CeramTec Holding GmbH

Plochingen

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

CeramTec Holding GmbH, Plochingen

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

from 1 January to 31 December 2015

	Note	2015	2014
		EURk	EURk
Revenue	3.1	501.331	474.832
Cost of sales	3.2	299.956	293.508
Gross profit		**201.375**	**181.324**
Selling costs	3.3	86.801	78.898
Research and development costs	3.4	24.241	24.067
General administrative costs	3.5	21.105	18.860
Other income / expenses (-), net	3.6	448	2.004
Operating income		**69.676**	**61.503**
Interest income and other finance income		5.408	196
Interest expenses and other finance costs		81.699	94.080
Financial result	3.7	**-76.291**	**-93.884**
Loss before income tax		**-6.615**	**-32.381**
Income tax	3.8	-7.694	1.029
Net loss for the year		**-14.309**	**-31.352**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Income from remeasurement of pension provisions		9.596	-30.253
Remeasurement gains / losses (-) on defined benefit plans		-2.762	8.407
		6.834	**-21.846**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on cash flow hedges		2.645	4.866
Deferred taxes		-758	-1.386
		1.887	**3.480**
Exchange differences on translation foreign operations		4.796	8.070
Other comprehensive income / loss (-), after income tax		**13.517**	**-10.296**
Total comprehensive loss		**-792**	**-41.648**

CeramTec Holding GmbH, Plochingen

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015

Assets	Note	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
		EURk	EURk
Goodwill	4.1	557.567	550.820
Other intangible assets	4.1	603.922	639.828
Property, plant and equipment	4.2	300.199	309.684
Other financial assets	4.3	56.444	29.963
Other assets	4.4	1.188	1.675
Deferred tax assets	3.8	1.085	2.874
Non-current assets		**1.520.405**	**1.534.844**
Inventories	4.5	75.137	67.918
Trade receivables	4.6	53.178	47.517
Financial receivables from affiliates		1.022	0
Income tax receivables		1.665	6.517
Other financial assets	4.3	8.515	3.265
Other assets	4.4	5.207	5.219
Cash and cash equivalents	4.7	86.476	62.246
Non-current assets held for sale	4.8	11	0
Current assets		**231.211**	**192.682**
Total assets		**1.751.616**	**1.727.526**

CeramTec Holding GmbH, Plochingen

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015

Equity and liabilities	Note	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
		EURk	EURk
Issued capital	4.9	25	25
Capital reserves	4.9	378.148	378.148
Retained earnings	4.9	-103.171	-95.696
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4.9	9.428	2.745
Equity		**284.430**	**285.222**
Provisions for pension obligations	4.10	86.071	91.451
Other provisions	4.11	3.653	3.747
Financial liabilities to affiliates	4.12	144.574	133.549
Financial liabilities to third parties	4.13	956.856	949.399
Deferred tax liabilities	3.8	167.346	173.298
Non-current liabilities		**1.358.500**	**1.351.444**
Other provisions	4.11	13.081	13.967
Provision for taxes	4.11	2.364	66
Financial liabilities to third parties	4.13	55.029	40.824
Trade payables		24.354	22.424
Other liabilities	4.14	13.858	13.579
Current liabilities		**108.686**	**90.860**
Total liabilities		**1.467.186**	**1.442.304**
Total equity and liabilities		**1.751.616**	**1.727.526**

CeramTec Holding GmbH, Plochingen

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Issued capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income / loss (-)		Equity
				Cash flow hedge reserve	Difference from currency translation	
Reference to disclosure in notes	(4.9) EURk	(4.9) EURk	(4.9) EURk	(4.9) EURk	(4.9) EURk	(4.9) EURk
01 January 2014	**25**	**378.148**	**-42.498**	**-3.738**	**-5.067**	**326.870**
Net income for the period	-	-	-31.352	-	-	-31.352
Other comprehensive income / loss (-)	-	-	-21.846	3.480	8.070	-10.296
Total comprehensive income / loss (-)	-	-	*-53.198*	*3.480*	*8.070*	*-41.648*
31 December 2014	**25**	**378.148**	**-95.696**	**-258**	**3.003**	**285.222**
Net income for the period	-	-	-14.309	-	-	-14.309
Other comprehensive income / loss (-)	-	-	6.834	1.887	4.796	13.517
Total comprehensive income / loss (-)	-	-	*-7.475*	*1.887*	*4.796*	*-792*
31 December 2015	**25**	**378.148**	**-103.171**	**1.629**	**7.799**	**284.430**

CeramTec Holding GmbH, Plochingen

Consolidated statement of cash flows
from 1 January to 31 December 2015 [2])

	2015 EURk	2014 EURk
Net loss for the year	-14.309	-31.352
Income tax	7.694	-1.029
Interest result	74.655	79.087
Write-downs and impairment of non-current assets	84.619	89.249
Gain (-) / loss on disposal of fixed assets	99	28
Increase / decrease (-) in provisions (excluding deferred taxes)	1.170	3.168
Income tax refund / payment (-)	-11.330	-16.426
Other non-cash expenses / income (-)	1.732	15.481
Increase (-) / decrease in inventories	-6.303	3.436
Increase (-) / decrease in trade receivables	-5.100	-4.143
Increase (-) / decrease in other receivables and (financial) assets	614	406
Increase / decrease (-) in trade payables	1.866	-9.702
Increase / decrease (-) in other (financial) liabilities	111	1.825
Cash flow from operating activities	**135.518**	**130.028**
Cash received from disposals of property, plant and equipment	324	1.257
Cash paid (-) for investments in property, plant and equipment	-26.891	-47.729
Cash received from grants	1.059	6.100
Cash paid (-) from investments in intangible assets	-1.093	-1.399
Cash paid (-) for the acquisition of entities	-10.934	-3.500
Cash flow from investing activities	**-37.535**	**-45.271**
Repayment of syndicated loan	-18.733 [1)]	-7.522
Interest paid (-)	-55.263	-55.382
Transfer of profit / loss to former shareholder	0	-26.922
Cash flow from financing activities	**-73.996**	**-89.826**
Increase / decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalents	23.987	-5.070
Net foreign exchange difference	243	353
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	62.246	66.963
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**86.476**	**62.246**

1) Includes transaction costs for repricing of EUR-term loan of EUR 469k

2) For more details see note 5. Additional notes to the consolidated financial statement of cash flows.

TRANSLATION – GERMAN VERSION PREVAILS

CeramTec Holding GmbH

Plochingen

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

1 General

1.1 Corporate information and purpose of the Company

The purpose of CeramTec Holding GmbH (hereinafter "CeramTec Holding") is to render management services as well as administrative, financial and business services in return for remuneration to entities in which it has a direct or indirect shareholding or which are controlled by the same shareholder. It sets up branch offices in Germany and abroad, establishes other entities in Germany and abroad irrespective of their legal form, acquire, invest in and hold these investments and/or manage them as well as enter into and/or issue all kinds of financial instruments.

The subsidiaries of CeramTec Holding are leading global producers of high-performance ceramics and specialized in the development, production and sale of assemblies, components and products made from ceramic materials. The companies are primarily active in the following markets: automotive, electronic applications, energy and environmental applications, equipment and mechanical engineering and medical technology. Their activities focus on developing solutions for increasingly demanding application areas using many different and in part highly-specialized ceramic materials with unique mechanical, electrical, thermal and biochemical properties and property combinations.

CeramTec Holding's registered office is located at CeramTec-Platz 1-9 in 73207 Plochingen, Germany. CeramTec Holding is the parent company of the Group ("CeramTec Holding Group" or "Group") and at the same time the ultimate parent, which prepares exempting consolidated financial statements.

Where no prior-year figures are presented in the following, their value is EUR 0k.

The management of CeramTec Holding approved the consolidated financial statements on 11 March 2016 for submission to the shareholder meeting.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared pursuant to Sec. 315a (3) HGB ["Handelsgesetzbuch": German Commercial Code] in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS/IAS) as adopted by the EU as well as the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable for the fiscal year and the supplementary requirements of German commercial law.

The requirements of the standards and interpretations adopted were satisfied in full. Furthermore, all applicable requirements of German commercial law were observed during the preparation. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the CeramTec Holding Group.

The financial statements are presented in euro. The amounts are in thousands of euros (EUR k). All amounts are rounded using standard commercial principles. In individual cases, adding individual values to the total value may therefore lead to differences.

For the purpose of clarity, various items in the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income were combined and explained accordingly in the notes to the financial statements. Assets and liabilities are broken down into current and non-current items. Assets and liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be realized within twelve months from the reporting date. The expense recognized in profit or loss is broken down using the cost of sales method. In the statement of cash flows, cash flow from operating activities is determined using the indirect method, while cash flow from investing and financing activities is determined using the direct method.

1.3 Entities included in the consolidated financial statements

In addition to the financial statements of the parent company, the financial statements of the following subsidiaries in which CeramTec Holding has a direct or indirect shareholding are included in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year:

	Share of capital in %		CGU
Name of the entity	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	
CeramTec Group GmbH, Plochingen	100.00	100.00	1
CeramTec FinCo GmbH, Plochingen	100.00	0.00	1
CeramTec Service GmbH, Plochingen	100.00	100.00	1
CeramTec GmbH, Plochingen	100.00	100.00	2
Cerasiv GmbH Innovatives Keramik-Engineering, Plochingen	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec-ETEC GmbH, Lohmar	100.00	100.00	4
Emil Müller GmbH, Wilhermsdorf	100.00	100.00	3
CeramTec Italia s.r.l. in Liquidazione, Milan/Italy	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec UK Ltd., Colyton/Great Britain	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec Czech Republic s.r.o., Sumperk/Czech Republic	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec Ibérica Innovative Ceramic Engineering S.L., Vilassar de Mar/Spain	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec Innovative Ceramic Engineering, (M) Sdn. Bhd., Seremban/Malaysia	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec Korea Ltd., Suwon-Si/Republic of Korea	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec Suzhou Ltd., Suzhou/China	100.00	100.00	2
PST Press Sintertécnica Brasil Ltda., Nova Odessa/Brazil	100.00	100.00	3
CeramTec India Innovative Ceramic Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Panaji - Goa/India	99.90	99.90	2
Press and Sinter Technics de Mexico S.A. de C.V., Puebla/Mexico	100.00	100.00	3
CeramTec Acquisition Corporation, Laurens/USA	100.00	100.00	2
CeramTec North America Corporation, Laurens/USA	100.00	100.00	2
DAI Ceramics, Inc., Willoughby/USA	100.00	0.00	2
PST Press + Sintertechnik Sp. z.o.o., Gorzyce/Poland	100.00	100.00	3

1 These entities perform the functions of a holding company.
2 Entities have been allocated to the CeramTec cash-generating unit (CGU).
3 Entities have been allocated to the Emil Müller cash-generating unit.
4 Entities have been allocated to the CeramTec-ETEC cash-generating unit.

CeramTec Holding has a direct shareholding in CeramTec Group GmbH and CeramTec FinCo GmbH, and an indirect shareholding in the other subsidiaries.

On 29 May 2015, CeramTec Acquisition Corporation, Laurens/USA acquired 100 % of the shares in DAI Ceramics, Inc., Willoughby/USA, which became effective on the same day.

As per articles of incorporation dated 19 October 2015, CeramTec Holding founded CeramTec FinCo GmbH, and is its sole shareholder.

CeramTec Group GmbH, CeramTec FinCo GmbH, CeramTec Service GmbH, CeramTec GmbH, Cerasiv GmbH Innovatives Keramik-Engineering, Emil Müller GmbH, and CeramTec-ETEC GmbH make use of the exemption from publishing the financial statements and the management report for the fiscal year 2015 pursuant to Sec. 264 (3) HGB.

1.4 Changes to the consolidated group

As per articles of incorporation dated 19 October 2015, CeramTec Holding GmbH established CeramTec FinCo GmbH, provided the share capital of CeramTec FinCo GmbH, amounting to EUR 25k, and became the sole shareholder.

