury & Risk Management department pursues the objective of hedging on average 80% of expected net cash flows in USD (from revenues and purchases of raw materials) for the following 12 months (on a rolling monthly basis) (hedge ratio). If market levels are favorable, hedging periods can be extended to up to 36 months. Sensitivity analyses showing the effects of hypothetical changes in exchange rates on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement and equity were carried out for the currency risks of financial instruments. In accordance with IFRS 7, currency risks result from financial instruments of a monetary nature that are not denominated in the reporting company's functional currency. As a consequence, receivables, liabilities, cash and foreign currency derivatives serve as the basis for calculating the sensitivity of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement. The sensitivity of equity also reflects the valuation effects of the cash flow hedges for foreign currency risks recorded in other comprehensive income. Translation differences

from the translation of financial statements prepared in a currency other than the Group currency were not included in the calculation.

6.7.2. Interest rate risks

Interest rate risks depend on the average financing term and the type of interest rate. Fixed interest rates are subject to the risk of falling interest rates, whereas variable interest rates carry the risk of rising interest rates.

An increase in interest rates of 50 basis points would have resulted in a reduction in earnings after taxes and in equity of kEUR 568 (previous year: kEUR 225). A reduction in interest rates by 50 basis points would have resulted in an increase in earnings after taxes and in equity of the same magnitude. Calculation is based on interest-bearing assets and liabilities subject to variable interest rates.

7. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

FACC continuously invests in research and development in order to strengthen business relationships with its customers and open up new fields of business. The main focus lies on proprietary in-house development in order to use the expertise acquired for all current and future customers. Moreover, the company also cooperates with customers and research institutions in order to further optimize products.

In the 2018/19 financial year, FACC spent EUR 31.2 million, or 4.0% of its revenues, on company- and customer-related research and development services.

FACC considers active research and innovation to be a fundamental prerequisite for maintaining its leading position as a technology partner and systems supplier to its customers. Since FACC often works with protected customer patents and processes, in-house developments help to secure existing orders and open up new areas of business. Working with a strong network of customers, suppliers and scientific partners, FACC develops new technologies for use in future aerospace development programs.

FACC is constantly working on new product solutions and production technologies. The company is currently focusing its research on four major projects:

- Weight reduction
- Increase production rates capability and increasing the level of automation
- New materials and processes
- Digitalization and artificial intelligence

Additive manufacturing

Faster product development cycles and cost reductions across the entire value chain are becoming increasingly important in future aviation development projects. For this reason, FACC is focusing its research activities on the manufacturing processes of the future. Substantial cost savings combined with fast development cycles

enable the use of additive manufacturing processes, with the focus on 3D printing of engine components and of plastic components for cabin interior applications. Attention is given to the entire value chain, from purchasing, development and certification through to series production of aviation components. The aim is to further enhance the functionality of components, cut manufacturing costs and reduce the lead time for production equipment.

Thermoplastic fiber composites

Thermoplastic fiber composites based on high-performance polymers such as polyetheretherketone (PEEK) or polyetheretherthermia (PEI) are becoming increasingly important. Since thermoplastics solidify and can be reheated and melted several times, they are amenable to a wide range of applications. FACC researches materials and manufacturing processes for the next generation of aircraft components in cooperation with OEMs and research institutes. The aim is to be able to produce fiber composite components in a cost-efficient manner, in the highest quality and with a maximum degree of automation. For this reason, FACC has joined the industrial advisory board of the LIT Factory in Linz, an Industry 4.0 pilot factory in which thermoplastic fiber composites are researched and developed in combination with digitization concepts. FACC's R&D activities focus not only on the production of components, but also on joining by means of different welding processes as thermoplastic fiber composites can only develop their full potential in combination with suitable joining technologies.

Integral construction

In addition to new research and development topics such as additive manufacturing and thermoplastic fiber composites, the R&D roadmap also includes the development of highly integral fiber composite components. Integral design aims to integrate as many functions as possible, for instance connecting elements, into a single manufacturing step. The goal is to make subsequent manufacturing processes such as the assembly of fittings obsolete in order to reduce manufacturing costs. Besides featuring additional integrated functions, future fiber-reinforced plastic components will also be produced net-shaped. This not only reduces assembly costs, but also eliminates the need for milling of the component contour. FACC relies on direct research cooperation with OEMs and research institutes in order to maintain its position as a technology provider in the future.

Digitization and technology management

The fast and cost-efficient implementation of future development projects guaranteeing high quality standards is becoming increasingly reliant on digitization and technology management. In this context, the digitization of the entire value chain plays a decisive role. The goal is to ensure a continuous process chain, from brainstorming and product development through to production, quality control and the delivery of fiber composite components. Technology management aims to make greater use of existing knowledge and make it available to all corporate divisions so that resources can be used more efficiently within the company.

Patents and awards

FACC strives for a high degree of independence in its process portfolio with a view to safeguarding its technological leadership in the

composite area. Furthermore, the company seeks to gradually expand its component portfolio to tap into new sales opportunities. Both growth areas are flanked by an extended patent strategy, of which the main objective is to guarantee maximum protection of intellectual property.

8. EMPLOYEES

As of 28 February 2019, the total headcount of the FACC Group stood at 3,419 full-time equivalents (FTE); (previous year: 3,3257 FTE).

In Austria, 3,124 FTE were working for the company as of 28 February 2019. This corresponds to approximately 91% of the entire workforce

	Blue collar	White collar	Total
Central Services	135	481	616
Aerostructures	728	243	971
Engines & Nacelles	436	139	575
Cabin Interiors	793	169	962
Subsidiaries	68	227	295
Total	2,160	1,259	3,419

The international nature of the company is also reflected in its personnel structure. Employees from 40 different countries and from all continents are currently working at the Austrian locations. 55% of the workforce have Austrian citizenship, and 20% are German nationals.

As a technology company, FACC's share of women in the total workforce remains high at nearly 30%. The fact that nearly 50% of the FACC Group's apprentices are women is particularly pleasing.

Healthy and Happy: FACC as a pioneer in workplace health promotion

FACC's commitment to the motivation, satisfaction and health of its employees is demonstrated by a wide range of measures and initiatives. For its "Healthy and Happy" project, FACC was awarded the seal of approval for workplace health promotion (BGF) by the Upper Austrian Regional Health Insurance Fund in 2017. In Austria, the BGF seal of approval is regarded as a visible sign and recognized standard for high-quality workplace health promotion. Independent experts verify whether the stringent quality criteria of the European network have been met for the BGF seal of approval through an objective and transparent procedure.

Continuous investment in the human capital of its entire workforce is a key factor contributing to the success of FACC. The Group is committed to lifelong learning and, for this purpose, offers its employees a wide range of extra-occupational education and further training opportunities. The FACC Academy, which serves as the central hub for all training activities, organized 427 internal train-

ing sessions with a total of 5,050 participants in the 2018/19 financial year alone. In addition, 146 external training sessions attended by 959 employees were held.

E-learning for more flexibility

In order to make responsible use of its employees' time resources, FACC is already offering selected training courses via e-learning. Meanwhile, e-learning content specifically tailored to the needs of the company and of its employees is also being created by internal developers. In addition to IT & SAP e-learning modules in the areas of "SAP Basic", "SAP Advanced" and "System Management", web-based trainings are also available on topics such as "Export Control Advanced" and "Foreign Object Damage (FOD)", i.e. all foreign bodies/substances that cause damage to the aircraft/component. The learning units can be completed directly at the workplace via FACC's SAP system.

Global family

As an internationally operating company with employees from 40 countries, FACC attaches great importance to cross-cultural dialogue. In order to ensure good teamwork between staff, a large number of its employees attend language and intercultural training courses.

Apprentice training is a further top priority at FACC. In the 2018/19 financial year, a total of 39 apprentices (of which one apprentice at CoLT Prüf und Test GmbH) were enrolled in six different training programs at FACC. The company was awarded the "State-Honoured Training Company" prize by the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Industry in recognition of its high-quality apprentice training.

In-house development of young talents

FACC offers aspiring young apprentices highly specialized training programs in design engineering, metal working technology, milling, cutting, and machining techniques, plastics engineering, process technology, IT and application development - coding. At FACC, apprentices get access to the latest technologies and equipment in the company as soon as they start their training. This gives them the opportunity to make use of their innovative spirit and commitment to develop into the experts of the future.

FACC scholarship

The FACC scholarship with a total value of approximately EUR 100,000 (total value over the period of study of the beneficiaries) was awarded for the first time in the 2018/19 financial year in the degree course "Lightweight Construction and Composite Materials". Four candidates receive monthly financial support for the duration of their studies. In addition, FACC covers their tuition fees, offers internships in its plants, provides guidance and assistance through competent FACC supervisors and allows students to take part in training courses as well as numerous other perks.

9. SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

The sustainability management of FACC is an integral part of the corporate strategy and reports to the Management Board. Its aim is to take due consideration of the environmental and societal impacts of each business process, and to reconcile the company's economic imperatives with socio-ecological considerations. Sustainability management and the operative units cooperate closely with each other.

FACC's first Sustainability Report for the 2017 financial year was presented in May 2018 and can be downloaded from the Group's website.

The Sustainability Report was prepared in accordance with the "GRI standards" (standards of the Global Reporting Initiative) and the requirements of the Austrian "NaDiVeG" (Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act) and is published as a separate non-financial report in accordance with section 267a of the Austrian Commercial Code (UGB).

10. REPORT ON BRANCH OFFICES

FACC Operations GmbH does not operate any branch offices.

11. DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SECTION 243A OF THE AUSTRIAN COMMERCIAL CODE (UGB)

11.1 Reporting on the key features of the Group's internal control and risk management system with regard to accounting procedures

Pursuant to section 243a paragraph 2 of the Austrian Commercial Code (UGB), FACC is required to give an account of the key features of its internal control and risk management system with regard to the accounting process. Thus, the Management Board bears full responsibility for the implementation of an adequate internal control and risk management system with regard to the accounting process.

The key features of the risk management and internal control system are laid down in FACC's risk management and finance manuals. These manuals describe and identify key finance and controlling processes and their associated risks.

The accounting-related internal control system is designed to guarantee timely, uniform and correct recording of all business processes and transactions, while ensuring that well-founded statements about the company's current business situation can be made at all times.

The measures and rules include, amongst others, the separation of functions, the dual control principle, rules governing authorized signatories, joint signatory powers for authorizing payments only, which are restricted to a small number of persons, as well as system-supported checks by the IT software in use (SAP).

FACC has been using SAP in almost all areas across the company for more than ten years. The regularities of the SAP systems have been implemented in all relevant business processes.

In the course of monthly reporting to the Management Board and second-level management, especially comparisons between actual and budgeted figures are made. During its quarterly meetings, the Supervisory Board of FACC Operations GmbH is informed about business performance and forecasts regarding the Group's further course of business. In its meetings, the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board dealt, amongst others, with topics such as the internal control system, risk management and measures to mitigate internal control risks.

Within the framework of the budgeting process, budget costs are planned for each individual cost center. Every cost center manager is responsible for not exceeding budgeted costs and keeping in line with planned investments. All investment projects are subject to prior approval by the Management Board. Investments running over budget are also subject to prior approval by the Supervisory Board.

11.2 Other disclosures

Agreements regarding promissory note loans include change-of-control clauses. Lenders shall be entitled to terminate the agreement if

a. Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) holds, either directly or indirectly, less than 50% plus one share of the borrower, or

b. Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) is not entitled, either directly or indirectly, to determine and appoint the majority of the members of the management and supervisory boards of the borrower.

12. OUTLOOK

12.1 The civil aviation market

The market forecasts published by Airbus and Boeing in the spring of 2019 once again confirm that, from today's perspective, the long-term growth trend in the civil aviation industry continues in the future. Studies by OEMs currently confirm a constant annual increase in passenger volumes of around 4.5 %. Between 2019 and 2037, approximately 40,000 new aircraft will be needed. Compared to the 2018 forecast, this represents an increase of 2,500 aircraft. The latest rate forecasts for the next two years, in contrast, shows that the increase of some aircraft types has stabilized and will be somewhat flatter than anticipated a year ago. The immediate development of sales within the aircraft supply industry will inevitably have to adapt to these circumstances. Thus, the purely organic growth from existing orders will remain unchanged, but will be spread over a further two to three years.

The shift towards the new growth markets of China and India already described in recent years is once again confirmed and will remain unchanged in the future. The traffic volume (travel activity

per year and inhabitant) in these countries is expected to quadruple by 2036. The number of days of travel per inhabitant in the USA and Europe is also expected to increase by a further 40 % in the same period, even though it is already at a high level.

Last year, Airbus and Boeing together delivered 1,606 new commercial aircraft to their customers. During the same period, 1,640 aircraft were sold to airlines. This thus equates to a book-to-bill ratio of 1.02. As a result, order backlogs have increased slightly in the last year another time in a row. The industry operating at full capacity for many years to come.

A distinguishing feature of the industry is the acceleration of takeovers and the formation of new alliances. The acquisition of the Bombardier C-Series program by Airbus on 1 July 2018 and the ongoing negotiations between Boeing and Embraer with the objective of following this example will contribute to the further consolidation of the OEM market.

In return, COMAC is progressively increasing series production of its AR21 aircraft and making progress in the development of the C919.

Apart from the increasing consolidation within the OEM sector, further consolidation is also taking place in the supply chain at the Tier 1 and Tier 2 levels.

12.2 FACC Group

With its balanced and comprehensive customer and product portfolio, the company will continue on its growth course in the 2019/20 financial year. Changes in the product mix, in particular the phasing out of the high-revenue B737NG winglet program, will be compensated by the new orders acquired in the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years. The discontinuation of the A380 aircraft program with effect from 2021 will be preceded by an adjustment of production rates in the 2019/20 financial year. The slow-down of production rates of the A380 will have a negligible impact on FACC's revenue development as product revenues from this aircraft program account for only 1.5% of FACC's total revenues.

FACC is particularly focused on processing the new orders signed. The engineering work for these new and promising products has made considerable progress, numerous approval tests have been completed according to plan, and the series ramp-up is in full swing. The first revenues from these new orders are expected for the first half of the 2019/20 financial year, followed by a gradual rate ramp-up which is scheduled to occur over the next 12 to 18 months.

Based on its current market assessment and the Group's existing product mix, FACC expects sales growth to be in line with market growth in the 2019/20 financial year. The measures implemented in recent years to increase profitability will be stepped up further in order to offset natural cost increases.

Furthermore, additional activities will be initiated.

- Specifically, FACC will start the construction of an additional production facility in Croatia. The construction of the site will be completed by the end of 2020, with production capacities available from the beginning of 2021.

- The initiatives to vertically integrate core competences into the FACC production network, which were first introduced in the financial year 2015, will be sustainably strengthened. The aim is to simplify the value stream, further cut material and purchasing costs and to substantially reduce the company's dependence on individual supply chains.

In line with the planned revenue growth, FACC intends to keep earnings at the level of the EBIT (operating result excluding A380 one-time effects) of the 2018/19 financial year despite the introduction of various new orders. Due to the introduction of the new projects described above, the margins in the first half of 2019/20 will be lower than the half-year margins of the 2018/19 financial year.

FACC will continue its efforts to reach the sales target of EUR 1 billion in the 2019/20 financial year by actively shaping the market. Due to the above-mentioned flattening of rate increases in existing projects, this goal is not expected to be achieved before 2021/22.

By way of conclusion, the FACC Group will continue to expand its business activities, ranging from development and production to global supply chain management, whilst sustainably strengthening its role as the partner of choice of the aviation industry. The implementation of the Group's "Vision 2020" strategy with a view to strengthening and expanding its position as a Tier-1 supplier in the global aerospace industry has top priority.

Ried im Innkreis, 16 May 2019

Robert Machtlinger eh

CEO

Andreas Ockel eh

COO

Aleš Stárek eh

CFO

Yongsheng Wang eh

CCO

4. BESTÄTIGUNGSVERMERK *)

Bericht zum Jahresabschluss

Prüfungsurteil

Wir haben den Jahresabschluss der

FACC Operations GmbH, Ried im Innkreis,

bestehend aus der Bilanz zum 28. Februar 2019, der Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung für das an diesem Stichtag endende Geschäftsjahr und dem Anhang, geprüft.

Nach unserer Beurteilung entspricht der beigefügte Jahresabschluss den gesetzlichen Vorschriften und vermittelt ein möglichst getreues Bild der Vermögens- und Finanzlage zum 28. Februar 2019 sowie der Ertragslage der Gesellschaft für das an diesem Stichtag endende Geschäftsjahr in Übereinstimmung mit den österreichischen unternehmensrechtlichen Vorschriften.

Grundlage für das Prüfungsurteil

Wir haben unsere Abschlussprüfung in Übereinstimmung mit der EU-Verordnung Nr. 537/2014 (im Folgenden EU-VO) und mit den österreichischen Grundsätzen ordnungsmäßiger Abschlussprüfung durchgeführt. Diese Grundsätze erfordern die Anwendung der International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Unsere Verantwortlichkeiten nach diesen Vorschriften und Standards sind im Abschnitt "Verantwortlichkeiten des Abschlussprüfers für die Prüfung des Jahresabschlusses" unseres Bestätigungsvermerks weitergehend beschrieben. Wir sind von der Gesellschaft unabhängig in Übereinstimmung mit den österreichischen unternehmensrechtlichen und berufsrechtlichen Vorschriften, und wir haben unsere sonstigen beruflichen Pflichten in Übereinstimmung mit diesen Anforderungen erfüllt. Wir sind der Auffassung, dass die von uns erlangten Prüfungsnachweise ausreichend und geeignet sind, um als Grundlage für unser Prüfungsurteil zu dienen.

Besonders wichtige Prüfungssachverhalte

Besonders wichtige Prüfungssachverhalte sind solche Sachverhalte, die nach unserem pflichtgemäßen Ermessen am bedeutsamsten für unsere Prüfung des Jahresabschlusses des Geschäftsjahres waren. Diese Sachverhalte wurden im Zusammenhang mit unserer Prüfung des Jahresabschlusses als Ganzem und bei der Bildung unseres Prüfungsurteils hierzu berücksichtigt, und wir geben kein gesondertes Prüfungsurteil zu diesen Sachverhalten ab.

Nachfolgend stellen wir die aus unserer Sicht besonders wichtigen Prüfungssachverhalte dar:

1. Umsatzrealisierung und Werthaltigkeit von Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen sowie von noch nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen

Die FACC Operations GmbH realisiert Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Gütern und aus der Erbringung von kundenbezogenen Entwicklungsleistungen und Tooling. Die Umsatzerlöse für die Erbringung von kundenbezogenen Entwicklungsleistungen und Tooling werden, soweit diese eine gesonderte Leistungsverpflichtung darstellen und ein unbedingter Anspruch auf eine Gegenleistung besteht, zeitpunktbezogen realisiert und bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt als noch nicht abrechenbare Leistungen ausgewiesen. Aufgrund der erstmaligen Anwendung der AFRAC Stellungnahme Nr. 32 erfolgte im Geschäftsjahr 2018 eine Änderung der Umsatzrealisierung im Bereich der Entwicklungsleistungen und des Toolings, wonach bei Vorliegen der Kriterien für eine zeitpunktbezogene Umsatzrealisierung und bei Vorliegen eines unbedingten Anspruches auf Gegenleistung der Umsatz für die gesonderten Leistungsverpflichtungen für Entwicklungsleistungen und Tooling im Zeitpunkt der Erfüllung der Leistungsverpflichtung zur Gänze realisiert wird. Aus der erstmaligen Anwendung ergab sich ein Umstellungseffekt in Höhe von 9,2 Mio EUR, der in den Umsatzerlösen ausgewiesen wurde.

