UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

(Check One)
¨ Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
or
þ Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For fiscal year ended: March 31, 2015 Commission File number: 1-31402

CAE INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada

(Province or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

3699

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number, if applicable)

Not Applicable

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number, if applicable)

8585 Côte-de-Liesse, Saint-Laurent, Québec, H4T 1G6

514-341-6780

(*Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's principal executive office)*

CT Corporation System, 111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10011 (212) 894-8700

(*Name, Address and Telephone Number of Agent for Service in the United States)*

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
Common Shares, including associated Common Share purchase rights pursuant to the Registrant's Shareholder Rights Plan, which purchase rights will trade together with the Common Shares	**New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: none

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: none

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:
þ Annual Information Form þ Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: **266,903,070 common shares**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceeding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes þ No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes ¨ No ¨

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

A. Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by CAE Inc. ("CAE" or the "Company") in reports filed with securities regulatory agencies is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and is accumulated and communicated to CAE's management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

Under the supervision of the President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management evaluated the effectiveness of CAE's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of March 31, 2015, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 40-F. The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded from the evaluation that the design and operation of CAE's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at March 31, 2015.

B. Management's report on internal control over financial reporting. CAE's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

CAE's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of CAE's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that CAE's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of its management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of CAE's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management evaluated the effectiveness of CAE's internal controls over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015, based on the framework and criteria set forth in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and has concluded that CAE's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

C. Attestation report of the Independent Auditors. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors who audited and reported on CAE's financial statements included in this annual report, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of CAE's internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 40-F. This attestation report is included in Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

D. Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes to CAE's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended March 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, CAE's internal control over financial reporting.

E. Limitations on the effectiveness of controls. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. Accordingly, CAE's management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that CAE's internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud.

CAE will continue to periodically review its disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary or desirable.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

CAE's board of directors has determined that it has three audit committee financial experts serving on its audit committee. The board of directors has determined that Ms. Kate Stevenson and Messrs. Paul Gagné and Alan MacGibbon are audit committee financial experts within the meaning of General Instruction B(8)(b) of Form 40-F and are independent as that term is defined by the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance standards applicable to CAE.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make such person an "expert" for any purpose, does not impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than those imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and the board of directors in the absence of such designation and does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or board of directors.

CODE OF ETHICS

CAE has a code of ethics entitled "Code of Business Conduct". The Code of Business Conduct applies to all officers and employees of CAE, including CAE's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, agents, representatives, contractors, suppliers and consultants. CAE also has a code of ethics called the Board Member Code of Conduct for members of its board of directors. The Code of Business Conduct and the Board Member Code of Conduct are available at CAE's website http://www.cae.com/investors/governance/. Amendments to the Code of Business Conduct and waivers, if any, for executive officers will be disclosed on CAE's website. Unless specifically referred to herein, the information on CAE's website shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this annual report.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The disclosure provided under section 11 “Approval Of Services” on page 55 of Exhibit 99.1, Annual Information Form, providing details on the fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Company’s principal accountant, to CAE in each of the years ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 for professional services rendered to CAE, is incorporated by reference herein.

AUDIT COMMITTEE PRE-APPROVAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The disclosure provided under section 11 “Approval of Services” on page 55 of Exhibit 99.1, Annual Information Form, is incorporated by reference herein.

None of the services described above under the captions “Audit-Related Fees” or “Tax Fees” were approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to the de minimis exemption to the pre-approval requirements provided by paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The disclosure provided under section 7.2 “Off balance sheet arrangements” on page 31 of Exhibit 99.3, Management’s Discussion and Analysis, is incorporated by reference herein.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The disclosure provided under section 6.4 “Contractual Obligations” on page 28 of Exhibit 99.3, Management’s Discussion and Analysis, is incorporated by reference herein.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

CAE has a separately-designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. CAE’s Audit Committee is, as of the date hereof, comprised of the following directors: Katharine B. Stevenson, Paul Gagné, Alan MacGibbon, Andrew J. Stevens and Kathleen E. Walsh.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

There are significant ways in CAE’s corporate governance practices differ from those required of domestic companies under NYSE listing standards. Disclosure concerning these differences is available at CAE’s website http://www.cae.com/investors/governance/.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking

CAE Inc. (the "Registrant") undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process

The Registrant has previously filed with the Commission a Form F-X in connection with the Common Shares, including the associated Common Share purchase rights pursuant to the Registrant's Shareholder Rights Plan, which purchase rights trade together with the Common Shares.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

Date: June 26, 2015 **CAE INC.**

By: /s/ Hartland Paterson
Name: Hartland J. A. Paterson
Title: General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, dated June 11, 2015
99.2	Audited annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
99.3	Management's Discussion and Analysis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
99.4	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
99.5	Certification of Marc Parent required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a)
99.6	Certification of Stéphane Lefebvre required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a)
99.7	Certification of Marc Parent pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.8	Certification of Stéphane Lefebvre pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.9	Notice and Management Proxy Circular dated June 11, 2015 (incorporated by reference to CAE's Form 6-K (commission file no. 1-31402) furnished to the Commission on June 11, 2015



2015

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

(Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015)

CORPORATE OFFICE
8585 Chemin Côte-de-Liesse
Saint-Laurent, Québec
Canada H4T 1G6

June 11, 2015

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SCHEDULE B – AUDIT COMMITTEE MANDATE

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

CAE's Management's Discussion and Analysis and our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015, and the notes thereto ("**Consolidated Financial Statements**") appear in the Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended March 31, 2015 (**Annual Report**"). The Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with Part 1 of the CPA Canada Handbook, referred to as IFRS. The information contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015, and the notes thereto, is specifically incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form ("**AIF**"). Any parts of the Annual Report not specifically incorporated by reference do not form part of this AIF.

Unless otherwise noted, all dollar references in this Annual Information Form are expressed in Canadian dollars.

References to fiscal 2015 ("FY2015") refer to the period from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015, references to fiscal 2014 refer to the period from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014, and references to fiscal 2013 refer to the period from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013.

This AIF contains forward-looking statements about our activities, events and developments that we expect to or anticipate may occur in the future including, for example, statements about our vision, strategies, market trends and outlook, future revenues, capital spending, expansions and new initiatives, financial obligations and expected sales. Forward-looking statements normally contain words like believe, expect, anticipate, plan, intend, continue, estimate, may, will, should, strategy, future and similar expressions.

By their nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties associated with our business which may cause actual results in future periods to differ materially from results indicated in forward-looking statements. While these statements are based on management's expectations and assumptions regarding historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that we believe are reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements as there is a risk that they may not be accurate.

Important risks that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, risks relating to the industry such as competition, level and timing of defence spending, government-funded defence and security programs, constraints within the civil aviation industry, regulatory rules and compliance, risks relating to CAE such as product evolution, R&D activities, fixed-price and long-term supply contracts, procurement and original equipment manufacturer (OEM) leverage, warranty or other product-related claims, product integration, protection of our intellectual property, third-party intellectual property, loss of key personnel, environmental liabilities, claims arising from casualty losses, integration of acquired businesses, our ability to penetrate new markets, information technology systems, length of sales cycle and our reliance on technology and third-party providers, and risks relating to the market such as foreign exchange, political instability, availability of capital, pension plan funding, doing business in foreign countries and income tax laws.

Additionally, differences could arise because of events announced or completed after the date of this AIF. You will find more information in the Risk Factors section of this AIF. We caution readers that the risks described above are not necessarily the only ones we face; additional risks and uncertainties that are presently unknown to us or that we may currently deem immaterial may adversely affect our business.

Except as required by law, we disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking information and statements contained in this AIF are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

1. CORPORATE STRUCTURE OF CAE

1.1 Name, Address and Incorporation

On March 17, 1947 CAE Inc. ("**Company**" or "**CAE**") was incorporated as Canadian Aviation Electronics Ltd. under the laws of Canada by letters patent. In 1965, the name of the Company was changed to CAE Industries Ltd. and in 1993 the Company changed its name to CAE Inc.

CAE was continued in 1977 under the Canada Business Corporations Act ("**CBCA**"). In 1979, CAE's articles were amended to change its authorized share capital to an unlimited number of common shares, and again in 1981 to authorize an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series, with such rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions as the Directors of CAE may determine.

On June 9, 1995, CAE's articles were amended to authorize the Directors to appoint additional Directors in accordance with the provisions of the CBCA. On April 1, 2001, the Company amalgamated with CAE Electronics Ltd., our wholly-owned subsidiary.

CAE's registered office is located at 8585 Côte-de-Liesse, Saint-Laurent, Québec, Canada H4T 1G6, telephone: (514) 341-6780, fax: (514) 340-5530.

1.2 Inter-corporate Relationships

The direct and indirect subsidiaries and other investments or ownership interests of CAE are set out in Schedule A hereto.

2. OVERVIEW OF CAE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS BUSINESS

2.1 Overview

CAE is a global leader in delivery of training for the civil aviation, defence and security, and healthcare markets. We design and integrate the industry's most comprehensive training solutions, anchored by the knowledge and expertise of our 8,000 employees, our world-leading simulation technologies and a record of service and technology innovation spanning nearly seven decades.

Our global presence is the broadest in the industry, with 160 sites and training locations in 35 countries, including our joint venture operations, and the world's largest installed base of flight simulators. Each year, we train more than 120,000 civil and defence crewmembers, and thousands of healthcare professionals worldwide.

Our training solutions comprise a combination of products and services, with more than half of our revenue coming from the sale of training and related services and the balance from simulation products and updates.

Founded in 1947 and headquartered in Montreal, Canada, CAE has built an excellent reputation and long-standing customer relationships based on nearly 70 years of experience, strong technical capabilities, a highly trained workforce and global reach.

CAE's common shares are listed on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges under the symbol CAE.

2.2 Geographic and Segment Revenues and Locations

CAE's consolidated revenue from continuing operations in fiscal 2014 was $2.078 billion and in 2015 was $2.246 billion and is broken down as follows:

Revenue by Segment (%) [1]

	2015	2014
Civil Aviation Training Solutions	58	57
Defence and Security	38	40
Healthcare	4	3
	100	**100**

Geographic Distribution of Revenue (%)

	2015	2014
US	34	32
Germany	4	3
Other European countries	16	18
United Kingdom	11	12
Other Asian countries	12	9
Canada	7	8
Australia	3	4
China	6	7
United Arab Emirates	3	3
Other countries	4	4
	100	**100**

[1] Fiscal 2014 comparatives are restated for discontinued operations of CAE Mining.

The following sets out, by business segment, the locations of CAE's primary subsidiaries and divisions:

Location	***Civil Aviation Training Solutions***	***Defence & Security***	***Healthcare***
Canada			
Montreal, Québec	ü	ü	ü
Toronto, Ontario	ü	ü	
Ottawa, Ontario	ü	ü	
Halifax, Nova Scotia		ü	
Calgary, Alberta			ü
Vancouver, British Columbia	ü		
Europe			
Aberdeen, United Kingdom	ü		
Amsterdam, Netherlands	ü		
Barcelona, Spain	ü		
Brussels, Belgium	ü		
Burgess Hill, United Kingdom	ü	ü	ü
Budapest, Hungary		ü	
Copenhagen, Denmark	ü		
Dublin, Ireland	ü		
Gatwick, United Kingdom	ü		
Madrid, Spain	ü		
Mainz, Germany			ü
Manchester, United Kingdom	ü		
Paris, France	ü		
Palma de Majorca, Spain	ü		
Prague, Czech Republic	ü		
Rome, Italy	ü		
Stavanger, Norway	ü		
Sesto Calende, Italy		ü	
Shannon, Ireland	ü		
Oslo, Norway	ü		
Oxford, United Kingdom	ü		
RAF Benson, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom		ü	
Stockholm, Sweden	ü		
Stolberg, Germany		ü	
Vélizy, France		ü	
Veszprem, Hungary			ü
United States			

Anchorage, Alaska	ü		
Charlotte, North Carolina	ü		
Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas	ü		
Mesa, Arizona	ü		
Morristown, New Jersey	ü	ü	
Orlando, Florida		ü	
Phoenix, Arizona	ü		
Redmond, Washington			ü
Richardson, Texas		ü	
Sarasota, Florida			ü
Tampa, Florida		ü	
Little Rock, Arkansas		ü	
San Jose, California		ü	
San Francisco, California	ü		
Oklahoma city, Oklahoma	ü		
Minneapolis, Minnesota	ü		
Orlando, Florida	ü		
Miami, Florida	ü		

Other			
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	ü		
Beijing, China	ü		
Bengaluru, India	ü	ü	
Brisbane, Australia		ü	ü
Brunei, Darussalam		ü	
Doha, Qatar	ü		
New Delhi, India	ü		
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	ü	ü	
Gondia, India	ü		
Hong Kong, China	ü		
Jakarta, Indonesia	ü		
Johannesburg, South Africa	ü		
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	ü		
Lima, Peru	ü		
Manila/Clark, Philippines	ü		
Melbourne, Australia	ü	ü	
Mexico City, Mexico	ü		
Rae Bareli, India	ü		
Santiago, Chile	ü		
Sao Paulo, Brazil	ü		
Seoul, Korea	ü		
Shanghai, China	ü		
Singapore, Republic of Singapore	ü	ü	
Sydney, Australia	ü	ü	
Tokyo, Japan	ü		
Toluca, Mexico	ü		
Zhuhai, China	ü		

2.3 CAE's Vision

Our vision is to be the recognized global training partner of choice to enhance safety, efficiency and readiness.

2.4 Our Strategy and Value Proposition

Our strategy

We address the imperatives of safety, efficiency and readiness in our three markets: civil aviation, defence & security, and healthcare.

We want to sustain our leadership position by consistently delivering best-in-class customer experience and innovation supporting our position as the recognized global training partner of choice for our customers. Our key differentiators include our unique ability to provide comprehensive solutions, our established credibility as a training systems integrator, our technology leadership, our proven customer support, the strength of our brand and our vast global presence that we will continue to build on through continuous service and product innovation.