Based on the purchase agreement dated 29 May 2015, CeramTec Acquisition Corporation, Laurens/USA, an indirect subsidiary of CeramTec Holding, purchased 100 % of the shares in DAI Ceramics, Inc., Willoughby/USA.

Through this acquisition, CeramTec Holding acquired indirect control over this entity and has consolidated it since 29 May 2015 pursuant to IFRS 10 applicable on this date.

The consideration transferred to obtain control amounts to EUR 10,939k. The fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities amounts to EUR 7,286k. The acquisition therefore resulted in goodwill of EUR 3,653k.

The following table shows an allocation of the paid purchase price to the assets and liabilities included in the transaction:

	Fair value EUR k
Other intangible assets	7,183
Property, plant and equipment	2,252
Inventories	916
Trade receivables	566
Cash and cash equivalents	4
Assets	**10,921**
Provisions	232
Trade payables	147
Deferred tax assets	3,251
Other liabilities	5
Liabilities	**3,635**
Total net assets at fair value	7,286
Total consideration transferred	10,939
Goodwill from takeover	**3,653**

The fair value of purchased receivables equals the gross amount of contractual receivables because it is assumed that the receivables can be fully recovered.

Deferred tax assets are determined based on a local tax rate of 34 %.

Goodwill reflects the value of the expected future earnings to be realized over the next few years, which cannot be allocated to specific assets.

In a purchase price allocation, other intangible assets were identified which include mainly customer relationships and trademarks.

Costs associated with the business combination amount to EUR 582k, and are reported in the line item "Other income/expenses (-), net".

Because of the inclusion of DAI Ceramics, Inc., the revenue of the consolidated group and earnings after taxes went up by EUR 3,852k and EUR 131k respectively. If the company had been included in the consolidated group as early as 1 January 2015, the consolidated group's revenue would have been EUR 2,664k higher, and earnings after taxes would have been EUR 312k lower.

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous owner of DAI Ceramics, Inc., a contingent purchase price which is based on future revenues has been agreed. As of the balance sheet date, the fair value of contingent purchase price payment is measured at EUR 0k.

2 Accounting principles

2.1 Basis of consolidation

Entities included in the consolidated financial statements are included as of the date on which CeramTec Holding obtains control over them. They are deconsolidated on the date on which CeramTec Holding ceases to have control.

In accordance with IFRS 10, uniform accounting policies are used to prepare the separate financial statements of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

All significant intercompany receivables and liabilities, revenue, income and expenses and any intercompany profits and losses are eliminated. Pursuant to IAS 12, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences arising from consolidation entries.

If less than 100 % of equity in a subsidiary is allocable to CeramTec Holding, the interests allocated to the other shareholders are generally disclosed separately under equity as non-controlling interests. For reasons of immateriality, this does not apply to the non-controlling interests in CeramTec India Innovative Ceramic Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Panaji - Goa, India.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value. This is determined as the total of the acquisition-date fair values of the transferred assets, the liabilities assumed from the former owners of the acquired entity and the equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the equity share in the acquiree previously held by the acquirer (if available) over the net of the acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the acquired net assets is higher than the consideration transferred, CeramTec Holding reassesses and examines whether it has correctly identified all acquired assets and all assumed liabilities. In the event of a negative difference - even after reassessment -, the resulting gain is recognized directly in profit or loss.

For acquisitions of equity investments with shares in capital below 100 %, IFRS 3 allows for the goodwill attributable to non-controlling interests to also be recognized. Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

If a company which is part of the CeramTec Holding Group acquires an entity, it measures the financial assets and liabilities for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions and pertinent conditions as of the acquisition date. This also includes separating embedded derivatives in host contracts of the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, previously held equity interests are remeasured at their acquisition-date fair value. Any gain or loss is recognized through profit or loss. It is taken into account when determining the goodwill.

All contingent consideration transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value as of the date of acquisition. A contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability, which is recognized as a financial instrument under IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, is measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognized either through profit or loss or under other comprehensive income depending on the classification. Should the contingent consideration not fall under IAS 39, it is accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year (in the fourth quarter) as well as if there are indications of impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination must, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the cash-generating units of CeramTec Holding, which is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquirer are assigned to those units or groups.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. If the internal management reporting structure is reorganized, any goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit is reallocated based on the new reporting structure. Any goodwill disposed of under these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in euros, the functional currency of the CeramTec Holding Group. The financial statements prepared by entities that use a different functional currency are translated into euros in accordance with IAS 21. The equity of the foreign entities included in the consolidated financial statements is translated at the historical rate. The remaining items of the statement of financial position are translated at the respective closing rates. Income and expenses are translated at average annual rates. These are calculated as the mean value from the individual average monthly rates of the past twelve months.

Differences from the currency translation of assets and liabilities compared to the translation of the prior year as well as exchange differences between the income statement and the statement of financial position are recognized under other comprehensive income and retained in equity under accumulated other comprehensive income. These amounts recognized under other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement upon the partial or complete disposal of a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions in the local financial statements are translated at the spot rate at the date of the transaction.

The exchange rates of significant currencies used for the currency translation to the euro is as follows:

		31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Closing rate	Average rate	Closing rate	Average rate
USD	USA	1.0887	1.1097	1.2098	1.3290
CNY	China	7.0608	6.9734	7.5074	8.1889
GBP	Great Britain	0.7340	0.7260	0.7767	0.8064
PLN	Poland	4.2639	4.1829	4.2870	4.1855
CZK	Czech Republic	27.0230	27.2856	27.6594	27.5359

The individual items of the statement of cash flows are translated at average rates, while cash and cash equivalents are measured at the spot rate at the balance sheet date.

2.2 Accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits from the transaction will flow to the CeramTec Holding Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable less any trade discounts and volume rebates granted. Revenue and other income are recognized as follows:

Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized upon delivering the goods and transfer of ownership if the following criteria are satisfied:

- The Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and merchandise sold
- The Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods and merchandise sold
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Services

Revenue from services is recognized using the percentage of completion method if

- The amount of revenue can be determined reliably
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be determined reliably and
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be determined reliably.

Interest income, royalties, dividend income

Interest income is recognized pro rata temporis using the effective interest method. Income from royalties is recognized in accordance with the terms of the underlying contracts on an accrual and pro rata basis. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. If the requirements for capitalization are not satisfied, development costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized if a future economic benefit is probable and can be measured reliably.

Individually acquired intangible assets are stated at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their acquisition-date fair value. Internally generated intangible assets are stated at the cost that arises during the development phase if all of the following criteria are met:

- Technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset
- Intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- Ability to use or sell the intangible asset
- Existence of a market or the usefulness of the intangible asset can be demonstrated if it is to be used internally
- Availability of technical and financial resources to complete the development
- Ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life. Intangible assets acquired during the year are amortized pro rata temporis. The useful life and amortization method are reviewed at least annually at the end of each fiscal year. Changes are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Amortization is recognized in the cost of sales, general administrative and selling costs. The useful life for technology amounts to 10 to 18 years, and for customer relationships 5 to 18 years. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. If the carrying amount of the asset is no longer recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized. Trademarks are assigned an indefinite useful life based on expectations of future use. Trademark rights purchased as part of the acquisition of DAI Ceramics, Inc. are shown on the statement of financial position, and have a useful life of 10 years.

Impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the intangible assets with its recoverable amount at the level of the cash-generating unit. Intangible assets are grouped at the lowest level for which the cash flows can be separately identified. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is defined as the higher of the fair value less the costs to sell and the value in use of a cash-generating unit. An impairment loss is charged if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. In the event that the impairment loss is reversed, the amortized cost is written up.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost if a future economic benefit is probable and can be measured reliably. The cost of internally generated property, plant and equipment comprises direct material and labor costs as well as the directly attributable material and labor overheads. If the requirements of a qualifying asset are met, the cost also includes borrowing costs incurred during production pursuant to IAS 23. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Following initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are generally depreciated using the straight-line method. Property, plant and equipment acquired during the year are depreciated pro rata temporis. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment amount to 10 to 40 years for buildings and building components, 3 to 25 years for plant and machinery as well as 3 to 12 years for other equipment, furniture and fixtures. Low-value assets with an acquisition cost not exceeding EUR 150.00 are expensed immediately in the year of acquisition. Low-value assets with a cost of between EUR 150 and EUR 1,000 are recognized in a catch-all item and depreciated collectively over five years using the straight-line method.

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment with its recoverable amount at the level of the cash-generating unit. Property, plant and equipment are grouped at the lowest level for which the cash flows can be separately identified. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is defined as the higher of the fair value less the costs to sell and the value in use of a cash-generating unit. An impairment loss is charged if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. In the event that the impairment loss is reversed, the amortized cost is written up.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment after the inception of the lease is only performed under the conditions set forth in IFRIC 4.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are transferred to the lessee. Each leased asset is recognized under property, plant and equipment at its fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability is disclosed as a finance lease obligation under financial liabilities to third parties. The leased asset is depreciated in subsequent periods over the contractual term or the shorter useful life. Payment to the lessor is divided into interest and repayment components, with the interest components recognized as a constant rate of interest of the remaining lease liability through profit or loss over the term of the lease.

All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rental payments under such lease arrangements are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the corresponding expenses are recognized. Government grants for investment projects directly reduce the cost of the corresponding items of property, plant and equipment upon first-time recognition. Government grants related to income are offset against the corresponding expenses.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments comprise primary and derivative financial instruments.

Primary financial instruments are generally measured at fair value upon first-time recognition. This includes current and non-current investments as well as granted loans and receivables and financial liabilities.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Financial assets

Financial assets are allocated to the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity investments
- Available-for-sale financial assets

Classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset and is designated upon addition. Items are reclassified on the reporting date where permitted and necessary.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss increase the carrying amount of the financial asset initially recognized. Transaction costs directly allocated to financial assets that are recognized at fair value through profit or loss are recognized directly in the income statement.

Purchases or sales of financial instruments that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulations or conventions in the marketplace (securities spot transactions) are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date that the group companies commit to purchase or sell the asset.

The subsequent measurement of the financial assets depends on their designation to the below mentioned categories.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss encompass financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they were acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivatives to be separated from the host contract, are also classified as held for trading if they are not designated as effective hedging instruments within the scope of IAS 39. As of the reporting date, the CeramTec Holding Group has not made use of the option to designate primary financial instruments upon initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented as finance income or finance costs in the income statement. Within the CeramTec Holding Group, the termination rights agreed in the bond represent embedded derivatives to be separated which are allocated to the “held-for-trading” category.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. In the case of the CeramTec Holding Group, this relates to cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial receivables. After initial recognition, financial assets categorised under loans and receivables are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. When calculating amortised cost, premiums or discounts are taken into account as well as fees or costs which are an integral part of the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is recognised in the interest result. If there is any objective evidence of impairment of loans and receivables (e.g., with regard to considerable financial difficulties or significant changes in the environment of the debtor), impairment losses are charged and recognised under other operating expenses through profit or loss. For trade receivables, impairment losses are charged using an allowance account. Trade receivables are derecognised if a bad debt is actually incurred. The impairment loss is reversed if the reasons for charging the impairment loss again no longer apply.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity which the CeramTec Holding Group intends to hold to maturity and is also generally able to do so. After initial recognition, financial assets under this category are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. The CeramTec Holding Group does not have any held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets relate to acquired equity and debt instruments. Equity instruments classified as available for sale are those that are not held for trading or measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments allocated to this category which are held for an indefinite period of time may be sold in response to changes in market conditions or when liquidity is required. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized as unrealized gains and losses under other comprehensive income until the available-for-sale financial assets are derecognized or an impairment loss is charged. At this point in time the gains or losses are reclassified from other comprehensive income to the income statement. The CeramTec Holding Group does not hold any available-for-sale financial assets.