Bei der Umsatzrealisierung für den Verkauf von Gütern besteht das wesentliche Risiko darin, dass aufgrund nicht eindeutiger Vertragsauslegungen vom Management einzuschätzen ist, in welcher Höhe die Umsatzerlöse tatsächlich realisiert werden können. Für die noch nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen sind im Sinne einer verlustfreien Bewertung wesentliche Einschätzungen betreffend der zu erwartenden Auftragserlöse und Auftragskosten zu treffen, die von Ungewissheiten und dem Ausgang zukünftiger Ergebnisse abhängen können. In einem weiteren Schritt ist nach der Umsatzrealisierung zu beurteilen, inwieweit Änderungen in Bezug auf die Einschätzung der Einbringlichkeit eingetreten sind und Forderungen aus Lieferforderungen wertzuberichtigten sind.

Die Angaben zu den Erläuterungen zur Umsatzrealisierung, zu den noch nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen und Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen sind in II. Bilanzierungs- und Bewertungsmethoden und in IV. Erläuterungen zur Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung – Umsatzerlöse enthalten.

Adressierung im Rahmen der Abschlussprüfung

Um dieses Risiko zu adressieren, haben wir die Annahmen und Schätzungen des Managements kritisch hinterfragt und dabei unter anderem die folgenden Prüfungshandlungen durchgeführt:

- Beurteilung der Bilanzierungsrichtlinien für die Realisierung von Umsatzerlösen nach UGB
- Beurteilung des Prozesses zur Ermittlung der Umstellungseffekte
- Beurteilung des Vorliegens der Voraussetzungen zur Umsatzrealisierung nach UGB für wesentliche Verträge
- Prüfung der Ermittlung des Umstellungseffekts aus der geänderten Umsatzrealisierung für kundenbezogene Entwicklungsleistungen und Tooling nach AFRAC Stellungnahme Nr. 32
- Analyse der den wesentlichen nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen zugrunde liegenden Verträge
- Prüfung der in den noch nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen erfassten Gesamtkosten
- Prüfung der Einschätzung der Auftragserlöse für wesentliche noch nicht abrechenbare Leistungen

- Durchsicht der offenen Postenliste zum 28. Februar 2019 und Identifikation von Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen mit einer Überfälligkeit von mehr als 90 Tagen und Überprüfung von deren Werthaltigkeit
- Prüfung ob Wertberichtigungen bzw. Rückstellungen für drohende Verluste aus schwebenden Geschäften erforderlich sind bzw. in angemessener Höhe gebildet sind.
- Besprechung ausgewählter wesentlicher überfälliger Lieferforderungen sowohl mit der Geschäftsführung als auch mit den Divisionsverantwortlichen
- Durchsicht aller bis zur Bilanzerstellung getroffenen Vereinbarungen im Rahmen von Verhandlungen in Bezug auf strittige Kundenforderungen
- Prüfung der Vollständigkeit der Anhangsangaben zur Umsatzrealisierung, zu den noch nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen und zu Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen

Verantwortlichkeiten der gesetzlichen Vertreter und des Prüfungsausschusses für den Jahresabschluss

Die gesetzlichen Vertreter sind verantwortlich für die Aufstellung des Jahresabschlusses und dafür, dass dieser in Übereinstimmung mit den österreichischen unternehmensrechtlichen Vorschriften ein möglichst getreues Bild der Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage der Gesellschaft vermittelt. Ferner sind die gesetzlichen Vertreter verantwortlich für die internen Kontrollen, die sie als notwendig erachten, um die Aufstellung eines Jahresabschlusses zu ermöglichen, der frei von wesentlichen - beabsichtigten oder unbeabsichtigten - falschen Darstellungen ist.

Bei der Aufstellung des Jahresabschlusses sind die gesetzlichen Vertreter dafür verantwortlich, die Fähigkeit der Gesellschaft zur Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit zu beurteilen, Sachverhalte im Zusammenhang mit der Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit - sofern einschlägig - anzugeben, sowie dafür, den Rechnungslegungsgrundsatz der Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit anzuwenden, es sei denn, die gesetzlichen Vertreter beabsichtigen, entweder die Gesellschaft zu liquidieren oder die Unternehmenstätigkeit einzustellen oder haben keine realistische Alternative dazu.

Der Prüfungsausschuss ist verantwortlich für die Überwachung des Rechnungslegungsprozesses der Gesellschaft.

Verantwortlichkeiten des Abschlussprüfers für die Prüfung des Jahresabschlusses

Unsere Ziele sind, hinreichende Sicherheit darüber zu erlangen, ob der Jahresabschluss als Ganzes frei von wesentlichen – beabsichtigten oder unbeabsichtigten – falschen Darstellungen ist, und einen Bestätigungsvermerk zu erteilen, der unser Prüfungsurteil beinhaltet. Hinreichende Sicherheit ist ein hohes Maß an Sicherheit, aber keine Garantie dafür, dass eine in Übereinstimmung mit der EU-VO und mit den österreichischen Grundsätzen ordnungsmäßiger Abschlussprüfung, die die Anwendung der ISA erfordern, durchgeführte Abschlussprüfung eine wesentliche falsche Darstellung, falls eine solche vorliegt, stets aufdeckt. Falsche Darstellungen können aus dolosen Handlungen oder Irrtümern resultieren und werden als wesentlich angesehen, wenn von ihnen einzeln oder insgesamt vernünftigerweise erwartet werden könnte, dass sie die auf der Grundlage dieses Jahresabschlusses getroffenen wirtschaftlichen Entscheidungen von Nutzern beeinflussen.

Als Teil einer Abschlussprüfung in Übereinstimmung mit der EU-VO und mit den österreichischen Grundsätzen ordnungsmäßiger Abschlussprüfung, die die Anwendung der ISA erfordern, üben wir während der gesamten Abschlussprüfung pflichtgemäßes Ermessen aus und bewahren eine kritische Grundhaltung.

Darüber hinaus gilt:

- Wir identifizieren und beurteilen die Risiken wesentlicher – beabsichtigter oder unbeabsichtigter – falscher Darstellungen im Abschluss, planen Prüfungshandlungen als Reaktion auf diese Risiken, führen sie durch und erlangen Prüfungsnachweise, die ausreichend und geeignet sind, um als Grundlage für unser Prüfungsurteil zu dienen. Das Risiko, dass aus dolosen Handlungen resultierende wesentliche falsche Darstellungen nicht aufgedeckt werden, ist höher als ein aus Irrtümern resultierendes, da dolose Handlungen betrügerisches Zusammenwirken, Fälschungen, beabsichtigte Unvollständigkeiten, irreführende Darstellungen oder das Außerkraftsetzen interner Kontrollen beinhalten können.
- Wir gewinnen ein Verständnis von dem für die Abschlussprüfung relevanten internen Kontrollsystem, um Prüfungshandlungen zu planen, die unter den gegebenen Umständen angemessen sind, jedoch nicht mit dem Ziel, ein Prüfungsurteil zur Wirksamkeit des internen Kontrollsystems der Gesellschaft abzugeben.
- Wir beurteilen die Angemessenheit der von den gesetzlichen Vertretern angewandten Rechnungslegungsmethoden sowie die Vertretbarkeit der von den gesetzlichen Vertretern dargestellten geschätzten Werte in der Rechnungslegung und damit zusammenhängende Angaben.
- Wir ziehen Schlussfolgerungen über die Angemessenheit der Anwendung des Rechnungslegungsgrundsatzes der Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit durch die gesetzlichen Vertreter sowie, auf der Grundlage der erlangten Prüfungsnachweise, ob eine wesentliche Unsicherheit im Zusammenhang mit Ereignissen oder Gegebenheiten besteht, die erhebliche Zweifel an der Fähigkeit der Gesellschaft zur Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit aufwerfen kann. Falls wir die Schlussfolgerung ziehen, dass eine wesentliche Unsicherheit besteht, sind wir verpflichtet, in unserem Bestätigungsvermerk auf die dazugehörigen Angaben im Jahresabschluss aufmerksam zu machen oder, falls diese Angaben unangemessen sind, unser Prüfungsurteil zu modifizieren. Wir ziehen unsere Schlussfolgerungen auf der Grundlage der bis zum Datum unseres Bestätigungsvermerks erlangten Prüfungsnachweise. Zukünftige Ereignisse oder Gegebenheiten können jedoch die Abkehr der Gesellschaft von der Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit zur Folge haben.
- Wir beurteilen die Gesamtdarstellung, den Aufbau und den Inhalt des Jahresabschlusses einschließlich der Angaben sowie ob der Jahresabschluss die zugrunde liegenden Geschäftsvorfälle und Ereignisse in einer Weise wiedergibt, dass ein möglichst getreues Bild erreicht wird.

Wir tauschen uns mit dem Prüfungsausschuss unter anderem über den geplanten Umfang und die geplante zeitliche Einteilung der Abschlussprüfung sowie über bedeutsame Prüfungsfeststellungen, einschließlich etwaiger bedeutsamer Mängel im internen Kontrollsystem, die wir während unserer Abschlussprüfung erkennen, aus.

Wir geben dem Prüfungsausschuss auch eine Erklärung ab, dass wir die relevanten beruflichen Verhaltensanforderungen zur Unabhängigkeit eingehalten haben, und tauschen uns mit ihm über alle Beziehungen und sonstigen Sachverhalte aus, von denen vernünftigerweise angenommen

werden kann, dass sie sich auf unsere Unabhängigkeit und - sofern einschlägig - damit zusammenhängende Schutzmaßnahmen auswirken.

Wir bestimmen von den Sachverhalten, über die wir uns mit dem Prüfungsausschuss ausgetauscht haben, diejenigen Sachverhalte, die am bedeutsamsten für die Prüfung des Jahresabschlusses des Geschäftsjahres waren und daher die besonders wichtigen Prüfungssachverhalte sind. Wir beschreiben diese Sachverhalte in unserem Bestätigungsvermerk, es sei denn, Gesetze oder andere Rechtsvorschriften schließen die öffentliche Angabe des Sachverhalts aus oder wir bestimmen in äußerst seltenen Fällen, dass ein Sachverhalt nicht in unserem Bestätigungsvermerk mitgeteilt werden sollte, weil vernünftigerweise erwartet wird, dass die negativen Folgen einer solchen Mitteilung deren Vorteile für das öffentliche Interesse übersteigen würden.

Sonstige gesetzliche und andere rechtliche Anforderungen

Bericht zum Lagebericht

Der Lagebericht ist auf Grund der österreichischen unternehmensrechtlichen Vorschriften darauf zu prüfen, ob er mit dem Jahresabschluss in Einklang steht und ob er nach den geltenden rechtlichen Anforderungen aufgestellt wurde.

Die gesetzlichen Vertreter sind verantwortlich für die Aufstellung des Lageberichts in Übereinstimmung mit den österreichischen unternehmensrechtlichen Vorschriften.

Wir haben unsere Prüfung in Übereinstimmung mit den Berufsgrundsätzen zur Prüfung des Lageberichts durchgeführt.

Urteil

Nach unserer Beurteilung ist der Lagebericht nach den geltenden rechtlichen Anforderungen aufgestellt worden, enthält zutreffende Angaben nach § 243a UGB, und steht in Einklang mit dem Jahresabschluss.

Erklärung

Angesichts der bei der Prüfung des Jahresabschlusses gewonnenen Erkenntnisse und des gewonnenen Verständnisses über die Gesellschaft und ihr Umfeld wurden wesentliche fehlerhafte Angaben im Lagebericht nicht festgestellt.

Sonstige Informationen

Die gesetzlichen Vertreter sind für die sonstigen Informationen verantwortlich. Die sonstigen Informationen beinhalten alle Informationen im Geschäftsbericht, ausgenommen den Jahresabschluss, den Lagebericht und den Bestätigungsvermerk. Unser Prüfungsurteil zum Jahresabschluss deckt diese sonstigen Informationen nicht ab und wir geben keine Art der Zusicherung darauf ab.

In Verbindung mit unserer Prüfung des Jahresabschlusses ist es unsere Verantwortung, diese sonstigen Informationen zu lesen und zu überlegen, ob es wesentliche Unstimmigkeiten zwischen den sonstigen Informationen und dem Jahresabschluss gibt oder mit unserem, während der Prüfung erlangten Wissen gibt oder sonst wesentlich falsch dargestellt erscheint. Falls wir, basierend auf den durchgeführten Arbeiten, zur Schlussfolgerung gelangen, dass die sonstigen Informationen wesentlich falsch dargestellt sind, müssen wir dies berichten. Wir haben diesbezüglich nichts zu berichten.

Zusätzliche Angaben nach Artikel 10 der EU-VO

Wir wurden von der Generalversammlung am 6. Juli 2018 als Abschlussprüfer gewählt. Wir wurden am 2. Dezember 2018 vom Aufsichtsrat beauftragt. Wir sind ununterbrochen seit dem Geschäftsjahr 2016/17 Abschlussprüfer.

Wir erklären, dass das Prüfungsurteil im Abschnitt "Bericht zum Jahresabschluss" mit dem zusätzlichen Bericht an den Prüfungsausschuss nach Artikel 11 der EU-VO in Einklang steht.

Wir erklären, dass wir keine verbotenen Nichtprüfungsleistungen (Artikel 5 Abs 1 der EU-VO) erbracht haben und dass wir bei der Durchführung der Abschlussprüfung unsere Unabhängigkeit von der geprüften Gesellschaft gewahrt haben.

Auftragsverantwortlicher Wirtschaftsprüfer

Die für die Abschlussprüfung auftragsverantwortliche Wirtschaftsprüferin ist Frau Mag. Johanna Hobelsberger-Gruber.

Linz, am 3. Mai 2019

Ernst & Young
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m.b.H.



Mag. Johanna Hobelsberger-Gruber
Wirtschaftsprüferin

ppa DI (FH) Hans Eduard Seidel
Wirtschaftsprüfer

*) Die Veröffentlichung oder Weitergabe des Jahresabschlusses mit unserem Bestätigungsvermerk darf nur in der von uns bestätigten Fassung erfolgen. Dieser Bestätigungsvermerk bezieht sich ausschließlich auf den deutschsprachigen und vollständigen Jahresabschluss samt Lagebericht. Für abweichende Fassungen sind die Vorschriften des § 281 Abs 2 UGB zu beachten.

JAHRESABSCHLUSS
UND LAGEBERICHT

ZUM 28. FEBRUAR 2019

DER

FACC OPERATIONS GMBH, RIED IM INNKREIS

Bilanz zum 28. Februar 2019

Aktiva

	28.2.2019 EUR	28.2.2018 TEUR
A. Anlagevermögen		
I. Immaterielle Vermögensgegenstände:		
1. Konzessionen, gewerbliche Schutzrechte und ähnliche Rechte und Vorteile sowie daraus abgeleitete Lizenzen	4.620.122,56	10.907
II. Sachanlagen:		
1. Grundstücke, grundstücksgleiche Rechte und Bauten, einschließlich der Bauten auf fremdem Grund	49.286.027,66	45.289
2. Technische Anlagen und Maschinen	47.743.153,64	67.211
3. Andere Anlagen, Betriebs- und Geschäftsausstattung	8.878.281,36	6.477
4. Geleistete Anzahlungen und Anlagen in Bau	5.064.062,63	14.632
	<u>110.971.525,29</u>	<u>133.609</u>
III. Finanzanlagen:		
1. Anteile an verbundenen Unternehmen	712.726,84	713
2. Wertpapiere (Wertrechte) des Anlagevermögens	409.315,91	408
3. Sonstige Ausleihungen	3.784.742,57	3.218
	<u>4.906.785,32</u>	<u>4.339</u>
	120.498.433,17	148.855
B. Umlaufvermögen		
I. Vorräte:		
1. Roh-, Hilfs- und Betriebsstoffe	65.199.020,68	69.432
2. Unfertige Erzeugnisse	41.854.202,63	40.376
3. Fertige Erzeugnisse und Waren	14.183.984,34	18.404
4. Noch nicht abrechenbare Leistungen	19.664.815,96	17.212
	<u>140.902.023,61</u>	<u>145.423</u>
II. Forderungen und sonstige Vermögensgegenstände:		
1. Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen	123.217.449,20	105.642
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	3.107.318,92	5.137
2. Forderungen gegenüber verbundenen Unternehmen	42.412.270,82	25.065
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	5.878.265,23	0
3. Sonstige Forderungen und Vermögensgegenstände	24.909.179,62	23.925
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	0,00	10.352
	<u>190.538.899,64</u>	<u>154.632</u>
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	8.985.584,15	15.489
III. Kassenbestand, Schecks, Guthaben bei Kreditinstituten	87.023.550,27	59.731
	<u>418.464.473,52</u>	<u>359.786</u>
C. Rechnungsabgrenzungsposten	6.792.194,09	7.802
D. Aktive latente Steuern	22.976.956,25	26.148
	<u>568.732.057,03</u>	<u>542.591</u>

Passiva

	28.2.2019 EUR	28.2.2018 TEUR
A. Eigenkapital:		
I. Übernommenes Stammkapital	127.000.000,00	127.000
davon eingefordert	127.000.000,00	127.000
davon einbezahlt	<u>127.000.000,00</u>	<u>127.000</u>
II. Kapitalrücklagen:		
Nicht gebundene	46.000.000,00	46.000
III. Gewinnrücklagen:		
1. Gesetzliche Rücklage	4.262.361,13	3.564
2. Andere Rücklagen (freie Rücklagen)	<u>7.790.968,92</u>	<u>7.791</u>
	12.053.330,05	11.355
IV. Bilanzgewinn (davon Gewinn-/Verlustvortrag EUR 0,00; Vorjahr: TEUR 35.928)	<u>13.276.246,29</u>	<u>19.947</u>
	198.329.576,34	204.301
B. Sonderposten für Investitionszuschüsse		
1. Investitionszuschüsse öffentlicher Hand	3.915.519,55	4.097
C. Rückstellungen		
1. Rückstellungen für Abfertigungen	6.847.596,36	7.007
2. Sonstige Rückstellungen	<u>23.653.777,41</u>	<u>35.354</u>
	30.501.373,77	42.361
D. Verbindlichkeiten		
1. Anleihen	90.000.000,00	90.000
<i>davon konvertibel</i>	0,00	0
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	0,00	0
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	90.000.000,00	90.000
2. Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	134.688.990,22	116.418
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	64.776.968,22	62.473
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	69.912.022,00	53.945
3. Erhaltene Anzahlungen auf Bestellungen	5.572.955,63	7.907
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	5.572.955,63	7.907
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	0,00	0
4. Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen	70.122.935,43	51.463
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	70.122.935,43	51.463
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	0,00	0
5. Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber verbundenen Unternehmen	27.841.330,25	12.265
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	27.841.330,25	12.265
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	0,00	0
6. Sonstige Verbindlichkeiten	7.708.233,01	13.699
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	7.708.233,01	13.699
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	0,00	0
<i>davon aus Steuern</i>	317.719,79	273
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	317.719,79	273
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	0,00	0
<i>davon im Rahmen der sozialen Sicherheit</i>	3.836.205,69	3.710
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	3.836.205,69	3.710
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	0,00	0
Summe Verbindlichkeiten	<u>335.934.444,54</u>	<u>291.753</u>
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr</i>	176.022.422,54	147.808
<i>davon mit einer Restlaufzeit von mehr als einem Jahr</i>	159.912.022,00	143.945
E. Rechnungsabgrenzungsposten	51.142,83	78
	<u>568.732.057,03</u>	<u>542.591</u>

Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung für das Geschäftsjahr 2018/19

	2018/19 EUR	2017/18 TEUR
1. Umsatzerlöse	753.255.733,56	750.201
2. Veränderung des Bestands an fertigen und unfertigen Erzeugnissen sowie an noch nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen	-288.472,15	11.716
3. Andere aktivierte Eigenleistungen	155.226,81	124
4. Sonstige betriebliche Erträge		
a) Erträge aus dem Abgang vom und der Zuschreibung zum Anlagevermögen mit Ausnahme der Finanzanlagen	913,59	2
b) Erträge aus der Auflösung von Rückstellungen	4.925.991,27	13.251
c) Übrige	9.671.453,40	5.754
	14.598.358,26	19.007
5. Aufwendungen für Material und sonstige bezogene Herstellungsleistungen		
a) Materialaufwand	-419.685.526,83	-412.894
b) Aufwendungen für bezogene Leistungen	-50.772.590,39	-51.115
	-470.458.117,22	-464.009
6. Personalaufwand		
a) Löhne	-80.362.713,28	-81.691
b) Gehälter	-54.801.860,92	-47.302
c) Soziale Aufwendungen	-43.308.168,81	-39.918
<i>davon Aufwendungen für Altersversorgung</i>	-290.624,52	-124
<i>aa) Aufwendungen für Abfertigungen und Leistungen an betriebliche Mitarbeitervorsorgekassen</i>	-2.298.264,97	-1.982
<i>bb) Aufwendungen für gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Sozialabgaben sowie vom Entgelt abhängige Abgaben und Pflichtbeiträge</i>	-37.599.353,72	-35.082
	-178.472.743,01	-168.911
7. Abschreibungen		
Auf immaterielle Gegenstände des Anlagevermögens und Sachanlagen	-25.127.465,49	-20.989
<i>davon außerplanmäßige Abschreibungen</i>	4.746.047,73	0
	-25.127.465,49	-20.989
8. Sonstige betriebliche Aufwendungen		
a) Steuern, soweit sie nicht unter Z 15 fallen	-839.495,85	-752
b) Übrige	-68.878.388,52	-89.922
	-69.717.884,37	-90.674
9. Zwischensumme aus Z 1 bis Z 8 (Betriebsergebnis) (Übertrag)	23.944.636,39	36.466

	2018/19 EUR	2017/18 TEUR
Übertrag:	23.944.636,39	36.466
10. Erträge aus Ausleihungen des Finanzanlagevermögens	7.347,70	8
<i>davon aus verbundenen Unternehmen</i>	0,00	0
11. Sonstige Zinsen und ähnliche Erträge	2.346.625,79	260
<i>davon aus verbundenen Unternehmen</i>	195.273,86	134
12. Zinsen und ähnliche Aufwendungen	-8.542.421,98	-10.245
<i>davon betreffend verbundene Unternehmen</i>	-28.895,83	0
13. Zwischensumme aus Z 10 bis Z 12 (Finanzergebnis)	-6.188.448,49	-9.977
14. Ergebnis vor Steuern	17.756.187,90	26.489
15. Steuern vom Einkommen (und vom Ertrag)	-3.781.191,80	-6.614
<i>davon latente Steuern</i>	-3.170.576,84	-4.146
<i>davon Weiterbelastungen vom Gruppenträger</i>	-610.614,96	-1.903
16. Ergebnis nach Steuern = Jahresüberschuss	13.974.996,10	19.875
17. Auflösung von Kapitalrücklagen	0,00	36.000
18. Zuweisung gesetzliche Rücklage	-698.749,81	0
19. Gewinn-/Verlustvortrag aus dem Vorjahr	0,00	-35.928
20. Bilanzgewinn	13.276.246,29	19.947

Anhang für das Geschäftsjahr 2018/2019 der FACC Operations GmbH, Ried im Innkreis

I. Allgemeine Angaben

Der vorliegende Jahresabschluss 28.02.2019 wurde von der Geschäftsführung der Gesellschaft nach den Vorschriften des österreichischen Unternehmensgesetzbuches (UGB) aufgestellt.

Die Gesellschaft ist als große Kapitalgesellschaft gemäß § 221 UGB einzustufen.

Soweit es zur Vermittlung eines möglichst getreuen Bildes der Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage erforderlich ist, wurden im Anhang zusätzliche Angaben gemacht.

Die FACC AG mit Sitz in Ried im Innkreis stellt einen Konzernabschluss als Mutterunternehmen der FACC Operations GmbH auf, welcher beim Firmenbuchgericht in Ried im Innkreis veröffentlicht wird.

Die FACC AG befindet sich im Konsolidierungskreis der Aviation Industry Corporation of China, Ltd. mit Sitz in Beijing (Building 19, A5, Shuguang Xili, Chaoyang District, Beijing), Firmenbuchnummer 91110000710935732K.

Die FACC Operations GmbH erstellt einen Teilkonzernabschluss, der ebenfalls beim Firmenbuchgericht in Ried im Innkreis veröffentlicht wird.

Sondereffekte im Geschäftsjahr 2017/18

Im Zuge einer Stichprobenprüfung der Österreichischen Prüfstelle für Rechnungslegung (OePR) wurden der Konzernabschluss zum 29. Februar 2016 sowie die Halbjahresfinanzberichte zum 31. August 2015 und zum 31. August 2016 der FACC AG ausgewählt und einer Prüfung gemäß § 2 Abs. 1 Z. 2 Rechnungslegungs-Kontrollgesetz (Prüfung ohne besonderen Anlass) unterzogen. Im September 2016 wurde die FACC AG von der Finanzmarktaufsicht (FMA) informiert, dass sie das gegenständliche Verfahren selbstdurchführen wird.

Im Konzernabschluss der FACC AG zum 28. Februar 2017 erfolgte in diesem Zusammenhang eine rückwirkende Fehlerkorrektur zum 28. Februar 2015 und zum 29. Februar 2016. Soweit die Fehlerkorrektur auch zu einer geänderten Beurteilung von Sachverhalten im Einzelabschluss der FACC Operations GmbH führte, erfolgten die Anpassungsbuchungen zur Gänze im Geschäftsjahr 2016/17. Durch den Abschluss des Verfahrens im Geschäftsjahr 2017/18 waren auch Anpassungen im Geschäftsjahr 2017/18 erforderlich.

Die wesentlichen Korrekturen im Geschäftsjahr 2017/18 beziehen sich auf ergebniswirksame Anpassungen bei den sonstigen Rückstellungen in Höhe von MEUR 3,9 (sonstiger übriger Aufwand) und den aktiven latenten Steuern in Höhe von MEUR 1,0 (Steuern vom Einkommen, davon latente Steuern).

II. Bilanzierungs- und Bewertungsmethoden

Der Jahresabschluss wurde unter Beachtung der Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Buchführung sowie der Generalnorm, ein möglichst getreues Bild der Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage des Unternehmens zu vermitteln, aufgestellt.

Bei der Erstellung des Jahresabschlusses wurde der Grundsatz der Vollständigkeit eingehalten. Bei der Bewertung wurde von der Fortführung des Unternehmens ausgegangen.

Bei den Vermögensgegenständen und Schulden wurde der Grundsatz der Einzelbewertung angewandt.

Dem Vorsichtsgrundsatz wurde Rechnung getragen, indem insbesondere nur die am Abschlussstichtag verwirklichten Gewinne ausgewiesen werden. Alle erkennbaren Risiken und drohenden Verluste, die bis zum Bilanzstichtag entstanden sind, wurden berücksichtigt.

Alle erkennbaren Risiken und drohenden Verluste, die im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 oder in einem früheren Geschäftsjahr entstanden sind, wurden berücksichtigt.

Schätzungen beruhen auf einer umsichtigen Beurteilung. Soweit statistisch ermittelbare Erfahrungen aus gleich gelagerten Sachverhalten vorhanden sind, hat das Unternehmen diese bei Schätzungen berücksichtigt.

Aufgrund der erstmaligen Anwendung der AFRAC Stellungnahme Nr. 32 erfolgte im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 eine Änderung der Umsatzrealisierung im Bereich der Entwicklungsleistungen und des Toolings. Soweit die Kriterien für eine zeitpunktbezogene Umsatzrealisierung der gesonderten Leistungsverpflichtungen erfüllt sind, erfolgt die Umsatzrealisierung bei einem unbedingten Anspruch auf Gegenleistung. Aus der erstmaligen Anwendung ergab sich ein Umstellungseffekt in Höhe von 9,2 Millionen EUR, der in den Umsatzerlösen ausgewiesen wurde.

Anlagevermögen

Die erworbenen **immateriellen Vermögensgegenstände** werden zu Anschaffungskosten bewertet, die um die planmäßige Abschreibung vermindert sind.

Die planmäßige Abschreibung der Software und Lizenzen werden linear vorgenommen.

Die Belieferungsrechte werden verbrauchsabhängig abgeschrieben.

Die lineare Abschreibungsmethode erfolgt unter Zugrundelegung folgender Nutzungsdauern:

	von	Jahre	bis
EDV-Software	3		4
Belieferungsrechte	Verteilung nach Shipsets		

Außerplanmäßige Abschreibungen auf einen zum Abschlussstichtag niedrigeren beizulegenden Zeitwert werden vorgenommen, soweit die Wertminderung voraussichtlich von Dauer ist.

Sachanlagen werden zu Anschaffungs- oder Herstellungskosten, abzüglich planmäßiger Abschreibungen, bewertet. Geringwertige Vermögensgegenstände (Einzelanschaffungswert bis EUR 400,00) werden im Zugangsjahr aktiviert und sofort abgeschrieben. Gemäß den steuerrechtlichen Vorschriften wird für Zugänge im ersten Halbjahr eine volle Jahresabschreibung, für Zugänge im zweiten Halbjahr eine halbe Jahresabschreibung vorgenommen.

Die Ermittlung der planmäßigen Abschreibungen erfolgt nach der linearen Abschreibungsmethode unter Zugrundelegung folgender Nutzungsdauern:

	von	Jahre	bis
Bauten, einschließlich Bauten auf fremdem Grund	10		50
Technische Anlagen und Maschinen	4		8
Andere Anlagen, Betriebs- und Geschäftsausstattung	3		10

Es gab im aktuellen Geschäftsjahr keine Änderung der Nutzungsdauern.

Außerplanmäßige Abschreibungen auf einen zum Abschlussstichtag niedrigeren beizulegenden Zeitwert werden vorgenommen, soweit die Wertminderung voraussichtlich von Dauer ist.

Die selbst erstellten Anlagen wurden zu Herstellungskosten auf Basis von Einzelkosten aktiviert.

Die Finanzanlagen werden zu Anschaffungskosten oder, falls ihnen ein niedrigerer Zeitwert beizulegen ist, mit diesem angesetzt, wenn die Wertminderungen voraussichtlich von Dauer sind.

Anteile an verbundenen Unternehmen werden grundsätzlich zu Anschaffungskosten bewertet. Außerplanmäßige Abschreibungen werden vorgenommen, wenn der zum Abschlussstichtag beizulegende Wert niedriger ist als der Buchwert und die Wertminderungen voraussichtlich von Dauer sind.

Wertpapiere (Wertrechte) des Anlagevermögens werden zu den Anschaffungskosten bewertet. Ausleihungen werden zu Anschaffungskosten bilanziert.

Zuschreibungen zu Vermögensgegenständen des Anlagevermögens nehmen wir dann vor, wenn die Gründe für die außerplanmäßige Abschreibung weggefallen sind. Die Zuschreibung erfolgt höchstens auf den Nettobuchwert, der sich unter Berücksichtigung der Normalabschreibungen, die inzwischen vorzunehmen gewesen wären, ergibt.

Vorräte

Die Roh-, Hilfs- und Betriebsstoffe werden zu Anschaffungskosten oder dem niedrigeren Wert aus Anschaffungskosten und dem beizulegenden Wert am Bilanzstichtag bewertet.

Die Anschaffungskosten werden im Rahmen des gleitenden Durchschnittspreisverfahrens ermittelt.

Die Bewertung der „Slow Moving Items“ wurde nach Warengruppen kategorisiert und mit spezifischen Abschlägen bewertet.

Die Bewertung der **unfertigen und fertigen Erzeugnisse** erfolgt zum niedrigeren Wert aus Herstellungskosten oder zum beizulegenden Wert am Bilanzstichtag. Die Herstellungskosten umfassen die Material- und Fertigungseinzelkosten sowie angemessene Teile der zurechenbaren Material- und Fertigungsgemeinkosten. Soziale Aufwendungen und Fremdkapitalzinsen werden nicht in die Bewertung einbezogen.

Die Bewertung der zum Bilanzstichtag **noch nicht abrechenbaren Leistungen** erfolgt zu Material- und Fertigungseinzelkosten zuzüglich Gemeinkosten. Soweit die Herstellungskosten nicht in den aktuell erwarteten Umsatzerlösen Deckung finden, erfolgte eine Abwertung auf den retrograd ermittelten Wert.

Bei Aufträgen, deren Ausführung sich über mehr als zwölf Monate erstreckt, werden angemessene Teile der Verwaltungs- und Vertriebskosten nicht angesetzt.

Forderungen und sonstige Vermögensgegenstände

Forderungen und sonstige Vermögensgegenstände werden mit dem Nennbetrag angesetzt. Fremdwährungsforderungen werden mit ihrem Entstehungskurs oder dem niedrigen Devisenmittelkurs zum Bilanzstichtag bewertet. Für erkennbare Risiken werden Einzelwertberichtigungen gebildet. Langfristige unverkürzte Forderungen werden auf den Barwert abgezinst.

Zuschreibungen zu Vermögensgegenständen des Umlaufvermögens werden vorgenommen, wenn die Gründe für die Abschreibung nachhaltig weggefallen sind.

Für die Bewertung von Fremdwährungsforderungen, die mit einem Derivat abgesichert sind, ist der vereinbarte Terminkurs maßgeblich. Bei Derivaten mit negativem beizulegendem Wert, die zukünftige Zahlungseingänge in Fremdwährung aus geplanten Umsätzen absichern, wird auf die Bildung von Drohverlustrückstellungen verzichtet.

Aktive Rechnungsabgrenzung

Die **aktive Rechnungsabgrenzung** umfasst unter anderem ein Disagio im Zusammenhang mit der Aufnahme der Anleihe. Das Disagio wird über die Laufzeit der Anleihe linear aufgelöst.

Aktiv latente Steuern

Latente Steuern werden gemäß § 198 Abs 9 und 10 UGB nach dem bilanzorientierten Konzept und ohne Abzinsung auf Basis des aktuellen Körperschaftsteuersatzes von 25 % gebildet. Dabei werden, falls vorhanden, latente Steuern auf steuerliche Verlustvorträge in dem Ausmaß berücksichtigt, in dem ausreichende passive latente Steuern vorhanden sind, oder soweit überzeugende substantielle Hinweise vorliegen, dass ein ausreichendes zu versteuerndes Ergebnis in der Zukunft zur Verfügung stehen wird.

Rückstellungen

Die Ermittlung der **Rückstellungen für Abfertigungen** erfolgt nach versicherungsmathematischen Grundsätzen unter der Anwendung der "Projected-Unit-Credit"-Methode gemäß IAS 19. Die Berechnung erfolgt auf Basis eines Pensionseintrittsalters von 60 Jahren bei Frauen bzw. von 65 Jahren bei Männern (Vorjahr: 60/65), eines Rechnungszinssatzes von 1,70 % (Vorjahr: 1,90 %), geplanten Gehaltserhöhungen von 2,00 % (Vorjahr: 2,00 %) sowie einem Fluktuationsabschlag von 3,93 % (Vorjahr: 3,85 %) bei Angestellten und 6,71 % (Vorjahr: 3,44 %) bei Arbeitern. Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 wurden versicherungsmathematische Gewinne in Höhe von EUR 90.620,00 (Vorjahr: TEUR 364 Gewinne) erfolgswirksam in der Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung erfasst. Die Rückstellung beträgt EUR 6.847.596,36 (Vorjahr: TEUR 7.007).

Rückstellungen für Jubiläumsgelder werden nach IAS 19 gebildet; die Vorsorge wird unter Zugrundelegung eines Rechnungszinssatzes von 1,60 % (Vorjahr: 1,80 %) und einer Gehaltssteigerung von 2,00 % pro Jahr (Vorjahr: 2,00 %) durchgeführt. Es wurde ein Pensionseintrittsalter von 65 Jahren bei Männern und 60 Jahren bei Frauen zugrunde gelegt. Weiters wurde ein Fluktuationsabschlag in Höhe von 3,69 % (Vorjahr: 14,92 %) bei Angestellten und 13,85 % (Vorjahr: 14,84 %) bei Arbeitern berücksichtigt. Die Mitarbeiterfluktuation ist betriebsspezifisch ermittelt.

Die Verteilung des Dienstzeitaufwandes erfolgt über die gesamte Dienstzeit vom Eintritt in das Unternehmen bis zum Erreichen des gesetzlichen Pensionsalters, beim Vorliegen von mindestens zehn Dienstjahren jedoch längstens bis zur Vollendung des 60. Lebensjahres (bei Frauen) bzw. 65. Lebensjahres (bei Männern).

Der Rechnungszinssatz für Abfertigungsrückstellungen und Jubiläumsgeldrückstellungen wird aus dem Stichtagszinssatz basierend auf Marktzinssätzen von Unternehmen hoher Bonität mit einer Restlaufzeit von 15 Jahren bei Abfertigungsrückstellungen sowie von 15 Jahren bei Jubiläumsgeldrückstellungen abgeleitet.

Die versicherungsmathematischen Gewinne und Verluste werden sofort erfolgswirksam erfasst.

Bei der Berechnung wurden die Rechnungsgrundlagen für die Sterbetafel AVÖ-2018-P zugrunde gelegt.

In den **sonstigen Rückstellungen** werden unter Beachtung des Vorsichtsprinzips alle zum Zeitpunkt der Bilanzerstellung erkennbaren Risiken und der Höhe und dem Grunde nach ungewisse Verbindlichkeiten mit den Beträgen berücksichtigt, die nach vernünftiger unternehmerischer Beurteilung erforderlich sind.

Eine Rückstellung für drohende Verluste wird dann gebildet, wenn die noch zu erwarteten Auftragskosten die noch zu erwartenden Umsatzerlöse übersteigen. Dies erfordert in erheblichen Maße Einschätzungen, insbesondere auf die Beurteilung ob einzelne Vereinbarungen mit Kunden als ein Vertrag zu betrachten sind.

Verbindlichkeiten

Die Anleihe wird mit dem Erfüllungsbetrag (Nominalbetrag) angesetzt. Übersteigt der Rückzahlungsbetrag den Auszahlungsbetrag, so wird der Unterschiedsbetrag (Disagio) als aktiver Rechnungsabgrenzungsposten ausgewiesen und über die Laufzeit der Anleihe aufgelöst. Verbindlichkeiten sind mit dem Erfüllungsbetrag unter Bedachtnahme auf den Grundsatz der Vorsicht angesetzt.

Währungsumrechnung

Im Falle der Deckung durch Kurssicherungsgeschäfte wird die Bewertung unter Berücksichtigung des gesicherten Kurses durchgeführt. Zum Bilanzstichtag war der Großteil der Fremdwährungsforderungen und Fremdwährungsverbindlichkeiten in USD mittels Devisentermingeschäften abgesichert.

