

Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of Airbus Finance B.V.

Report on the audit of the annual financial statements 2017 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2017 Airbus Finance B.V., based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Airbus Finance B.V. as at 31 December 2017, and of its result and its cash flows for 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- The statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017;
- The following statements for 2017: the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows;
- The notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of Airbus Finance B.V. in accordance with the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

Materiality	€ 25 million
Benchmark applied	0.6 % of total assets
Explanation	We use total assets given that the company facilitates Airbus SE group companies in their financing activities. We have used 0.6% of total assets to ensure relevant balance sheet and income statement items for the financial statement users are appropriately considered in our audit.

We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the board of managing directors that misstatements in excess of €1.25 million which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the board of managing directors. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk description	Our audit response
<p>Valuation of loans receivable</p> <p>Airbus Finance B.V. is a financing entity entering into financing agreements with Airbus SE. Airbus Finance B.V. has no substantial assets other than loans and payments of interest by Airbus SE to meet its financial obligations. We consider the valuation of the loans receivable a key audit matter due to the size of the loans in relation to the financial statements as a whole.</p> <p>Reference is made to disclosure on Note 15 "Information about financial instruments" of the financial statements.</p>	<p>We evaluated the financial position and liquidity of Airbus SE to assess whether they are able to meet their contractual obligations. To determine this we have, amongst others, inspected the 2017 financial statements of Airbus SE and considered recent developments in the financial position and cash flows of Airbus SE and whether any conditions exist that may lead to their inability to meet their contractual obligations. Furthermore we inspected the recent ratings issued by credit agencies for Airbus SE.</p> <p>We observed that appropriate disclosures relating to financial instruments were made in the financial statements.</p>
<p>Derivative financial instruments</p> <p>Airbus Finance B.V. manages its exposure to fair value and interest rate risks by means of derivative financial instruments. The company applies fair value and cash flow hedge accounting to its derivatives to match results on the derivatives and related hedge positions.</p> <p>We consider the valuation of the derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting as a key audit matter due to the detailed formal and technical accounting requirements that are applicable and due to the fact that the inappropriate application of these requirements could lead to a material effect on the income statement.</p> <p>Reference is made to disclosure on Note 15 "Information about financial instruments" of the financial statements.</p>	<p>For the audit of financial instruments we used specialists who tested the controls around the central treasury system, independently calculated the valuation of the treasury portfolio and tested the application of the hedge accounting rules and the resulting accounting treatment. We also obtained counterparty confirmation of the outstanding financial instruments to verify the existence and ownership.</p> <p>We observed that appropriate disclosures relating to financial instruments were made in the financial statements.</p>

Report on other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- The report of the board of managing directors
- Other information pursuant to Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board of managing directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the report of the board of managing directors in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information pursuant to Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were appointed by the annual general meeting of shareholders as auditor of Airbus Finance B.V. on 28 April 2016, as of the audit for the year 2016 and have operated as statutory auditor since that date.

No prohibited non-audit services

We have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Description of responsibilities for the financial statements

Responsibilities of the board of managing directors for the financial statements

The board of managing directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the board of managing directors is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the board of managing directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the board of managing directors should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board of managing directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of managing directors should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

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

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

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Amsterdam, 26 April 2018

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

signed by A.A. van Eimeren

1 Conditions

Authorization to publish the auditor's report is granted subject to the following conditions:

- ▶ Further consultation with the auditor is essential if, after this authorization has been granted, facts and circumstances become known which materially affect the view given by the financial statements.
- ▶ The authorization concerns inclusion of the auditor's report in the annual report to be tabled at the Annual General Meeting (hereafter AGM) incorporating the financial statements as drawn up.
- ▶ The authorization also concerns inclusion of the auditor's report in the annual report to be filed with the Trade Registrar, provided consideration of the financial statements by the AGM does not result in any amendments.
- ▶ Financial statements for filing at the offices of the Trade Registrar which have been abridged in accordance with Section 397 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code must be derived from the financial statements adopted by the AGM and a draft version of these financial statements for filing purposes must be submitted to us for inspection.
- ▶ The auditor's report can also be included if the financial statements are published electronically, such as on the internet. In such cases, the full financial statements should be published and these should be easily distinguishable from other information provided electronically at the same time.
- ▶ If the published financial statements are to be included in another document which is to be made public, authorization to include the auditor's report must again be granted by the auditor.

2 Explanations to the conditions

2.1 Board of supervisory directors and board of executive directors

The auditor usually forwards his report to the board of supervisory directors and to the board of executive directors. This is pursuant to Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, section 393 which stipulates inter alia: "The auditor sets out the outcome of his examination in a report". "The auditor reports on his examination to the board of supervisory directors and the board of executive directors".

2.2 Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Publication of the auditor's report will only be permitted subject to the auditor's express consent. Publication is understood to mean: making available for circulation among the public or to such group of persons as to make it tantamount to the public. Circulation among shareholders or members, as appropriate, also comes within the scope of the term "publication", so that inclusion of the auditor's report in the annual report to be tabled at the AGM similarly requires authorization by the auditor.