A financial asset is derecognized if the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or if the Group has transferred to a third party its contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset, or has assumed a contractual obligation to pass those cash flows on without delay to a third party, when the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or control of the asset, have been transferred.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are categorized upon initial recognition either as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss decrease the amount of the financial liability initially recognized. Transaction costs directly attributable to financial liabilities that are recognized at fair value through profit or loss are recognized directly in the income statement. The financial liabilities of the CeramTec Holding Group relate to trade payables, bonds and loans as well as liabilities to banks, finance lease liabilities, derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their designation to the following categories:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading as well as financial liabilities categorized upon initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are held for the purpose of selling in the near future. Derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivatives to be separated from the host contract, are also classified as held for trading if they are not designated as effective hedging instruments within the scope of IAS 39. Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented as finance income or finance costs in the income statement. Within the CeramTec Holding Group, the interest rate floors contained in the syndicated loan agreement represent separated embedded derivatives which are allocated to the held-for-trading category.

Other financial liabilities are all liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. They are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. When calculating amortized cost, markdowns or markups are taken into account as well as fees or costs which are an integral part of the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is recognized in the interest result. Other financial liabilities of the CeramTec Holding Group include trade payables, bonds, liabilities to banks, finance lease liabilities and other financial liabilities.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligations named in the agreement are settled, canceled or expire.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Hedges

Hedge accounting denotes a special form of accounting that modifies the accounting treatment of the hedged item and hedging instrument in a hedging relationship such that the results of measuring the hedged item or hedging instrument are recognized in the same period directly in equity or in profit or loss. Accordingly, hedge accounting recognizes the offsetting effects of changes in the values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item. IAS 39 provides for three types of hedging relationship where the strict requirements for hedge accounting in individual cases are met:

- Fair value hedge, when the risk of changes in the fair value of a recognized receivable or liability or an unrecognized contractual obligation is hedged

- Cash flow hedge, when the risk of changes in cash flows is hedged, associated with a recognized receivable or liability or a highly probably forecast transaction, or with a currency risk of an unrecognized contractual obligation

- Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

The CeramTec Holding Group uses currency swaps in order to hedge most of the foreign currency risks resulting from the USD loans. These hedges are recognized as cash flow hedges, with the effective part of the change in fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments recorded under other comprehensive income, while the ineffective part of the change in value is immediately recognized in profit or loss. Changes in value recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the profit or loss in the period in which the hedged item affects the profit or loss for the period.

Measurement at fair value

On the reporting date, the CeramTec Holding Group measures derivative financial instruments at fair value. The fair value is also stated in the notes to the financial statements for all other financial instruments.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This applies regardless of whether the price is directly observable or has been determined by applying a valuation method. Measurement at fair value is based on the assumption that the transaction, in order to sell or transfer the asset or liability, is performed in one of the following places:

- On the principal market for the asset or the liability or,

- if there is no principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset of the liability.

The principal market or the most advantageous market must be accessible for the CeramTec Holding Group as of the reporting date.

When calculating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account certain characteristics of the asset or the liability (such as condition and location of the asset or limitations of sale and use) if market participants also took these characteristics into account when determining the price for the acquisition of the respective asset or transferring the liability as of the reporting date.

Fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits through the best use of the asset or by selling it to another market participant that would find the best use for the asset.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Costs of purchase comprise the purchase price as well as all other ancillary costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Costs of purchase are determined using the moving weighted average cost method.

In addition to direct material and labor costs, costs of conversion comprise a share of production-related material and labor overheads, including depreciation insofar as this is a consequence of the production process, as well as production-related administrative costs. Production costs do not contain any borrowing costs incurred during production as inventories held at the CeramTec Holding Group are not qualifying assets pursuant to IAS 23.

Inventories are written down to reflect risks from reduced salability. The net realizable value is the selling price during the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling costs. Previously recognized write-downs are reversed if the reasons for the write-downs cease to apply. In this case, the reversal is limited to the amount of the original write-down.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents generally comprise cash in hand and bank deposits as well as cash and short-term deposits with an original term of up to three months. The cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows correspond to the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position.

Provisions for pension obligations

Defined benefit obligations are measured using the projected unit credit method. These take into account the benefits vested in the current period and previous periods in exchange for the work performed by employees. When calculating the amount of total obligations, adjustment to salaries and pensions expected in the future as well as the probability of employee turnover depending on age and gender are also factored into calculations. Pension obligations in Germany are determined on the basis of the 2005G standard tables of Prof. Dr. Klaus Heubeck. Pension obligations outside of Germany are determined taking into account country-specific parameters.

The obligations are discounted using discount rates derived from high-quality, fixed-interest corporate bonds with the same currency and term. If no high-quality, fixed-interest corporate bonds are available, yields on government bonds are used instead. Net interest on the net liability is determined by multiplying the net liability with the discount rate.

Remeasurements comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets and changes in the effect of the asset ceiling while excluding net interest on the net liability. These are recognized in other comprehensive income. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the income statement in later periods.

Past service cost results from the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising from a plan amendment or curtailment and is recognized as an expense.

The fair value of the plan assets is deducted from the present value of the pension obligations. Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. This fund must be legally separate from the reporting entity and exist solely to pay or fund employee benefits.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the provision. Information on estimation uncertainties can be found in note 2.3.

The amount of the provision recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation as of the reporting date. The best estimate must take account of inherent risks and uncertainties. If a provision is measured on the basis of the estimated cash flow required to settle the obligation, these cash flows are discounted in cases where the effect of the time value of money is significant.

If it can be assumed that portions of or the entire economic benefits required to settle the provision are reimbursed by an external third party, this claim is recognized as an asset if the reimbursement is virtually certain and its amount can be reliably determined. The amount recognized for the reimbursement should not exceed the amount of the provision.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. They are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is very unlikely. Contingent assets are also not shown in the statement of financial position. They are described in the notes to the financial statements provided an inflow of economic benefits is regarded as probable.

Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for all deductible and taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the tax accounts and the IFRS consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets also include tax refund claims that result from the expected utilization of existing unused tax losses or interest carryforwards in subsequent years, the realization of which can be assumed with reasonable assurance. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the temporary differences are likely to reverse, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date of the relevant company.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

There is a consolidated tax group for income tax purposes between CeramTec Holding (as the parent), CeramTec Group GmbH, CeramTec FinCo GmbH, CeramTec Service GmbH, CeramTec GmbH, Cerasiv GmbH Innovatives Keramik-Engineering, CeramTec-ETEC GmbH and Emil Müller GmbH. There is also a consolidated tax group for VAT purposes between CeramTec Service GmbH as the parent company and CeramTec GmbH, Cerasiv GmbH Innovatives Keramik-Engineering, CeramTec-ETEC GmbH and Emil Müller GmbH.

2.3 Estimation uncertainties and exercise of judgment

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. These estimates and assumptions are made to obtain an appropriate overview of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the CeramTec Holding Group. The underlying assumptions are revised regularly. However, the actual results may vary from those anticipated.

In the process of applying the accounting policies of the CeramTec Holding Group, management performed the following measurements which have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquired assets and liabilities are measured at their acquisition-date fair value.

Using the acquisition method requires certain estimates and judgments, particularly with regard to determining the fair value of the acquired intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as the liabilities assumed. The expected useful lives of the acquired intangible assets and property, plant and equipment also have to be determined.

This measurement is largely based on estimated future cash flows. Deviations between the actual cash flows and those determined when calculating the fair value can have a significant effect on the future net income for the period of the CeramTec Holding Group.

Goodwill of EUR 557,567k (31 December 2014: EUR 550,820k) was recognized as of the reporting date. Furthermore, other intangible assets of EUR 603,922k (31 December 2014: EUR 639,828k) are disclosed.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assumptions were made to calculate the recoverable amount to determine whether impairment losses had to be recognized on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. In this regard, future cash flows were derived from the budget planning and medium-term forecast for each of the cash-generating units. Management assumes that the assumptions and estimates, on which the discounted cash flows are based, are accurate. Nevertheless, changes in the economic environment and growth assumptions can affect impairment testing resulting in the need to recognize impairment losses or to reverse impairment losses in the future.

Impairment losses recognized on non-financial assets for the fiscal year and comparative period can be found in notes 4.1 Intangible Assets and 4.2 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Valuation allowances on receivables

The recoverability of trade receivables was assessed based on the estimated likelihood of default. Accordingly, receivables are reduced by appropriate allowances for amounts estimated to be irrecoverable (for example receivables from customers on whose assets insolvency proceedings have been initiated are written off in full to the extent that any collateral provided is not recoverable). As of the reporting date, an impairment loss of EUR 644k (31 December 2014: EUR 459k) was identified as necessary.

Provisions for pension obligations

Defined benefit plans are measured using actuarial valuations. These contain assumptions of discount rates, future salary trends, mortality rates and future pension increases.

Provisions for pension obligations of EUR 86,071k (31 December 2014: EUR 91,451k) were recorded as of the end of the reporting period.

Provisions

Provisions for the expected expenses from warranty obligations in accordance with national sales contract law are recognized as of the date on which the relevant products are sold according to the management's best estimate regarding the expenses required to settle the Group's obligation.

A provision is set up for the obligation to eliminate environmental damage if it is likely to be utilized and the costs can be estimated reliably. With ongoing examination and over the course of performing renovation measures, the provisions are adjusted in line with the knowledge gained. The amount of the individual provisions is influenced by factors such as the extent of the contamination, the renovation measures called for and additional demands from authorities, companies or private persons.

Provisions of EUR 19,098k (31 December 2014: EUR 17,780k) were recorded as of the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets

The calculation of deferred tax assets requires assumptions to be made relating to the future taxable income and temporal use of deferred tax assets. These assumptions take into account the anticipated development and effect on earnings from the reversal of taxable temporary differences. As future business developments cannot be foreseen with certainty and are not entirely within the CeramTec Holding Group's sphere of influence, the measurement of deferred tax assets involves a level of uncertainty.

As of the reporting date, deferred tax assets of EUR 1,085k (31 December 2014: EUR 2,874k) were recognized.

2.4 Adoption of amended and new standards and interpretations: Changes in accounting policies due to first-time adoption of revised and newly issued IFRSs and IFRICs

The following amended IFRSs and IFRICs were adopted for the first time in the fiscal year:

Standards and interpretations	**Date of first-time adoption**
Annual Improvements Project (2011 - 2013) – December 2013	1 January 2015

The amendments do not affect the consolidated financial statements of CeramTec Holding.

Revised and newly issued IFRSs and IFRICs not yet compulsory

Adoption of the following revised and newly issued IFRSs and IFRICs was not yet compulsory in the fiscal year and/or they had not yet been endorsed by the European Commission for adoption in the European Union. In the fiscal year, none of these new or amended standards and interpretations were adopted earlier.

Standards and interpretations	**Date of first-time adoption**
Amendments to IAS 19: "Employee Benefits"	1 February 2015
Annual Improvements Project (2010 - 2012) – December 2013	1 February 2015
IFRS 14: "Accounting for Regulatory Deferral Accounts"	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 11: "Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations"	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: "Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation"	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41: "Agriculture: Bearer Plants"	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 27: "Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements"	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: "Sales or Contributions of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate/Joint Venture"	deferred indefinitely
Annual Improvements Project (2012 - 2014) – September 2013	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements"	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28: "Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception"	1 January 2016
IFRS 15: "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"	1 January 2018
IFRS 9: "Financial Instruments"	1 January 2018

No significant effects are expected on the consolidated financial statements of CeramTec Holding. An assessment of any impact of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" has, however, not yet been concluded.

3 Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

3.1 Revenue

Revenue results primarily from the sale of goods and merchandise. Revenue breaks down into regions and product groups as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Regions		
Europe	209,314	202,376
Germany	130,235	134,474
North America	83,549	68,838
Asia	62,739	55,763
Rest of world	15,494	13,381
Total	**501,331**	**474,832**
Product groups		
Industrial applications	318,612	297,212
Medical applications	182,719	177,620
Total	**501,331**	**474,832**

3.2 Cost of sales

The cost of sales breaks down as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Material and packaging costs	94,800	88,735
Amortization and depreciation	50,414	55,519
Personnel expenses	108,477	101,337
Other costs of sales	46,265	47,917
Total	**299,956**	**293,508**

Other costs of sales primarily contain energy costs and maintenance expenses.