We prioritize the maintenance of a strong financial base and capital allocation discipline. Uses of capital include selective growth investments in support of our long-term customer relationships and our vision in training.

Value proposition

The value we provide customers is the ability to enhance the safety of their operations, improve their mission readiness for potentially dangerous situations and lower their costs by helping them become more operationally efficient. We offer a range of product and service solutions to enhance our customers' planning and decision-making abilities. We also offer a broad global reach, and as a result, we are able to provide solutions in proximity to our customers, which is an important cost-benefit consideration for them.

Our core competencies and competitive advantages include:

- Comprehensive knowledge of training and learning methodologies;
- World-leading modeling and simulation technology;
- Total array of training products and services solutions;
- Broad-reaching customer intimacy;
- High brand equity;

- Proven systems engineering and program management processes;
- Best-in-class customer support;
- Well established in emerging markets.

Comprehensive knowledge of training and learning methodologies

With nearly 70 years of experience in simulation, we are an industry expert in aviation training and are the industry's training solution one-stop shop. We are constantly introducing and implementing ways to improve safety and training efficiency, from ab initio to professional pilot training. For instance, data from simulation training sessions is captured, analyzed and displayed to provide instructors and trainees with real-time feedback on training performance, allowing focus on priority development areas to increase training efficiency.

We are also playing a leadership role in supporting airlines toward the adoption of the Multi-Crew Pilot Licence ("**MPL**") program, the most recent pilot licence introduced by the International Civil Aviation Organization ("**ICAO**"), which embeds the latest advances in learning leveraging simulation. Another example is our industry leadership towards implementing Upset Prevention and Recovery Training, specifically geared toward preparing pilots to address adverse and extreme flying conditions.

In the defence and security market, we are increasingly leveraging our unique training systems integration capabilities to offer customers across air, land and sea domains, and for government and civil security organizations responsible for public safety. Our comprehensive training solutions include training centres, training services and simulation products. We are leveraging our experience and best practices in simulation-based aviation training to deliver innovative solutions to improve the safety and efficiency of this industry. We offer the broadest range of medical simulation products and services in the market, including patient, ultrasound and interventional (surgical) simulators. Our class-leading, simulation centre management system effectively captures every aspect of a live simulation, allowing the delivery of instant, multimedia debriefing sessions and ongoing training improvement.

World-leading modeling and simulation technology

We are proud of our technological leadership. Pilots around the world view our simulation as the closest thing to the true experience of flight. We have consistently led the evolution of flight training and simulation systems technology with a number of industry firsts. We have simulated the entire range of large civil aircraft in use today, a large number of the leading regional and business aircraft and a number of civil helicopters. We are an industry leader in providing simulation and training solutions for fixed-wing tanker and transport aircraft, maritime patrol aircraft, trainer aircraft and helicopter platforms for the military. We also have extensive knowledge, experience and credibility in designing and developing simulators for first-to-market aircraft of major aircraft manufacturers. We now use our expertise in modeling and simulation beyond training into other mission-critical areas, such as emergency response services, where these technologies are used to support superior decision-making capabilities. As well, we have extended these capabilities to the healthcare market.

Total array of training products and services solutions

With a large network of training centres, we are a global leader in aviation training providing the complete solution to meet our customers' training and pilot sourcing needs. Our pilot training programs span over 100 different civilian aircraft models including commercial airliners, business aircraft and helicopters. We offer also a wide array of training products, from desktop trainers to full-flight simulators ("FFS"), addressing both our civil and defence and security customers' training needs.

In the defence and security market, our programs involve training for transport aircraft, helicopters, trainer aircraft, tankers, maritime patrol aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft ("**RPA**") systems, tanks, armoured fighting vehicles, ships and other platforms. Our range of training services includes the provision of curricula for pilot type training, cabin crew, maintenance and ground personnel training. Our civil pilot sourcing solution adds value and moves our customers' businesses forward by identifying, screening, selecting, training and ultimately placing pilots at their airlines. In addition, we deliver civil ab initio pilot training through CAE Oxford Aviation Academy ("**CAE OAA**").

Broad-reaching customer intimacy

The realization of our vision to be the recognized global training partner of choice is evident in the relationships that we have with most of the world's airlines, aircraft operators, governments and original equipment manufacturers ("**OEMs**"). Our broad geographic coverage allows us to respond quickly and cost effectively to customer needs and new business opportunities while having a deep understanding of the regulations and customs of the local market. We operate a fleet of over 282 full-flight and full-mission simulators in 67 civil aviation and military training locations worldwide to meet the wide range of operational requirements of our customers. Among our thousands of customers, we have long-term training services agreements and joint ventures with approximately 30 major airlines and aircraft operators around the world and relationships with more than 50 defence operators in approximately 35 countries.

High brand equity

We are unique in the simulation industry as the only truly global company focused on training and simulation. We continually reinforce our focus, experience and technology leadership as we position the Company with customers around the world. We invest in building and maintaining our brand and reputation as a company committed to innovation that will help its customers enhance safety, improve efficiency, and achieve mission readiness. We are focused on offering the aviation industry's most comprehensive portfolio of training solutions including simulation products, training services, and crew sourcing. We have the ability to tailor a flexible training solution to the individual requirements of each of our customers. Our simulation products are rated among the highest in the industry for reliability and availability. This is a key benefit because simulators normally operate in high-duty cycles of up to 20 hours a day, seven days a week. We design our products so customers can upgrade them, giving them more flexibility and opportunity as products change or new air worthiness regulations are introduced. The CAE brand is synonymous with training-knowhow, industry-leading simulation technology, as well as superior customer support and we strive to be our customers' training partner of choice across all three of our markets.

Proven systems engineering and program management processes

We continue to evolve our technology platform to meet the changing market needs, and to develop solutions and deliver technically complex programs to help ensure that there are trained and mission-ready aircrew and combat troops around the world. We have a proven track record on delivering complex civil and military first-to-market simulators. Our defence and security business unit has several of its organizations around the world certified to Level 3 or above of the Capability Maturity Model Integration ("**CMMI**"), which is an internationally recognized model of industry best practices in organizational process improvement, project management, systems engineering and software development. Our experience, coupled with our continued investment in research and development, strengthens our technological leadership as well as our management expertise to provide programs featuring sensor simulation for maritime operations, synthetic tactical environments for naval and fighter operations as well as visualization and common database technologies that deliver rich, immersive synthetic environments for the most effective training and mission rehearsal possible.

Best-in-class customer support

We maintain a strong focus on after-sales support, which is often critical in winning additional sales contracts, as well as important update and maintenance services business. Our customer support practices, including a web-based customer portal, performance dashboard and automated report cards, have resulted in enhanced customer support according to customer comments and feedback.

Well established in emerging markets

We pride ourselves in our local presence in each of our global markets, while simultaneously maintaining the efficiencies and advantages of being an international organization. This approach has enabled us to lead in high-growth regions like China, Eastern Europe, India, the Middle East, South America and Southeast Asia, where we have been active for several decades.

2.5 Industry Overview and Trends

The civil, defence and security and healthcare markets that CAE serves are driven by factors particular to each market.

CAE believes the civil market is most affected by the world gross domestic product, which in turn drives air travel, measured in revenue passenger kilometers ("RPK"). This positive RPK generation needs to be satisfied by aircraft deliveries in addition to the existing fleet, and then corrected for attrition. Other factors influencing CAE include the nature, size and composition of aircraft fleets, aircraft delivery schedules, pilot demographics, certification requirements, market demand for commercial and business air travel and helicopter transport; the latter two in particular are also influenced by corporate profits and activity in the oil and gas sector.

CAE believes the defence and security market is mostly influenced by a combination of defence spending and the nature of military activity. Demand for CAE's defence and security products and services are also influenced by the degree to which governments globally lean towards the outsourcing of functions to the private sector. As well, CAE's defence and security business is affected by the extent to which synthetic training and mission rehearsal solutions gain market acceptance as a complement or alternative to live training such as flying an actual aircraft or firing an actual weapon.

CAE believes the healthcare market is influenced by developments in treatments for healthcare issues and, in some markets, government spending. Demand for CAE's healthcare products and services are also influenced by the degree to which synthetic training and treatment rehearsal solutions gain market acceptance as an alternative to the present system of on-the-job learning assisted by seasoned clinicians. As well, CAE believes the introduction of revolutionary medical technology will have a bearing on the rate of adoption for simulation-based training solutions. New medical devices and advanced procedures, such as Intra-Cardiac Echocardiography ("ICE"), cardiac assist devices and mechanical ventilation enhancements, require advanced training solutions, such as simulation, for internal product development and customer training.

2.6 Research and Development ("R&D")

CAE's competitive strategy is based on technology leadership of its products and services. This strategy is underpinned by a strong innovation culture and a long-standing commitment to performing R&D. Also, CAE's competitive strategy is based on training leadership. In April 2015, CAE has appointed a Global Leader-Training Strategy for Civil Aviation, who will be responsible for maintaining and developing CAE's position as the recognized global training partner of choice for customers in Civil Aviation. To optimize training leadership, one of CAE's goals is to enhance instructor performance. As a result, CAE will strengthen the instructor support infrastructure, including new functions, processes and technical support tools. For technical support tools CAE will leverage on its Engineering organization and capabilities to support strategic training solutions.

CAE uses leading practices in the Global Engineering organization to ensure strategic alignment of the technology roadmap with the business strategy. This special governance mechanism, called the Innovation Board, is held periodically at the most senior executive level of the Company, to align and review the vision and strategic direction for R&D. Making innovation materialize at all levels within CAE's products, services and processes throughout the operational execution continues to be a strategic priority. To this end, a company-wide "Open Innovation Challenge" process is deployed to all employees using an internal social media platform to stimulate innovation. Our employees are proud to contribute to the innovation journey leading to new products and services.

We are pleased to report that the strategic initiative of technology convergence is progressing as planned and is already demonstrating benefits. This project consolidates the complete CAE technology stack into a single common platform that will provide the building blocks for all of CAE's products for the future. We expect this will lead to tangible efficiencies in our manufacturing.

We were also pleased to introduce in fiscal 2014 the new full flight simulator benchmark in the industry, the CAE 7000XR™. This simulator defines new customer experience standards for pilots, for instructors, for maintenance technicians, and for training centre operators. It includes new customer interfaces, such as a next generation instructor "office" which provides real time brief/debrief capabilities. It also features new embedded training capabilities such as upset recovery training systems as mandated by new regulations. This next generation instructor environment is significant. The 7000XR™ also provides a novel computing infrastructure that leverages cloud-based big data technologies to provide a superior level of operational efficiency. In addition to the new software design, the hardware for this simulator has been optimized to reduce long-term life cycle operating costs.

Continuing on the success of the 3000 Series™ light helicopter simulator platform introduced in 2012, CAE has developed and launched a new larger version for mid to heavy helicopters. The CAE 3000 Series™ simulator has successfully entered the market with innovative design features such as a 12ft direct projection visual system providing a more immersive experience.

CAE has continued to advance its leadership position in simulation synthetic environments with the release to market of its Dynamic Synthetic Environment ™ ("DSE") product suite. The complete Presagis software tool set and the complete CAE synthetic software stack have been augmented to be fully dynamic, persistent and inter-operable. This technology places CAE in a leading position to support the military forces' vision of joint synthetic training.

Specifically for the defence and security market segment, CAE is actively conducting research and development initiatives related to distributed mission operations, training system integrated learning environments, and more realistic synthetic environments. These initiatives are designed to support the desire of defence forces to conduct more integrated and networked virtual training and mission rehearsal exercises, as well as optimize the overall efficiency through the lifecycle of a training system.

As a significant outcome of the 2015 R&D investment, CAE is pleased to report that it has been granted five patents and has filed for twenty-one patents covering the latest innovations in its products.

CAE launched Project Innovate in 2015 to develop our next generation of simulation platforms for its civil aviation and defence markets. Project Innovate will enable CAE to create a state-of-the-art modular system which will be more efficient and much easier to deploy and maintain. The new system will also enhance the user experience of CAE products. In addition, CAE will develop technologies and training solutions geared towards joint and networked operations in order to be a training systems integrator in air, sea and land domains.

2.7 Production and Services

Production

CAE's manufacturing and assembly facilities are located in Montreal, Canada; Tampa, Sarasota, U.S.; Burgess Hill, U.K.; Sydney, Australia; Bengaluru, India; and Stolberg, Germany.

The manufacturing process for CAE Full Flight simulators is complex, involving the coordination of more than 200,000 parts and millions of lines of software code. The manufacture of a simulator includes six major stages: design, manufacture & assembly, integration & testing, shipping, site installation and final qualification on site. Military simulators, by virtue of their tactical environments and weapons/sensor systems, are more complex and unique than civil simulators and therefore may take more time to design, manufacture and test.

Manufacturing is organized into ten manufacturing cells comprised of the following three major disciplines: electronics (printed circuit board assembly), electrical (cables, cabinets, aircraft instruments and avionics), and mechanical (sheet metal and machine shop, precision assembly and hydraulics, structural assembly and final assembly). Each cell has its own planning, methodizing and set of specific products to deliver, which establishes clear accountability for manufacturing performance.

Most of our manufacturing and integration activities for civil and military simulation systems are conducted at CAE's facilities in Montreal, with some integration and update related work also being conducted at the Tampa, Burgess Hill, Bengaluru, Sydney, and Stolberg sites. The Tampa facility conducts military systems integration and testing activities for simulation equipment destined for U.S. military-related contracts.

Services

CAE's training and service facilities are based around the world. While our head office is located in Montreal, Canada, CAE provides 67 training centres across South America, North America, Europe, the Middle East, India, China, Russia and Southeast Asia.

These locations include Type Rating Training Organizations ("**TRTO**") offering pilot, maintenance and cabin crew training to business and commercial aircraft operators; ab-initio training centres which provide commercial pilot license training to aspiring pilots as part of CAE OAA initiative; and several locations from which CAE offers technical support services to aviation training centres.

CAE develops and purchases courseware, and CAE's flight data solutions are offered from Canada.