2.3 Auditor's reports and financial statements

The authorization concerns publication in the annual report incorporating the financial statements that are the subject of the auditor's report. This condition is based on the auditors' rules of professional practice, which state that the auditor will not be allowed to authorize publication of his report except together with the financial statements to which this report refers.

The auditor will also at all times want to see the rest of the annual report, since the auditor is not allowed to authorize publication of his report if, owing to the contents of the documents jointly published, an incorrect impression is created as to the significance of the financial statements.

2.4 Events between the date of the auditor's report and the AGM

Attention should be paid to the fact that between the date of the auditor's report and the date of the meeting at which adoption, as appropriate, of the financial statements is considered, facts or circumstances may have occurred which materially affect the view given by the financial statements. Under COS 560, the auditor must perform audit procedures designed to obtain sufficient audit evidence to ensure that all events occurring before the date of the auditor's report that warrant amendment of or disclosure in the financial statements have been identified.

If the auditor becomes aware of events that may be of material significance to the financial statements, the auditor must consider whether those events have been adequately recognized and sufficiently disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. If between the date of the auditor's report and the date of publication of the financial statements, the auditor becomes aware of a fact that may have a material impact on the financial statements, the auditor must assess whether the financial statements should be amended, discuss the matter with management and act as circumstances dictate.

2.5 Trade Registrar

The financial statements are tabled at the AGM (legal entities coming within the scope of Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code table the directors' report and the other information as well). The AGM considers adoption of the financial statements. Only after the financial statements have been adopted, do they become the statutory (i.e., the company) financial statements. As a rule, the statutory financial statements will be adopted without amendment. The auditor's report must be attached to the statutory financial statements as part of the other information. As a rule, the text of this report will be the same as that issued earlier. The documents to be made public by filing at the offices of the Trade Registrar will consist of the statutory financial statements, the directors' report and the other information. The auditor's report which refers to the unabridged financial statements will then have to be incorporated in the other information. If consideration of the financial statements by the AGM does not result in any amendments, the auditor's report may be attached to the financial statements adopted, by the AGM and, provided the annual report and financial statements are filed promptly at the offices of the Trade Registrar, published as part of these annual report and financial statements.

2.6 Other manner of publication

The financial statements may also be published other than by filing at the offices of the Trade Registrar. In that event, too, inclusion of the auditor's report is permitted, provided the financial statements are published in full. If publication concerns part of the financial statements or if the financial statements are published in abridged form, publication of any report the auditor has issued on such financial statements will be prohibited, unless:

- a. He has come to the conclusion that, in the circumstances of the case, the document concerned is appropriate
- Or
- b. Based on legal regulations, publication of the document concerned is all that is required

If less than the full financial statements are published, further consultation with the auditor is essential. If the financial statements and the auditor's report are published on the internet, it should be ensured that the financial statements are easily distinguishable from other information contained on the internet site. This can be achieved, for example, by including the financial statements as a separate file in a read-only format or by including a warning message when the reader exits the financial statements document.

2.7 Inclusion in another document

If the published financial statements are to be included in another document which is to be made public, this is considered a new publication and authorization must again be obtained from the auditor. An example of this situation is the publication of an offering circular which includes the financial statements, after these financial statements have been filed at the office of the Trade Registrar together with the other annual reports. For each new publication, authorization must again be obtained from the auditor.

2.8 Events after the AGM

Even if facts and circumstances have become known after the adoption of the financial statements as a result of which they no longer give the statutory true and fair view, the auditor must stand by the report issued on the financial statements as adopted and by the auditor's report filed at the offices of the Trade Registrar. In that event, the legal entity is required to file a statement at the offices of the Trade Registrar on these facts and circumstances accompanied by an auditor's report. In this situation, too, further consultation with the auditor is essential.

Financial Statements

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Airbus Finance B.V.

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1.

Airbus Finance B.V. Report of the Board of Managing Directors

The board of Managing Directors herewith submits the Financial Statements of Airbus Finance B.V. ("Company") for the year ended on December 31, 2017.

1. Activities

The Company's main activity is to finance companies by raising funds through, inter alia, borrowing by way of loan agreements, issuance of bonds, promissory notes and any other evidences of indebtedness, to invest and lend funds raised by the Company, to borrow and to participate in all types of financial transactions, including financial derivatives such as interest- and/or currency exchange contracts.

EMTN Programme

The EMTN Programme is a contractual framework which allows Airbus SE to raise debt from the capital markets through dealers by successive issues of notes governed by the same terms. Each issue, however, may bear a different maturity (due one month to thirty years).

Activities of the Company have commenced in February 2003, when the first tranche of €1 billion, of a €3 billion EMTN Programme, was raised for Airbus SE. In September 2003, the Company has issued its second Eurobond transaction for €500 million under its EMTN Programme, maturing in September 2018. In August 2009, the Company had issued another, third, Eurobond transaction for €1 billion under this Programme, which has matured in August 2016. During the year 2014, a fourth Eurobond transaction, for €1 billion, maturing April 2024 and a fifth Eurobond transaction, for €500 million, maturing October 2029 were additionally issued by the Company. In May 2016, the Company has issued two Eurobond transactions for €600 million (maturing May 2026) and €900 million (maturing May 2031) under its EMTN Programme.