3.3 Selling costs

Selling costs primarily contain amortization and depreciation as well as personnel expenses.

3.4 Research and development costs

Research and development costs mainly contain personnel expenses.

3.5 General administrative costs

General administrative costs primarily contain personnel expenses.

3.6 Other income / expenses (-), net

Other income / expenses (-), net breaks down as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Foreign currency results	1,990	1,842
Income from reversal of provisions	400	1,825
Restructuring costs	-735	-1,669
Write-downs and impairment	-778	-425
Allowance for bad debts	-186	-164
Income from recovery of receivables which had been written off	12	0
Losses on sales of property, plant and equipment	-99	-28
Sundry other income	649	880
Sundry other expenses	-805	-257
Total	**448**	**2,004**

Restructuring costs primarily contain personnel expenses. Sundry other expenses include costs associated with purchasing the shares in DAI Ceramics, Inc.

3.7 Financial result

The financial result breaks down as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Interest income and other finance income		
Gains on derivative valuations	5,308	0
Other interest income	100	196
Total	**5,408**	**196**
Interest expenses and other finance costs		
Interest expense from syndicated loan	28,760	30,244
Interest expense from bond	25,303	25,303
Interest expense from effective interest method	7,152	11,389
Interest expense from shareholder loans	11,024	10,211
Losses on derivative valuations	0	5,752
Exchange rate losses	6,933	8,983
Other interest expenses	2,732	3,026
Less: Borrowing costs capitalized as part of qualifying assets	-205	-828
Total	**81,699**	**94,080**
Total financial result	**-76,291**	**-93,884**

The exchange rate losses result from loans that are not granted in the functional currency of the group companies concerned. More information on interest income and interest expenses from derivatives can be found in note 4.16.

See note 4.2 Property, Plant and Equipment for details of capitalized borrowing costs.

Other interest expenses of EUR 1,839k (previous year: EUR 2,209k) are due to unwinding the discount on provisions.

3.8 Income tax

There is a consolidated tax group for income tax purposes between CeramTec Holding and its German subsidiaries. This means that German corporate income tax and trade tax is only levied at the level of the parent company, CeramTec Holding. CeramTec Holding also has indirect shareholdings in foreign corporations. The current income taxes of the CeramTec Holding Group therefore include, in addition to German corporate income tax and trade tax, the tax expense of the foreign corporations, which was calculated based on taxable income according to local tax law and the tax rate applicable in each case.

A loss for the period before income tax of EUR 6,615k (previous year: EUR 32,381k) is allocable to Germany and abroad as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Germany	-15,168	-36,128
Abroad	8,553	3,747
Total	**-6,615**	**-32,381**

Tax expense of EUR 7,694k (previous year: income tax of EUR 1,029k) breaks down as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Current income tax expense	-18,474	-9,834
Deferred tax income	10,780	10,863
Income tax expense (-) / benefit (+)	**-7,694**	**1,029**

Overall, this produces a weighted tax rate for the CeramTec Holding Group of 28.5 % (previous year: 28.5 %). The following table presents a reconciliation of the nominal to the effective tax rate (i.e., tax expense in relation to loss before income tax). The effective tax rate factors in both the current and the deferred tax expense and takes into account all influences, such as non-deductible operating expenses or a change in the assessment base.

	2015		2014	
	EUR k	%	EUR k	%
Loss before income tax	**-6,615**		**-32,381**	
Expected income tax	1,886	28.5	9,228	28.5
Permanent differences	-2,058	-31.1	-2,003	-6.2
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets on interest carryforwards	-6,277	-94.9	-6,959	-21.5
Tax expense for previous years	-373	-5.6	432	1.3
Valuation allowances concerning deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences	-798	-12.1	0	0.0
Other adjustments	-74	-1.1	331	1.1
Income tax expense (-) / Income tax benefit (+) and effective tax rate	**-7,694**	**-116.3**	**1,029**	**3.2**

The effects of permanent differences result mainly from additions of EUR 2,121k (EUR 2,048k) to operating profit which is subject to German trade tax, other non-deductible operating expenses of EUR 160k (previous year: EUR 184k), and tax-free income of EUR -223k (previous year: EUR -229k).

Deferred taxes

Deferred income taxes were calculated using the expected tax rate of the relevant company. The deferred taxes are offset where there is an enforceable legal right to offset current taxes and they are levied by the same tax authority. The deferred tax assets and liabilities stem from the following:

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Assets EUR k	Liabilities EUR k	Assets EUR k	Liabilities EUR k
Tax loss carryforwards	445	0	505	0
Property, plant and equipment	185	24,244	439	34,483
Goodwill and other intangible assets	12,872	166,389	16,182	173,519
Inventories, receivables and other assets	1,114	18,823	2,677	1,455
Non-current provisions and liabilities	25,018	2,509	21,866	2,953
Current provisions and other liabilities	6,537	467	1,434	1,117
Total deferred taxes	**46,171**	**212,432**	**43,103**	**213,527**
Offsetting	-45,086	-45,086	-40,229	-40,229
Deferred tax assets / liabilities	**1,085**	**167,346**	**2,874**	**173,298**

Other comprehensive income contains deferred tax expenses on the remeasurement of pension provisions of EUR 2,762k (31 December 2014: deferred tax income of EUR 8,407k) and deferred tax expenses on gains from cash flow hedges of EUR 758k (31 December 2014: EUR 1,386k).

Unused tax losses

Unused tax losses break down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Interest carryforwards	72,989	48,324
on which no deferred tax assets are recognized	72,989	48,324
Foreign unused tax losses	5,181	4,885
on which no deferred tax assets are recognized	3,011	2,318
Total unused tax losses	5,181	4,885
on which no deferred tax assets are recognized	3,011	2,318

Deferred tax assets were recognized on unused tax losses of EUR 2,170k (31 December 2014: EUR 2,568k).

Foreign unused tax losses, for which deferred tax assets have been capitalized, mainly result from the earnings of group companies in the Czech Republic EUR 1,254k (31 December 2014: EUR 1,595k), in Spain EUR 315k (31 December 2014: EUR 309k), in Poland EUR 513k (31 December 2014: EUR 0k), and in the previous year the USA (31 December 2014: EUR 664k). They can only be utilized for a limited time.

Temporary differences in connection with shares in subsidiaries in the amount of EUR 2,690k are not subject to deferred tax liabilities, because it is not likely that such temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future.

3.9 Additional information on the type of expenses

Cost of materials

In fiscal year 2015, cost of materials amounted to EUR 113,631k (previous year: EUR 113,176k).

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses break down as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Wages and salaries	133,046	128,775
Social security contributions incl. pension expenses	34,688	28,608
Total	**167,734**	**157,383**

Personnel expenses are contained in production, selling, research and development, as well as general administration costs.

Employees

On average, the Group employed 3,301 (previous year: 3,188) people in the fiscal year. These break down as follows:

	2015 Headcount	2014 Headcount
Salaried employees	1,185	1,141
Wage earners	2,116	2,047
Total	**3,301**	**3,188**

Amortization and depreciation

Amortization and depreciation break down as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Amortization of intangible assets	44,746	44,376
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	39,094	44,447
Impairment of intangible assets	511	0
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	268	425
Total	**84,619**	**89,249**

4 Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position

4.1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets break down as follows:

		Other intangible assets					
	Goodwill	Trademarks	Technology	Customer relationships	Order backlog	Other	**Total**
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Cost							
1 January 2014	**547,434**	**51,289**	**236,177**	**405,698**	**10,758**	**3,668**	**1,255,024**
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	1,399	1,399
Government grants	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-10
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	-317	-317
Exchange differences	3,386	0	0	1,145	0	74	4,605
31 December 2014	**550,820**	**51,289**	**236,177**	**406,843**	**10,758**	**4,814**	**1,260,701**
Additions from business combinations	3,653	930	0	5,469	0	784	10,836
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	1,093	1,093
Government grants	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-18
Disposals	0	0	0	0	-10,758	0	-10,758
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	94	94
Exchange differences	3,094	7	0	1,204	0	78	4,383
31 December 2015	**557,567**	**52,226**	**236,177**	**413,516**	**0**	**6,845**	**1,266,331**
Amortization/ impairment							
1 January 2014	**0**	**0**	**4,657**	**9,529**	**10,758**	**832**	**25,776**
Additions to amortization	0	0	13,969	28,620	0	1,786	44,376
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	-317	-317
Exchange differences	0	0	0	160	0	58	218
31 December 2014	**0**	**0**	**18,626**	**38,309**	**10,758**	**2,359**	**70,054**
Additions to amortization	0	54	13,968	29,199	0	1,525	44,746
Additions to impairment	0	0	511	0	0	0	511
Disposals	0	0	0	0	-10,758	0	-10,758
Exchange differences	0	1	0	218	0	71	290
31 December 2015	**0**	**55**	**33,105**	**67,726**	**0**	**3,956**	**104,842**
Net carrying amounts							
31 December 2015	557,567	52,171	203,072	345,790	0	2,889	1,161,489
31 December 2014	550,820	51,289	217,551	368,534	0	2,454	1,190,648

Goodwill results from, on the one hand, the acquisition of the high-performance ceramics division in year 2013 and, on the other hand, from the acquisition of DAI Ceramics, Inc. in 2015 (see note 1.4 Changes to the Consolidated Group). It was allocated to the cash-generating units (CGUs) CeramTec (EUR 498,364k), Emil Müller (EUR 39,807k) and CeramTec-ETEC (EUR 19,396k).

The CGU CeramTec includes all business activities designed to develop, manufacture and sell technical high-performance ceramics products used for medical technology, in the electronics and automotive industries, and for mechanical engineering.

The CGU Emil Müller is predominantly engaged in developing, manufacturing and selling salt cores which are used in foundry technology to manufacture casting components in the automotive industry.

The CGU CeramTec-ETEC includes mainly business activities concerned with ceramic products which are used in ballistic applications, and protect against wear and corrosion.

The purchase price allocation involved, as of 1 September 2013, the trademarks CeramTec, BIOLOX and SPK being identified and recognized, and, as of 29 May 2015, the trademark DAI Ceramics. These recorded a carrying amount of EUR 52,171k as of 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: EUR 51,289k). As the recognized trademarks CeramTec, BIOLOX and SPK do not represent a product-specific trademark and do not have a limited life, the useful life for the recognized trademarks was classified as indefinite. The trademark DAI has a remaining useful life of 9.4 years as of the balance sheet date. The trademarks were allocated to the cash-generating unit CeramTec GmbH.

Technology has a carrying amount of EUR 203,072k (31 December 2014: EUR 217,551k) and primarily contains the basic technology underlying high-performance ceramics. This has an average weighted remaining useful life of 15.1 years (31 December 2014: 16.1 years).

Customer relationships have a carrying amount of EUR 345,790k (31 December 2014: EUR 368,534k) and primarily contain customer relationships from medical applications. This has an average weighted remaining useful life of 14.0 years (31 December 2014: 14.8 years).

Amortization of other intangible assets is recognized under production, selling, research and development costs as well as general administration costs.

For the cash-generating units, the annual impairment test was performed as of 30 November 2015. The recoverable amount was calculated based on an asset's value in use. Value in use is calculated by discounting the future cash flows. The measurement is therefore allocable to level 3 pursuant to IFRS 13. The projected future cash inflows are based on approved planning which is undertaken by the CeramTec Group and, as a rule, has a three-year planning horizon. For this purpose, assumptions are made mainly about future selling prices or quantities and costs. The planning period for the CeramTec-ETEC cash-generating unit is different, and covers the time until 2020.

The planning is prepared on the basis of historical experience, and reflects the management's expectations for the next few years.

A long-term growth rate of 1 % was determined for the years beginning in 2019 or 2021. The weighted average cost of capital results from equity costs ranging between 7.65 % - 7.69 %, borrowing costs (before taxes) of 2.52 %, and a tax rate of 26.5 % to 32.8 %. Equity costs were calculated using a base interest rate of 1.50 % and a market risk premium of 6.50 %.

The weighted average cost of capital for the CGUs CeramTec, Emil Müller, and CeramTec-ETEC amounts to 7.19 %, 7.20 % and 7.15 % respectively.