Forderungen in Fremdwährungen werden, soweit nicht Kurssicherungsgeschäfte abgeschlossen wurden, zum Devisenmittelkurs des Entstehungstages oder zum niedrigeren Devisenmittelkurs des Bilanzstichtages bewertet. Im Fall der Deckung durch Kurssicherungsgeschäfte wird die Bewertung zum gesicherten Kurs durchgeführt.

Fremdwährungsverbindlichkeiten werden, soweit nicht Kurssicherungsgeschäfte abgeschlossen wurden, zum Devisenmittelkurs des Entstehungstages oder zum höheren Devisenmittelkurs des Bilanzstichtages bewertet. Im Fall der Deckung durch Kurssicherungsgeschäfte wird die Bewertung zum gesicherten Kurs durchgeführt.

III. Erläuterungen zur Bilanz

Immaterielles Anlagevermögen und Sachanlagen

Die Entwicklung der einzelnen Posten des Anlagevermögens und die Aufgliederung der Jahresabschreibung nach einzelnen Posten sind im Anlagenspiegel (vergleiche Anlage 1 zum Anhang) dargestellt.

Der in Grundstücken und Gebäuden enthaltene Grundwert beträgt EUR 1.796.298,24 (Vorjahr: TEUR 1.796).

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 kam es zu außerplanmäßigen Abschreibungen, resultierend aus der Beendigung des Flugzeugprogrammes A380. Bei den technischen Anlagen und Maschinen wurden außerplanmäßigen Abschreibungen in Höhe von EUR 49.240,83 und bei den immateriellen Vermögensgegenständen in Höhe von EUR 4.696.806,90 vorgenommen.

Finanzanlagevermögen

Die Aufgliederung der Beteiligungen ist der Beteiligungsliste (Anlage 3 zum Anhang) zu entnehmen.

Im Posten Ausleihungen werden die Kautionen für ein Immobilienleasing ausgewiesen. Die Restlaufzeit beträgt über ein Jahr. Außerdem ist im Posten Ausleihungen eine Vorauszahlung im Zusammenhang mit einem Wärmeliefervertrag (Vertragsdauer bis Juli 2030) in Höhe von EUR 607.492,17 (Vorjahr: TEUR 585) enthalten.

Forderungen und sonstige Vermögensgegenstände

Die Forderungen gegenüber verbundenen Unternehmen sind solche aus Finanzmittelbereitstellung in Höhe von EUR 5.220.954,83 (Vorjahr: TEUR 5.141), aus Lieferungen und Leistungen in Höhe von EUR 24.608.886,89 (Vorjahr: TEUR 7.996) sowie Forderungen in Höhe von EUR 12.582.429,10 (Vorjahr: TEUR 11.928) aus Umsatzsteuerverrechnung.

Im Berichtszeitraum 2015/16 sind durch einen von außen gesteuerten Betrugsvorfall ("Fake President Incident") unrechtmäßig TEUR 52.847 an liquiden Mitteln aus der Gesellschaft abgeflossen. In Folge von unmittelbar eingeleiteten Maßnahmen konnte ein Betrag von TEUR 10.860 auf Empfängerkonten einer Sperre unterzogen werden. Dieser Betrag ist als sonstige Forderung bilanziert, da die FACC Operations GmbH davon ausgeht, der rechtmäßige Eigentümer des Geldes zu sein und auf Basis einer eingeholten Rechtsmeinung von einer Rücküberweisung ausgeht. Es ist davon auszugehen, dass die auf den Empfängerkonten gesperrten Beträge kurzfristig rückfließen werden.

Im Posten "Sonstige Forderungen und Vermögensgegenstände" sind Erträge in Höhe von EUR 7.100.598,97 (Vorjahr: TEUR 5.773) enthalten, die erst nach dem Bilanzstichtag zahlungswirksam werden.

Rechnungsabgrenzungsposten

Neben dem Disagio für die begebene Anleihe sind unter diesem Posten u.a. Vorauszahlungen für ein Immobilienleasing, welches im Geschäftsjahr 2014 begonnen wurde, in Höhe von EUR 4.872.720,00 (Vorjahr: TEUR 5.119) periodisiert.

Aktive latente Steuern

Die aktiven latenten Steuern zum Bilanzstichtag wurden für temporäre Differenzen zwischen dem steuerlichen und unternehmensrechtlichen Wertansatz für folgende Posten gebildet:

	28.2.2019 EUR	28.2.2018 EUR
Sachanlagen	1.658.330,64	1.095.672,26
Beteiligungen	6.708,14	8.944,19
Forderungen	0,00	17.857,00
Geldbeschaffungskosten	240.917,33	398.623,70
Personalbezogene Rückstellungen	3.593.570,20	3.394.118,44
Sonstige Rückstellungen	0,00	6.030.000,00
Steuerliche Verlustvorträge	<u>86.486.229,30</u>	<u>93.722.848,36</u>
	<u>91.985.755,61</u>	<u>104.668.063,95</u>
Daraus resultierende aktive latente Steuern	22.996.439,44	26.167.016,28
abzüglich: Saldierung mit passiven latenten Steuern	<u>-19.483,19</u>	<u>-19.483,19</u>
	<u>22.976.956,25</u>	<u>26.147.533,09</u>

Die aktiven latenten Steuern entwickelten sich wie folgt:

Stand am 1.3.2018	26.147.533,09
Erfolgswirksame Veränderung	<u>3.170.576,84</u>
Stand am 28.2.2019	<u><u>22.976.956,25</u></u>

Der Ansatz von aktiven latenten Steuern auf steuerliche Verlustvorträge ist gerechtfertigt, da ausreichend positive Ergebnisse in den nächsten Geschäftsjahren zu erwarten sind.

Der für die Berechnung der latenten Steuern gewählte Steuersatz beträgt wie im Vorjahr 25 %.

Eigenkapital

Mit Eintragung der Umwandlung von FACC AG zu FACC Operations GmbH im GJ 2014/15 wurden die Aktien in Geschäftsanteile mit beschränkter Haftung umgewandelt. Das Stammkapital der Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung der nunmehrigen FACC Operations GmbH in der Höhe EUR 80.000.000,00 hatte denselben Nennbetrag erhalten wie das Grundkapital der Aktiengesellschaft.

Die Einzahlung des Stammkapitals erfolgte am 26. Februar 2016.

Die Stammkapitalerhöhung wurde zum Stichtag 29. Februar 2016 unter Gesellschaftereinlage für zum Stichtag noch nicht eingetragene ordentliche Kapitalerhöhung“ ausgewiesen, da die Eintragung ins Firmenbuch erst mit 1. März 2016 erfolgte.

Mit Gesellschafterbeschluss vom 25. Februar 2016 wurde eine Kapitalmaßnahme durch das Mutterunternehmen FACC AG genehmigt. Die Kapitalmaßnahme erfolgte einerseits durch eine Erhöhung des Stammkapitals durch Einzahlung des Mutterunternehmens FACC AG in Höhe von EUR 47.000.000,00 und andererseits durch Erhöhung der nicht gebundenen Kapitalrücklage durch einen Gesellschafterzuschuss in Form eines unwiderruflichen Forderungsverzichts des Mutterunternehmens FACC AG in Höhe von EUR 79.000.000,00. Mit Umlaufbeschluss vom 27. und 28. Februar 2018 wurden Kapitalrücklagen in Höhe von EUR 36.000.000,00 aufgelöst.

Zuschüsse aus öffentlichen Mitteln

	Stand am 1.3.2018 EUR	Verbrauch EUR	Zu- weisung EUR	Stand am 28.2.2019 EUR
Investitionszuschüsse öffentlicher Hand	4.097.259,99	181.740,44	0,00	<u><u>3.915.519,55</u></u>

Rückstellungen

	28.2.2019 EUR	28.2.2018 TEUR
Rückstellungen für Abfertigungen	6.847.596,36	7.007
Sonstige Rückstellungen		
Personalrückstellungen	17.644.684,85	17.536
Projektbezogene Rückstellungen	621.558,00	4.577
Garantieverpflichtungen	3.816.319,99	4.075
übrige	1.571.214,57	9.167
	<u>30.501.373,77</u>	<u>42.361</u>

Die sonstigen Rückstellungen umfassen im Wesentlichen Vorsorgen für nicht konsumierte Urlaube, Rechtsstreitigkeiten, Nachlaufkosten zu diversen Entwicklungsprojekten und sonstige ungewisse Verbindlichkeiten.

Im Zusammenhang mit wahrscheinlichen Verpflichtungen aus Gewährleistungen wurde aufgrund der Erkenntnis der Vorjahre, dass die angenommenen Trends hinsichtlich der Entwicklung von Gewährleistungen durch den Konzern sich nicht durchsetzen, nur mehr eine Rückstellung für Einzelrisiken zum Ansatz gebracht.

Verbindlichkeiten

	Restlaufzeit			Bilanzwert 28.02.2019 EUR
	< ein Jahr EUR	> ein Jahr EUR	davon > fünf Jahre EUR	
1. Anleihen	0,00	90.000.000,00	0,00	90.000.000,00
Vorjahr in TEUR	0	90.000	0	90.000
2. Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	64.776.968,22	69.912.022,00	0,00	134.688.990,22
Vorjahr in TEUR	62.473	53.945	0	116.418
3. Erhaltene Anzahlungen auf Bestellungen	5.572.955,63	0,00	0,00	5.572.955,63
Vorjahr in TEUR	7.907	0	0	7.907
4. Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen	70.122.935,43	0,00	0,00	70.122.935,43
Vorjahr in TEUR	51.463	0	0	51.463
5. Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber verbundenen Unternehmen	27.841.330,25	0,00	0,00	27.841.330,25
Vorjahr in TEUR	12.265	0	0	12.265
6. Sonstige Verbindlichkeiten	7.708.233,01	0,00	0,00	7.708.233,01
Vorjahr in TEUR	13.699	0	0	13.699
	<u>176.022.422,54</u>	<u>159.912.022,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>335.934.444,54</u>
Vorjahr in TEUR	147.808	143.945	0	291.753

Am 24.06.2013 wurde eine Anleihe (ISIN: AT 0000A10J83) mit einer Laufzeit von 7 Jahren und einem Volumen von EUR 90.000.000,00 platziert. Die Stückelung betrug EUR 500 und ist mit einem fixen Kupon von 4 % verzinst.

Die Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber verbundenen Unternehmen bestehen aus einer Finanzmittelbereitstellung in Höhe von EUR 9.500.000,00 (Vorjahr: TEUR 0) aus Lieferungen und Leistungen in Höhe von EUR 1.360.788,61 (Vorjahr: TEUR 1.973), sowie aus sonstiger Verrechnung in Höhe von EUR 12.303.489,31 (Vorjahr: TEUR 6.225). Außerdem ist wie in den Vorjahren eine Ertragssteuerverbindlichkeit gegenüber dem Gruppenträger aus der Gruppenbesteuerung in Höhe von EUR 4.677.052,33 (Vorjahr: TEUR 4.066) enthalten.

Im Posten "sonstige Verbindlichkeiten" sind folgende wesentliche Aufwendungen enthalten, die erst nach dem Abschlussstichtag zahlungswirksam werden:

	28.2.2019 EUR	28.2.2018 TEUR
Lohn- und Gehaltsverbindlichkeiten	66.437,78	6.617
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Gebietskrankenkasse	3.836.514,43	3.710
übrige Abgaben	317.719,79	0
	<u>3.902.952,21</u>	<u>10.327</u>

Für Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten werden folgende dingliche Sicherheiten bestellt:

	28.2.2019 EUR	28.2.2018 TEUR
Pfandkurrende für die Liegenschaft GB 46014, EZ 685	8.476.000,00	8.476
Pfandkurrende für die Liegenschaft GB 46149, EZ 3016	7.489.793,10	7.490
	<u>15.965.793,10</u>	<u>15.966</u>

Haftungsverhältnisse und sonstige finanzielle Verpflichtungen

	28.2.2019 EUR	28.2.2018 TEUR
Sonstige Haftungsverhältnisse (Garantien)	1.006.000,00	1.650
davon gegenüber verbundenen Unternehmen	1.006.000,00	1.650

Die FACC Operations GmbH, Ried im Innkreis, hat im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 Garantien für Kontokorrentrahmen der Tochtergesellschaft FACC Solutions s.r.o., Bratislava, Slowakei, in Höhe von EUR 40.000,00 (Vorjahr: TEUR 40) übernommen. Die Garantie wurde erstmals 2007 erstellt und wird jährlich verlängert (letztmalige Verlängerung im August 2018).

Des Weiteren hat die Gesellschaft eine harte Patronatserklärung in Höhe der Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten (EUR 966.000,00; Vorjahr: TEUR 1.610) für das Tochterunternehmen CoLT Prüf und Test GmbH abgegeben.

Verpflichtungen aus der Nutzung von nicht in der Bilanz ausgewiesenen Sachanlagen

Der Gesamtbetrag der finanziellen Verpflichtungen aus der Nutzung von in der Bilanz nicht ausgewiesenen Sachanlagen für die folgenden fünf Jahre beläuft sich auf EUR 19.632.599,08 (Vorjahr: TEUR 18.154). Davon entfallen EUR 5.498.922,83 (Vorjahr: TEUR 4.923) auf das nächste Jahr.

Finanzinstrumente

Nachfolgende derivative Finanzinstrumente werden von der Gesellschaft zum 28.2.2019 (bzw. 28.2.2018) eingesetzt. Die angegebenen Fair-Values entsprechen den beizulegenden (Marktwerten) zum Bilanzstichtag. Sie werden unter Anwendung anerkannter finanzmathematischer und statistischer Bewertungsmodelle und aktueller Marktparameter zum Bilanzstichtag (insbesondere Zinssätze, Wechselkurse und Bonitäten der Vertragspartner) ermittelt und intern verplausibilisiert.

Währungsabsicherungen	28.2.2019		28.2.2018	
	Nominale USD	Marktwert EUR	Nominale TUSD	Marktwert TEUR
Devisentermingeschäfte	230.000.000	-10.595.672,16	360.000	13.910

Die Gesellschaft sichert ihre gesamten Netto-Risiko-Positionen aus US-Dollar-Einnahmen und Ausgaben durch Abschluss von Devisentermingeschäften ab. Auf Basis von detaillierten Planungsrechnungen über zukünftige Dollareinnahmen und -ausgaben wird so eine rollierende Fixierung des US-Dollar-Wechselkurses für den Zeitraum der nächsten 12 Monate angestrebt. Die derivativen Währungssicherungsinstrumente weisen einen negativen Marktwert zum Bilanzstichtag aus. Auf Basis der von der Gesellschaft gewählten Sicherungsstrategie geht die Geschäftsführung davon aus, dass nach vernünftiger unternehmerischer Beurteilung kein Verlust aus diesen Geschäften droht.

Gemäß AFRAC-Stellungnahme 15 "Derivate und Sicherungsinstrumente" liegt eine Bewertungseinheit vor, weshalb auf die Einstellung einer Drohverlustrückstellung verzichtet wurde.

IV. Erläuterungen zur Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung

Umsatzerlöse

Die Umsatzerlöse aus der Erbringung von Dienstleistungserlösen und Engineering werden zeitpunktbezogen realisiert und bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt als noch nicht abrechenbare Leistung ausgewiesen. Bei strittigen Vertragsauslegungen trifft das Management eine Einschätzung in welcher Höhe die Umsatzerlöse tatsächlich zufließen werden. In einem weiteren Schritt wird nach der Umsatzrealisierung beurteilt, inwieweit Änderungen in Bezug auf die Einschätzung der Einbringlichkeit eingetreten sind und es werden entsprechende Einzelwertberichtigungen auf die Lieferforderungen gebildet.

	2018/19 EUR	2017/18 TEUR
Umsatzerlöse gegliedert nach Absatzmärkten:		
Inland	3.863.337,97	2.554
Ausland	749.392.395,59	747.647
	<u>753.255.733,56</u>	<u>750.201</u>
	2018/19 EUR	2017/18 TEUR
Umsatzerlöse gegliedert nach Tätigkeitsbereiche:		
Aerostructures	307.179.970,77	332.829
Engines&Nacelles	170.363.386,08	164.573
Interiors	275.712.376,71	252.798
	<u>753.255.733,56</u>	<u>750.201</u>

Sonstige betriebliche Erträge

Die ausgewiesenen übrigen sonstigen betrieblichen Erträge enthalten insbesondere Erträge aus der Auflösung von Forderungsdelkredere, Schadensvergütungen, Kursdifferenzen Banken sowie sonstige Erträge USt-frei (Abgrenzungen Investitionszuschuss Auflösung Anlagen).

Die **Aufwendungen für Abfertigungen und Leistungen an betriebliche Mitarbeitervorsorgekassen und Pensionen** setzen sich wie folgt zusammen:

	2018/19 EUR	2017/18 TEUR
Leitende Angestellte	142.817,34	90
Sonstige Arbeitnehmer	2.155.447,63	1.892
	<u>2.298.264,97</u>	<u>1.982</u>

Die Aufwendungen für **Altersversorgung** setzen sich wie folgt zusammen:

	2018/19 EUR	2017/18 TEUR
Leitende Angestellte	52.916,62	34
Sonstige Arbeitnehmer	237.707,90	90
	<u>290.624,52</u>	<u>124</u>

Die **Aufwendungen für Abfertigungen und Leistungen an betriebliche Mitarbeitervorsorgekassen** enthalten Abfertigungsaufwendungen in Höhe von EUR 370.187,07 (Vorjahr: TEUR 219) und Beiträge an Mitarbeitervorsorgekassen in Höhe von EUR 1.928.077,90 (Vorjahr: TEUR 1.763).

In den Löhnen sind Aufwendungen in Höhe von EUR 180.074,81 (Vorjahr: TEUR 40) und in den Gehältern sind Aufwendungen in Höhe von EUR 363.074,03 (Vorjahr: TEUR 73) aus der Veränderung der Jubiläumsgeldrückstellungen enthalten.

Erfolgswirksame Veränderungen bei den Personalrückstellungen sind in den folgenden Posten ausgewiesen: Jubiläumsgeldrückstellungen und sonstige Personalrückstellungen in den Posten Löhne und Gehälter. Abfertigungsrückstellungen im Posten Aufwendungen für Abfertigungen und Leistungen an betriebliche Mitarbeiterversorgungskassen.

Die während des Geschäftsjahres bestellten Geschäftsführer sind ausnahmslos in einer anderen Konzerngesellschaft beschäftigt. Betreffend den auf das Geschäftsjahr entfallenden Aufwendungen gemäß § 239 Abs 1 Z 3 und 4 UGB, wird von der Befreiungsbestimmung gemäß § 242 Abs 4 UGB Gebrauch gemacht.

Sonstige betriebliche Aufwendungen

Die ausgewiesenen übrigen sonstigen betrieblichen Aufwendungen enthalten insbesondere Ausgangsfrachten, Eingangsfrachten, technische Beratung, kaufmännische Beratung, Einlagerung und Versand, Reisekosten, Mieten, Leasing EDV, Leasing Gebäude, Wartung IT sowie Instandhaltung.

Hinsichtlich der Angaben gemäß § 238 (1) Z 18 UGB wird von der Befreiung auf Grund der Veröffentlichung der Aufwendungen im Konzernabschluss Gebrauch gemacht.

Steuern vom Einkommen und vom Ertrag

Die Steuern vom Einkommen und vom Ertrag belasten das Ergebnis vor Steuern mit EUR 3.781.191,80 (Vorjahr: TEUR 6.614). Die an den Gruppenträger überrechnete Steuer beträgt für das Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 EUR 610.614,96 (Vorjahr: TEUR 1.903). In den Steuern vom Einkommen sind Aufwände aus der Auflösung der aktiven latenten Steuern in Höhe von EUR 3.170.576,84 (Vorjahr: TEUR 4.146) enthalten.