In October 2014, the Company increased the size of its EMTN Programme from €3 billion to €5 billion.

Commercial Paper Programme (Euro)

In addition to the EMTN Programme, the Company launched a Commercial Paper Programme in late February 2004. The Commercial Paper Programme currently has a size of €3 billion. At the end of the year 2017, no amounts were outstanding for the Commercial Paper Programme.

US\$ Bond

On April 17, 2013, the Company has issued a bond in the US institutional market for an amount of US\$1 billion, corresponding to €831 million as of 31 December 2017, with a ten year maturity.

Commercial Paper Programme (US\$)

The Company launched a US\$ 2 billion Commercial Paper Programme in mid May 2015. On April 19, 2016 the Company updated and simultaneously increased its Programme from US\$2 billion to US\$3 billion. At the end of the year 2017, no amounts were outstanding for the US\$-Commercial Paper Programme. For details on the Company's policies and position with respect to financial instruments as well as a description of the main risks facing the Company and the measures taken to mitigate these risks, we refer to Note 15 of the Financial Statements.

2. Risk Management

The Company performs periodical risk analyses as further described in Note 15 Information about Financial Instruments. The Company considers its risk appetite to be low, as the loans are provided to the parent company Airbus SE and the issued bonds are covered by a guarantee from Airbus SE.

3. Management and Supervision

As of 1 January 2013 the Act on Management and Supervision ('Wet Bestuur en Toezicht') came into effect. With this Act, statutory provisions were introduced to ensure a balanced representation of men and women in management boards and supervisory boards of companies governed by this Act. Balanced representation of men and women is deemed to exist if at least 30% of the seats are filled by men and at least 30% are filled by women. The Company has currently no seats taken by women. The Company considers it to be desirable to fulfil the above mentioned ratio.

4. Future Outlook

The Board of Management expects no major changes in the nature and size of the business of the Company for the Year 2018.

5. Result for the year

The Company's result for the year ended on December 31, 2017 amounts to a profit of €1.232 thousand (in 2016: € 1,110 thousand). The main factor impacting the result 2017 is the evolution of the foreign exchange rate €/US\$ and of the interest rate.

6. Statement

The Board of Managing Directors hereby declares that, to the best of its knowledge:

- the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profits or losses of the Company; and
- the report of the Board of Managing Directors gives a true and fair view of the position as per the reporting date, and of the development and performance during the 2017 financial year of the Company, and the principal risks facing the Company have been described herein.

BOARD OF MANAGING DIRECTORS

Mr. J.B. Pons, Director

signed by J.B. Pons

Mr. C. Masson, Director

signed by C. Masson

Mr. C.C. Kohl, Director

signed by C.C. Kohl

Leiden, April 12, 2018

2.

Airbus Finance B.V. Financial Statements

Company Income Statements for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

<i>(In € thousand)</i>	Note	2017	2016
Interest income	13	108,165	130,846
Interest expense	14	(106,792)	(129,741)
Foreign Exchange Result		(137)	26
General Administrative Expenses		(4)	(21)
Total financial result		1,232	1,110
Profit before income taxes		1,232	1,110
Income Tax		0	0
Profit for the period		1,232	1,110

Company Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

<i>(In € thousand)</i>	2017	2016
Profit for the period	1,232	1,110
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(19,416)	(16,872)
Deferred tax income	4,854	4,218
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(14,562)	(12,654)
Total comprehensive income of the period	(13,329)	(11,544)

Company Statements of Financial Position at 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Before appropriation of result of the year)

(In € thousand)	Note	2017	2016
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Long-term Loan Receivable	3	3,802,657	4,413,963
Positive Fair Value Derivative Instruments	4	0	34,032
		3,802,657	4,447,995
Current assets			
Short-term Loan Receivable	5	499,753	0
Positive Fair Value Derivative Instruments	4	14,616	0
Accrued Interest Receivable	6	43,446	44,088
Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,409	5,300
		564,225	49,388
Total assets		4,366,882	4,497,383
Equity and liabilities			
Stockholders' equity			
Issued capital	8	300	300
Other Reserves		(2)	(2)
Retained earnings		5,499	4,389
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	9	10,962	25,524
Result of the year		1,232	1,110
		17,992	31,321
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term Interest Bearing Liabilities	10	3,802,657	4,413,963
Deferred Taxes Payable	11	3,654	8,508
		3,806,311	4,422,471
Current liabilities			
Short-term Loan Payable	10	499,625	0
Accrued Interest Payable	12	42,954	43,591
		542,580	43,591
Total equity and liabilities		4,366,882	4,497,383