CAE provides a range of technical support services to civil and military simulator operators, including parts replacement and repairs, installations, relocations, upgrades and technical training. Customers use CAE's technical services to answer questions, troubleshoot and receive advice. This extends to service visits by CAE's engineers to assist in customer maintenance and repair activities. Military and civil upgrade services are not restricted to CAE products; CAE can upgrade most other manufacturers' simulators. CAE services are offered either in conjunction with a sale of a simulator, through maintenance contracts or individual purchase orders. CAE believes that our service business provides opportunities to influence the upgrade of installed FFSs while providing valuable insights into customer training needs.

CAE also provides analytical and engineering services that leverage modeling and simulation and other advanced technologies to develop innovative solutions to our clients' most complex challenges. CAE offers clients a range of services and subject matter expertise, including human factors and human system integration, capability based planning, advanced synthetic environments, system and software engineering for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance ("**C4ISR**") and electronic warfare systems, training systems and services, integrated information environments, and in-service support for fleet operations and maintenance.

2.8 Specialized Skills and Knowledge

CAE employs predominantly graduates in engineering and software development, as well as pilots, instructors and other flight training experts. As an industry leader, CAE is able to train our staff in the technology and software required for simulation software and equipment. Flight trainers are typically recruited from the ranks of former airline or military pilots. Recognizing that engineering talent is critical to CAE innovation capability, CAE has an engineering career framework to develop the talent pipeline within the CAE engineering community.

2.9 Competition

We sell our simulation equipment and training services in highly competitive markets. New participants have emerged in recent years and the competitive environment has intensified as aerospace and defence companies position themselves to try to take greater market share by consolidating existing commercial aircraft simulation companies and by developing their own internal capabilities. Predominantly defence companies such as Textron, Lockheed Martin and L-3 Communications have acquired commercial aircraft simulator competitors as a means to reduce their overall exposure to defence markets and seek growth in the civil aviation market. Most of our competitors in the simulation and training markets are also involved in other major segments of the aerospace and defence beyond simulation and training. As such, some of them are larger than we are, and may have greater financial, technical, marketing, manufacturing and distribution resources.

In addition, our main competitors are either aircraft manufacturers, or have well-established relationships with aircraft manufacturers, airlines and governments, which may give them an advantage when competing for projects for these organizations. In particular, we face competition from Boeing, which has pricing and other competitive advantages over us. Boeing has a licencing model for Boeing civil aircraft simulators which currently includes a requirement for simulator manufacturers and service training operators to pay Boeing a royalty to manufacture, update or upgrade a simulator, and to provide training services on Boeing simulators.

OEMs like Airbus and Boeing have certain advantages in competing with independent training service providers. An OEM controls the pricing for the data, parts and equipment packages that are often required to manufacture a simulator specific to that OEM's aircraft, which in turn is a critical capital cost for any simulation-based training service provider. OEMs may be in a position to demand licence royalties to permit the manufacturing of simulators based on the OEM's aircraft, and/or to permit any training on such simulators. CAE also has some advantages, including being a simulator manufacturer, having the ability to replicate certain aircraft without data, parts and equipment packages from an OEM, and owning a diversified training network that includes joint ventures with large airline operators which are aircraft customers for OEMs. We work with some OEMs on business opportunities related to equipment and training services.

Both Boeing and Airbus have introduced aircraft data simulation packages for the new B737 MAX and A350 aircraft that potentially reduce CAE's content related to the simulation of aircraft systems.

We obtain most of our contracts through competitive bidding processes that subject us to the risk of spending a substantial amount of time and effort on proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to us. A significant portion of our revenue is dependent on obtaining new orders and continuously replenishing our backlog. We cannot be certain that we will continue to win contracts through competitive bidding processes at the same rate as we have in the past. The presence of new market participants as noted above, and their efforts to gain market share, creates heightened competition in bidding which may negatively impact pricing and margins.

Economic growth underlies the demand for all of our products and services. Periods of economic recession, constrained credit, government austerity and/or international commercial sanctions generally lead to heightened competition for each available order. This in turn typically leads to a reduction in profit on sales won during such a period. Should such conditions occur, we could experience price and margin erosion.

CAE's future success will depend in large part upon our ability to improve existing product lines, attract incremental training onto CAE's network of simulators, deliver more complete training services, develop new processes and products in the same or related fields, improve delivery intervals and reduce the costs we incur in producing our products and services.

2.10 Components

CAE deals with a variety of goods and services suppliers across our business segments. Although we are not overly dependent on any single supplier for any key manufacturing components or services, CAE's products contain sophisticated computer systems that run on software and operating systems supplied to us by third parties. Such computer systems and software may not always be available to CAE to license or purchase.

The production of CAE simulators is often dependent upon receipt by CAE of data, including confidential or proprietary data, concerning the functions, design and performance characteristics of a product or system, the performance of which CAE's simulator is intended to simulate. CAE cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain such data on reasonable terms, or at all. Original manufacturers of these products and systems could object to the simulation by CAE of components of, or the totality of their products or systems, or could request high license fees that could negatively impact CAE's profit margins.

Most of the raw materials used in manufacturing (such as sheet metal, wires, cables and electronic integrated circuits) are available off the shelf from multiple commercial sources. The unique parts are the aircraft parts. These are usually available from aircraft manufacturers, the resale market, decommissioned or surplus aircrafts as well as through simulated part manufacturers.

The availability of most parts in a timely manner facilitates a relatively smooth production flow. Aircraft parts, in some instances, may be an exception, especially on new/prototype aircraft types or those out of production. The timely delivery of these parts is often the responsibility of CAE's customers. CAE's contracts normally link these aircraft parts delivery dates to the simulator delivery schedules. In cases where such aircraft parts cannot be made available, CAE's customers rely on CAE's ability to make simulated parts.

2.11 Intangible Properties

We rely in part on trade secrets and contractual restrictions, such as confidentiality agreements and licenses, to establish and protect our proprietary rights. These may not be effective in preventing a misuse of our technology or in deterring others from developing similar technologies. We may be limited in our ability to acquire or enforce our intellectual property rights in some countries.

Intellectual property

Our products contain sophisticated software and computer systems that are supplied to us by third parties. These may not always be available to us. Our production of simulators often depends on receiving confidential or proprietary data on the functions, design and performance of a product or system that our simulators are intended to simulate. We may not be able to obtain this data on reasonable terms, or at all.

Infringement claims could be brought against us or against our customers. We may not be successful in defending these claims and we may not be able to develop processes that do not infringe on the rights of third parties, or obtain licenses on terms that are commercially acceptable, if at all.

Litigation related to our intellectual property rights could be lengthy and costly and could negatively affect our operations or financial results, whether or not we are successful in defending a claim.

CAE owns certain patents and has filed applications in respect of additional patents. CAE enters into agreements containing non-disclosure and confidentiality clauses with third parties and has similar provisions in place with our employees to protect our proprietary information and trade secrets. CAE also has internal policies concerning both ethics and intellectual property which guide our employees in their dealings with CAE's intellectual property and that of third parties.

Given the lengthy delay in obtaining patents, during which some technology may evolve into newer generations, the required detailed patent application disclosure which may permit competitors to reverse-engineer an invention, and the cost of maintaining and defending patents, CAE believes that certain intellectual property is adequately protected by either maintaining it as a trade secret or selectively disclosing enough of it to forestall anyone else from subsequently claiming it as their own original innovation.

CAE's agreements with Industry Canada and Investissement Québec ("IQ") restrict, in some cases, CAE's ability to license (other than to customers) or transfer ownership of intellectual property developed with the program's support until all funding has been repaid or consent has been obtained.

Given CAE's many decades of success in the field of aviation simulation, CAE believes that the CAE brand and some of our trademarked products have value in the markets we address.

2.12 Cycles

The Defence segment sells to government customers such that there is no evident cycle to the intake of orders, but such order levels may vary significantly from quarter to quarter because of the irregular timing of government orders.

The Civil segment's equipment sales to airlines are affected by the cycles of expansion and contraction of the entire commercial airline industry, as well as the availability of credit and general economic conditions. Demand for training services is to a lesser extent, also affected by the longer wave cycles of the commercial airline industry. The Civil segment also experiences a significant degree of seasonality; in times of peak travel (holiday periods, etc.) airline and business jet pilots are often too busy flying aircraft to attend training sessions. As well, production of CAE's simulators is affected by the company's annual summer shutdown, which principally affects manufacturing activities in our main plant in Montreal.

Healthcare is subject to the irregular timing of orders by hospitals, universities, government entities and defence forces.

2.13 Environmental liabilities

CAE operations include, and past operations and those of some past operators at some of CAE's sites have included, the use, generation, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials which are subject to health and safety and environmental laws and regulations in the various countries in which CAE operates or has operated.

New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination, new clean-up requirements or claims on environmental indemnities we have given may result in us having to incur substantial costs. This could have a materially negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have made provisions for claims we know about and remediation we expect will be required, but there is a risk that our provisions are not sufficient.

In addition, the operations disposed of in the period prior to 2005 are largely uninsured against such claims, so an unexpected large environmental claim against one of them could reduce our profitability in the future.

CAE believes our current operations are in compliance in all material respects with environmental laws and regulations. Environmental protection requirements do not have material financial or operational effects on CAE's capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

2.14 Employees

CAE strives to have practices in place that drive employee development and engagement through employee communications, processes such as Kaizen and its Annual Leadership Development Process ("ALDP"). The Company invests in its employees through technical and leadership training, as well as developmental career moves.

CAE employs approximately 8,000 employees; of these approximately 1,400 are unionized and covered by 26 different collective agreements all over the world. The Company maintains constructive relationships with its unions and strives to achieve mutually beneficial relationships while maintaining cost competitiveness.

2.15 Foreign Operations

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, sales to customers outside Canada accounted for over 90% of CAE's revenue. CAE expects sales outside Canada to continue to represent a significant portion of revenue in the foreseeable future.

CAE's physical presence in countries such as the U.S., Germany, Australia, Singapore and the U.K. has enabled us to develop strong relationships and a good reputation with governments and other defence contractors who are important decision makers regarding defence contracts.

As a result, CAE is subject to risks of doing business internationally, including:

- Currency fluctuations;
- Changes to regulatory requirements;
- Changes to domestic and foreign government policies, including requirements to spend a portion of program funds locally and governmental industrial cooperation requirements;
- The complexity and necessity of using foreign representatives and consultants;
- Imposition of tariffs or embargoes, export controls, including U.S., Canadian and foreign arms export controls, currency exchange controls and restrictions, and other trade restrictions affecting countries in which CAE sells our products or services;
- The challenge of managing and operating an enterprise spread over various countries;
- Compliance with a variety of foreign laws; and
- General economic and geopolitical conditions, including international hostilities, inflation, trade relationships and military and political alliances.

The impact of these factors is difficult to predict and any one or more of these factors could adversely affect CAE's operations in the future.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS SEGMENTS

3.1 Civil Aviation Training Solutions ("Civil")

We provide comprehensive training solutions for flight, cabin, maintenance and ground personnel in commercial, business and helicopter aviation, a complete range of flight simulation training devices, as well as ab initio pilot training and crew sourcing services.

We are the largest provider of commercial and helicopter aviation training services in the world and the second largest provider of business aviation training services. We are well established in North America and Western Europe, and lead the market in the high-growth regions of China, Eastern Europe, India, the Middle East, South America and Southeast Asia. Through our broad global network of training centres, we serve all sectors of civil aviation including airlines and other commercial, business and helicopter aviation operators. Our comprehensive training solutions, deep industry expertise and credibility, installed base, strong relationships and reputation as a trusted partner enable us to access a broader share of the market than any company in our industry.

We provide aviation training and services in approximately 30 countries. Among our thousands of customers, we have long-term training centre operations and training services agreements and joint ventures with approximately 30 major airlines and aircraft operators around the world. Our range of training solutions includes products and services offerings for pilot, cabin crew and aircraft maintenance technician training, training centre operations, curriculum development, courseware solutions and consulting services.

We currently operate 256 FFSs, including FFSs operating in our joint ventures. We offer industry-leading technology with a full solution capability to integrate flight data and simulator data to better understand the performance of trainees. CAE operates the largest ab initio flight training network in the world with 9 academies, a fleet of over 170 aircraft and the resources and expertise to train up to 2,000 cadets annually. CAE Parc Aviation is the global market leader in the provision of flight crew and technical personnel to airlines, aircraft leasing companies, manufacturers and maintenance, repair and operations ("**MRO**") companies worldwide.

We are the world leader in the development of civil flight simulation equipment, including FFSs and a comprehensive suite of integrated procedures trainers, flight training devices and training tools such as software, courses and training aids, using the same high-fidelity Level D software as the FFSs.

We are the market leader in the design and manufacture of civil FFSs for major and regional commercial airlines, third-party training centres and OEMs. We have established a wealth of experience in developing first-to-market simulators for more than 35 types of aircraft models including the recent development of simulators for the Airbus A350 XWB, A320Neo, Cirrus SF50, Mitsubishi Regional Jet (MRJ), ATR42/72-600, Bombardier CSeries, Global 5000/6000 and Global 7000/8000, Dassault Falcon 5X and the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China, Ltd (COMAC) ARJ21 and C919.

Our flight simulation equipment, including FFSs, are designed to meet the rigorous demands of their intended long and active service lives, typically matching the in-service life of the underlying aircraft, which could span a number of decades. Quality, fidelity and reliability are hallmarks of the CAE brand in flight simulation. Leveraging our extensive worldwide network of spare parts and service teams, we also offer a full range of support services. This includes emergency support, simulator updates and upgrades, maintenance services and simulator relocations.

Civil Aviation training solutions won $1.512.3 million of orders in FY2015, including contracts for 41 full-flight simulators.