Mit 13./15. Februar 2012 haben die Aerospace Innovation Investment GmbH (nunmehr FACC AG) als Gruppenträger und die damalige Aero Vision Holding GmbH sowie die FACC AG (nunmehr FACC Operations GmbH) als Gruppenmitglieder mit erstmaliger Wirksamkeit für das Wirtschaftsjahr 2012 eine Gruppen- und Steuerumlage-Vereinbarung gemäß den Bestimmungen des § 9 KStG abgeschlossen. Mit 28.2.2017 wurde ein neuer Gruppenvertrag zwischen FACC AG und FACC Operations GmbH abgeschlossen.

Die Steuerumlagevereinbarung besteht grundsätzlich in der Belastungsmethode wonach für dem Gruppenträger vom Gruppenmitglied zugerechnete positive Einkommen eine positive Steuerumlage iHv 25 % zu leisten ist. Das positive Einkommen des Gruppenmitgliedes ist mit evident gehaltenen negativen Einkommen (Verlustvortrag) des Gruppenmitgliedes auszugleichen, wobei ein eingeschränkter Verlustabzug des Gruppenträgers zu berücksichtigen ist. Erzielt das Gruppenmitglied ein negatives Einkommen ist eine negative Steuerumlage iHv 25 % zu leisten insoweit das negative Einkommen in einem zusammengefassten positiven Ergebnis des Gruppenträgers Deckung findet. Eine Vereinbarung über den Schlussausgleich von in der Gruppe noch nicht verrechnete Verlustvorträge des Gruppenmitgliedes wurde getroffen.

Die FACC Operations GmbH (vormals FACC AG) und die FACC AG (vormals Aerospace Innovation Investment GmbH) begründen seit Juni 2014 eine umsatzsteuerliche Organschaft im Sinne des § 2 Abs. 2 Z 2 UStG, wobei die FACC AG (vormals Aerospace Innovation Investment GmbH) als Organträger die Umsatzsteuervoranmeldungen für die umsatzsteuerliche Organschaft abgibt.

V. Ergänzende Angaben

Ereignisse nach dem Bilanzstichtag

Mit den zuständigen Behörden in Österreich besteht seit Monaten laufender Kontakt in Zusammenhang mit der Rückführung der eingefrorenen Gelder. Die Informationen aus China im Rahmen eines offiziellen Besuchs im April 2019 sind sehr erfreulich und bestätigen die FACC Annahmen dass die Rückführung zwar zeitaufwendig aber umsetzbar ist. Der zeitliche Ablauf zur Rückführung ist mit den zuständigen Behörden noch abzustimmen, erst nach erfolgter Abstimmung können hierzu weitere Informationen offengelegt werden. Da die in China eingefrorenen Gelder bilanziert sind, wird deren Rückführung für FACC einen positiven Effekt auf die Liquidität haben, bei gleichzeitig erfolgsneutraler Auswirkung im Ergebnis.

Ergebnisverwendung

Es wird vorgeschlagen, aus dem Bilanzgewinn in Höhe von EUR 13.276.246,29 eine phasengleiche Gewinnausschüttung von EUR 5.700.000,00 auszuschütten und den Restbetrag auf neue Rechnung vorzutragen.

Beziehungen zu nahestehenden Unternehmen und Personen

Sämtliche Geschäfte mit nahestehenden Unternehmen und Personen finden zu fremdüblichen Bedingungen statt.

Mitarbeiter

(im Jahresdurchschnitt)

	2018/19	2017/18
Arbeiter	2.098	2.172
Angestellte	1.017	885
	<u>3.115</u>	<u>3.057</u>

Die im Jahresabschluss 2018/19 erfassten Aufwendungen für Aufsichtsratsmitglieder betragen EUR 0,00 (Vorjahr: TEUR 0).

Nicht finanzielle Berichterstattung gemäß § 243b UGB

Die Gesellschaft nimmt die Befreiungsbestimmung des § 243b (7) UGB betreffend der Pflicht zur Aufstellung der nichtfinanziellen Erklärung bzw. des nichtfinanziellen Berichts in Anspruch. Die Gesellschaft ist in den gesonderten konsolidierten nichtfinanziellen Bericht der FACC AG einbezogen. Dieser ist auf der Website unter www.facc.com abrufbar.

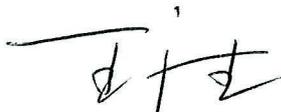
Ried im Innkreis, am 3. Mai 2019



Robert Machtlinger



Ales Starek



Yongsheng Wang



Andreas Ockel

Anlagen zum Anhang:

Anlage 1 zum Anhang: Anlagenspiegel

Anlage 2 zum Anhang: Organe der Gesellschaft

Anlage 3 zum Anhang: Beteiligungsliste

Anlagenspiegel zum 28.02.2019

	Anschaffungs- und Herstellungskosten					kumulierte Abschreibungen					Nettobuchwerte		
	Stand am 1.3.2018 EUR	Zugänge EUR	Umbu- chungen EUR	Umgliederung in UV EUR	Abgänge EUR	Stand am 28.2.2019 EUR	Stand am 1.3.2018 EUR	Zugänge 2) EUR	Umgliederung in UV EUR	Abgänge EUR	Stand am 28.2.2019 EUR	Buchwert 28.2.2019 EUR	Buchwert 28.2.2018 EUR
I. Immaterielle Vermögensgegenstände:													
1. Konzessionen, gewerbliche Schutzrechte und ähnliche Rechte und Vorteile sowie daraus abgeleitete Lizenzen	48.675.134,30	1.440.779,34	697.824,56	0,00	0,00	50.813.738,20	37.767.858,77	8.425.756,87	0,00	0,00	46.193.615,64	4.620.122,56	10.907.275,53
	48.675.134,30	1.440.779,34	697.824,56	0,00	0,00	50.813.738,20	37.767.858,77	8.425.756,87	0,00	0,00	46.193.615,64	4.620.122,56	10.907.275,53
II. Sachanlagen:													
1. Grundstücke, grundstücksgleiche Rechte und Bauten einschließlich der Bauten auf fremdem Grund (Grundwert EUR 1.796.298,24; Vorjahr: TEUR 1.796)	69.180.574,61	2.182.413,59	4.374.240,84	0,00	0,00	75.737.229,04	23.891.559,27	2.559.642,11	0,00	0,00	26.451.201,38	49.286.027,66	45.289.015,34
2. Technische Anlagen und Maschinen	195.597.853,56	12.379.689,65	7.154.073,18	85.787.849,26	0,00	129.343.767,13	128.386.880,77	11.195.190,38	57.981.457,66	0,00	81.600.613,49	47.743.153,64	67.210.972,79
3. Andere Anlagen, Betriebs- und Geschäftsausstattungen 1)	25.299.777,57	4.403.015,76	945.018,20	0,00	939.208,69	29.708.602,84	18.822.654,04	2.946.876,13	0,00	939.208,69	20.830.321,48	8.878.281,36	6.477.123,53
4. Geleistete Anzahlungen und Anlagen in Bau	14.631.793,13	3.603.426,28	-13.171.156,78	0,00	0,00	5.064.062,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.064.062,63	14.631.793,13
	304.709.998,87	22.568.545,28	-697.824,56	85.787.849,26	939.208,69	239.853.661,64	171.101.094,08	16.701.708,62	57.981.457,66	939.208,69	128.882.136,35	110.971.525,29	133.608.904,79
III. Finanzanlagen:													
1. Anteile an verbundenen Unternehmen	712.726,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	712.726,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	712.726,84	712.726,84
2. Wertpapiere (Wertrechte) des Anlagevermögens	458.775,75	951,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	459.727,38	50.411,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	50.411,47	409.315,91	408.364,28
3. Sonstige Ausleihungen	3.217.913,39	566.829,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	3.784.742,57	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3.784.742,57	3.217.913,39
	4.389.415,98	567.780,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	4.957.196,79	50.411,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	50.411,47	4.906.785,32	4.339.004,51
	357.774.549,15	24.577.105,43	0,00	85.787.849,26	939.208,69	295.624.596,63	208.919.364,32	25.127.465,49	57.981.457,66	939.208,69	175.126.163,46	120.498.433,17	148.855.184,83

1) davon geringwertige Vermögensgegenstände gemäß § 13 EStG

939.208,69

939.208,69

939.208,69

939.208,69

2) davon außerplanmäßige Abschreibung EUR 4.746.047,73 (Vorjahr: TEUR 0)

unverbindliche elektronische Kopie

Organe der Gesellschaft

Geschäftsführer:

Herr Robert Machtlinger, Hohenzell
Herr Andreas Ockel, Bubing
Herr Yongsheng Wang, Ried im Innkreis
Herr Ales Starek, Salzburg

Aufsichtsrat:

Ruguang Geng (Vorsitzender)
Zhen Pang (Stellvertreter des Vorsitzenden)
Weixi Gong
Jing Guo
Wenbiao Han
Qinghong Liu
George Maffeo
Junqi Sheng
Peter Krohe (Arbeitnehmersvertreter)
Barbara Huber (Arbeitnehmersvertreterin)
Ulrike Reiter (Arbeitnehmersvertreterin)
Karin Klee (Arbeitnehmersvertreterin)

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 sind folgende Mitglieder aus dem Aufsichtsrat ausgeschieden:

Lei Yanzheng
Hao Liu
Li Li
Shengqiang He

Nach dem Bilanzstichtag 28.02.2019 hat Herr Wenbiao Han, Mitglied des Aufsichtsrats und Vorsitzender des Prüfungsausschusses der FACC AG, sein Amt aus persönlichen Gründen (mit Wirkung zum 29. April 2019) niedergelegt. Frau Jiajia Dai, geboren 1978, wurde als neues Mitglied des Aufsichtsrats der FACC AG ernannt.

Beteiligungsliste

Die Gesellschaft hält an folgenden Unternehmen Beteiligungen (§ 189a Z 2 UGB)*:

Beteiligungsunternehmen	Kapital- anteil %	Wäh- rung	Eigenkapital Fremd- währung	Ergebnis des letzten Geschäftsjahres Fremdwährung	Bilanz- stichtag
FACC Solutions Inc., Wichita, Kansas, USA	100	USD	1.225.244,55	107.944,32	28.2.2019
<i>FACC Solutions Inc., Wichita, Kansas, USA</i>	100	USD	1.545.244,25	874.620,15	28.2.2018
FACC Solutions s.r.o., Bratislava Slowakei	100	EUR	639.653,60	64.596,09	28.2.2019
<i>FACC Solutions s.r.o., Bratislava Slowakei</i>	100	EUR	575.057,51	-365.175,48	28.2.2018
FACC Solutions (Canada) Inc., Montreal, Kanada	100	CAD	2.473.433,20	-50.670,01	28.2.2019
<i>FACC Solutions (Canada) Inc., Montreal, Kanada</i>	100	CAD	2.524.103,50	665.027,50	28.2.2018
FACC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China	100	RMB	4.424.077,58	505.379,46	28.2.2019
<i>FACC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China</i>	100	RMB	3.923.058,62	753.866,51	28.2.2018
Colt Prüf und Test GmbH, St. Martin Österreich	91	EUR	304.333,73	-87.614,60	28.2.2019
<i>Colt Prüf und Test GmbH, St. Martin Österreich</i>	91	EUR	392.277,33	101.526,74	28.2.2018
FACC Solutions Private Limited, Pune India	100	EUR	500.543,73	282.720,09	28.2.2019
<i>FACC Solutions Private Limited, Pune India</i>	100	EUR	337.260,68	366.760,24	28.2.2018

Lagebericht der FACC Operations GmbH für das Geschäftsjahr 2018/19

- Die Weltwirtschaft konnte mit einem Wachstum von 3,7 % die Dynamik des Vorjahres aufrechterhalten.
- Der starke Anstieg des Ölpreises im vergangenen Jahr konnte das hohe Passagieraufkommen nicht bremsen.
- Airbus und Boeing lieferten 1.606 Flugzeuge aus, im gleichen Zeitraum wurden 1.640 Flugzeugneubestellungen fix verbucht.
- Der Auftragsbestand für Flugzeuge mit mehr als 100 Sitzen blieb mit 13.447 Bestellungen auf hohem Niveau.

1. WIRTSCHAFTLICHE RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

Die Weltwirtschaft war im Jahr 2018 trotz aller Widrigkeiten von einer breiten konjunkturellen Erholung geprägt. Nach den Schätzungen des Internationalen Währungsfonds (IWF) legte die globale Wirtschaftsleistung um 3,7 % zu – nach einem Anstieg in gleicher Höhe im Jahr 2017. In den Industriestaaten schwächte sich das Wachstum nach einem stärkeren Vorjahr auf 2,3 % (Vorjahr: 2,4 %) leicht ab. In den Schwellen- und Entwicklungsländern blieb die Wirtschaftsdynamik mit einem Plus von 4,6 % (Vorjahr: 4,7 %) weiterhin hoch. Auch die beiden größten Volkswirtschaften der Welt, die USA und China, verzeichneten laut IWF 2018 jeweils eine Steigerung des Wirtschaftswachstums: Die Vereinigten Staaten befinden sich in einem robusten Aufschwung. Die US-Konjunktur wuchs 2018 um 2,9 % (Vorjahr: 2,2 %). Der größte Wachstumsschub kam von den Verbrauchern. Auch die Unternehmen lieferten mit steigenden Anlageinvestitionen einen kräftigen Beitrag.

Der stärkste Impuls zum globalen Wachstum ging von China aus, dessen Wirtschaft unvermindert stark wuchs. Die Konjunkturdaten zeigen ein Plus von 6,6 % (Vorjahr: 6,9 %). Der Wandel der chinesischen Volkswirtschaft hin zu einer stärker konsumorientierten Ökonomie hält an.

In der Eurozone zeigte sich die Wirtschaft 2018 im Gegensatz dazu geschwächt: Nach fünf Jahren kontinuierlicher Erholung hat sich das Wachstum in Europa mit einem Plus von 1,8 % verlangsamt; im Vorjahr waren es 2,4 % gewesen. Am meisten trugen die Konsumausgaben zu diesem Wachstum bei. Die Investitionsdynamik war unvermindert hoch, und die Exporte zogen an. Außerdem erfasste der Aufschwung im Euroraum immer mehr Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union.

Trotz der allgemein verbesserten Wirtschaftslage bleiben Risiken wie der zunehmende Protektionismus im Welthandel laut IWF-Prognose weiter bestehen. Offen ist auch die Frage, ob es ein Ab-

kommen über die Fortsetzung des Freihandels zwischen Großbritannien und der EU geben wird. Der Austritt der Briten aus der Europäischen Union betrifft dabei insbesondere das Finanzzentrum London, und die Unsicherheit für die britische Wirtschaft und einige Bereiche der europäischen Wirtschaft ist groß. Unverändert hoch werden laut der Prognose außerdem die Risiken geopolitischer Konflikte gesehen.

2. BRANCHENWIRTSCHAFTLICHE RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

Die Fluggesellschaften durchliefen zuletzt eine weiterhin gute Ergebnisentwicklung. Dies ist unter anderem auf die starke Nachfrage, erfolgreiche Effizienzsteigerungen und Konsolidierungen zurückzuführen. Auch der relativ niedrige Ölpreis, ein wichtiger Faktor bei den Betriebskosten der Airlines, wirkte positiv.

Für das globale Passagieraufkommen meldete die International Air Transport Association (IATA) 2018 einen überdurchschnittlichen Anstieg um 6,5 %. Die Nachfrage stieg dabei regional unterschiedlich, größte Treiber waren hierbei die Staaten in Asien: in Indien um 18,6 %, in China um 11,7 % und in Russland um 9,0 %. Steigende Passagierzahlen veranlassten die Airlines dazu, ihre Flotten zu vergrößern. Die weltweite Flotte wuchs 2018 um 6,1 %. Die IATA errechnete für 2018 einen branchenweiten Gewinn in Höhe von 32,3 Mrd. USD. Damit war 2018 das vierte Jahr in Folge, in dem die Airlines die Gewinnmarke von 30 Mrd. USD überschritten.

Airbus und Boeing lieferten 2018 1.606 Flugzeuge aus. Im gleichen Zeitraum wurden von den Airlines bei Airbus und Boeing 1.640 Flugzeuge bestellt. Der Auftragsbestand für Flugzeuge mit mehr als 100 Sitzen blieb mit rund 13.447 Flugzeugen nahezu unverändert. Bei gleichbleibenden Produktionsraten deckt der Auftragsbestand rechnerisch einen Produktionszeitraum von neun Jahren ab.

3. ALLGEMEINE ANGABEN

3.1 Angaben gemäß § 243 UGB

Der FACC-Konzern mit Sitz in Ried im Innkreis ist ein österreichischer Konzern, der sich mit der Entwicklung, Produktion und Wartung von Luftfahrtbauteilen befasst.

Seine Produktpalette umfasst Strukturbauteile (Komponenten an Rumpf und Leitwerk, Triebwerksverkleidungsteile und Composite-Teile für Triebwerke, Flügelteile und Flügelspitzen) sowie Systeme

für die Innenausstattung von Flugzeugen (Gepäckablagefächer, Innenraumverkleidungen, Service-Einheiten, Ausstattungen für Business Jets, Kabinen-Retrofitlösungen etc.).

Aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Anwendungen, denen die Produkte dienen, wurden drei operative Segmente gebildet. Das Segment Aerostructures ist für die Entwicklung, die Fertigung, den Vertrieb und die Reparatur von Strukturbauteilen verantwortlich, das Segment Cabin Interiors für die Entwicklung, die Fertigung, den Vertrieb und die Reparatur von Innenausstattungen und das Segment Engines & Nacelles für die Fertigung, den Vertrieb und die Reparatur von Triebwerksbauteilen. Nach Abschluss der Kundenverträge und der Auftragsabwicklung werden die einzelnen Aufträge in den fünf Werken des Konzerns gefertigt. Neben den drei operativen Segmenten umfasst das Gesamtunternehmen noch die zentralen Dienste Finanzen und Controlling, Personal, Legal, Qualitätssicherung sowie Einkauf und EDV (einschließlich Engineering-Services).

Die zentralen Dienste unterstützen die operativen Segmente im Rahmen einer Matrixorganisation bei der Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben.

3.2 Erstanwendung der International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS 15 und des IFRS 9:

FACC wendete mit 1. März 2018 erstmalig IFRS 15 Erlöse aus Verträgen mit Kunden sowie IFRS 9 Finanzinstrumente an. Dadurch kam es zu Änderungen der Bilanzierungs- und Bewertungsmethoden. FACC hat bei der Übernahme des IFRS 15 und des IFRS 9 die modifizierte retrospektive Methode angewandt. Im Rahmen dieser Methode wurden die Vergleichsinformationen nicht angepasst. Der kumulierte Effekt aus der Erstanwendung des IFRS 15 und der Erstanwendung des IFRS 9 wurde als Anpassung der Eröffnungsbilanzwerte per 1. März 2018 dargestellt.

4. ENTWICKLUNG DER FACC OPERATIONS GMBH

4.1 Ertragslage

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 erzielte die FACC Operations GmbH einen Umsatz in Höhe von 753,3 Mio. EUR und verzeichnete damit einen Anstieg von 3,1 Mio. EUR oder 0,4 % gegenüber dem Vorjahr. Wesentliche Treiber im Bereich der Produktumsätze bildeten im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 die Programme für die A320-Familie, den A350 XWB, die Boeing 787 sowie für Bombardier und Embraer Business Jets. Alle weiteren Programme, darunter auch sämtliche Komponenten für die Ausstattungen von Triebwerken der Hersteller Rolls-Royce und Pratt & Whitney, haben sich entsprechend den Planungen des Managements von FACC entwickelt und zum Wachstum der Gesellschaft beigetragen. Voranschreitende Ratenhochläufe bei den wesentlichen Flugzeugprogrammen der Kunden Airbus, Boeing, Bombardier Embraer und Comac sorgten für weiteres Wachstum.