Company Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

<i>(In € thousand)</i>	Note	2017	2016
Profit for the period (Net income)		1,232	1,110
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period to cash provided by operating activities:</i>			
Interest income		(108,165)	(134,574)
Interest expense		106,792	133,460
Interest received		105,503	137,035
Interest paid		(104,253)	(136,192)
Foreign exchange result		137	(26)
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities		1,246	813
Funding Long-term Loans Receivable		0	(1,476,519)
Repayment (Funding) Short-term Loans Receivable		0	1,504,443
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities		0	27,924
Issuance Non-Current Interest Bearing Liabilities		0	1,476,519
Repayment (Issuance) Short-term Loans Payable		0	(1,504,443)
Cash (used for) provided by financing activities		0	(27,924)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(137)	26
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,109	839
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		5,300	4,461
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	7	6,409	5,300

Company Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

	Issued Capital	Other Reserves	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedges	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2016	300	(2)	4,389	38,178	42,865
Profit for the period	0	0	1,110	0	1,110
Movemenst effective portion of Interest Rate Swap Airbus SE	0	0	0	(12,654)	(12,654)
Total comprehensive Income of the period	0	0	1,110	(12,654)	(11,544)
Balance at 31 December 2016	300	(2)	5,499	25,524	31,321
Profit for the period	0	0	1,232	0	1,232
Movemenst effective portion of Interest Rate Swap Airbus SE	0	0	0	(14,562)	(14,562)
Total comprehensive Income of the period	0	0	1,232	(14,562)	(13,330)
Balance at 31 December 2017	300	(2)	6,731	10,962	17,992

3.

Notes to the Company Financial Statements

3.1 Basis of Presentation

1. General

Airbus Finance B.V., the "Company", incorporated on December 2, 2002, legally seated (*statutaire zetel*) in Amsterdam (current registered office at Mendelweg 30, 2333 CS, Leiden, The Netherlands) and registered at the Chamber of Commerce in The Hague under number 34182495. The company is 100% owned by Airbus SE.

The Company's main activity is to finance companies by raising funds through, inter alia, borrowing by way of loan agreements, issuance of bonds, promissory notes and other evidences of indebtedness, to invest and lend funds raised by the Company, to borrow and to participate in all types of financial transactions, including financial derivatives such as interest- and/or currency exchange contracts.

The IFRS Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Managing Directors on 12 April, 2018. They are prepared and reported in euro ("€") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand appropriately.

2. Accounting Principles

Basis of preparation

The Company's Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as endorsed by the European Union ("EU") and in compliance with the financial reporting requirements included in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code as far as applicable. The Company's Financial Statements have been prepared under the assumption of going concern. Furthermore, the Company's Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain items for which other measurement models are used in accordance with the applicable Standards' requirements as well as prepared and reported in Euros ("EUR"). The measurement models used when the historical cost model does not apply (mainly in the area of fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments) are further described below.

The Company operates in one reportable segment, operations are mainly taking place in Europe. This segment information cannot be specified in more detail.

New, revised or amended IFRS Standards

The accounting policies applied by the Company for preparing its 2017 year-end Financial Statements are the same as applied for the previous year. Amendments and improvements to standards effective on 1 January 2017 have no impact on the Financial Statements. As a result of the implementation of the amendment to IAS 7 "Disclosure initiative", the Company provides disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

New, Revised or Amended IFRS Standards and Interpretations Issued but not yet Applied

A number of new or revised standards, amendments and improvements to standards as well as interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2017 and have not been applied in preparing these Financial Statements and early adoption is not planned:

Standards and amendments	IASB effective date for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Endorsement status
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	1 January 2018	Endorsed
IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"	1 January 2018	Endorsed
Clarifications to IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"	1 January 2018	Endorsed
Amendments to IFRS 2 "Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions"	1 January 2018	Endorsed
IFRIC 22 "Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration"	1 January 2018	Endorsed
IFRS 16 "Leases"	1 January 2019	Endorsed

IFRS 9 - "Financial instruments"

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

The company has elected to apply the limited exemption in IFRS 9 relating for classification and measurement and impairment, and accordingly will not restate comparative periods in the year of initial application. As a consequence, any adjustment to carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities will be recognized at the beginning of the reporting period, with the difference recognized in opening retained earnings. The company does not expect material changes from implementation of IFRS 9.

The same is true for moving from the incurred loss model under IAS 39 to an expected loss model under IFRS 9. The Credit loss Analysis performed by the Company shows an impact of 169 thousand € on the loans receivables.

Moving from IAS 39 to IFRS 9, including hedge accounting, as of 1 January 2018 should not have any significant impact on Financial Statements and no change in the hedge accounting.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

On May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which establishes a single comprehensive framework for determining when to recognise revenue and how much revenue to recognise. IFRS 15 will replace the current revenue recognition standards IAS 18 "Revenue" and IAS 11 "Construction contracts" and related interpretations when it becomes effective. The Company does not expect to be impacted.

IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance lease sheet accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The Company does not expect to be impacted.

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with the Company's accounting policies requires the use of judgement and estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in such estimates and assumptions may affect amounts reported in future periods. The key area requiring application of judgement and estimation is the determination of the fair value of derivatives (interest rate swaps). Since those instruments are not traded in an active market, the Company uses valuation techniques to determine their fair values.