As value in use of the cash-generating units' assets exceeded each carrying amount, there was no need to recognize impairment losses as of 31 December 2015.

We believe that changes, which are thought possible, in significant basic assumptions (weighted average cost of capital, EBITDA margin, long-term growth rate) underlying the determination of value in use would not result in an excess of the carrying amount of the cash-generating units in question over their value in use when the goodwill of the cash-generating units is significant in relation to the total carrying amount of goodwill.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment breaks down as follows:

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other equip-ment	Assets under construc-tion	Total
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Cost					
1 January 2014	**102,224**	**174,587**	**7,499**	**38,017**	**322,327**
Additions	10,309	17,405	2,918	17,325	47,958
Government grants	-1,027	-1,272	-24	-704	-3,026
Disposals	-903	-908	-452	0	-2,263
Reclassifications	8,361	23,068	648	-32,077	0
Exchange differences	1,042	3,069	203	608	4,920
31 December 2014	**120,006**	**215,949**	**10,792**	**23,169**	**369,915**
Additions from business combinations	0	2,223	28	0	2,251
Additions	3,912	14,209	2,022	6,575	26,718
Government grants	-239	-1,043	-22	-3	-1,307
Disposals	-200	-5,354	-694	0	-6,248
Reclassifications	4,605	17,451	660	-22,810	-94
Exchange differences	811	2,673	-61	595	4,018
31 December 2015	**128,894**	**246,107**	**12,726**	**7,526**	**395,253**
Depreciation/impairment					
1 January 2014	**2,011**	**12,341**	**1,081**	**0**	**15,433**
Additions to depreciation	6,273	35,221	2,953	0	44,447
Additions to impairment	0	371	55	0	425
Disposals	-15	-582	-379	0	-976
Reclassifications	0	53	-53	0	0
Exchange differences	87	766	49	0	902
31 December 2014	**8,356**	**48,170**	**3,706**	**0**	**60,232**
Additions to depreciation	7,340	28,651	3,103	0	39,094
Additions to impairment	20	248	0	0	268
Disposals	-98	-4,722	-623	0	-5,443
Exchange differences	97	851	-44	0	903
31 December 2015	**15,715**	**73,198**	**6,142**	**0**	**95,054**
Net carrying amounts					
31 December 2015	113,179	172,912	6,582	7,526	300,199
31 December 2014	111,650	167,779	7,086	23,169	309,684

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized under production, selling, research and development and general administration costs, and impairment losses are reported as other expense.

Borrowing costs capitalized in property, plant and equipment amounted to EUR 205k in the fiscal year (previous year: EUR 828k). Capitalized interest is based on an interest rate of 3.95 % through September 2015, and of 5.80 % from October 2015.

There were contractual commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment of EUR 1,615k as of the reporting date (31 December 2014: EUR 12,434k).

Property, plant and equipment under finance leases contains rented buildings with a net carrying amount of EUR 1,512k (31 December 2014: EUR 1,469k) and furniture and fixtures with a net carrying amount of EUR 645k (31 December 2014: EUR 285k). The corresponding lease liabilities are explained under finance liabilities to third parties (note 4.13).

4.3 Other financial assets

The following table breaks down other financial assets by their maturity:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Other non-current financial assets		
Derivative financial instruments	47,348	22,336
Separated termination rights	8,946	7,465
Insurance claims	150	162
Total	**56,444**	**29,963**
Other current financial assets		
Derivative financial instruments	8,474	2,265
Receivables from energy tax refunds	0	909
Other financial assets	41	91
Total	**8,515**	**3,265**

The CeramTec Holding Group has a termination option for the issued bond. This termination option represents an embedded derivative, which is accounted for separately from the underlying transaction. Further explanations can be found in note 4.16.

4.4 Other assets

The following table breaks down other assets by their maturity:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Other non-current assets		
Deferred finance costs for the revolving credit line	784	1,255
Sundry assets	404	420
Total	**1,188**	**1,675**
Other current assets		
VAT receivables	1,494	1,122
Receivables from energy tax refunds	825	0
Deferred finance costs for the revolving credit line	471	471
Investment grants	212	0
Sundry assets	2,205	3,626
Total	**5,207**	**5,219**

Sundry current assets primarily contain prepayments.

4.5 Inventories

Inventories break down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Raw materials	24,054	19,733
Work in progress	24,994	25,196
Finished goods	22,885	20,052
Merchandise	1,923	1,719
Other	1,281	1,218
Total	**75,137**	**67,918**

Other inventories include packaging materials and spare parts for machinery.

At the reporting date the write-downs on inventories amount to EUR 8,991k (31 December 2014: EUR 10,034k). The gain resulting from a reduction of EUR 1,043k in the write-downs is reported under cost of sales.

4.6 Trade receivables

Trade receivables of EUR 53,178k (31 December 2014: EUR 47,517k) are recognized in the statement of financial position after taking into account impairment of EUR 644k (31 December 2014: EUR 459k).

The value and maturity structure of trade receivables before impairment breaks down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Carrying amount before impairment	**53,822**	**47,976**
thereof not yet due on the reporting date	44,380	41,771
thereof past due on the reporting date	9,442	6,205
past due up to 30 days	7,235	4,704
past due up to 60 days	1,285	737
past due up to 90 days	163	224
past due more than 90 days	759	540

The age structure of the impairment losses recognized through profit or loss as of the reporting date breaks down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
past due up to 30 days	15	0
past due up to 60 days	109	0
past due up to 90 days	37	205
past due more than 90 days	95	15
	388	239
Total	**644**	**459**

The impairment losses are based on the estimated likelihood of default. They primarily relate to specific bad debt allowances on receivables from customers on whose assets insolvency proceedings were initiated or who are experiencing significant financial difficulty.

The age structure of receivables past due which are not impaired breaks down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
past due up to 30 days	7,073	4,704
past due up to 60 days	1,230	532
past due up to 90 days	23	209
past due more than 90 days	185	13
Total	**8,511**	**5,458**

There was no indication as of the reporting date that the debtors of receivables that were not impaired and not past due would not meet their payment obligations.

The following table shows the development of valuation allowances on trade receivables during the past reporting period.

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Valuation allowance at the beginning of the fiscal year	**459**	**471**
Addition	214	165
Reversed	-34	-13
Utilization	-19	-119
Foreign currency translation and other	24	-45
Valuation allowance on 31 December	**644**	**459**

4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents contain bank balances of EUR 86,450k (31 December 2014: EUR 62,221k) and cash in hand of EUR 26k (31 December 2014: EUR 25k).

4.8 Non-current assets held for sale

Because manufacturing operations were ceased in Colyton, UK, where CeramTec UK Ltd. is situated, which had been announced in 2014, in May 2015 assets reported as property, plant and equipment were reclassified. The assets were mostly sold by the end of fiscal year 2015.

4.9 Equity

Issued capital

The fully paid in capital stock of the parent company CeramTec Holding amounts to EUR 25k (31 December 2014: EUR 25k).

Capital reserves

Effective as of 31 August 2013/ 1 September 2013, Faenza Luxembourg S.à.r.l, Luxembourg, increased CeramTec Holding's capital reserves by EUR 378,148k. The capital reserves are freely available and not subject to any earmarking.

Retained earnings

The line item "Retained earnings" contains current losses incurred by the CeramTec Holding Group and those incurred in the comparative period. This also includes reserves for the remeasurement of pension obligations (after taxes) amounting to EUR -14,046k (31 December 2014: EUR -20,879k).

Other comprehensive income

Accumulated other comprehensive income relates to currency translation adjustments and a reserve for changes in the fair value of hedging instruments, taking into account deferred taxes recorded for the reserve and currency translation adjustments.

4.10 Provisions for pension obligations

Within the CeramTec Holding Group, there are defined benefit and contribution plans in place granting eligible employees benefits in the event of retirement, occupational disability or death – in the latter case to employees' surviving dependents. These benefits are generally based on the length of employee service and level of remuneration or contributions of the eligible employees taking into account conditions in terms of tax, labor and welfare law in the respective country.

In Germany, there are various direct commitments which depend on the pay and period of service and are capped. These commitments do not contain any rights to inflation-related pension adjustments. These defined benefit plans were closed for employees that joined after 1 January 2002. There is also a defined benefit plan in place with direct commitments for a fixed pension amount which depends on the employee's length of service. This plan was also closed for employees that joined after 1 January 2002. For the management of the German CeramTec Holding group companies, there are direct commitments in place comprising benefits that depend on pay and length of service and are capped as well as benefits that are calculated based on the performance of the Company. The eligible employees are also entitled to deferred compensation which is subsidized by the CeramTec Holding Group depending on the achievement of personal targets by employees.

Since the end of 2014, the Company has committed itself to directly providing benefits as compensation for a realignment of pension funds for all employees who have been enrolled into Höchster Pensionskasse VVaG as part of the realignment which might be to their disadvantage. The obligation is measured annually by an actuarial expert.

The pension plan in the UK is a funded defined benefit plan. The plan is administered by an external institution managed by employer and employee representatives. The representatives are legally obligated to represent the interests of the entitled employees and are responsible for investment decisions and managing the asset. The pension plan is closed. The plan grants the entitled employees annual pension payments, the amount of which depends on the length of service and the last salary earned. Pension payments are also made in the event of death. The obligation is measured annually by an actuarial expert.

The provisions for pension obligations break down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Germany	78,554	83,726
UK	7,320	7,406
Other	197	319
Total	**86,071**	**91,451**

The following table shows the amount of the obligation and plan assets as well as the provisions and other assets disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015.

	2015		
Change in benefit obligations	German plans EUR k	Foreign plans EUR k	Total EUR k
Benefit obligations at the beginning of the fiscal year	**83,726**	**12,821**	**96,547**
Service cost	4,334	36	4,370
Interest expense	1,569	443	2,012
Remeasurements	-8,871	-872	-9,743
from the change in financial assumptions	*-8,522*	*-850*	*-9,372*
Experience adjustments	*-349*	*-22*	*-371*
Foreign currency translation	0	780	780
Benefits paid	-2,204	-443	-2,647
Benefit obligations at the end of the year	**78,554**	**12,765**	**91,319**
Change in plan assets			
Market value of plan assets at the beginning of the fiscal year	**0**	**5,096**	**5,096**
Interest income from plan assets	0	178	178
Expense for managing the plans	0	-306	-306
Employer contributions	0	456	456
Remeasurements	0	-52	-52
from the change in financial assumptions	*0*	*-52*	*-52*
Foreign currency translation	0	332	332
Benefits paid	0	-425	-425
Market value of the plan assets at the end of the year	**0**	**5,279**	**5,279**
Net obligation amount for benefits	**78,554**	**7,486**	**86,040**
thereof provisions for pension obligations	78,554	7,517	86,071
thereof other assets	0	31	31

The following table shows the amount of the obligation and plan assets as well as the provisions disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position in the comparative period as of 31 December 2014.

	2014		
	German plans	Foreign plans	Total
Change in benefit obligations	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Benefit obligations at the beginning of the fiscal year	**55,599**	**10,237**	**65,836**
Service cost	649	34	683
Interest expense	1,893	451	2,344
Remeasurements	28,667	1,502	30,169
from the change in financial assumptions	*23,413*	*1,495*	*24,908*
Experience adjustments	*5,254*	*7*	*5,261*
Foreign currency translation	0	864	864
Benefits paid	-3,082	-267	-3,349
Benefit obligations at the end of the year	**83,726**	**12,821**	**96,547**
Change in plan assets			
Market value of plan assets at the beginning of the fiscal year	**0**	**4,704**	**4,704**
Interest income from plan assets	0	208	208
Expense for managing the plans	0	-144	-144
Employer contributions	0	263	263
Remeasurements	0	-33	-33
from the change in financial assumptions	*0*	*-33*	*-33*
Foreign currency translation	0	358	358
Benefits paid	0	-260	-260
Market value of the plan assets at the end of the year	**0**	**5,096**	**5,096**
Net obligation amount/provisions for benefits	**83,726**	**7,725**	**91,451**

The calculation of the pension obligation was based on the following assumptions as of 31 December 2015:

	Germany	Abroad
Interest rate (in %)	2.40	3.70 - 3.80
Wage and salary trend (in %)	2.50	N/A
Pension increases (in %)	2.00	3.00 - 3.20
Life expectancy	2005G standard tables	Mortality tables

The calculation of the pension obligation was based on the following assumptions as of 31 December 2014:

	Germany	Abroad
Interest rate (in %)	1.90	3.30 - 3.50
Wage and salary trend (in %)	3.00	N/A
Pension increases (in %)	2.00	3.00 - 3.20
Life expectancy	2005G standard tables	Mortality tables

The average term of the benefit obligations amounts to 20.1 years in Germany and 17.0 years abroad.