Das Betriebsergebnis beläuft sich auf 24,0 Mio. EUR (Geschäftsjahr 2017/18: 36,5 Mio. EUR). Die FACC Operations GmbH erzielte im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 einen Jahresüberschuss von 14,0 Mio. EUR (Geschäftsjahr 2017/18: 19,9 Mio. EUR)

4.2 Vermögenslage

Die Bilanzsumme erhöhte sich im Vergleich zum Vorjahr um 26,1 Mio. EUR auf 568,7 Mio. EUR.

Das langfristige Vermögen der Gesellschaft reduzierte sich gegenüber dem Bilanzstichtag am 28. Februar 2018 um 28,4 Mio. EUR auf 120,5 Mio. EUR.

Das kurzfristige Vermögen stieg im Vergleichszeitraum um 54,5 Mio. EUR. Der Bestand an liquiden Mitteln erhöhte sich zum Bilanzstichtag am 28. Februar 2019 um 27,3 Mio. EUR auf 87,0 Mio. EUR.

Das Eigenkapital der Gesellschaft erreichte per Ende des Berichtsjahres einen Wert von 198,3 Mio. EUR. Dies entspricht einer Eigenkapitalquote am 28. Februar 2019 von 34,9 % (Vorjahr: 37,7 %).

Innerhalb der langfristigen Schulden erhöhten sich die Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten um 16,0 Mio. EUR auf 69,9 Mio. EUR.

Innerhalb der kurzfristigen Schulden erhöhten sich die Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen um 18,7 Mio. EUR auf 70,1 Mio. EUR. Die kurzfristigen Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten erhöhten sich um 2,3 Mio. EUR auf 64,8 Mio. EUR.

5. ENTWICKLUNG DES FACC - KONZERNS

in Mio. EUR	2017/18	2018/19
Umsatz	747,6	781,6
Einmaleffekte	5,7	0,0
davon Produktumsatz	691,0	700,1
davon Entwicklungsumsatz	56,6	81,5
EBIT berichtet	55,9	42,5
Einmaleffekte	15,2	-11,4
EBIT operativ	40,7	53,9
EBIT-Marge (operativ)	5,4 %	6,9 %
Ergebnis nach Steuern	33,1	27,2

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 erzielte der FACC-Konzern einen Umsatz in Höhe von 781,6 Mio. EUR und verzeichnete damit einen Anstieg von 34,0 Mio. EUR oder 4,5 % gegenüber dem Vorjahr.

Die Umsatzerlöse aus Produktlieferungen konnten um 1,3% auf 700,1 Mio. EUR gesteigert werden. Wesentliche Treiber im Bereich der Produktumsätze bildeten im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 die Programme für die A320-Familie, den A350 XWB, die Boeing 787 sowie für Bombardier und Embraer Business Jets. Alle weiteren Programme, darunter auch sämtliche Komponenten für die Ausstattungen von Triebwerken der Hersteller Rolls-Royce und Pratt & Whitney, haben sich entsprechend den Planungen des Managements von FACC entwickelt und zum Wachstum des Konzerns beigetragen.

Voranschreitende Ratenhochläufe bei den wesentlichen Flugzeugprogrammen der Kunden Airbus, Boeing, Bombardier Embraer und Comac sorgten für weiteres Wachstum. Das seit 2001 exklusiv von FACC gefertigte Winglet für die Boeing 737, das nach 18-jähriger Serienfertigung an Bedeutung verliert, verzeichnete im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 einen Umsatzrückgang von 17,5 Mio. EUR auf 22,5 Mio. EUR. Abrufe aus diesem Projekt werden sich weiter stufenweise reduzieren und ab dem Jahr 2019 vollständig entfallen. Aufträge der letzten Jahre sowie neue Winglet-Programme überkompensieren den Wegfall der Umsatzrückgänge, jedoch mit einer vorübergehenden Verlangsamung des Wachstums im Segment Aerostructures bis zum Jahr 2020/21.

Die Umsatzerlöse aus der Verrechnung von Entwicklungsleistungen erhöhten sich auf 81,5 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 56,6 Mio. EUR).

Die Umsatzkosten erhöhten sich im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 um 58,3 Mio. EUR von 643,0 Mio. EUR auf 701,3 Mio. EUR. Dieser Anstieg steht im Zusammenhang mit einer gestiegenen Betriebsleistung, aber auch mit Kostenüberschreitungen bei einzelnen Programmen. In Relation zum Umsatz entspricht dies einem Anstieg von 86 % auf 90 %.

Das berichtete Ergebnis vor Zinsen und Steuern (EBIT) betrug im abgelaufenen Geschäftsjahr 42,5 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 55,9 Mio. EUR).

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 kam es in Zusammenhang mit der Ankündigung von Airbus, die Auslieferung der A380-Flugzeuge im Jahr 2021 einzustellen, zu einem negativen Einmaleffekt resultierend aus der Wertberichtigung von nicht amortisierten Entwicklungsleistungen in Höhe von 11,4 Mio. EUR.

Nach Berücksichtigung des beschriebenen Einmaleffekts ergibt sich ein operatives EBIT (berechnet als EBIT plus Einmaleffekte) von 53,9 Mio. EUR (vergleichbarer Wert 2017/18: 40,7 Mio. EUR).

5.1 Finanzlage

Zentrales Ziel des Finanzmanagements von FACC ist es, jederzeit die ausreichende Liquidität des Konzerns sicherzustellen, finanzielle Risiken zu vermeiden und die finanzielle Flexibilität zu gewährleisten. Zur Sicherung der Liquidität und zur Verringerung von Risiken nutzt FACC verschiedene interne und externe Finanzierungsquellen mit unterschiedlichen Fristigkeiten. Die längerfristige Liquiditätsprognose erfolgt auf Basis der operativen Planung des Konzerns. Der Mittelzufluss aus der operativen Geschäftstätigkeit der Geschäftssegmente stellt die Hauptliquiditätsquelle des Konzerns dar. Dadurch werden der externe Finanzierungsbedarf und die Zinsaufwendungen reduziert. Zur Sicherung der Liquidität nutzt FACC zudem verschiedene Finanzierungsinstrumente wie Anleihen, Schuldscheindarlehen, Kreditvereinbarungen sowie Leasingmodelle.

Finanzierungsinstrumente

In den Treasury-Grundsätzen von FACC sind die Bankpolitik, die Genehmigung von Bankbeziehungen, Finanzierungsvereinbarungen, das Liquiditäts- und Finanzanlagenmanagement sowie das Management von Währungs- und Zinsrisiken geregelt. Gemäß den Grundsätzen des Konzerns werden die Kreditlinien durch die Treasury-Abteilung konzernweit verwaltet.

Zum Finanzierungspotenzial aus dem genehmigten und bedingten Kapital sowie zu den Finanzierungsquellen wird auf die Erläuterungen im Konzernanhang unter Note 31 verwiesen. Damit hat FACC die wesentlichen Voraussetzungen für eine nachhaltige und stabile Finanzierung geschaffen.

5.1.1. Liquiditätsanalyse

Eine der zentralen Steuerungsgrößen von FACC ist die Kennzahl Free Cashflow. Den Free Cashflow ermittelt FACC aus der Kombination der Cashflows aus betrieblicher Tätigkeit und aus Investitionstätigkeit.

in Mio. EUR	2017/18	2018/19
Cashflow aus laufender Tätigkeit	66,0	78,4
Cashflow aus Investitionstätigkeit	-35,0	-35,7
Free Cashflow	31,0	42,7
Cashflow aus Finanzierungstätigkeit	-13,0	-15,8
Zahlungswirksame Veränderung des Finanzmittelbestands	18,0	26,9
Bewertungseffekte aus Fremdwährungsunterschieden	0,2	-0,2
Finanzmittelbestand am Beginn der Periode	44,8	63,0
Finanzmittelbestand am Ende der Periode	63,0	89,7

Cashflow aus laufender Geschäftstätigkeit

Der Cashflow aus laufender Geschäftstätigkeit lag im Berichtsjahr 2018/19 mit 78,4 Mio. EUR um 12,4 Mio. EUR über dem Vorjahreswert von 66,0 Mio. EUR.

Cashflow aus Investitionstätigkeit

Der Cashflow aus Investitionstätigkeit belief sich im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 auf -35,7 Mio. EUR gegenüber -35,0 Mio. EUR im Vorjahreszeitraum.

Haupttreiber bei den Projektinvestitionen waren die Entwicklungs- und Werkzeugkosten für diverse Flugzeugtypen sowie Investitionen in verschiedene Werkzeugduplikationen zur Absicherung zukünftiger Fertigungsraten.

Die Sachanlageinvestitionen stehen im Wesentlichen im Zusammenhang mit dem Ausbau der Produktionskapazitäten am österreichischen Standort Werk 3 in St. Martin.

Während des Geschäftsjahres erfolgten insbesondere Neuinvestitionen in Anlagen zur Kapazitätserweiterung sowie Investitionen in zusätzliche Automatisierungsmaßnahmen, in die Optimierung bestehender Produktionsanlagen und in die Infrastruktur. Darüber hinaus wurden laufende Erhaltungsinvestitionen getätigt.

Cashflow aus Finanzierungstätigkeit

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 lag der Cashflow aus Finanzierungstätigkeit bei -15,8 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: -13,0 Mio. EUR).

5.1.2. Nettofinanzverbindlichkeiten

Die Nettoverschuldung belief sich zum 28. Februar 2019 auf 181,3 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 222,0 Mio. EUR). Die liquiden Mittel des FACC-Konzerns betragen zum Bilanzstichtag 89,7 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 63,5 Mio. EUR).

in Mio. EUR	2017/18	2018/19
Schuldscheindarlehen	34,0	34,0
Anleihen 2013-20 (ISIN AT00000A10J83)	89,6	89,8
Sonstige Finanzverbindlichkeiten	121,9	147,2
Bruttofinanzverbindlichkeiten	245,4	271,0
Abzüglich		
Liquide Mittel	63,5	89,7
Finanzvermögen	63,5	89,7
Nettofinanzverbindlichkeiten	181,9	181,3

5.2 Vermögenslage

Die Bilanzsumme erhöhte sich im Vergleich zum Vorjahr um 18,3 Mio. EUR auf 706,1 Mio. EUR.

in Mio. EUR	28.02.2018	28.02.2019
Langfristiges Vermögen	329,5	305,9
Kurzfristiges Vermögen	358,2	400,2
Aktiva	687,8	706,1
Eigenkapital	298,9	256,7
Langfristige Schulden	214,1	185,1
Kurzfristige Schulden	174,8	264,4
Schulden	388,9	449,5
Bilanzsumme	687,8	706,1

5.2.1. Aktiva

Das langfristige Vermögen des FACC-Konzerns reduzierte sich gegenüber dem Bilanzstichtag am 28. Februar 2018 um 23,6 Mio. EUR auf 305,9 Mio. EUR.

Das kurzfristige Vermögen stieg im Vergleichszeitraum um 42,0 Mio. EUR. Aufgrund des Anstiegs der Produktumsätze erhöhten sich auch die Vorräte. Der Bestand an liquiden Mitteln erhöhte sich zum Bilanzstichtag am 28. Februar 2019 um 26,2 Mio. EUR auf 89,7 Mio. EUR.

5.2.2. Eigenkapital

Das Eigenkapital des FACC-Konzerns erreichte per Ende des Berichtsjahres einen Wert von 256,7 Mio. EUR. Dies entspricht einer Eigenkapitalquote am 28. Februar 2019 von 36,4% (Vorjahr: 43,5%).

5.2.3. Schulden

Innerhalb der langfristigen Schulden erhöhten sich die sonstigen Finanzverbindlichkeiten um 22,0 Mio. EUR auf 78,1 Mio. EUR.

Innerhalb der kurzfristigen Schulden erhöhten sich die Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen um 26,1 Mio. EUR auf 74,6 Mio. EUR. Die sonstigen Finanzverbindlichkeiten erhöhten sich um 3,3 Mio. EUR auf 69,0 Mio. EUR.

6. ENTWICKLUNG DER SEGMENTE

Die Segmentberichterstattung folgt der internen Steuerung und Berichterstattung des FACC-Konzerns.

Die zentrale Erfolgsgröße, anhand der die Steuerung der Geschäftssegmente erfolgt und die an die verantwortliche Unterneh-

mensinstanz (Geschäftsführung der FACC Operations GmbH) berichtet wird, ist das Betriebsergebnis (EBIT). Aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Anwendungen, denen die Produkte dienen, wurden drei operative Segmente gebildet:

- **Aerostructures:** Entwicklung, Fertigung, Vertrieb und Reparatur von Strukturbauteilen
- **Engines & Nacelles:** Entwicklung, Fertigung, Vertrieb und Reparatur von Triebwerksbauteilen
- **Cabin Interiors:** Entwicklung, Fertigung, Vertrieb und Reparatur von Innenausstattungen

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 konnten zur nachhaltigen Umsetzung der Unternehmensstrategie von FACC zahlreiche Neuaufträge unterzeichnet werden. Mit der Umsetzung dieser Projekte wurde im Zuge des Geschäftsjahres 2018/19 begonnen. Umsätze aus diesen Aufträgen werden auch zum weiteren Wachstum der Segmente beitragen.

6.1 Segment Aerostructures

in Mio. EUR	2017/18	2018/19
Umsatzerlöse	333,1	335,7
EBIT berichtet	34,6	37,1
EBIT-Marge (reported)	10,4%	11,1%
Einmaleffekte	-1,6	-8,3
EBIT vor Einmaleffekten	36,2	45,4
EBIT-Marge (vor Einmaleffekten)	10,9%	13,5%

Der Umsatz im Segment Aerostructures betrug im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 335,7 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 333,1 Mio. EUR). Die Umsätze aus Produktlieferungen reduzierten sich um 23,0 Mio. EUR oder 7,6% auf 279,4 Mio. EUR. Weiterhin getragen wird das Wachstum

von steigenden Umsätzen bei den Airbus-Programmen A350 und A320.

Die Umsätze aus Entwicklungstätigkeiten erhöhten sich im Berichtszeitraum um 85,2 % von 30,4 Mio. EUR auf 56,3 Mio. EUR.

Im Segment Aerostructures betrug das berichtete Ergebnis vor Zinsen und Steuern (EBIT) im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 37,1 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 34,6 Mio. EUR).

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 kam es im Zusammenhang mit der Anündigung von Airbus, die Auslieferung der A380-Flugzeuge im Jahr 2021 einzustellen, zu einem negativen Einmaleffekt resultierend aus der Wertberichtigung von nicht amortisierten Entwicklungsleistungen in Höhe von 11,4 Mio. EUR. Der anteilige Effekt im Segment Aerostructures beläuft sich auf 8,3 Mio. EUR.

Nach Berücksichtigung des beschriebenen Einmaleffekts ergibt sich ein operatives EBIT von 45,4 Mio. EUR (vergleichbarer Wert 2017/18: 36,2 Mio. EUR).

Die weiterhin stabile Entwicklung des Segments wurde von einer steigenden Nachfrage nach Komponenten für den Airbus A350 und den A320 sowie von nachhaltig hohen Fertigungsraten der Boeing 787 positiv beeinflusst.

Das seit 2001 exklusiv von FACC gefertigte Boeing-737-Winglet, das nach 18-jähriger Serienfertigung an Bedeutung verliert, verzeichnete im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 einen Umsatzrückgang von 17,5 Mio. EUR auf 22,5 Mio. EUR. Abrufe aus diesem Projekt werden sich weiter stufenweise reduzieren und ab dem Jahr 2019 vollständig entfallen. Aufträge der letzten Jahre sowie neue Winglet-Programme überkompensieren den Wegfall der Umsatzrückgänge, jedoch mit einer vorübergehenden Verlangsamung des Wachstums im Segment Aerostructures bis zum Jahr 2020/21.

6.2 Segment Engines & Nacelles

in Mio. EUR	2017/18	2018/19
Umsatzerlöse	161,3	168,5
EBIT berichtet	15,2	9,2
EBIT-Marge (reported)	9,4 %	5,5 %
Einmaleffekte	13,1	-1,2
EBIT vor Einmaleffekten	2,1	10,4
EBIT-Marge (vor Einmaleffekten)	1,3 %	6,2 %

Der Umsatz des Segments Engines & Nacelles erreichte im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 168,5 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 161,3 Mio. EUR). Das entspricht einer Steigerung von 4,5 %.

Die Umsätze aus Produktlieferungen stiegen um 6,0 % von 152,0 Mio. EUR auf 161,1 Mio. EUR. Die Umsätze aus Entwicklungstätigkeiten reduzierten sich um 2,0 Mio. EUR von 9,4 Mio. EUR auf 7,4 Mio. EUR.

Im Segment Engines & Nacelles betrug das berichtete Ergebnis vor Zinsen und Steuern (EBIT) im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 9,2 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 15,2 Mio. EUR).

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 kam es im Zusammenhang mit der Anündigung von Airbus, die Auslieferung der A380-Flugzeuge im Jahr 2021 einzustellen, zu einem negativen Einmaleffekt resultierend aus der Wertberichtigung von nicht amortisierten Entwicklungsleistungen in Höhe von 11,4 Mio. EUR. Der anteilige Effekt im Segment Engines & Nacelles beläuft sich auf 1,2 Mio. EUR.

Nach Berücksichtigung des beschriebenen Einmaleffekts ergibt sich ein operatives EBIT von 10,4 Mio. EUR (vergleichbarer Wert 2017/18: 2,1 Mio. EUR).

Die umgesetzten Effizienzsteigerungen, Lernkurveneffekte, Automatisierungsmaßnahmen und Volumeneffekte in der Division führten zur erzielten laufenden Ergebnisverbesserung in Relation zum Umsatz.

Neben weiterhin steigenden Umsätzen aus der Serienproduktion für das Projekt A350 Translating Sleeve (TRSL) war vor allem das Anlaufen der Produktion von Fan Cowl Doors für den A330neo wesentlich für das Wachstum des Segments verantwortlich.

Der Bereich Engine Composites entwickelte sich weiterhin positiv. Auch hier haben die Projekte A350 Trent XWB sowie Pratt & Whitney PW800 Bypass Ducts maßgeblich zur planmäßigen Geschäftsentwicklung beigetragen.

6.3 Segment Cabin Interiors

in Mio. EUR	2017/18	2018/19
Umsatzerlöse	253,2	277,4
EBIT berichtet	6,1	-3,9
EBIT-Marge (reported)	2,4 %	-1,4 %
Einmaleffekte	3,6	-2,0
EBIT vor Einmaleffekten	2,5	-1,9
EBIT-Marge (vor Einmaleffekten)	1,0 %	-0,7 %

Der Umsatz im Segment Cabin Interiors belief sich im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 auf 277,4 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 254,2 Mio. EUR). Damit erzielte dieses Segment erneut eine deutliche Steigerung gegenüber dem Vorjahr.

Insgesamt betrug der Produktumsatz 2018/19 259,6 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 236,6 Mio. EUR). Signifikante Umsätze wurden erstmals mit dem Programm COMAC ARJ21 erreicht. Der Umsatz erhöhte sich bei diesem Programm von EUR 4,7 Mio. EUR auf 21,3 Mio. EUR im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19. Im Bereich der Business Jets konnten deutliche Umsätze mit den Programmen für die Embraer Legacy 450/500 erreicht werden.