The Company uses its judgment to select the appropriate valuation technique, like option pricing model or discounted cash flow model, and to make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date (Note 15).

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are translated into Euro at the exchange rate in effect at that date. These foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are recognised in the Income Statement on a net basis, except when deferred in equity as qualifying Cash Flow Hedges.

Financial Assets

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity investments, and available for sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end. The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire or the financial asset has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under IAS 39.

Long-term and short-term loans receivable and accrued interest receivable are classified as loans and receivables, which are initially recognized on the settlement date at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges. Subsequently they are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated and recognized in the Income Statement taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the Income Statement when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The amount of the loss shall be directly recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash in bank and cash in the Intercompany Accounts with Airbus SE (cash pooling), which is available on a daily basis.

Financial Liabilities

Non-current interest bearing liabilities, short-term loans payable and accrued interest payable are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method with any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and redemption amount being recognized in the Income Statement over the period to maturity. Gains and losses are recognized in the Income Statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortisation process.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Income Statement.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect lower or higher future tax consequences that result in certain assets and liabilities from temporary valuation differences between the Financial Statement carrying amounts and their respective tax bases as well as from net operating losses and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates by the reporting date of 25% to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period the new rates are enacted or substantively enacted.

As deferred tax assets anticipate potential future tax benefits, they are recorded in the Financial Statements of the Company only when the likelihood that the tax benefits will be realized is probable. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Current Taxes

The Company is part of the fiscal unity headed by Airbus SE and consequently the Company's taxable results are included in the tax position of Airbus SE. No income tax has been allocated to the Company as the fiscal unity is in a tax loss position.

Interest income

Revenue is recognized as interest accrues (using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

Hedge Accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to hedge its risk associated with interest rate fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized and are subsequently measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position with changes in fair values recognized either directly in Other Comprehensive Income or in the Income Statement.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as either Fair Value Hedges where they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability; or Cash Flow Hedges where they hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a forecasted transaction.

For derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability attributable to the hedged risk are simultaneously recognized in the Income Statement.

In relation to Cash Flow Hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized directly as Other Comprehensive Income within a separate component of the Shareholders' Equity ("Cash Flow Hedge Reserve"), net of applicable deferred taxes and the ineffective portion is recognized in the Income Statement.

When the cash flows that the derivative is hedging materialize, resulting in income or expense, then the associated gain or loss on the hedging derivative recognized as Other Comprehensive Income is simultaneously transferred to the corresponding income or expense line item.

The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by discounting expected future cash flows using current market interest rates and yield curve over the remaining term of the swap. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

Cash flow statement

The Company presents its Cash Flow Statement using the indirect method.

3.2 Company Performance

3. Long-term Loans Receivable

(In € thousand)	31 December	
	2017	2016
Long-term Loan to Airbus SE	3,802,657	4,413,963

On April 17, 2013, the Company entered into a loan agreement with effect of April 17, 2013, with Airbus SE, to make a loan available for the principal amount of US\$1 billion, reduced by a discount of US\$ 7,02 million. The loan shall bear interest at a rate of 2,72% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on each April 17 and October 17.

This loan to Airbus SE is repayable on April 17, 2023. The fair market value approximates to the fair market value of the "2,700% US institutional market bond US\$1 billion" Liability (note 10).

On April 2, 2014, the Company entered into a loan agreement with effect of April 2, 2014, with Airbus SE, to make a loan available for the principal amount of €1 billion, reduced by a discount of €4,92 million. The loan shall bear interest at a rate of 2,395% per annum, payable yearly in arrears on each April 2.

This loan to Airbus SE is repayable on April 2, 2024. The fair market value approximates to the fair market value of the "2,375% Eurobond €1 billion" Liability (note 10).

On October 29, 2014, the Company entered into a loan agreement with effect of October 29, 2014, with Airbus SE, to make a loan available for the principal amount of €500 million, reduced by a discount of €6,245 million. The loan shall bear interest at a rate of 2,145% per annum, payable annually in arrears on each October 29.

This loan to Airbus SE is repayable on October 29, 2029. The fair market value approximates to the fair market value of the "2,125% Eurobond €500 million" Liability (note 10).

On May 13, 2016, the Company entered into two new loan agreements with Airbus SE with effect of May 13, 2016.

The first one loan, repayable on May 13, 2026, with a principal amount of €600 million, is reduced by a discount of €6,282 million and shall bear interest at a rate of 0,905% per annum. The fair market value approximates to the fair market value of the "0,875% Eurobond €600 million" Liability (note 10).

The second loan, repayable on May 13, 2031, with a principal amount of €900 million is reduced by a discount of €17,199 million and shall bear interest at a rate of 1,405 % per annum. The fair market value approximates to the fair market value of the "1,375% Eurobond €900 million" Liability (note 10).

The interest for both loans is payable yearly in arrears on each May 13.