The contributions, which the employer is expected to pay into the plans until the reporting date 31 December 2016, amount to EUR 498k. Benefit payments of EUR 2,669k are expected to be paid for fiscal year 2016.

The risk from changes in actuarial assumptions underlying the measurement of defined pension plans is borne by the CeramTec Holding Group. The sensitivity analyses presented in the table below were performed based on reasonably possible changes in assumptions as of the reporting date, although each of the remaining assumptions remained unchanged. The change in key actuarial assumptions would have the following impact (in EUR k) on the present value of pension obligations:

	Change	Effect 31 December 2015
Discount rate	- 0.50 % points	9,376
	+ 0.50 % points	-8,104
Wage and salary trend	- 0.50 % points	-171
	+ 0.50 % points	175
Increase in pensions	- 0.50 % points	-8,522
	+ 0.50 % points	9,387
Life expectancy	+ 1 year	3,727

The change in key actuarial assumptions would have had the following impact (in EUR k) on the present value of pension obligations in the previous year:

	Change	Effect 31 December 2014
Discount rate	- 0.50 % points + 0.50 % points	10,441 -8,963
Wage and salary trend	- 0.50 % points + 0.50 % points	-165 172
Increase in pensions	- 0.50 % points + 0.50 % points	-9,259 10,896
Life expectancy	+ 1 year	3,577

There are no plan assets for German plans. The plan assets of the foreign plans break down into the following assets:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Securities/shares	3,687	3,606
Fixed-interest securities	1,108	1,069
Real estate	484	421
	5,279	**5,096**

The fair value of the securities and shares were determined based on prices quoted on active markets, while the fair value of real estate was not based on prices quoted on active markets. The real estate contained in plan assets does not relate to owner-occupied property in the UK. The investment horizon for plan assets takes into account the expected payout profile.

From 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2014, all new hires at CeramTec GmbH, CeramTec Service GmbH and Emil Müller GmbH joined the pension fund Dynamit Nobel VVaG. Furthermore, some active and former employees of CeramTec GmbH and Emil Müller GmbH are members of the pension fund Hoechst-Gruppe VVaG. These pension funds are multi-employer plans which are basically defined benefit plans. The two pension funds are subject to regulatory supervision. In the event that the funds are unable to settle their obligations, the employer is legally liable for the vested benefits (secondary liability). This obligation remains in place even if the CeramTec Group were to terminate its participation in the plans. However, terminating its participation would generally not directly result in having to make supplementary payments. In the consolidated financial statements, these pension plans are classified as defined contribution plans in accordance with IAS 19.34. As several employers are responsible for these pension funds, contributions made by the CeramTec Holding Group can under certain circumstances be used to finance another entity's employee benefits.

Dynamit Nobel VVaG is funded for commitments made before 1 December 2007 with income-based contributions by entitled employees as well as variable employer contributions. The employers' contribution must, together with the member contributions and return on plan assets, sufficiently fund the agreed payments according to actuarial principles. Once pension payments have begun, the pension fund assumes the statutory pension adjustments provided it has the sufficient means to do so. In the last few years, the pension adjustments could not be assumed by the pension fund and had to be funded by the employers. For commitments made as of 1 December 2007, the employees and employer made a fixed, income-based contribution. There is no obligation on the part of the employer to adjust current pension benefits. Surpluses are used to increase the pension benefits. Although the existing obligations were fully covered by assets in accordance with German accounting standards for pension funds, the additional capital requirements have not been satisfied. There is a plan approved by regulatory authorities in place to remedy the contravention of requirements by 31 December 2014. Deficits, for example due to the pension fund earning an insufficient return on assets, may result in the CeramTec Holding Group having to make additional payments. The proportion of members whose membership is based on an existing or former work contract with CeramTec GmbH, CeramTec Service GmbH or Emil Müller GmbH of the total number of pension fund members amounts to around 26 % for active employees, around 11 % for non-contributory employees and around 4 % for pensioners.

The pension fund Hoechst-Gruppe VVaG is funded with income-based contributions by entitled employees as well as variable employer contributions. The employers' contribution must, together with the employees' member contributions and pension fund surpluses, sufficiently fund the agreed payments according to actuarial principles. Once pension payments have begun, the pension fund assumes the statutory pension adjustments provided it has the sufficient means to do so. The proportion of members whose membership is based on an existing or former work contract with the CeramTec Holding Group for active employees, non-contributory employees and pensioners ranges between around 0.1 % and 0.15 % in each case.

As of 1 December 2014, company pension schemes underwent some realignment, and all employees whose membership was based on an existing contract with the pension fund Dynamit Nobel VVaG were enrolled into Höchster Pensionskasse VVaG. Since 1 January 2015, contributions have not been paid anymore to the pension fund Dynamit Nobel VVaG, and the employees have become extraordinary members. All new hires become members of Höchster Pensionskasse VVaG. The employees and employer make a fixed, income-based contribution to Höchster Pensionskasse VVaG. There is no obligation on the part of the employer to adjust current pension benefits. Surpluses are used to increase the pension benefits. CeramTec GmbH has committed itself to directly providing benefits as compensation for the realignment which involved enrolling the employees into another pension fund, and might be to their disadvantage.

The contributions made to the pension fund amounted to EUR 2,101k in the fiscal year (previous year: EUR 2,814k).

The expenses are recorded in cost of sales, selling costs, research and development as well as general administrative costs. Contributions of EUR 1,190k are expected to be made in 2016.

Expenses for additional defined contribution plans amount to EUR 10,710k (previous year: EUR 9,770k).

4.11 Other provisions and provision for taxes

Provisions developed as follows in the fiscal year:

	Balance as of 31 December 2014 EUR k	Addition because of business expansion EUR k	Additions EUR k	Utilization EUR k	Reversal EUR k	Unwinding of the discount EUR k	Exchange difference EUR k	Balance as of 31 December 2015 EUR k
Provisions for employee bonuses	8,750	23	8,736	7,986	646	0	143	9,020
Provisions for warranties	2,117	0	897	152	337	0	3	2,528
Provisions for environmental risks	533	0	2	51	11	4	22	499
Provisions for long-service awards	1,163	0	0	60	24	0	0	1,079
Provisions for litigation risks	1,504	0	949	684	111	0	4	1,662
Provisions for taxes	66	0	2,384	66	0	0	-20	2,364
Other provisions	3,647	209	516	2,053	551	1	177	1,946
	17,780	232	13,484	11,052	1,680	5	329	19,098

Provisions for environmental risks relate to the elimination of residual pollution, renovation measures and water conservation practices. Estimations and, where possible, external expert opinions were used to measure the amount of the provision.

The provision for taxes includes anticipated income tax payments for past assessment periods.

Other provisions primarily comprise provisions for severance pay, legal and consulting fees as well as provisions for other contingent liabilities.

The maturities of the provisions were as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Current provisions	15,445	14.033
Non-current provisions	3,653	3.747
	19.098	17,780

The cash outflow of other provisions is expected to be 81 % within one year and 19 % between more than one and 15 years.

4.12 Financial liabilities to affiliates

Financial liabilities to affiliates are non-current and comprise a loan payable to Faenza Luxembourg S.à.r.l, Luxembourg, of EUR 140,630k (31 December 2014: EUR 129,906k), and the interest expense accrued of EUR 3,944k (31 December 2014: EUR 3,643k). The loan increases every year as of 29 August by the amount of incurred expenses for interest.

4.13 Financial liabilities to third parties

The financial liabilities to third parties are broken down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Non-current financial liabilities		
Liabilities to banks	647,027	636,948
Liabilities from the bond	297,961	296,814
Derivative financial instruments	10,122	13,896
Finance lease liabilities	1,528	1,433
Purchase price for technology	218	308
Total	**956,856**	**949,399**
Current financial liabilities		
Liabilities to banks	37,202	22,329
Liabilities from the bond	9,489	9,489
Derivative financial instruments	4,437	4,846
Discounts and bonuses	1,861	2,731
Finance lease liabilities	504	189
Other current financial liabilities	1,536	1,240
Total	**55,029**	**40,824**

Liabilities to banks nominally amount to EUR 291,300k from a tranche in EUR and EUR 403,676k from a tranche in USD. These loans have variable interest rates and mature on

30 August 2020. Transaction costs associated with the loan of EUR 19,733k are spread over the term of the loan using the effective interest method. The tranche in USD is secured by currency swaps of EUR 249,700k concluded against foreign currency risks. This hedging relationship is recognized as a cash flow hedge.

The bond has a fixed interest rate and a nominal volume of EUR 306,700k. This bond matures on 15 August 2021. The CeramTec Holding Group has a termination option for this bond, which is recognized as a separate financial asset (note 4.3). Associated transaction costs of EUR 13,120k are spread over the term of the bond using the effective interest method. Further information on the loans, the bond and derivatives can be found in note 4.16.

Payment obligations from finance leases break down as follows over future years:

	Total	up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years
Present value of minimum lease payments	2,032	504	254	1,274
Interest effect	1,151	129	394	629
Minimum lease payments	3,183	633	648	1,903

Lease payments of EUR 504k, which are due in 2016, are recognized under current financial liabilities.

Reference is made to note 4.2 as regards the items of property, plant and equipment recognized under finance leases.

All leases include contractually agreed installments. There are no sub-lease arrangements. CeramTec Suzhou has a renewal option for real estate leases.

4.14 Other liabilities

Other liabilities break down as follows:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Other current liabilities		
Wages and salaries including taxes	6,433	6,004
Real estate transfer tax	4,136	4,120
Other current liabilities	3,289	3,455
Total	**13,858**	**13,579**

Other current liabilities are mainly attributable to liabilities to employees, liabilities from social security contributions, liabilities to pension funds as well as deferred income.

4.15 Rental and lease obligations

Operating lease commitments mainly relate to land and buildings as well as technical equipment and machinery.

The corresponding payment obligations break down as follows over future fiscal years:

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
up to 1 year	2,001	1,637
1 to 5 years	1,533	1,389
more than 5 years	0	518
Total	**3,534**	**3,544**

In the fiscal year, expenses from rental and lease agreements amounted to EUR 3,035k (previous year: EUR 3,293k).

4.16 Financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities reported in the consolidated financial statements, sorted by class and measurement category in accordance with IAS 39.