Die Umsätze aus Entwicklungstätigkeiten erhöhten sich um 1,0 Mio. EUR von 16,8 Mio. EUR auf 17,8 Mio. EUR.

Das berichtete Ergebnis des Segments Cabin Interiors vor Zinsen und Steuern (EBIT) betrug im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 -3,9 Mio. EUR (Vorjahr: 6,1 Mio. EUR).

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 kam es im Zusammenhang mit der Anündigung von Airbus, die Auslieferung der A380-Flugzeuge im

Jahr 2021 einzustellen, zu einem negativen Einmaleffekt resultierend aus der Wertberichtung von nicht amortisierten Entwicklungsleistungen in Höhe von 11,4 Mio. EUR. Der anteilige Effekt im Segment Cabin Interiors beläuft sich auf 2,0 Mio. EUR.

Nach Berücksichtigung des beschriebenen Einmaleffekts ergibt sich ein operatives EBIT von –1,9 Mio. EUR (vergleichbarer Wert 2017/18: 2,5 Mio. EUR).

7. RISIKOBERICHT

Der FACC-Konzern ist im Rahmen seiner Geschäftstätigkeit einer Vielzahl von Risiken ausgesetzt, die untrennbar mit dem unternehmerischen Handeln verbunden sind. FACC setzt auf frühzeitige Identifikation und aktive Steuerung von Risiken des Unternehmensfelds. Die Umsetzung der Risikostrategie und die Abwicklung von Sicherungsmaßnahmen erfolgen zentral für den gesamten Konzern.

Die unmittelbare Verantwortung für das Risikomanagement liegt bei dem jeweiligen Risk Owner. Der Director Treasury & Risk Management berichtet direkt der Geschäftsführung, bei dem die Gesamtverantwortung für das Risikomanagement liegt. Im Rahmen des Risikomanagementprozesses werden sowohl die eingetretenen als auch mögliche zukünftige Risiken kontinuierlich durch die operativen Einheiten überwacht, bewertet und zweimal jährlich im Zuge der Management Reviews an die Geschäftsführung berichtet. Außergewöhnliche Ereignisse werden umgehend dem zuständigen Risk Owner bzw. dem Director Treasury & Risk Management mitgeteilt. Dieser entscheidet, ob eine sofortige Meldung an die Geschäftsführung erforderlich ist. Die Geschäftsführung wiederum informiert den Aufsichtsrat in seinen Sitzungen.

Dadurch ist sichergestellt, dass wesentliche Risiken frühzeitig erkannt und Maßnahmen zur Gegensteuerung bzw. Eingrenzung der Risiken getroffen werden können. Nach Einschätzung der Geschäftsführung sind die heute erkennbaren möglichen Risiken überschaubar und beherrschbar und stellen damit keine existenzielle Gefahr für das Unternehmen dar.

Folgende wesentliche Risikofelder können identifiziert werden:

7.1 Managementrisiken

Ausgehend von Marktbeobachtungen und -analysen wird ein Businessplan mit einer Planungsperiode von fünf Jahren erstellt. Dieser definiert die grundsätzliche Strategie des Unternehmens und wird vom Aufsichtsrat geprüft. Aus diesem jährlich aktualisierten Plan leiten sich die konkreten Ziele für das jeweilige Geschäftsjahr ab.

Kurzfristige Veränderungen des Marktes stellen hier das größte Risiko dar, ebenso ist der Erfolg in der Umsetzung durch äußere Faktoren, die oftmals kaum beeinflusst werden können, immer wieder gefährdet.

Das Management von FACC ist dafür verantwortlich, die konsequente Umsetzung zu verfolgen bzw. auf kurzfristige Veränderungen rasch und im Sinne der festgelegten Strategie zu reagieren. Dabei ist sicherzustellen, dass die strategische Ausrichtung

ebenso weiter beachtet wird wie die geplanten Umsatz- und Ergebnisziele.

7.2 Absatzrisiken

Der FACC-Konzern ist in einem sehr wettbewerbsintensiven Geschäftsfeld tätig und sieht sich einer eingeschränkten Kundenzahl (Flugzeughersteller) gegenüber. Die Geschäftstätigkeit von FACC ist konjunkturabhängig und sensibel gegenüber der Ertragssituation kommerzieller Fluggesellschaften bzw. deren Bestellungen von Flugzeugen bei den Herstellern. Die Geschäftslage kommerzieller Fluggesellschaften wird wiederum von der weltwirtschaftlichen Lage und geopolitischen Rahmenbedingungen beeinflusst.

Das branchenspezifische Risiko des Konzerns liegt in der Änderung von Flugzeugauslieferplänen der Hersteller gegenüber den Endabnehmern. Das Risiko aus der Änderung von zukünftigen Flugzeugauslieferungen hat Einfluss auf die zukünftigen Umsätze des Konzerns, da sich die Zuliefermengen der vom Konzern hergestellten Bauteile entsprechend ändern. Das Risiko kann in Form einer Reduktion von Flugzeugauslieferungen eintreten, aber auch in deren zeitlicher Verschiebung in die Zukunft. Dies hat unter anderem zur Folge, dass Entwicklungskosten nicht im kalkulierten Zeitraum verdient werden können.

Diesem Risiko begegnet FACC mit einer Diversifikation innerhalb der Branche – einerseits, indem der Konzern mit den beiden marktbeherrschenden Anbietern von Verkehrsflugzeugen Lieferverträge unterhält, und andererseits, indem er neben den Großraum-Passagierflugzeugen auch in der Sparte Business Jets Lieferverträge eingeht. Zusätzlich ist FACC geografisch diversifiziert, da sie Lieferverträge mit dem amerikanischen/europäischen Markt sowie mit dem asiatischen Raum hält. Außerdem tritt FACC als Entwicklungspartner im Bereich der Verbesserung an bestehenden Flugzeugtypen auf, was Lieferverträge für die Umrüstung von bestehenden Flugzeugtypen zur Folge hat.

7.3 Einkaufs und Lieferantenrisiko

Der Bereich Einkauf von FACC führt regelmäßig Risk Assessments der Zulieferer durch, um Gefährdungspotenziale und Risiken frühzeitig zu erkennen und damit die Prioritäten für die Planung und Durchführung von Audits festlegen zu können bzw. um den Entscheidungsprozess bei der Vergabe von neuen Aufträgen zu unterstützen. Bei der Auswahl neuer Lieferanten wird die Abteilung Procurement Quality Assurance (PQA) eingebunden. Sie stellt sicher, dass die erforderlichen Qualifikationen und Zulassungen vorhanden sind und keine erkennbaren Risiken bestehen. Zu Beginn neuer Projekte wird durch verpflichtende Erstmusterprüfung bei den Lieferanten das Produktrisiko reduziert. Die kontinuierliche qualitätsgerechte und termingetree Belieferung mit Materialien sowie Halb- und Fertigerzeugnissen wird regelmäßig über SAP bewertet. Diese Bewertung ist ebenfalls Bestandteil des Risk Assessments. Abweichungen – sowohl der Bauteilqualität als auch der Lieferperformance – werden systematisch erfasst, analysiert, bewertet und mit definierten Zielen verglichen. Auffälligkeiten werden im Zuge der Management Reviews an die Geschäftsführung berichtet.

7.4 Betriebsunterbrechungsrisiko

Die Fertigungsstätten und -anlagen des Unternehmens werden kontinuierlich instandgehalten und gewartet, sodass das Risiko von Betriebsstörungen oder längeren Produktionsausfällen gering

bleibt. Das Betriebsunterbrechungsrisiko ist außerdem durch eine Betriebsunterbrechungsversicherung mit einer Haftungszeit von 24 Monaten versichert.

7.5 Projektmanagement

Das Projektmanagement von FACC ist dafür verantwortlich, die vom Management festgelegten Ziele in Form von Projekten umzusetzen. Projekte werden dabei darin unterschieden, ob FACC Entwicklungsverantwortung trägt oder nicht. Jeder Vertrag wird auf seine Umsetzbarkeit geprüft, die mit dem Projekt verbundenen Risiken werden identifiziert, beurteilt und während der Abarbeitung genauestens beobachtet und analysiert, um – falls erforderlich – notwendige Maßnahmen einleiten und umsetzen zu können. Die bedeutsamsten Risiken bilden dabei die Verfügbarkeit von Ressourcen aller Art (Personal, Equipment, Materialien etc.) sowie äußere Faktoren, die entweder über die Schnittstellen im Unternehmen oder von außen an das Projektteam herangetragen werden können.

7.6 Produkthaftungs- und Qualitätsrisiko

Die vom Unternehmen konstruierten und hergestellten Produkte sind für den Einbau in Luftfahrzeuge oder in Triebwerke bestimmt. Fehler oder Funktionsmängel der hergestellten Produkte können mittelbar oder unmittelbar Eigentum, Gesundheit oder Leben Dritter beeinträchtigen. Die dauerhafte Sicherheit hat damit höchste Priorität. FACC ist nicht in der Lage, ihre Haftung gegenüber Kunden, Konsumenten oder Dritten in Absatzverträgen zu reduzieren oder auszuschließen. Jedes Produkt, das im Unternehmen entwickelt und/oder hergestellt wird und das Unternehmen verlassen soll, durchläuft daher qualifizierte Kontrollen hinsichtlich seiner Funktion und Qualität.

Bei Projekten, in denen FACC Entwicklungsverantwortung trägt, besteht aufgrund der Möglichkeit von Konstruktionsfehlern ein höheres Risiko, das jedoch durch systematisches Handeln minimiert wird. Regelmäßige Kontrollschritte in allen Stadien der Entwicklung reduzieren hier Risiken frühzeitig. FACC betreibt zudem ein Archivierungssystem für vertraglich festgelegte und auch individuell darüber hinaus gehende Qualitätsaufzeichnungen (Quality Records). Damit wird nachgewiesen, dass Leistungen und Produkte entsprechend den definierten und vom Kunden bzw. von der/den Luftfahrtbehörde/n freigegebenen Vorgaben ausgeführt wurden.

Obwohl das Produkthaftungsrisiko angemessen versichert ist, kann es im Fall von Qualitätsproblemen zu negativen Auswirkungen auf die Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage des Unternehmens kommen.

7.7 Finanzielle Risiken

Aus dem operativen Geschäft ergeben sich für FACC neben dem Finanzierungsrisiko auch Zins- und Währungsrisiken. Das übergreifende Risikomanagement des Konzerns ist auf die Unvorhersehbarkeit der Entwicklungen in den Finanzmärkten fokussiert und zielt darauf ab, die potenziell negativen Auswirkungen auf die Finanzlage des Konzerns zu minimieren. Der Konzern nutzt derivative Finanzinstrumente, um sich gegen bestimmte Risiken abzusichern. FACC verwendet derivative Finanzinstrumente ausschließlich zur Absicherung von Grundgeschäften, Spekulationsgeschäfte sind strikt untersagt. Die Treasury & Risk Management-Abteilung des Konzerns identifiziert, bewertet und sichert finanzielle Risiken in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den operativen Einheiten des Konzerns.

7.7.1. Währungsrisiko

Während fast alle Verkäufe des FACC-Konzerns in USD abgewickelt werden, fällt ein wesentlicher Teil der Kosten in anderen Währungen als USD, insbesondere in EUR, an. FACC setzt zur Absicherung gegen nachteilige Veränderungen im EUR-USD-Wechselkurs derivative Finanzinstrumente (Devisentermingeschäfte) ein, aus denen auch Verluste erwachsen können.

Die Sicherungsstrategien der Treasury & Risk Management-Abteilung des Konzerns sind darauf ausgerichtet, den Einfluss von Wechselkursschwankungen zu steuern und zu minimieren. Die Geschäftsführung genehmigt die Strategien und berichtet regelmäßig dem Aufsichtsrat darüber.

Das Risikomanagement der Treasury & Risk Management-Abteilung des Konzerns verfolgt das Ziel, erwartete Netto-Cashflows in USD (aus Umsatzerlösen abzüglich Einkäufen von Rohmaterialien) für die jeweils nächsten zwölf Monate (auf rollierender Monatsbasis) im Durchschnitt mit 80% zu besichern (Hedge Ratio). Bei attraktiven Marktniveaus können die Sicherungszeiträume auf bis zu 36 Monate ausgedehnt werden. Für die Währungsrisiken von Finanzinstrumenten wurden Sensitivitätsanalysen, die die Auswirkungen von hypothetischen Änderungen der Wechselkurse auf die Konzern-Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung sowie das Eigenkapital zeigen, durchgeführt. Währungsrisiken resultieren gemäß IFRS 7 aus Finanzinstrumenten, die monetärer Art und nicht in der funktionalen Währung des berichtenden Unternehmens denominiert sind. Folglich dienen Forderungen, Verbindlichkeiten, Zahlungsmittel sowie Fremdwährungsderivate als Basis für die Berechnung der Sensitivität der Konzern-Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung. Die Sensitivität des Eigenkapitals bildet zusätzlich Bewertungseffekte der im sonstigen Ergebnis erfassten Cashflow Hedges für Fremdwährungsrisiken ab. Translationsdifferenzen aus der Umrechnung von Abschlüssen, die in einer anderen Währung als der Konzernwährung erstellt wurden, wurden in der Berechnung nicht berücksichtigt.

7.7.2. Zinsrisiko

Das Zinsrisiko ergibt sich aus der durchschnittlichen Laufzeit der Finanzierungen sowie der Art der Verzinsung. Das Risiko liegt dabei bei fixer Verzinsung in sinkenden Zinssätzen und bei variabler Verzinsung in steigenden Zinssätzen.

Eine Erhöhung des Zinsniveaus um 50 Basispunkte hätte eine Verringerung des Ergebnisses nach Steuern sowie des Eigenkapitals von 568 TEUR (Vorjahr: 255 TEUR) zur Folge. Eine Senkung des Zinsniveaus um 50 Basispunkte hätte eine betragsmäßig gleiche Erhöhung des Ergebnisses nach Steuern sowie des Eigenkapitals ergeben. Die Berechnung erfolgte auf Basis der variablen verzinslichen Vermögenswerte und Verbindlichkeiten.

8. FORSCHUNG, ENTWICKLUNG UND INNOVATION

FACC investiert laufend in Forschung und Entwicklung, um die Geschäftsbeziehungen zu ihren Kunden zu stärken und neue Geschäftsfelder zu erschließen. Der Fokus liegt dabei auf proprietärer Eigenentwicklung, um das generierte Wissen für alle derzeiti-

gen und zukünftigen Kunden des Unternehmens einsetzen zu können. Des Weiteren werden strategische Kooperationen mit Kunden und Forschungseinrichtungen zur Optimierung von Produkten eingegangen.

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 wendete FACC 31,2 Mio. EUR bzw. 4,0% ihres Umsatzes für unternehmens- und kundenbezogene Forschungs- und Entwicklungsleistungen auf.

Aus Sicht des Unternehmens bilden aktive Forschung und Innovation eine Grundvoraussetzung, um die führende Position von FACC als Technologiepartner und Systemlieferant ihrer Kunden beizubehalten. Da FACC oft mit geschützten Kundenpatenten und -prozessen arbeitet, helfen Eigenentwicklungen, bestehende Aufträge zu sichern und neue Geschäftsfelder zu erschließen. In einem starken Netzwerk aus Kunden, Zulieferern und wissenschaftlichen Partnern entwickelt FACC neue Technologien für die Anwendung in zukünftigen Luftfahrtentwicklungsprogrammen.

FACC arbeitet laufend an neuen Produktlösungen und Fertigungstechnologien. Aktuell legt das Unternehmen seine Forschungsschwerpunkte auf vier wesentliche Projekte:

- Gewichtsreduktion
- Erhöhung der Ratenfähigkeit durch Automatisierbarkeit
- Neue Materialien und Prozesse
- Digitalisierung und künstliche Intelligenz

Additive Fertigung

Schnellere Produktentwicklungszyklen und Kostenreduktionen über die komplette Wertschöpfungskette werden in den zukünftigen Luftfahrtentwicklungsprojekten immer wichtiger. Aus diesem Grund forscht FACC an den Fertigungsverfahren der Zukunft. Signifikante Kostenreduktion gepaart mit schnellen Entwicklungszyklen ermöglicht die Anwendung additiver Fertigungsverfahren. Dabei liegt der Fokus auf 3D-Druck von Bauteilen im Triebwerksbereich und auf Kunststoffkomponenten für Cabin-Interior-Anwendungen. Dabei steht die komplette Wertschöpfungskette im Fokus, angefangen beim Einkauf über die Entwicklung und Zulassung bis hin zur Serienfertigung von Luftfahrtkomponenten. Ziel ist es, Bauteile noch höher zu funktionalisieren, Fertigungskosten zu senken und die Vorlaufzeit für Vorrichtungen in der Produktion zu reduzieren.

Thermoplastische Faserverbundstrukturen

Thermoplastische Faserverbundkunststoffe auf Basis von Hochleistungspolymeren wie Polyetheretherketon (PEEK) oder Polyetherimide (PEI) gewinnen immer mehr an Bedeutung. Da Thermoplaste erstarren und mehrmals wieder erwärmt und aufgeschmolzen werden können, ergibt sich ein breites Spektrum an Anwendungsgebieten. FACC forscht hier mit OEMs und Forschungseinrichtungen an Materialien und Fertigungsverfahren für die nächste Generation von Flugzeugkomponenten. Ziel ist es, Faserverbundkomponenten kosteneffizient, in höchster Qualität und maximal automatisiert produzieren zu können. Aus diesem Grund ist FACC Teil des Industriebeirats der LIT Factory in Linz, einer Pilotfabrik für Industrie 4.0, in der thermoplastische Faserverbundkunststoffe in Kombination mit Digitalisierungsansätzen erforscht und

entwickelt werden. Nicht nur die Bauteilherstellung steht im Fokus von Forschung und Entwicklung, auch das Fügen mittels unterschiedlicher Schweißverfahren gehört dazu. Zumal thermoplastische Faserverbunde nur durch geeignete Fügeverfahren ihre volle Leistung entfalten können.

Integralbauweise

Neben den neuen Themen additive Fertigung und thermoplastische Faserverbundkomponenten (FVK) ist auch die Entwicklung von hochintegralen Faserverbundbauteilen Teil der F&E-Roadmap von FACC. Durch Integralbauweise wird versucht, möglichst viele Funktionen, wie zum Beispiel Anbindungselemente, in einen Fertigungsschritt zu integrieren. Ziel hierbei ist, nachstehende Produktionsprozesse, wie zum Beispiel das Assemblieren von Beschlägen, obsolet zu machen und damit die Herstellungskosten zu reduzieren. Neben der Integration zusätzlicher Funktionen im Bauteil werden zukünftige Faserverbundkunststoffbauteile „Net-Shape“, also endkonturnah, gefertigt. Somit wird nicht nur der Assemblierungsaufwand reduziert, auch die aktuell notwendige Fräsbearbeitung der Bauteilkontur kann entfallen. FACC setzt hier auf die direkte Forschungskooperation mit OEMs und Forschungseinrichtungen, um sich auch in Zukunft als Technologieanbieter zu positionieren.