4. Positive Fair-value Derivative Instrument

(In € thousand)	31 December	
	2017	2016
Interest Rate Swap Airbus SE, €500 million, 5,50% (maturing 25/09/2018)	14,616	34,032

These amounts represent the fair market value, less accrued interest, at December 31, 2017 of the Interest Rate Swap for which the Company has entered into with Airbus SE with effect of December 27, 2005. The notional amount of the swap is €500 million, which expires on September 25th, 2018. The Interest Rate Swap is designated as a Cash Flow Hedge and its purpose is to swap the variable interest in connection with the €500 million loan to Airbus SE (see note 3), into a fixed interest rate of 5,50% per annum. The effective portion of the movement of the fair value of the €500 million interest rate swap, for a positive amount of €7,1 million (2016: negative €12,7 million) was completely recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, net of deferred taxes.

The fair value of the Interest Rate Swaps was determined by discounting expected future cash flows using current market interest rates and yield curve over the remaining term of the swap.

The Company is acting as a financial market agent on behalf of its subsidiaries, therefore the fair value changes of derivatives are reported on a net basis.

5. Short-term Loan Receivable

(In € thousand)	31 December	
	2017	2016
Short-term Eurobond Loan to Airbus SE	499,753	0

On September 11, 2003, the Company entered into a loan agreement with effect of September 25, 2003, with Airbus SE, to make a loan available for the principal amount of €500 million reduced by a discount of €5,06 million. This loan originally bore interest at a rate of 5,54% per annum, payable yearly in arrears each September 25. On February 2, 2006, the Company has changed the interest terms of the loan agreement with effect of December 27, 2005. The amended loan shall bear interest at the rate of EURIBOR three (3) months with a spread of 1,85% per annum from December 27, 2005 onwards. Interest shall be payable quarterly in arrears each March 25, June 25, September 25 and December 25 commencing March 25, 2006 until and including September 25, 2018.

This loan to Airbus SE is repayable on September 25, 2018. The fair market value approximates to the fair market value of the "5,500% Eurobond €500 million" Liability (note 10) reduced by the positive carrying amount of the interest rate swap being valued at fair market value (note 4).

6. Accrued Interest Receivable

(In € thousand)	31 December	
	2017	2016
Interest Rate Swap Airbus SE	7,281	7,280
Loan to Airbus SE	36,165	36,808
Total	43,446	44,088

7. Cash and Cash Equivalent

(In € thousand)	31 December	
	2017	2016
Intercompany Accounts Airbus SE	6,409	5,300

8. Total Equity

The Company has an authorised share capital of 1,500,000 shares of € 1 each. As of December 31, 2017, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company consists of 300,000 ordinary shares with a par value of € 1 each. During the financial year 2017 no additional shares were paid-up. The Other Reserves include capital tax paid in relation to a capital increase.

The Company complies with the capital requirements under applicable law and its articles of association. The main activity of the Company is to refinance Airbus entities. The Company manages its capital with the interest rate spread applied on the loans provided to Airbus SE. The interest rates are based on market conditions.

Appropriation of the Net Result

According to the Company's articles of association, the Annual Meeting of Shareholders determines the appropriation of the Company's net result for the year.

The board of Managing Directors proposes that the net profit for the year ended December 31, 2017, amounting to €1,232 thousand be transferred to the Retained Earnings.

9. Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

This amount represents the change in fair value in the reporting year of the Interest Rate Swaps (see note 4), for the effective part of the Cash Flow Hedge, net of deferred taxes. According to Dutch law this reserve is considered to be a legal reserve.

10. Interest Bearing Liabilities

(in € thousand)	Principal amount (in million)	Book Value		Coupon or interest rate	Maturity	Fair Value	
		31 December				31 December	
		2017	2016			2017	2016
Eurobond 15 years	€ 500	€ 499,753	€ 499,416	5.500%	Sept. 2018	€ 520,790	€ 549,100
Eurobond 10 years	€ 1,000	€ 996,925	€ 996,434	2.375%	Apr. 2024	€ 1,102,880	€ 1,123,840
Eurobond 15 years	€ 500	€ 495,077	€ 494,661	2.125%	Oct. 2029	€ 546,915	€ 547,845
Eurobond 10 years	€ 600	€ 594,747	€ 594,119	0.875%	May 2026	€ 598,692	€ 598,752
Eurobond 15 years	€ 900	€ 884,679	€ 883,532	1.375%	May 2031	€ 894,960	€ 903,024
US\$ bond 10 years	US\$ 1,000	€ 831,230	€ 945,801	2.700%	Apr. 2023	€ 833,778	€ 937,463
Billet de trésorerie programme	US\$ 0	€ 0	€ 0			€ 0	€ 0
Others		€ (128)	€ 0			€ 0	€ 0
Total		€ 4,302,283	€ 4,413,963			€ 4,498,015	€ 4,660,024
Thereof non-current financing liabilities		€ 3,802,657	€ 4,413,963				
Thereof current financing liabilities		€ 499,625	€ 0				

Included in the short-term financing liabilities is the bond under the company's EMTN-Program that matured in September 2018 for an amount of € 500 million. No repayment or new issuance of bond has been done in 2017.