	31 December 2015		
	Measurement category of IAS 39[1]	Carrying amount EUR k	Fair value EUR k
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	LaR	53,178	53,178
Other financial assets	LaR	191	191
Receivables from affiliates	LaR	1,022	1,022
Cash and cash equivalents	LaR	86,476	86,476
Separated termination rights – HfT	FVtPL	8,946	8,946
Currency swaps in effective hedges	Hedge	55,822	55,822
Total		**205,635**	**205,635**
Financial liabilities			
Bond liabilities	FLAC	307,449	327,556
Liabilities to banks	FLAC	684,229	695,440
Trade payables	FLAC	24,354	24,354
Finance lease liabilities	FLAC	2,032	2,032
Other financial liabilities	FLAC	3,615	3,613
Liabilities to affiliates	FLAC	144,574	150,056
Separated interest rate floors – HfT	FVtPL	13,419	13,419
Interest rate cap - HfT	FVtPL	1,141	1,141
Total		**1,180,813**	**1,217,611**

[1] HfT: held for trading; LaR: loans and receivables; FVtPL: measured at fair value through profit or loss; FLAC: financial liabilities measured at amortized cost; hedge: hedge accounting

	Measurement category of IAS 39[1]	31 December 2014 Carrying amount	Fair value
		EUR k	EUR k
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	LaR	47,517	47,517
Other financial assets	LaR	1,162	1,162
Cash and cash equivalents	LaR	62,246	62,246
Separated termination rights – HfT	FVtPL	7,465	7,465
Currency swaps in effective hedges	Hedge	24,601	24,601
Total		**142,991**	**142,991**
Financial liabilities			
Bond liabilities	FLAC	306,303	329,242
Liabilities to banks	FLAC	659,277	674,339
Trade payables	FLAC	22,424	22,424
Finance lease liabilities	FLAC	1,622	1,622
Other financial liabilities	FLAC	4,279	4,272
Liabilities to affiliates	FLAC	133,549	139,740
Separated interest rate floors – HfT	FVtPL	17,277	17,277
Interest rate cap - HfT	FVtPL	1,465	1,465
Total		**1,146,196**	**1,190,381**

[1] HfT: held for trading; LaR: loans and receivables; FVtPL: measured at fair value through profit or loss; FLAC: financial liabilities measured at amortized cost; hedge: hedge accounting

If the fair value is not available in the form of a market price, it is calculated based on different valuation parameters. Depending on the availability of observable parameters and the significance of these parameters when calculating the fair value, the fair value is allocated to level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The allocation is based on the following factors:

- **Level 1:** Quoted (unadjusted) prices in markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

- **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

- **Level 3:** Non-observable measurement parameters for the asset or liability

The following table shows the fair value hierarchy for derivative financial instruments that are recognized at fair value in the consolidated financial statements:

	31 December 2015		
	Level 1 EUR k	Level 2 EUR k	Level 3 EUR k
Financial assets			
Separated termination rights – HfT	0	8,946	0
Currency swaps in effective hedges	0	55,822	0
Financial liabilities			
Separated interest rate floors – HfT	0	13,419	0
Interest rate caps – HfT	0	1,141	0

	31 December 2014		
	Level 1 EUR k	Level 2 EUR k	Level 3 EUR k
Financial assets			
Separated termination rights – HfT	0	7,465	0
Currency swaps in effective hedges	0	24,601	0
Financial liabilities			
Separated interest rate floors – HfT	0	17,277	0
Currency swaps in effective hedges	0	1,465	0

The following table shows the fair value hierarchy for the financial instruments that are not recognized at fair value in the consolidated financial statements; however, their fair value is provided in the notes to the financial statements. The Group does not disclose the fair value of financial instruments when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, such as short-term trade receivables and payables.

	31 December 2015		
	Level 1 EUR k	Level 2 EUR k	Level 3 EUR k
Financial liabilities			
Bond liabilities	327,556	0	0
Liabilities to banks	0	695,440	0
Finance lease liabilities	0	2,032	0
Liabilities to affiliates	0	150,056	0

	31 December 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Financial liabilities			
Bond liabilities	329,242	0	0
Liabilities to banks	0	674,339	0
Finance lease liabilities	0	1,622	0
Liabilities to affiliates	0	139,740	0

The fair value of the publicly listed bond corresponds to the nominal value multiplied by the market value at the reporting date. Accordingly, the fair value measurement is allocated to level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Liabilities to banks are subject to interest based on the interest rates observable on the market, such as EURIBOR or LIBOR, on the basis of which the fair value is calculated. Accordingly, these are allocated to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values of the separated derivatives are measured using the Black-Scholes/Hull-White valuation model, which considers both the observable yield curves and the fluctuation (volatility) of the currencies concerned. All key input parameters were directly or indirectly derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement is therefore allocated to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Currency swaps are measured on the basis of a discounted cash flow method, which takes into account the observable mean closing rates, yield curves and currency spreads between currencies. All currency swaps had a positive market value as of the end of the reporting period. All key input parameters were directly or indirectly derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement of the currency swaps is therefore allocated to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the interest rate cap is measured using the Black-Scholes/Hull-White valuation model, which considers both the observable yield curves and the fluctuation (volatility) of the currencies concerned. All key input parameters were directly or indirectly derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement is therefore allocated to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of all other financial instruments is calculated using a discounted cash flow method as well as by taking into account measurement parameters that can be directly or indirectly observed on the market. Accordingly, these financial instruments were allocated to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the CeramTec Holding Group assesses whether a transfer between the levels of the fair value hierarchy took place as of the end of each reporting period (based on the lowest level that is significant to measurement as a whole). There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 in the past reporting period.

Net gains and losses as well as total interest income and expenses

The following table presents the net gains and losses from financial assets and liabilities in accordance with IAS 39.

	31 December 2015			
	Change in fair value	Currency translation	Impairment loss	Total
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Loans and receivables (LaR)	0	-427	-174	**-601**
Cash and cash equivalents	0	2,416	0	**2,416**
Separated termination rights/ interest rate floors – HfT (FVtPL)	5,273	0	0	**5,273**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (FLAC)	0	-7,167	0	**-7,167**
Intercompany loans	0	234	0	**234**
Total	**5,273**	**-4,944**	**-174**	**155**

	31 December 2014			
	Change in fair value	Currency translation	Impairment loss	Total
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Loans and receivables (LaR)	0	662	-164	**498**
Cash and cash equivalents	0	1,180	0	**1,180**
Separated termination rights/ interest rate floors – HfT (FVtPL)	-5,800	0	0	**-5,800**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (FLAC)	0	-8,096	0	**-8,096**
Intercompany loans	0	-887	0	**-887**
Total	**-5,800**	**-7,141**	**-164**	**-13,105**

Net gains (in the previous year, net losses) from the changes in fair value of embedded derivatives are primarily due to changes in market interest rates.

The following table shows the total interest income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities that are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

	31 December 2015 EUR k	31 December 2014 EUR k
Total interest expense	72,674	76,942
Total interest income	100	195

Furthermore, finance charges of EUR 131k, which are not part of the effective interest method, were recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The following table shows the fair value and nominal value of derivative financial instruments as of 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

	31 December 2015	
	Nominal value EUR k	Fair value EUR k
Derivatives with a positive fair value		
Separated termination rights – HfT	306,700	8,946
Currency swaps in effective hedges	249,700	55,822
Derivatives with a negative fair value		
Separated interest rate floor – HfT	695,440	-13,419
Interest rate cap - HfT	403,440	-1,141
Total	**1,655,280**	**50,208**

	31 December 2014	
	Nominal value EUR k	Fair value EUR k
Derivatives with a positive fair value		
Separated termination rights – HfT	306,700	7,465
Currency swaps in effective hedges	263,900	24,601
Derivatives with a negative fair value		
Separated interest rate floor – HfT	674,339	-17,276
Interest rate cap - HfT	433,440	-1,465
Total	**1,678,379**	**13,325**

Embedded derivatives

As described in note 4.13, the CeramTec Holding Group took out a syndicated loan with several USD and EUR tranches with different banks in August 2013. The loans include embedded interest rate floors, which obliges the CeramTec Holding Group to pay a minimum interest rate that exceeds the variable interest rate. Furthermore, the bond issued in August 2013 contains various agreements that entitle the CeramTec Holding Group to prematurely repay the bond. Both the interest rate floors and termination rights were separated from the host contract in accordance with the provisions of IAS 39 and recognized as stand-alone derivatives at fair value through profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The currency swaps were designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges in order to hedge a portion of the foreign currency risk resulting from the loans in USD. The ongoing interest and principal repayments from the loans and the currency swaps are made at the same time each quarter and will have an impact on profit or loss until the swaps mature in 2018. There were no ineffective cash flow hedges recognized in the reporting period.

The following table shows the amount for the reporting period recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified from there to profit or loss:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Currency swaps in effective hedges		
Net gains/losses recognized in other comprehensive income	31,221	38,718
Reclassification from other comprehensive income to profit or loss	-28,576	-33,852
Total other comprehensive income at the end of the period	**2,645**	**4,866**

The amounts reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss were recognized in the financial result, so as to offset the effects from foreign currency translation of the secured portion of the loans in USD.

5 Additional notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

In the statement of cash flows, cash flow from operating activities is determined using the indirect method, while cash flow from investing and financing activities is determined using the direct method. The cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows correspond to the item of the statement of financial position and comprise cash in hand, bank balances and cash investments with an original term of up to three months. There are no restrictions on disposal.

In the reporting period, the cash flow from investing activities includes the purchase price payment of EUR 10,934k for the acquisition of the shares in DAI Ceramics, Inc., Willoughby/USA. Cash and cash equivalents of EUR 5k were taken over.

Other non-cash income and expenses primarily contain changes in the market value of financial instruments and accrued interest.

During the fiscal year, the Group paid cash of EUR 173k to invest in items of property, plant and equipment added to property, plant and equipment in the previous period already.

The provision of subsidies of EUR 266k recorded by the Group, which resulted in a decrease in acquisition cost, does not yet affect cash.

6 Other notes

6.1 Management of financial risks

The CeramTec Holding Group is exposed to credit risks and various market risks. The credit risk is mainly due to receivables from customers. Market risks are primarily attributable to the risk of changes in variable interest rates as well as exchange rate risks. Furthermore, the CeramTec Holding Group is exposed to liquidity risks, which mainly result from the loans in EUR and USD taken out in August 2013 as well as the bond also issued in August 2013.

The CeramTec Holding Group operates on the basis of an appropriate framework to manage financial risks, which is an integral part of ongoing business operations and financing activities. Taking these risk management objectives into consideration, risks are identified, assessed and managed on an ongoing basis. The CeramTec Holding Group contracts on a case-by-case basis derivative financial instruments to hedge certain financial risks. By contrast, it is not permitted to enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Market risks

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks comprise in particular exchange rate risks, interest rate risks and other price risks, such as share price risks and commodity price risks.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. In connection with the loans in USD, the CeramTec Holding Group is in particular exposed to foreign currency risks from changes in the USD/EUR exchange rate.

The CeramTec Holding Group has secured 81.38 % of the nominal volume of the loans in USD against risks from fluctuations in the USD/EUR exchange rate by entering into USD/EUR currency swaps (further information on hedging cash flow risks can be found in note 4.16).

The following sensitivity analysis in terms of the currency risk was prepared taking into account the hedges in place on 31 December 2015 and on the basis of the assumption that the portion of financial instruments in foreign currency will remain constant. The table shows the effects on the net income for the period as well as group equity taking into account a hypothetical change of +/- 10 % to the closing rate and forward rate as of the reporting date for the CeramTec Holding Group's main foreign currency items.

	31 December 2015							
	Change in the spot rate %	Change in the forward rate %	USD	GBP	CZK	PLN	CNY	***Total***
Earnings effect before tax in EUR k	+10 %		4,094	-62	21	-440	-517	**3,096**
	-10 %		-5,004	75	-26	538	578	**-3,838**
Effect on equity in EUR k		+10 %	-2,822	0	0	0	0	**-2,822**
		-10 %	4,098	0	0	0	0	**4,098**

The effects on the net income for the period are attributable to the hypothetical change in the carrying amount of non-derivative assets and liabilities in the respective foreign currency. The effect on group equity stems from the hypothetical change in the market value of the USD/EUR currency swaps, which are recognized in other comprehensive income as a result of the designation as a hedging instrument.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of fixed-interest rate financial instruments or the future cash flows of variable-interest rate financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The variable-interest rate loans in USD and EUR expose the CeramTec Holding Group in particular to a cash flow risk from the change in the EURIBOR and LIBOR interest rates. By comparison, changes in variable interest rates relating to the fixed-interest rate bond lead to a change in fair value. However, this risk does not impact the net income for the period or group equity, as the bond is carried at amortized cost and changes in fair value are not recognized.

In 2014, the CeramTec Holding Group entered into an agreement governing an interest rate cap of EUR 441,040k linked to 3-month EURIBOR. The interest rate cap limits the maximum variable interest rate to 2 %.

The following table shows the effects on the interest result assuming a hypothetical change of +/- 100 basis points to the variable USD and EUR interest rates.