CAE's expanding presence in civil aviation training solutions has been accelerated during the last fiscal year as follows:

New Programs and Products

- We launched, with Líder Aviação, a new helicopter pilot training program in São Paulo, Brazil, for operators of the S-92 Sikorsky aircraft. The S-92 training program is an extension of the joint venture between CAE and Líder, and will support flight training for all of Líder's S-92 pilots;
- We were appointed by Bombardier Aerospace as the Authorized Training Provider ("**ATP**") for the CRJ family of regional aircraft that includes the CRJ100/200, CRJ700 NextGen, CRJ900 NextGen andCRJ1000 NextGen aircraft. Under this agreement, CAE instructors will deliver CRJ aircraft flight training courses globally;
- We inaugurated the world's first CAE 7000XR Series™ full-flight simulator at Middle East Aviation Academy in Beirut, Lebanon.

Expansions

- We created a joint venture with Japan Airlines ("**JAL**") whereby we contributed our training center operations in Korea to the joint venture and JAL contributed its training center operations in Japan. The new joint venture will provide flight crew training services across Northeast Asia, where JAL's training commenced in April 2015;
- We announced, with Lufthansa Flight Training, the creation of a joint venture operating under the name of Flight Training Alliance to provide pilot and cabin crew training for Bombardier's CSeries aircraft. Flight Training Alliance was appointed by Bombardier as its exclusive Authorized Training Provider for CSeries aircraft worldwide;
- We signed a joint venture agreement with Shanghai Eastern Flight Training Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of China Eastern Airlines, which will bring at least 650 Chinese cadet pilots for training at our Melbourne flight school joint venture over the next five years;
- We announced the next phase of expansion of our training network in the Middle East, where we will deploy several FFSs, including, amongst others, the Dassault Falcon 5X, G650 as well as FFSs for Bombardier, Gulfstream, Bell and Sikorsky platforms. As part of this expansion, our joint venture Emirates-CAE Flight Training will double its second Dubai training facility's flight simulator training capacity for pilots;

- We opened a new business aviation training facility near Dallas Fort Worth, U.S. and added new pilot training programs to our existing Dallas facility. The combined training space includes 40 simulators, 114 classrooms and 80 briefing rooms, making it the largest flight training campus in the world;
- We announced the expansion of our ATP network to include the Bombardier Challenger 350 business jet, offering flight and technical training through our own instructors, infrastructure and simulators and began offering Bombardier Global Express and Global Express XRS pilot and maintenance training programs in our New York training centre located in Morristown, U.S.;
- We announced the expansion of our network with the addition of a training centre in Bogota, Colombia where we will install an A320 CAE 7000 Series™ full-flight simulator in calendar 2015.

3.2 Civil Market Trends and Outlook

Market Trends and Outlook

In commercial aviation, aircraft capacity and passenger traffic growth are primarily driven by gross domestic product ("GDP"). Over the past 20 years, air travel has grown at an approximate average rate of 5% and the aerospace industry's widely held expectation is that long-term average growth for air travel will continue at approximately 5% annually over the next two decades. Growth rates are higher in emerging economies than established economies like Europe and North America. Continued growth in air travel and re-fleeting requirements have led to record commercial aircraft backlogs and OEM production rates.

In the business and helicopter aviation sector, demand for air travel is primarily driven by corporate profitability and general economic conditions. According to the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA"), the number of business jet flights has increased by 3.3% for FY2015. The industry remains optimistic about business aircraft travel's long-term growth.

The following secular trends continue to form the basis of our civil market investment hypothesis:

- Pilot certification regulations;
- Expected global growth in air travel;
- Demand for trained aviation professionals;
- Backlogs and delivery rates for new aircraft;
- Safety and efficiency imperatives of commercial airline operators.

Pilot certification regulations

Civil aviation is highly-regulated through global and national standards for pilot licensing and certification, amongst other regulatory requirements. Since training requirements are mandatory and recurring in nature, the primary demand for our training solutions is driven by the global active aircraft fleet which has grown by an average of 3.1% annually over the past 20 years and is widely expected to continue to grow in the range of 3.6% annually over the next two decades as a result of increasing emerging market and low-cost carrier demand and fleet replacement in established markets. From March 2014 to March 2015, the global commercial aircraft fleet increased by 4.3%, growing in Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, Latin America and Europe by 7.1%, 6.8%, 6.5% and 2.6% respectively and remaining fairly stable in North America.

New pilot certification processes and regulatory requirements drive more simulation-based training. Simulation-based pilot certification training is taking on a greater role internationally with the Multi-crew Pilot License ("**MPL**"), with stall and upset prevention and recovery training and with new Airline Transport Pilot requirements in the U.S. Indeed, the International Civil Aviation Organization ("I**CAO**') and various national and regional aviation regulatory agencies have published new regulatory requirements, standards and guidance on these specific topics.

The MPL is an alternative training and licensing methodology which we offer, in addition to the Airline Transport Pilot licence. MPL places more emphasis on simulation-based training to develop ab initio students into First Officers of airliners in a specific airline environment. On average, current MPL programs in the industry consist of two thirds of the training in flight simulation training devices and the balance in actual aircraft, whereas traditional training for ab initio licences average 80% to 90% in actual trainer aircraft. Today, there are approximately 50 nations that have MPL regulations in place and over 15 of these nations already use these regulations with training providers and airlines. CAE delivers MPL programs in Asia and in Europe with various airlines. As the MPL methodology continues to gain momentum, it will result in increased use of simulation-based training.

In the U.S., the FAA enacted a final set of regulations in 2013 on new pilot certification and qualification requirements for air carrier operations, requiring pilots to obtain an Airline Transport Pilot and aircraft specific Type Rating. Pilots applying for an Airline Transport Pilot certificate must now complete practical requirements which call for more simulation-based training that includes adverse weather conditions, low energy states, stalls, upset prevention and recovery, and high altitude operations. We have received formal approval from the FAA to conduct the Airline Transport Pilot Certification Training Program at our Dallas training centre and will expand as demand increases. The FAA has also announced new crew rest regulation requirements that will result in an increase of crew needs for airlines to sustain operations. We believe these new requirements will lead to an increase in demand for simulation-based training.

Expected global growth in air travel

Growth in air travel results in higher demand for flight, cabin, maintenance and ground personnel, which in turn drives demand for training solutions.

In commercial aviation, passenger traffic growth is primarily driven by gross domestic product (**GDP**"). According to IHS Economics, global GDP is forecast to grow at 3.2% over the next 20 years, with emerging economies expected to grow at 5.2% per year, outpacing established economies like Europe and North America which will average 2.2% growth. Over the past 20 years, air travel has grown at an approximate average rate of 5% and the aerospace industry's widely held expectation is that long-term average growth for air travel will continue at approximately 5% annually over the next two decades. In calendar 2014, global passenger traffic increased by 5.9% compared to calendar 2013. For the first three months of calendar 2015, passenger traffic increased by 6.1% compared to the first three months of calendar 2014. Emerging markets continued to outperform with passenger traffic in the Asia, the Middle East and Latin America growing at 9.0%, 8.6% and 6.2% respectively, while Europe and North America increased 5.0% and 3.0% respectively.

According to the FAA, the total number of business jet flights, which includes all domestic and international flights, increased by 3.3% over the past 12 months. Further recovery and long-term growth in business aircraft travel will be driven by higher corporate profitability and economic growth. In helicopter aviation, market drivers are similar to those in business aviation, and in the case of offshore helicopter operators, demand is driven by the level of offshore activity in the oil and gas sector. A protracted downturn in petroleum prices could negatively impact offshore activity.

Potential impediments to steady growth in air travel include major disruptions such as regional political instability, acts of terrorism, pandemics, natural disasters, prolonged economic recessions or other major world events.

Demand for trained aviation professionals

Demand for aviation professionals is driven by air traffic growth, pilot retirements and by the number of aircraft deliveries. The expansion of global economies and airline fleets have resulted in a shortage of qualified personnel needed to fulfil this growing capacity. Pilot supply constraints include aging crew demographics and fewer military pilots transferring to civil airlines. The Professional Aviation Board of Certification reports that according to industry market estimates, approximately 20,000 new pilots will be needed per year over the next 20 years globally to support the average 5% annual growth in passenger travel. In support of this growth, the aviation industry will require innovative solutions to match the learning requirements of a new generation, leading to an increase in demand for simulation-based training services and products.

Backlogs and delivery rates for new aircraft

Commercial aircraft OEMs continue to work through record backlog levels of over 14,000 aircraft. We expect the continued high rate of aircraft deliveries to translate into continued high demand for training products and incremental demand for services. Much of this backlog consists of technologically advanced aircraft platforms, which in turn drive demand for new types of training solutions and simulator training devices. These new platforms and programs allow us to leverage our technology leadership and expertise to deliver training solutions, including CAE 7000XR Series™ FFS, CAE Simfinity™ procedures trainers, comprehensive training programs and expansion of our network to meet airlines' training needs.

Business jet OEMs have announced plans to introduce a variety of new aircraft models incorporating the latest technologies to enhance performance and operator benefits such as range, speed, efficiency, comfort and the accessibility of business air travel. Examples include Bombardier's Global 7000/8000, Embraer's Legacy 450 and 500, Cessna's Citation Latitude and Longitude, Dassault's Falcon 5X, Gulfstream's 500/600, Cirrus' SF50, Pilatus' PC-24 and Honda's HondaJet.

Deliveries of new-model aircraft drive demand for training services and products; however, they may be subject to program delays, which in turn may affect the timing of FFS orders and deliveries.

Safety and efficiency imperatives of commercial airline operators

The commercial airline industry is competitive, requiring operators to continuously pursue operational excellence and efficiency initiatives in order to achieve adequate returns while continuing to maintain the highest safety standards and the confidence of air travelers. Airlines are finding it increasingly more effective to seek expertise in training from trusted partners such as CAE to address growing efficiency gaps around capability, capacity gaps of pilots, changing regulatory environment, the large number of new aircraft programs being executed and in addressing the rapid evolution of the training environment. Partnering with a training provider like CAE gives airlines immediate access to a world-wide fleet of simulators, courses, programs and instruction capabilities, and allows them flexibility in pursuing aircraft fleet options that suit their business.

3.3 Defence and Security ("Defence")

We are a training systems integrator for defence forces across the air, land and sea domains, and for government and civil security organizations responsible for public safety.

We are a global leader in the development and delivery of integrated virtual flight training solutions for defence forces. Our expertise spans a broad variety of aircraft, including fighters, helicopters, trainer aircraft, maritime patrol, tanker/transport aircraft and unmanned aerial systems ("**UAS**"). We also offer virtual training solutions for land and naval forces, including a range of driver, gunnery and maintenance trainers for tanks and armoured fighting vehicles, constructive simulation for command and staff training, and naval warfare tactical training systems. We offer virtual training solutions for government and civil security organizations, including for emergency and disaster management.

We are uniquely positioned as a training systems integrator, capable of offering our customers a comprehensive range of innovative solutions, ranging from pilot training to immersive, networked mission rehearsal. Our solutions typically include a combination of training services, products and software tools designed to cost-effectively maintain and enhance safety, efficiency, mission readiness and decision-making capabilities.

We have a wealth of experience delivering and operating training solutions across different business models, including government-owned, government-operated; government-owned, contractor-operated; or contractor-owned, contractor-operated facilities. Our offerings include training needs analysis, instructional systems design, learning management information systems, purpose-built facilities, state-of-the-art synthetic training equipment, curriculum and courseware development, classroom and simulator instruction, maintenance and logistics support, lifecycle support and technology insertion, and financing alternatives.

We have delivered simulation products and training systems to more than 50 defence forces in approximately 35 countries. We provide training support services such as contractor logistics support, maintenance services, classroom instruction and simulator training at over 80 sites around the world, including our joint venture operations. Increasingly, we are offering our training systems integration expertise across air, land, sea and public safety to help our customers create an integrated, immersive training enterprise. We also offer a variety of modeling and simulation-based professional services, and a range of in-service support solutions such as systems engineering and lifecycle management.

Defence and security won $754.6 million of orders in FY2015.

New Programs and Products

- We will develop and deliver a Naval Warfare Training System ("**NWTS**") for the Swedish Navy. The NWTS will be a comprehensive, simulation based system including simulation software, hardware, war-gaming consoles and instructor operator stations;
- We will deliver a comprehensive visual system to Korea Aerospace Industries for use on a T-50 full-mission simulator, marking CAE''s first involvement on KAI's T-50 jet trainer and light attack aircraft platform;
- We officially inaugurated training at the CAE Brunei MPTC where training programs for the S-92 helicopter and PC-7 trainer aircraft are now being offered;
- We announced that we will develop and deliver an Aeromedical Evacuation Training System for the USAF that includes a high-fidelity C-130 fuselage trainer as well as CAE Healthcare human patient simulators;
- We launched the next-generation CAE Medallion-6000 visual system designed to help provide realistic, high-performance synthetic environments specifically for the defence and security market;
- We were selected by NAVMAR Applied Sciences Corporation, a leading supplier of UAS, as its preferred simulation and training provider for the NAVMAR TigerShark XP UAS.

Expansions

- We delivered two new T-44C flight training devices to support T-44C aircrew training services that CAE is providing to the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps as part of a contractor-owned, contractor-operated training services program at the Naval Air Station Corpus Christi;
- We are now providing comprehensive training support services at Royal Australian Air Force (**RAAF**") Base Townsville following the acceptance into service of a second MRH90 FMS by the Australian Defence Forces;
- We announced that we would acquire Bombardier's Military Aviation Training business, which includes the NATO Flying Training in Canada program, to enhance our training systems integrator capabilities and expand our offering into support for live flying training of future military pilots;
- We are now providing training support services at HMAS Albatross in Australia following the start of MH-60R helicopter training by the Royal Australian Navy.

3.4 Defence Market Trends and Outlook

While the U.S. Bipartisan Budget Act for fiscal year 2014 has helped reduce the near-term impact of sequestration cuts and provided the U.S. Department of Defense with greater budget certainty over the current government fiscal year, the timing of contract awards will continue to be difficult to predict as the U.S. military services work to achieve the right balance in military capacity, capabilities and readiness. This may impact our ability to grow revenue and income in the short term; however, our view is that the impediment to growth is not the size of the market, but rather the timing of procurements. In Europe, force structure reductions and reduced future investment plans have narrowed the pipeline of new opportunities; however, we maintain a portfolio of recurring business for which we have sized our operations.