During 2017, the Company has issued benchmark transaction under the € and US\$ Commercial Paper Programme.

The company has issued a Eurobond benchmark transaction under the EMTN Programme of €500 million with value date September 25, 2003. The bond has an original maturity of fifteen years and carries a yearly coupon of 5.500%. The bond matures on September 25, 2018.

The Company has issued an inaugural bond transaction in the US institutional market of US\$1 billion with value date April 17, 2013. The bond has an original maturity of ten years and carries a yearly coupon of 2.700%. The bond matures on April 17, 2023.

The Company has issued a Eurobond benchmark transaction under the EMTN Programme of €1 billion with value date April 2, 2014. The bond has an original maturity of ten years and carries a yearly coupon of 2.375%. The bond matures on April 2, 2024.

The Company has issued a Eurobond benchmark transaction under the EMTN Programme of €500 million with value date October 29, 2014. The bond has an original maturity of fifteen years and carries a yearly coupon of 2.125%. The bond matures on October 29, 2029.

The Company has issued a Eurobond benchmark transaction under the EMTN Programme of €600 million with value date May 13, 2016. The bond has an original maturity of ten years and carries a yearly coupon of 0.875%. The bond matures on May 13, 2026.

Also, the Company has issued a Eurobond benchmark transaction under the EMTN Programme of €900 million with value date May 13, 2016. The bond has an original maturity of fifteen years and carries a yearly coupon of 1.375%. The bond matures on May 13, 2031.

The issued bonds are covered by a guarantee from Airbus SE, the parent company. The disclosed fair values of the bonds were determined using market quotations at reporting date.

11. Deferred Taxes Payable

The deferred tax liability relates to the temporary difference between the valuation of the derivative financial instruments for financial statements purposes and their respective tax basis. Deferred taxes are recognized as income tax benefit or expense except for changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges which are recorded net of tax in the cash flow hedge reserve. In 2017, a negative amount of €2.4 million has been recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (2016: positive €4.2 million).

12. Accrued Interest Payable

	31 December	
(In € thousand)	2017	2016
5.500% Eurobond, 25/09/2018	7,384	7,383
2.375% Eurobond, 02/04/2024	17,829	17,829
2.125% Eurobond, 29/10/2029	1,863	1,863
0.875% Eurobond, 13/05/2026	3,351	3,351
1.375% Eurobond, 13/05/2031	7,900	7,900
2.700% US\$ bond, 17/04/2023	4,628	5,265
Total	42,954	43,591

13. Interest Income

(In € thousand)	2017	2016
Long-term Loan to Airbus SE	84,188	87,704
Interest Rate Swap Airbus SE	19,982	39,286
Amortization of Loan	3,305	3,729
Short-term Loan to Airbus SE	583	120
Intercompany Accounts Airbus SE	107	7
Total	108,165	130,846

14. Interest Expenses

(In € thousand)	2017	2016
5.500% Eurobond, 25/09/2018	(27,500)	(27,520)
4.625% Eurobond, 12/08/2016	0	(28,306)
2.700% US\$ bond, 17/04/2023	(23,543)	(24,387)
2.375% Eurobond, 02/04/2024	(23,750)	(23,799)
2.125% Eurobond, 29/10/2029	(10,625)	(10,630)
0.875% Eurobond, 13/05/2026	(5,250)	(3,351)
1.375% Eurobond, 13/05/2031	(12,375)	(7,900)
Short-term Loan from Commercial Paper Programme	(444)	(128)
Amortization of Bond Issue Costs	(3,305)	(3,720)
Total	(106,792)	(129,741)

15. Information About Financial Instruments

15.1 Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, generally comprise long-term Eurobond liabilities and short-term loans from Commercial Paper Programme. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company generally has various financial assets such as short- and long-term loans receivables and cash, which arise directly from its operations. Airbus Finance B.V. also enters into derivative transactions which consist of interest rate swaps only. The purpose is to manage the interest rate risks arising from the Company's operations. It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives shall be undertaken.

Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk - The Company has entered into US\$ transactions during 2013 with the issuance of a bond transaction of US\$1 billion. The Company has at the same time entered into a loan agreement for the principal bond amount of US\$1 billion with Airbus SE. The funds received from the US\$ Commercial Paper Programme were fully on lent to Airbus SE. The company has incurred foreign exchange gains in the year 2017 amounting to € 123 million (2016: € 29 million), which were fully compensated by foreign exchange losses for the same amount. Therefore, the net effect from foreign exchange difference is nil.

Interest Rate Risk - Airbus Finance B.V. uses an asset and liability management approach with the objective to limit its interest rate risk. The Company undertakes to match the risk profile of its liabilities with a corresponding asset structure. Therefore the Company uses Interest Rate Derivatives for hedging purposes to fully hedge the interest risk on the variable interest-bearing long-term loans to Airbus SE and to swap the variable interest into fixed interest, as well as to fully hedge the interest risk on one of the fixed interest-bearing bonds.