Digitalisierung und Technologiemanagement

Digitalisierung und Technologiemanagement nimmt einen immer größeren und wichtigeren Stellenwert ein, um zukünftige Entwicklungsprojekte schnell, kostengünstig und mit hohem Qualitätsstandard umsetzen zu können. Dabei spielt die Digitalisierung der kompletten Wertschöpfungskette eine entscheidende Rolle. Das Ziel ist eine durchgängige Prozesskette von der Ideenfindung über die Produktentwicklung bis hin zu Fertigung, Qualitätskontrolle und Auslieferung von Faserverbundkomponenten. Technologiemanagement zielt darauf ab, vorhandenes Wissen stärker zu nutzen und für alle Unternehmensbereiche zugänglich zu machen, um Ressourcen im Unternehmen effizienter einsetzen zu können.

Patente und Preise

Um ihre Technologieführerschaft im Composite-Bereich weiter auszubauen, strebt FACC weitgehende Unabhängigkeit in ihrem Prozessportfolio an. Darüber hinaus wird das Bauteilportfolio des Unternehmens sukzessive erweitert, um neue Absatzmöglichkeiten zu erschließen. Beide Wachstumsfelder werden flankiert von einer erweiterten Patentstrategie, die auf den größtmöglichen Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums abzielt.

9. MITARBEITER

Zum Stichtag am 28. Februar 2019 betrug der Mitarbeiterstand des FACC-Konzerns 3.419 Vollzeitäquivalente (FTE; Vorjahr: 3.057 FTE).

In Österreich waren zum 28. Februar 2019 3.124 FTE beschäftigt. Dies entspricht rund 91 % der gesamten Belegschaft des Konzerns.

	Arbeiter	Angestellte	Gesamt
Central Services	135	481	616
Aerostructures	728	243	971
Engines & Nacelles	436	139	575
Cabin Interiors	793	169	962
Tochtergesellschaften	68	227	295
Summe	2160	1259	3419

Die Internationalität von FACC spiegelt sich auch in der Mitarbeiterstruktur wider. An den österreichischen Standorten sind Mitarbeiter aus 40 Nationen aller Kontinente beschäftigt. 55 % der Belegschaft haben die österreichische Staatsbürgerschaft, 20 % kommen aus Deutschland. Der Frauenanteil an der Gesamtbelegschaft befindet sich mit annähernd 30 % für ein Technologieunternehmen weiterhin auf hohem Niveau. Besonders erfreulich ist der Frauenanteil von nahezu 50 % in der Lehrlingsausbildung von FACC.

„G’sund und zufrieden“: FACC als Vorreiter bei betrieblicher Gesundheitsförderung

Dass FACC an der Motivation, Zufriedenheit und Gesundheit ihrer Mitarbeiter gelegen ist, zeigt sich an einer Fülle von Maßnahmen und Initiativen. Für ihr Projekt „G’sund & zufrieden“ wurde FACC erstmals 2017 von der Oberösterreichischen Gebietskrankenkasse das Gütesiegel Betriebliche Gesundheitsförderung (BGF) verliehen. Das BGF-Gütesiegel gilt in Österreich als sichtbares Zeichen und als anerkannter Standard qualitätvoller betrieblicher Gesundheitsförderung. Unabhängige Experten prüfen dafür in einem objektiven und transparenten Verfahren, ob die hoch angesetzten Qualitätskriterien des Europäischen Netzwerks für BGF erfüllt sind.

Konstante Investitionen in die Ausbildung der gesamten Belegschaft sind ein wesentlicher Faktor für den Unternehmenserfolg von FACC. Nach dem Motto „Lebenslanges Lernen“ bietet sie ihren Mitarbeitern zu diesem Zweck umfassende berufsbegleitende Aus- und Weiterbildungsmöglichkeiten. Drehscheibe dafür ist die FACC Academy, die allein im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 427 interne Trainings organisierte, an denen insgesamt 5.050 Mitarbeiter teilnahmen. Darüber hinaus fanden 146 externe Trainings statt, in denen 959 Mitarbeiter geschult wurden.

E-Learning für mehr Flexibilität

Um mit den zeitlichen Ressourcen ihrer Mitarbeiter verantwortungsvoll umzugehen, bietet FACC ausgewählte Schulungen bereits via E-Learning an. E-Learning-Inhalte werden mittlerweile auch durch interne Entwickler erstellt und das Spektrum damit gezielt auf die Belegschaft und das Unternehmen zugeschnitten. Neben E-Learning in den Bereichen „SAP Basic“, „SAP Advanced“ und „System Management“ stehen auch webbasierte Trainings unter anderem zum Thema „Export Control Advanced“ und „Foreign Object Damage (FOD)“ – das sind alle Fremdkörper und Substanzen, die einen Schaden am Flugzeug oder am Bauteil verursachen können – zur Verfügung. Die Lerneinheiten können direkt am Arbeitsplatz über das SAP-System von FACC absolviert werden.

Global Family

Als internationales Unternehmen mit Mitarbeitern aus 40 Ländern legt FACC besonderen Wert auf Interkulturalität. Um die gute Zusammenarbeit ihrer Mitarbeiter zu gewährleisten, absolviert ein großer Teil von ihnen Sprachtrainings sowie Trainings rund um das Thema Interkulturalität.

Hohen Stellenwert genießt bei FACC auch die Lehrlingsausbildung. So waren mit Ende Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 in Summe 39 Lehrlinge in sechs verschiedenen Berufsbildern bei FACC in Ausbildung – ein Lehrling davon in der CoLT Prüf und Test GmbH. Als sichtbares Zeichen für die Qualität seiner Lehrlingsausbildung hat das Unternehmen vom Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Wirtschaft das Gütesiegel „Staatlich ausgezeichnete Ausbildungsbetrieb“ erhalten.

Interne Nachwuchsvorsorge

Jungen engagierten Aspiranten bietet FACC hoch spezialisierte Ausbildungen in Konstruktion, Metall- und Zerspanungstechnik, Kunststofftechnik, Prozesstechnik, IT-Systemtechnik und IT-Applikationsentwicklung sowie Coding. Schon während ihrer Ausbildungszeit stehen den Lehrlingen im Unternehmen die neuesten Technologien und Anlagen zur Verfügung. Damit erhalten sie bei FACC die Möglichkeit, sich mit Innovationsgeist und Engagement zu Experten der Zukunft zu entwickeln.

FACC Stipendium

Im Geschäftsjahr 2018/19 wurde erstmalig das FACC Stipendium mit einem Gesamtwert von rund 100.000 EUR im Studienbereich „Leichtbau- und Compositewerkstoffe“ vergeben. Vier Kandidaten werden während ihrer Studienzeit monatlich mit finanziellen Zuwendungen unterstützt. Darüber hinaus übernimmt FACC die Studiengebühren, bietet Praktika in den FACC Werken und Begleitung durch kompetente FACC Betreuer sowie die Teilnahme an Trainings und zahlreiche weitere Benefits an.

10. NACHHALTIGKEITSMANAGEMENT

Das Nachhaltigkeitsmanagement des FACC-Konzerns ist fest in der Unternehmensstrategie verankert und berichtet direkt an die Geschäftsführung. Ziel des Nachhaltigkeitsmanagements ist es, in allen Geschäftsprozessen die Auswirkungen auf Umwelt und Gesellschaft zu berücksichtigen und die ökonomischen mit den ökologisch-sozialen Vorstellungen des Unternehmens in Einklang zu bringen. Dabei arbeiten Nachhaltigkeitsmanagement und operative Einheiten eng zusammen.

Der erste Nachhaltigkeitsbericht des FACC-Konzerns über das Geschäftsjahr 2017 wurde im Mai 2018 präsentiert und kann über die Konzernwebsite abgerufen werden.

Der Nachhaltigkeitsbericht wird nach den „GRI Standards“ (Global Reporting Initiative Standards) und nach den Anforderungen des österreichischen „NaDiVeG“ (Nachhaltigkeits- und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz) erstellt und erscheint gemäß § 267a UGB als gesonderter nichtfinanzieller Bericht.

11. BERICHT ÜBER DIE ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNGEN

Die FACC Operations GmbH betreibt keine Zweigniederlassungen.

12. ANGABEN GEMÄSS § 243A UGB

12.1 Berichterstattung über wesentliche Merkmale des internen Kontroll- und Risikomanagementsystems im Hinblick auf den Rechnungslegungsprozess

Gemäß § 243a Abs. 2 UGB ist FACC verpflichtet, die wesentlichen Merkmale des internen Kontroll- und Risikomanagementsystems im Hinblick auf den Rechnungslegungsprozess zu beschreiben. Somit liegt es in der Verantwortung der Geschäftsführung, ein angemessenes internes Kontroll- und Risikomanagementsystem im Hinblick auf den Rechnungslegungsprozess einzurichten.

Die wesentlichen Merkmale des Risikomanagements und des internen Kontrollsystems sind im Risikomanagementhandbuch sowie im Finanzhandbuch von FACC festgehalten. Dabei wurden unter anderem wesentliche Finanz- und Controlling-Prozesse sowie deren entsprechende Risiken beschrieben und identifiziert.

Das rechnungslegungsbezogene interne Kontrollsystem ist so konzipiert, dass eine zeitnahe, einheitliche und korrekte Erfassung aller Geschäftsprozesse und Transaktionen gewährleistet ist und somit jederzeit fundierte Aussagen über die aktuelle Geschäftslage des Unternehmens getroffen werden können.

Zu den Maßnahmen und Regeln zählen unter anderem Funktions-trennung, Vier-Augen-Prinzip, Unterschriftenordnung, ausschließlich kollektive und auf wenige Personen eingeschränkte Zeichnungsermächtigungen für Zahlungen sowie systemunterstützte Prüfungen durch die verwendete EDV-Software SAP.

Bei FACC wird diese Software seit mehr als zehn Jahren in fast allen Unternehmensbereichen eingesetzt. Die Ordnungsmäßigkeiten der SAP-Systeme wurden in allen betroffenen Geschäftsprozessen umgesetzt.

Im Rahmen des monatlichen Reportings an die Geschäftsführung und die zweite Berichtsebene werden insbesondere Soll-Ist-Vergleiche berichtet. Der Aufsichtsrat der FACC AG wird in seinen vierteljährlich stattfindenden Sitzungen über die aktuelle Geschäftsentwicklung und die Prognose für den weiteren Geschäftsverlauf des Konzerns unterrichtet. In den Sitzungen des Prüfungsausschusses des Aufsichtsrats wurden unter anderem auch Themen wie das interne Kontrollsystem und das Risikomanagement sowie Maßnahmen zur Minderung der internen Kontrollrisiken behandelt.

Im Rahmen des Budgetierungsprozesses werden Budgetkosten je Kostenstelle geplant. Jeder Kostenstellenverantwortliche ist für die Einhaltung der budgetierten Kosten sowie die geplanten Investitionen verantwortlich. Alle Investitionsvorhaben sind der Geschäftsführung freizugeben. Über das Budget hinausgehende Investitionen unterliegen der Genehmigung des Aufsichtsrats.

12.2 Sonstige Angaben

In den Vereinbarungen betreffend Schuldscheindarlehen sind „Change of Control“-Klauseln enthalten. Die Darlehensgeber sind berechtigt zu kündigen, wenn

- a. die Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) direkt oder indirekt insgesamt weniger als 50% plus eine Aktie der Darlehensnehmerin hält oder
 - b. die Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) weder direkt noch indirekt das Recht hat, die Mehrheit der Geschäftsführungs- oder Aufsichtsratsmitglieder der Darlehensnehmerin zu bestimmen und zu ernennen.
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13. AUSBLICK

13.1 Der Markt der zivilen Luftfahrt

Die im Frühjahr 2019 publizierten Marktübersichten von Airbus und Boeing bestätigen ein weiteres Mal, dass aus heutiger Sicht der langfristige Wachstumstrend in der zivilen Luftfahrtindustrie auch in Zukunft anhalten dürfte. Analysen der OEMs gehen von einer konstanten jährlichen Zunahme des Passagieraufkommens von rund 4,5 % aus. Zwischen 2019 und 2037 werden folglich etwa 40.000 neue Flugzeuge benötigt. Im Vergleich zur Prognose 2018 ist das ein Plus von 2.500 Flugzeugen. Gleichzeitig geht aus den letzten Ratenvorschlägen für die kommenden zwei Jahre hervor, dass sich der Anstieg bei einigen Flugzeugmustern stabilisiert hat und etwas flacher verlaufen wird, als noch vor einem Jahr vorgesehen. Daran dürften sich die unmittelbaren Umsatzentwicklungen der Luftfahrzeugzulieferindustrie zwangsläufig anpassen. Folglich dürfte das rein organische Wachstum aus bestehenden Aufträgen dürfte im vollen Umfang aufrecht bleiben – allerdings verteilt über weitere zwei bis drei Jahre.

Die bereits in den letzten Jahren erwartete Verschiebung der Absatzmärkte hin zu den neuen Wachstumsmärkten China und Indien bestätigt sich und dürfte sich auch in Zukunft weiter fortsetzen. Das Verkehrsaufkommen (Reisetätigkeit pro Jahr und Einwohner) soll sich in diesen Ländern bis zum Jahr 2036 vervierfachen. Das Reiseaufkommen je Einwohner in den USA und in Europa soll sich – obwohl es sich bereits heute auf hohem Niveau befindet – im gleichen Zeitraum um 40 % erhöhen.

Im vergangenen Jahr lieferten Airbus und Boeing zusammen 1.606 neue Verkehrsflugzeuge an ihre Kunden aus. Im gleichen Zeitraum wurden 1.640 Flugzeuge an Airlines verkauft. Es handelt sich somit um eine Book-to-Bill-Ratio von 1,02. Somit hat sich der Order Backlog im letzten Jahr ein weiteres Mal in Folge erhöht. Die Branche ist über Jahre hinaus durch Auftragsrücklagen ausgelastet.

Ein Merkmal in der Industrie ist das Voranschreiten von Übernahmen und der Bildung neuer Allianzen. Die Übernahme des Bombardier-C-Series-Programms durch Airbus mit 1. Juli 2018 sowie die laufenden Verhandlungen zwischen Boeing und Embraer mit dem Ziel, diesem Beispiel zu folgen, bedeuten eine weitere Konsolidierung des OEM-Marktes.

Im Gegenzug gelingt es COMAC zusehends, die Serienfertigung seines Flugzeugs AR21 zu steigern sowie Fortschritte bei der Entwicklung der C919 zu erzielen.

Neben der Verdichtung im OEM-Bereich kommt es auch in der Zulieferkette auf der Tier-1- und der Tier-2-Ebene zu weiteren Konsolidierungen.

13.2 FACC-Konzern

Bedingt durch das ausgeglichene und breite Kunden- und Produktportfolio wird FACC auch im Geschäftsjahr 2019/20 ihren Wachstumskurs vorsetzen. Verschiebungen im Produktmix, insbesondere das Auslaufen des umsatzstarken B737NG-Winglet-Programms, werden durch die in den Geschäftsjahren 2017/18 und 2018/19 akquirierten Neuaufträge kompensiert. Der Einstellung des A380-Flugzeugprogramms mit dem Jahr 2021 geht eine Anpassung der Fertigungsraten bereits im Geschäftsjahr 2019/20 voraus. Die A380-Reduktionen sind aus Sicht der Umsatzentwicklung von FACC nicht mehr nennenswert, die Produktumsätze aus diesem Flugzeugprogramm betragen nur mehr 1,5 % des Gesamtumsatzes von FACC.

Besonderen Fokus legt FACC auf die Abwicklung der unterzeichneten Neuaufträge. Die Entwicklungsleistungen dieser neuen und zukunftssträchtigen Produkte sind weit fortgeschritten, die Zulassungstests vielfach und planmäßig abgeschlossen und der Serienhochlauf befindet sich in Umsetzung. Erste Umsätze aus diesen Neuaufträgen stellen sich planmäßig im ersten Halbjahr des Geschäftsjahres 2019/20 ein. Im Anschluss daran erfolgt der stufenweise Ratenhochlauf, der über die nächsten zwölf bis 18 Monate geplant ist.

Für das Geschäftsjahr 2019/20 erwartet FACC auf Basis der heutigen Markteinschätzung und des aktuellen Produktmixes des Konzerns ein Umsatzwachstum, das mit dem Wachstum des Marktes einhergeht. Die in den letzten Jahren durchgeführten Aktivitäten zur Steigerung der Ertragskraft werden weiter forciert – mit dem Ziel natürliche Kostensteigerungen zu kompensieren.

Darüber hinaus werden zusätzliche Aktivitäten gestartet.

- Konkret wird FACC die Errichtung einer zusätzlichen Fertigungsstätte in Kroatien in Angriff nehmen. Die Errichtung des Standorts wird bis Ende 2020 abgeschlossen sein und ab Beginn des Jahres 2021 Fertigungskapazitäten zur Verfügung stellen.
- Der im Geschäftsjahr 2015 eingeschlagene Weg zur vertikalen Integration von Kernkompetenzen in das Fertigungsnetzwerk von FACC wird nachhaltig ausgebaut. Ziel ist es, den Wertstrom zu vereinfachen, die Material- bzw. die Zukaufkosten weiter zu senken und die Abhängigkeit von einzelnen Supply Chains signifikant zu reduzieren.

Einhergehend mit dem geplanten Umsatzwachstum möchte FACC die Ertragskraft des Unternehmens trotz der Einführung verschiedener neuer Aufträge auf dem Niveau des EBIT (operatives Ergebnis ohne A380-Einmaleffekte) des Geschäftsjahres 2018/19 halten. Bedingt durch die Einführung der beschriebenen Neuprojekte werden die Margen im ersten Halbjahr 2019/20 deutlich unter den Halbjahresmargen des Geschäftsjahres 2018/19 liegen.

An der Umsetzung des Etappenziels, eine Umsatzmilliarde zu erreichen, wird durch das aktive Bearbeiten des Marktes auch im Geschäftsjahr 2019/20 intensiv gearbeitet. Bedingt durch die erwähnte Abflachung des Ratenanstiegs bei bereits vorhandenen Projekten scheint die Umsetzung dieses Ziels erst ab dem Geschäftsjahr 2021/22 erreichbar.

Zusammenfassend wird der FACC-Konzern seine Aktivitäten von der Entwicklung, der Herstellung sowie dem globalen Supply Chain Management weiter forcieren und damit seine Position als bevorzugter Technologiepartner der Luftfahrtindustrie nachhaltig ausbauen. Die Umsetzung der Konzernstrategie „Vision 2020“ im Hinblick auf die Stärkung und den Ausbau des Rangs eines Tier-1-Lieferanten in der globalen Luftfahrtindustrie hat weiterhin höchste Priorität.

Ried im Innkreis, am 3. Mai 2019



Robert Machtlinger



Aleš Stárek



Yongsheng Wang



Andreas Ockel

Statement of All Legal Representatives

According to section 82 paragraph 4 number 3 Börsegesetz (Austrian Stock Exchange Act)

To the best of our knowledge, we confirm that the Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting standards give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group. Likewise, to the best of our knowledge, we confirm that the Group Management Report presents the course of business, the results of operations and the position of the Group in such a way as to give the best possible picture of the Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations, and that the Group Management Report describes the main risks and uncertainties to which the Group is exposed.

We certify to the best of our knowledge that the annual financial statements of the parent company prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting standards give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the company. Likewise, to the best of our knowledge, we confirm that the Management Report presents the course of business, the results of operations and the position of the company in such a way as to give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations and that the Management Report describes the significant risks and uncertainties to which the company is exposed.

Ried im Innkreis, May 2019

The Management Board

Robert Machtlinger m.p.
Chairman of the Management
Board

Andreas Ockel m.p.
Member of the Management
Board

Aleš Stárek m.p.
Member of the Management
Board

Yongsheng Wang m.p.
Member of the Management
Board