While the United States and Europe still present modest challenges, we are seeing increased opportunities originating from regions with growing defence budgets, like Asia and the Middle East where we have an established and growing presence. We also continue to bid on a solid pipeline of global opportunities. In addition, there are encouraging signs for our market specialization and we are confident that the use of simulation-based training will continue to increase in the future.

Demand for training solutions in the defence and security markets is driven by the following:

- Installed base of enduring defence platforms and new customers;
- Explicit desire of governments and defence forces to increase the use of synthetic training to mitigate budget pressures;
- Attractiveness of outsourcing of training and maintenance services;
- Need for synthetic training to conduct mission rehearsal, including joint and coalition forces training;
- Relationships with OEMs for simulation and training;
- Use of modeling and simulation for analysis and decision support.

Installed base of enduring defence platforms and new customers

With defence budgets under pressure, particularly in mature markets such as the United States and Europe, military forces are being required to maximize use of their existing platforms. Upgrades, updates, and life extension programs allow defence forces to leverage existing assets while creating a range of opportunities for simulator upgrades and training support services. Enduring platforms, such as the C-130 Hercules transport aircraft that is operated by more than 60 nations, provide a solid installed base from which to generate business. Because of our extensive installed base of simulators worldwide, and our experience on key enduring platforms, CAE is well-positioned for recurring product upgrades/updates as well as maintenance and support services.

While the mature western markets face budget pressures, other regions of the world are taking advantage of the opportunity to acquire western technologies to modernize and re-equip their defence forces. There are increased opportunities originating from regions with growing defence and security budgets, such as Asia and the Middle East. Many of the opportunities originating from these regions relate to enduring platforms where CAE has significant experience, including the C-130J Hercules transport aircraft, P-8A maritime patrol aircraft, and a range of helicopter platforms.

Explicit desire of governments and defence forces to increase the use of synthetic training to mitigate budget pressures

More defence forces and governments are adopting synthetic training because it improves training effectiveness, reduces operational demands on aircraft, lowers risk compared to operating actual weapon system platforms and significantly lowers costs. Synthetic training offers defence forces a cost-effective way to provide realistic training for a wide variety of scenarios while ensuring they maintain a high state of readiness. For example, the U.S. Air Force ("**USAF**") is making more extensive use of simulation for KC-135 tanker boom operator training, which costs approximately $20,000 for a three-hour training mission in the actual aircraft, but only $1,000 for that same three-hour training mission in simulators. The higher cost of live training and the desire to save aircraft for operational use are two factors prompting a greater adoption of synthetic training. Unlike civil aviation, where the use of simulators for training is common practice, there are no regulatory requirements for defence forces to use synthetic training. The nature of mission-focused training demands at least some live training; however, the shift to more synthetic training is well underway.

The U.S. Navy reports the share of simulation-based training on some of their aircraft platforms could increase to nearly 50% by 2020. Because of the high cost associated with conducting live training exercises, most defence forces are beginning to rebalance the mix of live, virtual and constructive (computer-based) training and shift more of the training curriculum to virtual and constructive simulation. The U.S. Army is planning to reduce the use of live training ranges and transfer some of this training to virtual and constructive simulation to reduce costs, creating opportunities for simulation-based training centres, services and products.

In the United States, continuing uncertainty in the government's fiscal year budget and the threat of sequestration mean that the timing of contract awards will continue to be difficult to predict as the U.S. military services work to achieve the right balance in military capacity, capabilities and readiness. This may impact our ability to grow revenue and income in the short term; however, our active bids and proposals pipeline is robust and our view is that the impediment to growth is not the size of the market, but rather the timing of procurements. In Europe, force structure reductions and reduced future investment plans may have narrowed the pipeline of new opportunities, but the increased adoption of simulation-based training is helping offset smaller forces and fewer new platforms.

Attractiveness of outsourcing of training and maintenance services

Defence forces and governments continue to manage expenditures to find ways to reduce costs and allow active-duty personnel to focus on operational requirements, which has an impact on defence budgets and resources. There has been a growing trend among defence forces to consider outsourcing a variety of training services and we expect this trend to continue. We believe governments will increasingly look to industry for training solutions to achieve faster delivery and mission readiness more cost effectively and, in specific cases, at a lower capital investment. For example, in 2014 we delivered the first two of six new flight training devices that will support comprehensive T-44C aircrew training services for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. These deliveries are part of a long-term contract for CAE to provide T-44C aircrew training services under a contractor-owned, contractor-operated training services program, which is one of the first of its kind in the United States. We believe this type of training service delivery program will become increasingly attractive to defence forces globally.

Need for synthetic training to conduct mission rehearsal, including joint and coalition forces training

There is a growing trend among defence forces to use synthetic training to meet more of their mission training requirements. Simulation technology solutions enable defence customers to plan sophisticated missions and carry out full-mission rehearsals in a synthetic environment as a complement to traditional live training or mission preparation. Allies are cooperating and creating joint and coalition forces, which are driving the demand for networked training and operations. Training devices that can be networked to train different crews and allow for networked training across a range of platforms are increasingly important as the desire to conduct mission rehearsal exercises in a synthetic environment increases.

For example, the Royal Canadian Air Force ("**RCAF**") recently released its Simulation Strategy 2025, which specifically calls for leveraging live, virtual, and constructive ("**LVC**") domains within a networked common synthetic environment. The RCAF is transforming its training system from one that relies on aircraft to one that exploits new technologies to train aviators in a simulation-focused system that creates a virtual battlespace. We are actively promoting open, standard simulation architectures, such as the Common Database, as well as new capabilities such as the CAE Dynamic Synthetic Environment, to better enable mission rehearsal and joint, networked training.

Relationships with OEMs for simulation and training

We partner with manufacturers in the defence and security market to strengthen relationships and position for future opportunities. OEMs have introduced new platforms and continue to upgrade and extend the life of existing platforms, which drives worldwide demand for training systems.

For example, Boeing has developed the new P-8A maritime patrol aircraft, Airbus Military has sold and continues to market both the A330 MRTT and C295 globally, Lockheed Martin is successfully marketing variants of the C-130J Hercules transport aircraft and F-35 fighter, Alenia Aermacchi and BAE Systems are selling the M-346 and Hawk lead-in fighter trainers, and AgustaWestland is continuing to develop a range of helicopters such as the AW139, AW169 and AW189. We have established relationships with each of the OEMs on these platforms. We also signed a memorandum of understanding with General Atomics Aeronautical Systems, the world's leading UAS manufacturer, to offer training solutions for GA-ASI's Predator family of remotely piloted aircraft.

Use of modeling and simulation for analysis and decision support

Traditionally, modeling and simulation have been used to support training, but is now increasingly applied across the program lifecycle, including support for analysis and decision-making operations. We see governments and defence forces looking to use simulation-based synthetic environments to support research and development programs, system design and testing, intelligence analysis, integration and exploitation, and to provide the decision support tools necessary to support mission planning in operations.

3.5 Defence Contracts

The majority of CAE's contract revenue in Defence result from contracts with militaries or government bodies performed under predominantly fixed-price contracts with only a small number of cost-plus contracts.

In most instances, under government regulations, certain costs, including certain financial costs, portions of R&D costs, representation expenses, certain types of legal expenses and certain marketing expenses related to the preparation of bids and proposals are not allowed for pricing purposes and calculation of contract reimbursement rates under flexibly-priced contracts. Governments also routinely regulate the methods under which costs are allocated to government contracts.

CAE is subject to a variety of audits performed by government agencies. These include pre-award audits that are performed at the submission of a proposal to the government. The purpose of the pre-award audit is to determine the basis of the bid and provide the information required for the relevant government to effectively negotiate the contract. During the performance of a contract the government has the right to request and to examine any labor charges, any material purchase, and any overhead changes to any contract that is active. Upon a contract's completion, the government may perform a post-award audit of all aspects of contract performance to ensure that CAE has performed in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Government contracts are generally, by their terms, subject to termination by the government either for convenience or default by the contractor. Fixed-price contracts provide for payment upon termination for items delivered to and accepted by the government and, if the termination is for convenience, for payment of fair compensation of work performed plus the costs of settling and paying claims by terminated subcontractors, other settlement expenses and a reasonable profit on the costs incurred. Cost-plus contracts generally provide that, upon termination, the contractor is entitled to reimbursement of its allowable costs and, if the termination is for convenience, a total fee proportionate to the percentage of the work completed under the contract. If a contract termination is for default, however, typically:

- The contractor may be paid an amount agreed upon for completed and partially completed products and services accepted by the government;
- The government may not be liable for the contractor's costs with respect to unacceptable items, and may be entitled to repayment of advance payments and progress payments, if any, related to the termination portion of the contract; and
- The contractor may be liable for excess costs incurred by the government in procuring undelivered items from another source.

In addition to the right of the government to terminate, government contracts are often conditioned upon the continuing availability of appropriations. Consequently, at the outset of a major program, such contracts are usually partially funded and additional monies are normally committed to the contract by the procuring agency only as appropriations are made for future fiscal years. Failure to obtain such appropriations normally results in termination of the contract and compensation to the contractor at less than the full value of the contract.

3.6 Healthcare

We design, manufacture and market simulators, simulation centre management solutions and courseware for training of medical and allied healthcare students and clinicians in educational institutions, hospitals and defence organizations worldwide.

Simulation-based training is one of the most effective approaches to prepare healthcare practitioners to care for patients and respond to critical situations while reducing the overall risk to patients. We are leveraging our experience and best practices in simulation-based aviation training to deliver innovative solutions to improve the safety and efficiency of this industry. The healthcare simulation market is growing rapidly, with simulation centres becoming the standard in nursing and medical schools.

We offer the broadest range of medical simulation products and services in the market today, including patient, ultrasound and interventional (surgical) simulators, simulation centre management solutions and courseware for healthcare education and training. We have sold simulators to customers in more than 80 countries that are currently supported by our network in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Hungary, India, Singapore, the U.K. and the U.S. We lead the market in high-fidelity patient simulators that are uniquely powered by complex models of human physiology to mimic human responses to clinical interventions. Our newest innovation, a childbirth simulator for both normal labor and delivery and rare maternal emergencies, was designed to offer exceptional reliability and realism in the high-fidelity patient simulation market.

Our offerings include ongoing service and support, such as simulation centre management solutions for healthcare training, where we are a market leader. Through our Healthcare Academy, we are the only company to deliver peer-to-peer training at customer sites and in our training centres in the U.S., U.K., Germany and Canada. Our Healthcare Academy includes more than 50 adjunct faculty consisting of nurses, physicians, paramedics and sonographers who, in collaboration with leading healthcare institutions, have developed more than 500 Simulated Clinical Experience courseware packages for our customers.

Our OEM team delivers custom training solutions for medical manufacturers, and most recently, developed a specialized interventional simulator to train physicians to place the new AbioMed Impella heart pump under ultrasound and fluoroscopy guidance.

New programs and products

- We introduced CAE Replay, a streamlined simulation centre management solution for debrief designed to capture both medical simulation scenarios and live clinical events at the Human Patient Simulation Network World conference held in Sarasota, U.S.;
- We launched and began production on our first Lucina Fidelis™ Maternal Fetal Simulators and introduced a female patient module that allows it to be used as both a pregnant and non-pregnant patient simulator;
- We developed a simulation-based training solution for physicians using the Impella heart pump in partnership with device manufacturer Abiomed, a leading provider of breakthrough heart support technologies;
- We released an updated operating system for the VIMEDIX™ ultrasound simulator, new lung and pleural pathologies and the Vimedix Abdo ultrasound simulator for the point of care ultrasound market;
- We released an Airway Management Learning Module for patient simulators, developed in partnership with the American College of Chest Physicians.

Expansions

- We signed agreements with ten new product distributors representing 17 countries in Europe, Northern Africa and the Asia-Pacific region;
- We expanded our agreement with Tellyes Scientific, which is now the exclusive distributor for all CAE Healthcare products in China;
- We expanded our partnership agreement with Université de Montréal's Clinical Attitudes and Skills learning centre for five years and will continue to operate the centre, deliver simulation-based instruction and develop innovative medical simulation solutions;
- We signed an agreement to become the North American distributor for VirtaMed surgical simulators with exclusive rights to distribute the VirtaMed ArthroS™ complete training curriculum for knee and shoulder arthroscopy;
- We announced that we will provide a turnkey healthcare simulation training centre in Turkmenistan to advance medical education in medicine, nursing and paramedic education. The centre will be the first to offer multi-disciplinary medical simulation training in Turkmenistan.

Healthcare market trends and outlook

Demand for our simulation products and services in the healthcare market is driven by the following:

- Increasing use of simulation in healthcare;
- Growing emphasis on patient safety and outcomes;
- Limited access to live patients during training;
- Medical technology revolution.

Increasing use of simulation in healthcare

A recent study of the global healthcare simulation market, which includes products and services, valued the market at approximately $860 million in 2014 and reports that it is predicted to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 19.1% from 2014 to 2019. North America is the largest market for healthcare simulation, followed by Europe and Asia-Pacific. The healthcare simulation market includes both products and services, which are segmented by high-fidelity patient simulators, interventional simulators, mid/low fidelity task trainers, ultrasound simulators, simulation centre management solutions, simulated clinical environments and training services. In the U.S., significant demand for healthcare services is driven by, among other factors, longer life expectancy and the baby boomer generation, resulting in higher healthcare spending.

The U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services projects that annual national health spending will grow 5.8% annually over the next decade. Increasingly, hospitals are given incentives to become safer and more efficient, which will drive higher demand for training. There is a growing body of evidence demonstrating that medical simulation improves patient outcomes and reduces medical errors, which can help mitigate the rate of increase in healthcare costs.