Sensitivities of Market Risks - As all of the Company's external financial debt has been lent to Airbus SE at nearly identical conditions, the interest rate risk of the total portfolio of financial instruments is nearly balanced.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's policy is to maintain sufficient liquid assets at any time to meet its present and future commitments as they fall due. The liquid assets typically consist of cash and cash equivalents or of receivable from Parent. In addition, the Company maintains a set of other funding sources. Depending on its cash needs and market conditions, the Company may issue bonds, notes and commercial papers.

The contractual maturities of the Company financial liabilities, based on undiscounted cash flows and including interest payments, if applicable, are as follows:

(In € million)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	< 1 year	1 year- 2 years	2 years- 3 years	3 years- 4 years	4 years- 5 years	More than 5 years
31 December 2017								
Derivative financial assets	15	14	14					
Non-derivative financial assets	4,346	4,945	581	75	75	75	75	4,062
Non-derivative Financial liabilities	(4,345)	(4,951)	(595)	(75)	(75)	(75)	(75)	(4,059)
31 December 2016								
Derivative financial assets	34	34	12	22				
Non-derivative financial assets	4,458	5,220	86	586	79	79	79	4,311
Non-derivative financial liabilities	(4,457)	(5,250)	(105)	(605)	(78)	(78)	(78)	(4,306)

The above table analyses the Company's financial liabilities by relevant maturity groups based on the period they are remaining on the Company's Statement of Financial Position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, comprising all outflows of a liability such as repayments and eventual interest payments. Non-derivative financial liabilities comprise financing liabilities at amortized cost.

Credit Risk

The Company has only one debtor, which is Airbus SE. The maximum credit risk equals the book value of the respective items on the Statement of Financial Position at reporting date, as shown in the table below. The long-term corporate credit rating of Airbus SE is A+ (S&P).

(In € thousand)	31 December	
	2017	2016
Receivables, neither past due nor impaired	4,346	4,458
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	5
Derivative Financial assets	15	34
Total financial assets	4,367	4,497

15.2 Carrying Amounts and Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price at which one party would assume the rights and/or duties of another party in a current transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values of financial instruments have been determined with reference to available market information at the reporting date and the valuation methodologies discussed below. Considering the variability of their value-determining factors and the volume of financial instruments, the fair values presented herein may not be indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market environment. The following tables present the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments according to IAS 39 measurement categories as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 respectively:

31 December 2017	Fair value for hedge relations	Loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial instruments total		
(In € million)	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Assets					
Non-current financial assets					
• Internal Loans Receivables	0	3,803	3,977	3,803	3,977
• Derivative instruments	0	0	0	0	0
Current financial assets					
• Derivative instruments	15	0	0	15	15
• Internal Loans Receivables	0	543	521	543	521
• Current accounts Group companies	0	6	6	6	6
Total	15	4,352	4,504	4,367	4,519
Liabilities					
Non-current financial liabilities					
• Issued bonds and commercial papers	0	3,803	3,977	3,803	3,977
Current financial liabilities					

Initialed
3,803 identification purposes only
Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

• Issued bonds and commercial papers	0	543	521	543	521
Total	0	4,346	4,498	4,346	4,498

31 December 2016	Fair value for hedge relations	Loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial instruments total		
(In € million)	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Assets					
Non-current financial assets					
• Internal Loans Receivables	0	4,414	4,626	4,416	4,626
• Derivative instruments	34	0	0	0	34
Current financial assets					
• Derivative instruments	0	0	0	0	0
• Internal Loans Receivables	0	44	44	44	44
• Current accounts Group companies	0	5	5	5	5
Total	34	4,463	4,675	4,497	4,709
Liabilities					
Non-current financial liabilities					
• Issued bonds and commercial papers	0	4,414	4,660	4,414	4,660
Current financial liabilities					
• Issued bonds and commercial papers	0	44	44	44	44
Total	0	4,458	4,704	4,458	4,704

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

The following table presents the carrying amounts of the financial instruments held at fair value across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy as of 31 December 2017 and 2016, respectively:

16. Number of employees and employment costs

The Company employed no personnel in the year ended on December 31, 2017 (2016: 0).

17. Directors

The Company had no director who received remuneration.

18. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company is part of a fiscal unity headed by Airbus SE, which also includes Airbus DS Holdings B.V. and Airbus Defence and Space Netherlands B.V. and therefore the Company is severally and jointly liable for income tax liabilities of the fiscal unity as a whole.

19. Related parties

Airbus SE is a related party, as it holds 100% of the shares of Airbus Finance B.V. The transactions and outstanding balances relating to Airbus SE are detailed in the notes. We refer to the notes of long-term and short-term loan receivables, positive fair value derivative instruments, accrued interest receivables, cash and cash equivalents, equity, accrued interest payables and interest income.

20. Audit Fees

Fees related to professional services rendered by the Company's accountant, Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, for the fiscal year 2017 were €70 thousand (in 2016: € 70 thousand). These fees relate to audit services only.

21. Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events to be reported.