	31 December 2015	
	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on interest expense EUR k
EUR	+100	0
	-100	0
USD	+100	406
	-100	0

A decline in the interest rate has no effect on the interest expense as a result of the interest rate floor of 1 % agreed in the syndicated loan agreement. A rise of 100 basis points in EURO has no effect as a result of the negative EUR interest rate and interest rate floor of 1 %.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations from financial instruments, leading to a financial loss for the creditor. At the CeramTec Holding Group, the credit risk is primarily due to trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Trade receivables are attributable to numerous customers in various sectors and regions. Default risks in customer receivables are locally monitored, assessed and limited by using credit insurance. After taking credit insurance into account, the maximum default risk on trade receivables comes to around 55 % of the carrying amount.

Cash and cash equivalents mainly comprise bank balances and cash in hand. In connection with the investment of cash and cash equivalents, the CeramTec Holding Group is exposed to losses from credit risks if counterparties do not meet their obligations. The resulting risk position is managed by diversifying its counterparties. For example, cash and cash equivalents are only invested at banks with excellent credit ratings. There are no cash and cash equivalents past due or impaired as of the reporting date. The maximum credit risk for cash and cash equivalents corresponds to the carrying amount.

The credit risk position from other financial assets corresponds to the carrying amount of these instruments. The CeramTec Holding Group considers this credit risk to be immaterial as of the reporting date.

The termination option separated from the bond is not exposed to any credit risk as of the reporting date, because the positive market value is based solely on a potential premature repayment of the bond and an associated more favorable opportunity to refinance for the CeramTec Holding Group; there is no actual cash receivable from the banks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the CeramTec Holding Group will not be able to fulfill its financial obligations when they fall due. The CeramTec Holding Group's objective is to minimize the liquidity risk as far as possible by ensuring sufficient financing and credit lines from banks. In light of this, the CeramTec Holding Group had an undrawn and confirmed credit line of EUR 100,000k as of the reporting date. Furthermore, the CeramTec Holding Group had cash and cash equivalents of EUR 86,476k as of the reporting date.

The table below shows the contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows for the financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as of the reporting date. The following cash flows were taken into account:

- Undiscounted, contractually agreed interest and principal payments from the loans in USD and EUR, including payments that are attributable to the separated interest floor. Cash flows in USD were translated into EUR based on the USD/EUR forward rate applicable as of the reporting date. Premature, voluntary special payments or repayments have not been taken into account.

- Undiscounted, contractually agreed interest and principal payments for the bond. Premature, voluntary special payments or repayments have not been taken into account.

- Undiscounted, contractually agreed payments for the interest rate cap.

	31 December 2015						
	Carrying amount	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	> 2020
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Trade payables	24,354	24,354	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities to banks	684,229	31,404	30,913	31,023	31,646	687,451	0
Bond liabilities	307,449	25,303	25,303	25,303	25,303	25,303	332,003
Liabilities to affiliates	144,574	0	0	0	0	0	262,452
Finance lease liabilities	2,032	633	180	155	155	158	1,903
Other financial liabilities	3,615	3,320	109	276	0	0	0
Derivatives with a negative fair value							
Interest rate caps	1,141	448	448	336	0	0	0

	31 December 2014						
	Carrying amount	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	> 2019
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Trade payables	22,424	22,424	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities to banks	659,277	33,653	32,959	33,401	34,694	35,209	672,914
Bond liabilities	306,303	25,303	25,303	25,303	25,303	25,303	357,306
Liabilities to affiliates	133,549	0	0	0	0	0	262,133
Finance lease liabilities	1,622	197	187	170	146	146	1,947
Other financial liabilities	4,279	4,074	103	103	0	0	0
Derivatives with a negative fair value							
Interest rate caps	1,465	448	448	448	336	0	0

Offsetting financial assets against financial liabilities

The USD/EUR currency swaps were entered into on the basis of ISDA Master Agreements, which include conditional claims to offset financial assets and financial liabilities. These offsetting rights are only legally effective if future events (e.g. insolvency, payment arrears) should occur. As the currency swaps only had positive market values as of the reporting date, derivative assets were not matched with any corresponding liabilities that would have enabled a potential offsetting.

Collateral

In connection with the syndicated loan, the assets of the German and American companies were provided as collateral to the extent that the syndicated loan is drawn. CeramTec Service GmbH, CeramTec Acquisition Corporation and CeramTec GmbH are the borrowers of the syndicated loan. In the USA, shares in CeramTec Acquisition Corporation and in CeramTec North America Corporation, all additional assets of CeramTec Acquisition and CeramTec North America Corporation as well as CeramTec GmbH's intellectual property registered in the USA were provided as collateral. In Germany, shares in CeramTec Service GmbH, CeramTec GmbH, CeramTec-ETEC GmbH, Cerasiv GmbH Innovatives Keramik-Engineering and Emil Müller GmbH, all intercompany receivables and bank accounts of CeramTec Group GmbH and CeramTec Service GmbH, all intercompany receivables, insurance receivables and trade receivables as well as bank accounts of CeramTec GmbH, CeramTec-ETEC GmbH, Emil Müller GmbH and Cerasiv GmbH Innovatives Keramik-Engineering were provided as collateral. Furthermore, the intellectual property and land of CeramTec GmbH, CeramTec-ETEC GmbH, Emil Müller GmbH and Cerasiv GmbH Innovatives Keramik-Engineering were provided as collateral for the syndicated loan, or encumbered.

Risk from compliance with financial covenants

Compliance with a financial covenant was also agreed in connection with the syndicated loan obtained. This must be done by the CeramTec Holding Group if the revolving credit line for EUR 100m is drawn by an amount set in the loan agreement.

Capital management

The CeramTec Holding Group's objective of capital management is securing liquidity to make investments that increase the value of the organization. The focus is therefore on optimizing the operating cash flow as well as repaying liabilities on schedule. Recognized equity amounted to EUR 284,430k (31 December 2014: EUR 285,222k). Liabilities of EUR 1,467,186k (31 December 2014: EUR 1,442,304k) were recognized as of the reporting date. The equity ratio stands at 16.24 % (31 December 2014: 16.51 %).

6.2 Contingent liabilities

There were no significant contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2014. The group companies are involved as parties in a number of lawsuits. These proceedings are linked to ordinary business activities and mainly relate to commercial, product liability and environmental processes. The group companies accrue for such obligations if it is probable that an obligation has arisen, and the expenditure required to settle the obligation is reliably measurable. Such obligations are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements if it is not unlikely that settlement can result in an outflow of resources.

6.3 Related party disclosures

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are people who are directly or indirectly responsible for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the CeramTec Holding Group. This comprises the management of CeramTec Holding and the supervisory board of CeramTec GmbH.

In the fiscal year, the **general managers** of CeramTec Holding were:

Dr. Ulf-D. Zimmermann
Chief Executive Officer / HR director

Dominique Janbon
Chief Financial Officer

Sigurd Adler (until 29 September 2015)
Chief Operating Officer

Dr. Hadi Saleh (from 1 July 2015)
Chief Operating Officer

The members of management received total remuneration (fixed and variable amounts) in the form of short-term employee benefits amounting to EUR 2,246k (previous year: EUR 2,191k) in the fiscal year. The payments for post-employment benefits amount to EUR 260k (previous year: EUR 286k). This amount comprises the service cost for pension obligations and contributions to defined contribution plans. In the fiscal year, former general managers were also granted with termination benefits of EUR 370k (31 December 2014: EUR 1,379k). Additionally, pension obligations as of 31 December 2015 for general managers of EUR 2,907k (31 December 2014: EUR 3,099k) as well as EUR 2,635k (31 December 2014: EUR 2,599k) for former managers are existing.

As part of a management participation program (MPP), the general managers were offered the option to indirectly acquire shares in parent company Faenza Holding S.à.r.l. via Faenza MEP

GmbH & Co. KG. These indirect shares were acquired at fair value, which is calculated based on the purchase price for the acquisition of the high-performance ceramics division by the ultimate parent company. The shares primarily enable them to participate in earnings if certain events occur. The Company has no obligations from the management participation program. The MPP is therefore accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments in these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 2. As the shares were acquired at fair value, no benefits were granted to the general managers. This means that no personnel expenses are incurred if or before the defined events occur.

CeramTec GmbH has a **supervisory board** in accordance with the articles of incorporation.

The total remuneration of the supervisory board in the fiscal year 2015 amounted to EUR 76k (previous year: EUR 63k). In addition, in the fiscal year consultancy fees of EUR 114k (previous year: EUR 37k) were paid to members of the supervisory board.

Transactions with related parties

Entities and natural persons are deemed to be related parties when they exercise control over the reporting company or over its subsidiaries or when they have a significant influence on the reporting company's financial and business policy. A loan of EUR 144,574k (31 December 2014: EUR 133,549k), including interest, with a fixed interest rate of 8.255 % p.a. has been obtained from CeramTec Holding's controlling shareholder, Faenza Luxembourg S.à.r.l., Luxembourg. Interest expenses of EUR 11,024k (previous year: EUR 10,211k) were incurred in the fiscal year 2015. These were not paid to the shareholder; instead, the loan increased with effect from 29 August 2015. The loan is not secured.

In the fiscal year, Faenza Luxembourg S.à.r.l. charged the CeramTec Holding Group EUR 541k (previous year: EUR 601k) for consultancy services and out-of-pocket expenses. In addition, the CeramTec Holding Group charged Faenza Luxembourg S.à.r.l. for incurred transaction costs of EUR 1,022k (previous year: EUR 0k), resulting in receivables from affiliates as of 31 December 2015 of EUR 1,022k (31 December 2014: EUR 0k).

6.4 Auditor's fees

Overall, CeramTec Holding's auditor's fees for the fiscal year break down as follows:

	2015 EUR k	2014 EUR k
Audit services	471	368
Audit-related services	725	137
Other professional services	69	0
Total	**1,265**	**505**

6.5 Subsequent events

There were no significant events after the end of the reporting period.

7 Reconciliation to CeramTec Group GmbH

If the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of CeramTec Group had been prepared instead of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of CeramTec Holding, which is presented in these financial statements, this would have resulted in the following changes for the fiscal year:

- Lower general administrative expenses of EUR 296k (previous year: EUR 170k)
- Lower interest expenses of EUR 11,024k (previous year: EUR 10,211k)
- Higher interest income of EUR 3,019k (previous year: EUR 2,170k)
- Higher tax expenses of EUR 59k (previous year: EUR 36k)
- Higher income from profit/loss transfers of EUR 103,053k (previous year: higher expenses of EUR 2,211k)

The total comprehensive income of CeramTec Group would therefore have been EUR 117,333k (previous year: EUR 10,304k) higher compared to the total comprehensive income recognized in these financial statements.

If the consolidated statement of financial position of CeramTec Group had been prepared instead of the consolidated statement of financial position of CeramTec Holding, which is presented in these financial statements, this would have resulted in the following changes as of 31 December 2015:

- Higher receivables from affiliates of EUR 144,764k (31 December 2014: EUR 39,617k)
- Lower cash of EUR 25k (31 December 2014: EUR 0k)
- Lower trade payables of EUR 298k (31 December 2014: EUR 68k)
- Lower provisions of EUR 226k (31 December 2014: EUR 0k)
- Lower financial liabilities to affiliates of EUR 144,574k (31 December 2014: EUR 132,807k)
- Lower financial liabilities to third parties of EUR 81k (31 December 2014: EUR 34k)
- Higher tax payable of EUR 441k (31 December 2014: lower tax receivable EUR 382k)

This would have resulted in a EUR 289,477k (31 December 2014: EUR 172,144k) higher level of group equity for the CeramTec Group compared to the group equity recognized in these financial statements.

There would have been no impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows if the consolidated statement of cash flows of CeramTec Group had been prepared instead of the consolidated statement of cash flows presented in these financial statements.

Plochingen, 11 March 2016

CeramTec Holding GmbH

The management

Dr. Ulf-D. Zimmermann | Dominique Janbon | Dr. Hadi Saleh