Growing emphasis on patient safety and outcomes

According to a recently published study in the Journal of Patient Safety, up to 440,000 deaths occur annually in the U.S. due to preventable adverse events during patient treatment, which would make such events the third leading cause of death annually. In a study by the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research, measurable medical errors cost U.S. hospitals more than $1 billion in 2009. Training through the use of simulation can help clinicians gain confidence, knowledge and expertise for improving patient safety in a risk-free environment. Simulation is a required element in a growing movement towards High Stakes Assessment and Certification. Examples in the U.S. include the Maintenance of Certification in Anesthesia, Fundamentals of Laparoscopic Surgery and Advanced Trauma Life Support. Moreover, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education is evolving towards outcome-based assessment with specific benchmarks to measure and compare performance which favours the adoption of simulation products and training.

Limited access to live patients during training

Traditionally, medical education has been an apprenticeship model in which the student cares for patients under the supervision of more experienced staff. In this model, students have a limited role and access to high-risk procedures, rare complications and critical decision-making skills. The use of simulation in professional education programs complements traditional learning and allows students exposure and practice to hone their clinical and critical thinking skills for high risk, low frequency events. As an example, our Lucina Fidelis™ Maternal Fetal Simulator is designed to allow healthcare teams to practice both normal deliveries and complex procedures in rare emergencies. The training and education model is evolving, as evidenced by military branches around the world and most recently the U.S. Pentagon, prohibiting the use of live tissue testing in most medical training. CAE Healthcare simulators provide a low-risk alternative for practicing life-saving procedures, major disaster response and anaesthesia administration.

Medical technology revolution

Advancements in medical technology are driving the use of simulation. New medical devices and advanced procedures, such as Intra-Cardiac Echocardiography, cardiac assist devices, and mechanical ventilation enhancements, require advanced training solutions, such as simulation, for internal product development and customer training. Regulatory and certification agencies are increasingly stringent in requesting that clinicians be trained before adopting new disruptive technologies, an undertaking for which simulation is well suited. As a Partner of Choice with leading OEMs, we continue to collaborate to deliver innovative and custom training for new technologies, such as the AbioMed Impella heart pump.

4. RISK FACTORS

We operate in several industry segments that have various risks and uncertainties. Management and the Board discuss quarterly the principal risks facing our business, as well as annually during the strategic planning and budgeting processes. The risks and uncertainties described below are risks that could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operation. These risks are categorized as industry-related risks, risks specific to CAE and risks related to the current market environment. These are not necessarily the only risks we face; additional risks and uncertainties that are presently unknown to us or that we may currently deem immaterial may adversely affect our business.

In order to mitigate the risks that may impact our future performance, management has established an enterprise risk management process to identify, assess and prioritize these risks. Management develops and deploys risk mitigation strategies that align with our strategic objectives and business processes. Management reviews the evolution of the principal risks facing our business on a quarterly basis and the Board oversees the risk management process and validates it through procedures performed by our internal auditors when it deems necessary.

4.1 Risks relating to the industry

4.1.1 *Competition*

We sell our simulation equipment and training services in highly competitive markets. New participants have emerged in recent years and the competitive environment has intensified as aerospace and defence companies position themselves to try to take greater market share by consolidating existing commercial aircraft simulation companies and by developing their own internal capabilities. Predominantly defence companies such as Textron, Lockheed Martin and L-3 Communications have acquired commercial aircraft simulator competitors as a means to reduce their overall exposure to defence markets and seek growth in the civil aviation market.

Most of our competitors in the simulation and training markets are also involved in other major segments of the aerospace and defence complex beyond simulation and training. As such, some of them are larger than we are, and may have greater financial, technical, marketing, manufacturing and distribution resources. In addition, our main competitors are either aircraft manufacturers, or have well-established relationships with, aircraft manufacturers, airlines and governments, which may give them an advantage when competing for projects for these organizations. In particular, we face competition from Boeing, which has pricing and other competitive advantages over us. Boeing has a licencing model for Boeing civil aircraft simulators which includes a requirement for simulator manufacturers and service training operators to pay Boeing a royalty to manufacture, update or upgrade a simulator, and to provide training services on Boeing simulators.

OEMs like Airbus and Boeing have certain advantages in competing with independent training service providers. An OEM controls the pricing for the data, parts and equipment packages that are often required to manufacture a simulator specific to that OEM's aircraft, which in turn is a critical capital cost for any simulation-based training service provider. OEMs may be in a position to demand licence royalties to permit the manufacturing of simulators based on the OEM's aircraft, and/or to permit any training on such simulators. CAE also has some advantages, including being a simulator manufacturer, having the ability to replicate certain aircraft without data, parts and equipment packages from an OEM, and owning a diversified training network that includes joint ventures with large airline operators which are aircraft customers for OEMs. We work with some OEMs on business opportunities related to equipment and training services.

Both Boeing and Airbus have introduced aircraft data simulation packages for the new B737 MAX and A350 aircraft that potentially reduce CAE's content related to the simulation of aircraft systems.

We obtain most of our contracts through competitive bidding processes that subject us to the risk of spending a substantial amount of time and effort on proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to us. A significant portion of our revenue is dependent on obtaining new orders and continuously replenishing our backlog. We cannot be certain that we will continue to win contracts through competitive bidding processes at the same rate as we have in the past. The presence of new market participants as noted above, and their efforts to gain market share, creates heightened competition in bidding which may negatively impact pricing. Furthermore, margin pressure results from the increased level of competition.

Economic growth underlies the demand for all of our products and services. Periods of economic recession, constrained credit, government austerity and/or international commercial sanctions generally lead to heightened competition for each available order. This in turn typically leads to a reduction in profit on sales won during such a period. Should such conditions occur, we could experience price and margin erosion.

4.1.2 Level and timing of defence spending

A significant portion of our revenues come from sales to defence and security customers around the world. We provide products and services for numerous programs to Canadian, U.S., European, and other foreign governments as both primary and/or subcontractors. As defence and security departments in our mature markets reduce and right size, contractors will experience the effects of program restructures, reductions and cancellations. These events could have a material negative impact on our future revenue, earnings and operations. The industry continues to experience delayed procurement processes, and potentially a smaller pipeline of opportunities across the globe. In order to minimize these impacts, we will continue to review our current and future programs, developing risk mitigation strategies to address any potential change to each program.

4.1.3 *Government-funded defence and security programs*

Like most companies that supply products and services to governments, we can be audited and reviewed from time to time. Any adjustments that result from government audits and reviews may have a negative effect on our results of operations. Some costs may not be reimbursed or allowed in negotiations of fixed-price contracts. As a result, we may also be subject to a higher risk of legal actions and liabilities than companies that cater only to the private sector, which could have a materially negative effect on our operations.

4.1.4 *Civil aviation industry*

A significant portion of our revenue comes from supplying equipment and training services to the commercial and business airline industry.

A decrease in jet fuel prices may have a positive impact on airlines' profitability; however, the long-term ramifications on the commercial aviation industry remain uncertain. We will continue to monitor the impact on the industry and our operations. In helicopter aviation, which represents less than 5% of our Civil Aviation Training Solutions revenue, and in the case of offshore helicopter operators, demand is driven by the level of offshore activity in the oil and gas sector. A protracted downturn in petroleum prices could negatively impact offshore activity which may, in turn, affect our operating results.

If jet fuel prices attain high levels for a sustained period, there could be a greater impetus for airlines to replace older, less fuel-efficient aircraft. However, higher fuel costs could also limit the airlines' available financial resources, and could potentially cause deliveries of new aircraft to be delayed or cancelled. Airlines may slow capacity growth or cut capacity should sustained high fuel costs make the availability of such capacity not economically viable. Such a reaction would negatively affect the demand for our training equipment and services.

Constraints in the credit market may reduce the ability of airlines and others to purchase new aircraft, negatively affecting the demand for our training equipment and services, and the purchase of our products.

We are also exposed to credit risk on accounts receivable from our customers. We have adopted policies to ensure we are not significantly exposed to any individual customer. Our policies include analyzing the financial position of certain customers and regularly reviewing their credit quality. We also subscribe from time to time to credit insurance and, in some instances, require a bank letter of credit to secure our customers' payments to us.

4.1.5 *Regulatory rules imposed by aviation authorities*

We are required to comply with regulations imposed by aviation authorities. These regulations may change without notice, which could disrupt our sales and operations. Any changes imposed by a regulatory agency, including changes to safety standards imposed by aviation authorities such as the U.S. FAA, could mean that we have to make unplanned modifications to our products and services, causing delays or resulting in cancelled sales. We cannot predict the impact that changing laws or regulations might have on our operations. Any changes could present opportunities or, to the contrary, have a materially negative effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

4.1.6 *Sales or licences of certain CAE products require regulatory approvals and compliance*

The sale or licence of many of our products is subject to regulatory controls. These can prevent us from selling to certain countries, or to certain entities or people in a country, and require us to obtain from one or more governments an export licence or other approvals to sell certain technology such as defence and security simulators or other training equipment, including data or parts. These regulations change often and we cannot be certain that we will be permitted to sell or licence certain products to customers, which could cause a potential loss of revenue for us.

If we fail to comply with government laws and regulations related to export controls and national security requirements, we could be fined and/or suspended or barred from government contracts or subcontracts for a period of time, which would negatively affect our revenue from operations and profitability, and could have a negative effect on our reputation and ability to procure other government contracts in the future.

4.2 Risks relating to the Company

4.2.1 *Product evolution*

The civil aviation and defence and security markets in which we operate are characterized by changes in customer requirements, new aircraft models and evolving industry standards. If we do not accurately predict the needs of our existing and prospective customers or develop product enhancements that address evolving standards and technologies, we may lose current customers and be unable to attract new customers. This could reduce our revenue. The evolution of the technology could also have a negative impact on the value of our fleet of FFSs.

4.2.2 *Research and development activities*

We carry out some of our R&D initiatives with the financial support of governments, including the Government of Québec through Investment Quebec (IQ) and the Government of Canada through its Strategic Aerospace and Defence Initiative (SADI). The level of government financial support reflects government policy, fiscal policy and other political and economic factors. We may not, in the future, be able to replace these existing programs with other government funding and/or risk-sharing programs of comparable benefit to us, which could have a negative impact on our financial performance and research and development activities.

We receive investment tax credits from federal and provincial governments in Canada and from the federal government in the U.S. on eligible R&D activities that we undertake. The credits we receive are based on legislation currently enacted. The investment tax credits available to us can be reduced by changes to the respective governments' legislation which could have a negative impact on our financial performance and research and development activities.

4.2.3 *Fixed-price and long-term supply contracts*

We provide our products and services mainly through fixed-price contracts that require us to absorb cost overruns, even though it can be difficult to estimate all of the costs associated with these contracts or to accurately project the level of sales we may ultimately achieve. In addition, a number of contracts to supply equipment and services to commercial airlines and defence organizations are long-term agreements that run up to 20 years. While some of these contracts can be adjusted for increases in inflation and costs, the adjustments may not fully offset the increases, which could negatively affect the results of our operations.

4.2.4 *Procurement and OEM leverage*

We secure data, parts, equipment and many other inputs from a wide variety of OEMs, sub-contractors and other sources. We are not always able to find two or more sources for inputs that we require and in the case of specific aircraft simulators and other training equipment, significant inputs can only be sole sourced. We may therefore be vulnerable to delivery schedule delays, the financial condition of the sole-source suppliers and their willingness to deal with us. Within their corporate groups, some sole-source suppliers include businesses that compete with parts of our business. This could lead to onerous licencing terms, high licence fees or even refusal to licence to us the data, parts and equipment packages that are often required to manufacture and operate a simulator based on an OEM's aircraft.

Where CAE uses an internally produced simulation model for an aircraft without using OEM-sourced and licenced data, parts and equipment, the OEM in question may attempt retaliatory or obstructive actions against CAE to block the manufacturing, sale and/or deployment for training of a simulator for such aircraft. Such actions may cause CAE to incur material legal fees and/or may delay or prevent completion of the simulator development project, which may negatively impact our financial results.

4.2.5 *Warranty or other product-related claims*

We manufacture simulators that are highly complex and sophisticated. These may contain defects that are difficult to detect and correct. If our products fail to operate correctly or have errors, there could be warranty claims or we could lose customers. Correcting these defects could require significant capital investment. If a defective product is integrated into our customer's equipment, we could face product liability claims based on damages to the customer's equipment. Any claims, errors or failures could have a negative effect on our operating results and business. We cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover one or more substantial claims.

4.2.6 *Product integration and program management risk*

Our business could be negatively affected if our products do not successfully integrate or operate with other sophisticated software, hardware, computing and communications systems that are also continually evolving. If we experience difficulties on a project or do not meet project milestones, we may have to devote more engineering and other resources than originally anticipated. While we believe we have recorded adequate provisions for risks of losses on fixed-price contracts, it is possible that fixed-price and long-term supply contracts could subject us to additional losses that exceed obligations under the terms of the contracts.

4.2.7 *Protection of CAE's intellectual property*

We rely in part on trade secrets and contractual restrictions, such as confidentiality agreements, patents and licences, to establish and protect our proprietary rights. These may not be effective in preventing a misuse of our technology or in deterring others from developing similar technologies. We may be limited in our ability to acquire or enforce our intellectual property rights in some countries. Litigation related to our intellectual property rights could be lengthy and costly and could negatively affect our operations or financial results, whether or not we are successful in defending a claim.

4.2.8 *Third-party intellectual property*

Our products contain sophisticated software and computer systems that are supplied to us by third parties. These may not always be available to us. Our production of simulators often depends on receiving confidential or proprietary data on the functions, design and performance of a product or system that our simulators are intended to simulate. We may not be able to obtain this data on reasonable terms, or at all.

Infringement claims could be brought against us or against our customers. We may not be successful in defending these claims and we may not be able to develop processes that do not infringe on the rights of third parties, or obtain licences on terms that are commercially acceptable, if at all.

The markets in which we operate are subject to extensive patenting by third parties. Our ability to modify existing products or to develop new products may be constrained by third-party patents such that we incur incremental costs to licence the use of the patent or design around the claims made therein.

4.2.9 *Key personnel*

Our continued success will depend in part on our ability to retain and attract key personnel with the relevant skills, expertise and experience. Our compensation policy is designed to mitigate this risk.

4.2.10 *Environmental liabilities*

We use, generate, store, handle and dispose of hazardous materials at our operations, and used to at some of our discontinued or sold operations. Past operators at some of our sites also carried out these activities.

New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination, new clean-up requirements or claims on environmental indemnities we have given may result in us having to incur substantial costs. This could have a materially negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the operations disposed of in the period prior to 2005 are largely uninsured against such claims, so an unexpectedly large environmental claim against one of them could reduce our profitability in the future.

4.2.11 *Liability claims arising from casualty losses*

Because of the nature of our business, we may be subject to liability claims, including claims for serious personal injury or death, arising from:

- Accidents or disasters involving training equipment that we have sold or aircraft for which we have provided training equipment or services;
- Our pilot provisioning;
- Our live flight training operations.

We may also be subject to product liability claims relating to equipment and services that our discontinued operations sold in the past. We cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover one or more substantial claims, though to date our insurance coverage has been adequate to meet any claim.

4.2.12 *Integration of acquired businesses*

The success of our acquisitions depends on our ability to crystallize synergies both in terms of successfully marketing our broadened product offering as well as efficiently consolidating the operations of the acquired businesses into our existing operations.

4.2.13 *Our ability to penetrate new markets*

We are leveraging our knowledge, experience and best practices in simulation-based aviation training and optimization to penetrate the simulation-based training market in healthcare.

As we operate in this market, unforeseen difficulties and expenditures could arise, which may have an adverse effect on our operations, profitability and reputation. Penetrating a new market is inherently more difficult than managing within our already established markets.

4.2.14 *Information technology systems*

Following the implementation of the Canadian project management and financial portion of the ERP system in fiscal 2015, we continue to update and deploy information technology systems throughout the organization. If the systems do not operate as expected or when expected, we may not be able to realize the expected value of the systems and this may have a negative effect on our operations, reporting capabilities, profitability and reputation. A series of governance processes are in place to mitigate this risk.

4.2.15 *Length of sales cycle*

The sales cycle for our products and services is long and unpredictable, ranging from 6 to 18 months for civil aviation applications and from 6 to 24 months or longer for defence and security applications. During the time when customers are evaluating our products and services, we may incur expenses and management time. Making these expenditures in a period that has no corresponding revenue will affect our operating results and could increase the volatility of our share price. We may pre-build certain products in anticipation of orders to come and to facilitate a faster delivery schedule to gain competitive advantage; if orders for those products do not materialize when expected, we have to carry the pre-built product in inventory for a period of time until a sale is realized.

4.2.16 *Security and information technology*

We depend on information technology networks and systems, hosted internally or outsourced, to process, transmit and store electronic data and financial information, to manage business operations and to comply with regulatory, legal, national security, contractual and tax requirements. In addition, our business requires the appropriate and secure utilization of sensitive and confidential information belonging to third parties such as aircraft OEMs and national defence forces. An information technology system failure, cyber-attack or breach of systems security could disrupt our operations, cause the loss of, or unauthorized access to, business information, compromise confidential information, expose us to regulatory investigation and litigation, require significant management attention and resources and could materially and adversely affect our operations, reputation and financial performance. We have implemented security controls, policy enforcement mechanisms and monitoring systems in order to prevent, detect and address potential threats.

4.2.17 Reliance on third-party providers

We have outsourced certain information technology maintenance and support services and infrastructure management functions, to third-party service providers. If these service providers do not perform effectively, we may not be able to achieve the expected cost savings and may have to incur additional costs to correct errors made by such service providers. Depending on the function involved, such errors may also lead to business disruption, processing inefficiencies and/or security vulnerability.

4.3 Risks relating to the market

4.3.1 Foreign exchange

Our operations are global with approximately 90% of our revenue generated from worldwide exports and international activities generally denominated in foreign currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar, the Euro and the British pound. Our revenue is generated approximately one-third in each of the U.S, Europe and the rest of the world.

A significant portion of the revenue generated in Canada is in foreign currencies, while a large portion of our operating costs is in Canadian dollars. When the Canadian dollar increases in value, it negatively affects our foreign currency-denominated revenue and hence our financial results. We continue to hold a portfolio of currency hedging positions intended to mitigate the risk to a portion of future revenues presented by the volatility of the Canadian dollar versus foreign currencies. The hedges are intended to cover a portion of the revenue in order to allow the unhedged portion to match the foreign cost component of the contract. It is not possible to completely offset the effects of changing foreign currency values, which leaves some residual exposure that may impact our financial results. This residual exposure may be higher when currencies experience significant short term volatility. When the Canadian dollar decreases in value, it negatively affects our foreign currency-denominated costs. In order to reduce the variability of specific U.S. dollar and Euro-denominated manufacturing costs, we also hedge some of the foreign currency costs incurred in our manufacturing process.

Business conducted through our foreign operations are substantially based in local currencies. A natural hedge exists by virtue of revenues and operating expenses being in like currencies. However, changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar creates unhedged currency translation exposure since results are consolidated in Canadian dollars for financial reporting purposes. Appreciation of foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would have a positive translation impact and a devaluation of foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would have the opposite effect.

4.3.2 Political instability

Political instability in certain regions of the world may be prolonged and unpredictable. A prolongation of political instability could lead to delays or cancellation of orders, deliveries or projects in which we have invested significant resources, particularly when the customers are state-owned or state-controlled entities.

The imposition of economic sanctions on persons and companies conducting business in the Russian Federation and the depreciation of the Russian Federation currency have not significantly impacted our operations to date but should this situation continue for a prolonged period there may be a negative impact on our Civil Aviation Training Solutions revenue. This and other geo-political risks will change over time and CAE must respect any applicable sanctions and controls applied in the countries in which we carry on business. It is possible that in the markets we serve, unanticipated political instability could impact our operating results and financial position.

4.3.3 Availability of capital

The current maturity date of our revolving unsecured term credit facilities is October 2018. We cannot determine at this time whether the credit facility will be renewed at the same cost, for the same duration and on similar terms as were previously available.

We also have various debt facilities with maturities until October 2036. We cannot determine at this time whether these facilities will be refinanced at the same cost, for the same durations and on similar terms as were previously available.

4.3.4 Pension plans

Pension funding is based on actuarial estimates and is subject to limitations under applicable income tax and other regulations. Actuarial estimates prepared during the year were based on, amongst others, assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. The actuarial funding valuation reports determine the amount of cash contributions that we are required to make into the registered retirement plans. Our latest pension funding reports show the pension plans to be in a solvency deficit position. Therefore, we are required to make cash contributions to fund the deficit. If this reduced level of pension fund assets persists to the date of the next funding valuations, we will be required to increase our cash funding contributions, reducing the availability of funds for other corporate purposes.

4.3.5 Doing business in foreign countries

We have operations in 35 countries including our joint venture operations and sell our products and services to customers around the world. Sales to customers outside Canada made up approximately 90% of revenue in fiscal 2015. We expect sales outside Canada to continue to represent a significant portion of revenue in the foreseeable future. As a result, we are subject to the risks of doing business internationally, including geopolitical instability.

These are the main risks we are facing:

- Change in laws and regulations;
- Tariffs, embargoes, controls sanctions and other restrictions;
- General changes in economic and geopolitical conditions;
- Complexity and corruption risks of using foreign representatives and consultants.

4.3.6 Income tax laws

A substantial portion of our business is conducted in foreign countries and is thereby subject to numerous countries' tax laws and fiscal policies. A change in applicable tax laws, treaties or regulations or their interpretation could result in a higher effective tax rate on our earnings which could be significant to our financial results.

Currently, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is reviewing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, which will result in recommendations for international tax reforms. If adopted, these changes may negatively impact our financial results.

5. DIVIDENDS

We paid a dividend of $0.06 per share in the first quarter and $0.07 per share in the second, third and fourth quarter of fiscal 2015. These dividends were eligible under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and its provincial equivalents.

Our Board of Directors has the discretion to set the amount and timing of any dividend. The Board reviews the dividend policy once a year based on the cash requirements of our operating activities, liquidity requirements and projected financial position. We expect to declare dividends of approximately $74.7 million in fiscal 2016 based on our current dividend policy and the number of common shares outstanding as at March 31, 2015.

CAE's Dividend Reinvestment Plan provides that Canadian resident shareholders can elect to receive Common Share dividends in lieu of cash dividends. Currently, CAE offers a 2% discount on shares acquired through the Dividend Reinvestment Plan; this is subject to change and the plan terms should be consulted. During fiscal 2013, 2014 and 2015, CAE issued 1,228,831, 1,403,418 and 1,817,917 common shares, respectively, as stock dividends.

6. DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Our authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value, issuable in series.

Each common share entitles the holder thereof to dividends if, as and when declared by our Directors, to one vote at all meetings of holders of common shares and to participate, pro rata, with the holders of common shares, in any distribution of our assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, subject to the prior rights of holders of shares ranking in priority to common shares.

As at the close of business on March 31, 2015and May 31, 2015 respectively, 266,903,070 and 267,327,590 common shares were issued and outstanding. There are no preferred shares issued and outstanding.

7. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The outstanding common shares of CAE are listed and posted for trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CAE.

7.1 Trading Price and Volume

CAE Inc. TSX Share Price Information - FY2015			
Month	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Total Volume**
April-14	14.45	15.31	12,722,290
May-14	14.27	15.23	15,114,243
June-14	13.72	14.96	14,046,098
July-14	13.82	14.50	11,001,698
August-14	13.15	13.99	12,006,415
September-14	13.21	13.75	14,765,357
October-14	13.44	14.99	14,649,364
November-14	14.21	15.39	10,489,963
December-14	14.51	15.37	13,727,972
January-15	14.54	16.09	10,068,601
February-15	14.65	16.53	10,640,516
March-15	14.22	15.20	8,899,103
NYSE Share Price Information - FY2015			
Month	**Min. (USD)**	**Max. (USD)**	**Total Volume**
April-14	13.11	13.88	427,162
May-14	13.00	13.95	342,830
June-14	12.83	13.77	623,337
July-14	12.75	13.49	922,855
August-14	12.07	12.90	568,103
September-14	11.85	12.58	1,144,774
October-14	12.03	13.46	1,227,681
November-14	12.58	13.46	665,327
December-14	12.56	13.44	824,921
January-15	11.86	13.09	987,600
February-15	11.77	13.22	1,465,289
March-15	11.18	12.10	871,932

8. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Directors of CAE are elected at each annual meeting of shareholders and hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are elected or appointed. The names and municipalities of residence of the Directors and Officers of CAE as of the date hereof, the positions and offices held by them in CAE, their respective principal occupations for the last five years, and the year in which they became a Director are set forth below.

More information concerning CAE's Directors may be found in the Management Proxy Circular dated June 11, 2015, in connection with our Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on August 12, 2015.

In addition to fulfilling all statutory requirements, the Board of Directors oversees and reviews: (i) the strategic and operating plans and financial budgets and the performance against these objectives; (ii) the principal risks and the adequacy of the systems and procedures to manage these risks; (iii) the compensation and benefit policies; (iv) management development and succession planning; (v) business development initiatives; (vi) the communications policies and activities, including shareholder communications; (vii) the integrity of internal controls and management information systems; (viii) the monitoring of the corporate governance system; and (ix) the performance of the President and Chief Executive Officer.

The Committees of the Board of Directors are the Audit Committee, the Governance Committee and the Human Resources Committee.

8.1 Name and Occupation

DIRECTORS

Name and Municipality of Residence and Year First Became a Director	Principal Occupation
BRIAN E. BARENTS Andover, Kansas, USA (2005)	Brian E. Barents is a Director of several companies. A former Air National Guard Brigadier General and still an active pilot, Mr. Barents was the President, CEO and co-founder of Galaxy Aerospace Company, LP from 1997 to 2001 and before that President and CEO of Learjet, Inc. from 1989 to 1996. He is a past Chairman of the General Aviation Manufacturers Association. He currently serves on the boards of Kaman Corporation, Aerion Corporation and The NORDAM Group. Mr. Barents is a member of both the Human Resources Committee and the Governance Committee.

HON. MICHAEL M. FORTIER, PC
Town of Mount Royal,
Quebec, Canada
(2010)

Michael M. Fortier joined RBC Capital Markets (RBCCM) as a Vice-Chairman in 2010. Prior to joining RBCCM, Mr. Fortier was a partner of Ogilvy Renault LLP (now Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP) and a Senior Advisor to Morgan Stanley in Canada.

Between 2006 and 2008, Mr. Fortier held various positions in the Government of Canada, as Minister of Public Works and Government Services, Minister of International Trade and Minister responsible for Greater Montreal. Prior to that, Mr. Fortier was active in the investment banking industry, first as a Managing Director with Credit Suisse First Boston (1999-2004) and then as a Managing Director with TD Securities (2004-2006).

Mr. Fortier also practiced law with Ogilvy Renault LLP from 1985 to 1999 in the areas of corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions. He was based in London, England, for several years during this period.

Mr. Fortier is a member of the Governance Committee.

PAUL GAGNÉ, CPA, CA
Senneville, Quebec, Canada
(2005)

Paul Gagné is a Director of various public and private companies. Mr. Gagné is the Chairman of Wajax Corporation, serves on the Audit and Organization and Compensation Committees of the board of Textron Inc., as well as the Audit, Human Resources and Environment, Health & Safety Committees of Norbord Inc. Mr. Gagné worked with Avenor Inc. from 1976 to 1997, last serving as its Chief Executive Officer. In 1998, he joined Kruger Inc., where he served as Consultant in Corporate Strategic Planning from 1998 to 2002. Mr. Gagné is a Chartered Professional Accountant.

Mr. Gagné is Chairman of the Human Resources Committee and is a member of the Audit Committee and the Special Ad Hoc Steering Committee.

JAMES F. HANKINSON, CPA, CA
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
(1995)

James F. Hankinson is a corporate Director. He was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Ontario Power Generation Inc. from 2005 until his retirement in 2009. He has broad management experience in energy, transportation, resource and manufacturing-based businesses.

Mr. Hankinson is a Director of ENMAX Corporation, a private company. He served as President and Chief Executive Officer of New Brunswick Power Corporation from 1996 to 2002. In 1973, he joined Canadian Pacific Limited and served as President and Chief Operating Officer from 1990 to 1995. Mr. Hankinson is a Chartered Professional Accountant.

He is the chairman of the board as well as the chairman of the Special Ad Hoc Steering Committee.

ALAN N. MACGIBBON, CPA, CA
Oakville, Ontario
(Elected May 26th, 2015)

Alan N. MacGibbon has been non-executive Vice-Chair of the law firm Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP since July 2014. He was Global Managing Director, Quality, Strategy and Communications of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited from June 2011 to September 2013, and was also Senior Counsel to Deloitte LLP (Canada) from June 2012 to December 2013, and the Managing Partner and Chief Executive of Deloitte LLP (Canada) prior to June 2012.

Mr. MacGibbon holds an undergraduate degree in business administration and an honorary doctorate degree from the University of New Brunswick.

Mr. MacGibbon is a member of the Audit Committee.

HON. JOHN P. MANLEY, P.C., O.C.
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
(2008)

John Manley is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Council of Chief Executives (not-for-profit) and Chairman of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. From 2004 to 2009, he served as Counsel to McCarthy Tétrault LLP, a national law firm.

Prior to that, John had a 16-year career in politics, serving as Deputy Prime Minister of Canada and Minister in the portfolios of Industry, Foreign Affairs and Finance.

John obtained a Bachelor of Arts from Carleton University and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Ottawa, is a certified Chartered Director from McMaster University and holds honorary doctorates from the University of Toronto, University of Ottawa, Carleton University and University of Western Ontario.

Mr. Manley chairs the Governance Committee, is a member of the Human Resources Committee and the Special Ad Hoc Steering Committee.

MARC PARENT Lorraine, Quebec, Canada (2008)	Marc Parent has been the CEO of CAE Inc. since October 2009. He joined the Corporation in February 2005 as Group President, Simulation Products, was appointed Group President, Simulation Products and Military Training& Services i n May 2006, and then Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer in November 2008. Mr. Parent has over 30 years of experience in the aerospace industry. Before joining CAE, Mr. Parent held various positions with Canadair and within Bombardier Aerospace in Canada and the U.S. Mr. Parent is past Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Aerospace Industries Association of Canada (AIAC) and of Aéro Montreal (Quebec's aerospace cluster). Mr. Parent graduated as an engineer from École Polytechnique, is a graduate of the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program and holds an honourary doctorate from École Polytechnique. Mr. Parent is an active pilot holding a Transport Canada Airline Transport Pilot license.
GENERAL PETER J. SCHOOMAKER, USA (RET.) Tampa, Florida, USA (2009)	General Schoomaker is a consultant on defense matters. He is a former four- star U.S. Army general who was recalled from retirement to active duty as the 35th Chief of Staff, Army and member of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff from 2003 until 2007. Prior to his first retirement, he served as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command from 1997 to 2000. He was the owner/President of Quiet Pros, Inc. (defense consulting) from 2000 to 2003. General Schoomaker spent over 35 years in a variety of command and staff assignments with both conventional and special operations forces. General Schoomaker is a Director of several public, private and non-profit companies, the Special Operations Warrior Foundation and was a Director of CAE USA Inc. (from November 2007 to February 2009). General Schoomaker is a member of the Human Resources Committee, the Governance Committee as well as the Special Ad Hoc Steering Committee.

ANDREW J. STEVENS
Gloucestershire, UK
(2013)

Andrew J. Stevens is a corporate Director based in the U.K who has operating experience globally in the aerospace and defence sector. Beginning with the Dowty Group, a leading British manufacturer of aircraft equipment (1976-94), Bowthorpe plc (1994-96), Messier-Dowty as Managing Director then Chief Operating Officer (1996-2000), Rolls-Royce, where he served as Managing Director Defence Aerospace (2001-2003), and Cobham plc as a Board member where he served variously as Group Managing Director, Aerospace Systems, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Executive Officer (2003-12).

Mr. Stevens is a member of the Human Resources Committee and the Audit Committee.

KATHARINE B. STEVENSON
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
(2007)

Katharine B. Stevenson is a corporate Director who serves on a variety of corporate and not-for-profit boards. She was formerly the Treasurer of Nortel Networks Corporation. Prior to joining Nortel Networks Corporation, she was a Vice President of J.P. Morgan & Company, Inc. Ms. Stevenson serves as Director on the board of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) and on its Audit Committee. She is also a Director of Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc., serving on its Audit & Risk Committee and Transactions & Finance Committee. She is a director of Open Text Corporation and a member of its Audit Committee.

The CAE Board has determined that such simultaneous service does not impair the ability of Ms. Stevenson to effectively serve on CAE's Audit Committee. In addition, she served as the Chairperson of OSI Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s Audit Committee until the sale of the company. Ms. Stevenson is a Governor and past Chair of The Bishop Strachan School and Vice Chairman of the Board of the University of Guelph (as well as Chair of its Finance Committee). She is certified with the professional designation ICD.D granted by the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD).

Ms. Stevenson chairs the Audit Committee.

KATHLEEN E. WALSH
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
USA
(2013)

Kathleen E. Walsh is currently CEO of Boston Medical Center, a non-profit 496-bed medical center in Boston, Massachusetts that employs more than 1,200 physicians and 1,500 nurses while also serving as the primary teaching affiliate of the Boston University School of Medicine.

Previously she served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Brigham and Women's Hospital, Chief Operating Officer, Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research for Novartis AG, various positions up to Senior Vice President, Medical Services and Cancer Center at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and previously with four other hospitals. Ms. Walsh is also on the boards of the Greater Boston Chamber Of Commerce, Emmanuel College, and the Advisory Board of the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda MD.

Ms. Walsh is a member of the Audit Committee.

OFFICERS

Name and Municipality of Residence and Office held with CAE	Principal Occupation
NICK LEONTIDIS Ile-Bizard, Quebec, Canada	Group President, Civil Simulation Products, Training and Services of CAE; previously Executive Vice-President, Strategy and Business Development (2009 to 2013), Executive Vice President Sales, Marketing and Business Development - Civil Training and Services (2005-2009).
GENNARO (GENE) A. COLABATISTTO Baie d'Urfé, Quebec, Canada	Group President, Defence & Security of CAE, with CAE since 2012; formerly Senior Vice President, Program Development for the Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Group at Science Applications International Corporation (2008 – 2012) and before that President of Olive Group North America.
STÉPHANE LEFEBVRE, CPA, CA Town of Mount-Royal, Quebec, Canada	Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, with CAE since 1997; formerly Vice President Finance, Military Simulation and Training (2005-2011). Mr. Lefebvre is a Chartered Professional Accountant.
HARTLAND J.A. PATERSON Westmount, Quebec, Canada	General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Corporate Secretary, with CAE since 2001.
SONYA BRANCO, CPA, CA Montreal, Quebec, Canada	Vice President and Corporate Controller (2011 to present); formerly Director Planning and Forecasting (2008-2011) and prior to that, Associate Director Mergers and Acquisitions at BCE Inc. (2007-2008). Ms. Branco is a Chartered Professional Accountant.
BRUCE MCCONNELL, CPA, CA Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada	Director Corporate Finance and Treasurer of CAE Inc. (2012-present). Previously, Vice-President with Business Development Bank of Canada (2006-2012). Mr. McConnell is a Chartered Professional Accountant.

The Directors and executive officers of CAE as a group as at the date hereof beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over 322,535 common shares which represent 0.12% of CAE's outstanding common shares.

8.2 Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

None of the Directors of CAE is, or within ten years prior hereto has been, subject to a cease trade or similar order except as set out below.

On May 3, 2012, while Mr. Barents was a Director thereof, Hawker Beechcraft Corporation filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code; that company exited Chapter 11 in February 2013 after which Mr. Barents left the Hawker Beechcraft Board of Directors.

From May 31, 2004 until on or about June 21, 2005, certain Directors, senior officers and certain current and former employees of Nortel Networks Corporation ("**Nortel**") and Nortel Networks Limited ("**NNL**"), including Mr. Manley as Director, were prohibited from trading in securities of Nortel and NNL pursuant to management cease trade orders issued by the Ontario Securities Commission ("**OSC**"), the "Autorité des marchés financiers" ("**AMF**") and certain other provincial securities regulators (collectively, the "**Regulators**") in connection with the delay in the filing of certain of their financial statements.

The Regulators issued a further management cease trade order on April 10, 2006 in connection with the delay in filing certain 2005 financial statements prohibiting certain Directors, senior officers and certain current and former employees, including Mr. Manley as Director, from trading in securities of Nortel and NNL.

Following the filing of the required financial statements, the OSC and AMF lifted such cease trade orders effective June 8, 2006 and June 9, 2006, respectively, following which the other Regulators lifted their cease trade orders.

Mr. Manley was a Director of Nortel and NNL when Nortel and NNL were granted creditor protection under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act ("**CCAA**") on January 14, 2009, and under other similar bankruptcy legislation in the U.S. and other jurisdictions.

Mr. Gagné resigned as Director of Gemofor Inc., a privately held manufacturer of sawmill equipment, in November 2006. Within a year of his resignation Gemofor Inc. filed for bankruptcy. Also, Mr. Gagné was a Director of Fraser Papers Inc. ("**Fraser**") from April 2004 through February 2011. In June 2009, Fraser initiated a court-supervised restructuring under the CCAA, and under other similar bankruptcy legislation in the U.S. As part of its restructuring, Fraser sold all of its productive assets and distributed the proceeds from the sale of those assets pursuant to a Consolidated Plan of Compromise and Arrangement which was approved by the courts in February 2011. Fraser's common shares were suspended from trading on the TSX on June 23, 2009. On March 10, 2011, the OSC issued a cease trade order against Fraser.

9. TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

CAE only has common shares issued. CAE's transfer agent is Computershare Trust Company of Canada located at 100 University Avenue, 9th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1.

10. AUDIT COMMITTEE

10.1 Mandate

The mandate of CAE's Audit Committee is as set out in Schedule B hereto.

10.2 Membership

The members of CAE's Board of Directors' Audit Committee are:

- Ms. Katharine B. Stevenson (Chair)
- Mr. Paul Gagné
- Mr. Alan N. MacGibbon
- Mr. Andrew J. Stevens
- Ms. Kathleen E. Walsh

Each of these members is independent and financially literate.

Ms. Stevenson has extensive financial and accounting experience, including from her services as Treasurer of Nortel Networks Corporation, as Vice President, Corporate Finance with J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., a global financial services firm based primarily in New York, and as former chair of the Audit Committee of OSI Pharmaceuticals, Inc. She also serves on the Audit Committee of Open Text Corporation, the Audit & Risk Committee of Valeant Pharmaceuticals International Inc. and the Risk Management Committee of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Gagné is a Chartered Professional Accountant. In addition to his current activities set out in the Directors' table above, he also serves on the Audit Committees of the Boards of Directors of Norbord Inc. and Textron Inc. and previously chaired the Audit Committees of CAE, Inmet Mining Corporation and Fraser Papers Inc.

Mr. MacGibbon was formerly the Managing Partner and Chief Executive of Deloitte LLP (Canada), a member of Deloitte's Board of Directors, and a member of the Executive and Board of Directors of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited. Mr. MacGibbon is a chartered professional accountant and a Fellow of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants.

Mr. Stevens has extensive managerial experience within the aerospace sector. This managerial experience, set out in the Directors' table above, has provided Mr. Stevens with significant insight into financial issues encountered by companies conducting business within the aerospace sector.

Ms. Walsh is currently the CEO of Boston Medical Center, which is one of the largest safety net hospitals in New England. Ms. Walsh has extensive financial and accounting knowledge gained from her managerial experience, which is outlined in the Directors' table above.

11. APPROVAL OF SERVICES

The Audit Committee is responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of CAE's independent auditor. The Audit Committee must pre-approve any audit and non-audit services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("**PwC**"), CAE's auditor, or such services must be entered into pursuant to the policies and procedures established by the Committee. Pursuant to such policies the Audit Committee annually authorizes CAE and our affiliates to engage the auditor for specified permitted tax, financial advisory and other audit-related services up to specified fee levels. The Audit Committee has considered and concluded that the provision of these services by PwC is compatible with maintaining PwC's independence. The Audit Committee's policy also identifies prohibited services that PwC is not to provide to CAE.

PwC has advised that they are independent with respect to CAE within the meaning of the Code of Ethics of the "Ordre des comptables professionnels agréés du Québec".

The following chart shows all fees paid to PwC by CAE and our subsidiaries in the most recent and prior fiscal year for the various categories of services (generic description only).

FEE TYPE	2015	2014
	($ MILLIONS)	
1. Audit services	3.6	3.2
2. Audit-related services	0.6	0.2
3. Tax services	0.7	0.9
Total	4.9	**4.3**

Audit fees are comprised of fees billed for professional services for the audit of CAE's annual financial statements and services that are normally provided by PwC in connection with statutory and regulatory filings, including the audit of the internal controls over financial reporting as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley legislation.

Audit-related fees are comprised of fees relating to work performed in connection with CAE's acquisitions, translation and other miscellaneous accounting-related services.

Tax fees are related to tax compliance support.

12. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including Directors' and Officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of CAE's securities, options to purchase securities and interests of insiders in material transactions, where applicable, is contained in the Management Proxy Circular dated June 11, 2015, in connection with CAE's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on August 12, 2015. Additional financial information, including comparative consolidated audited financial statements and MD&A, are provided in CAE's Annual Report to the shareholders for the financial year ended March 31, 2015. A copy of such documents may be obtained from the Vice President, Global Communications or the Secretary of CAE upon request, or are available online at www.sedar.com, as well as CAE's website at www.cae.com.

In addition, CAE will provide to any person or company, upon request to the Vice President, Global Communications or the Secretary of CAE, the documents specified below:

(a) When the securities of CAE are in the course of a distribution under a preliminary short form prospectus or a short form prospectus:

(i) one copy of CAE's annual information form together with one copy of any document, or the pertinent pages of any document, incorporated by reference in such annual information form;

(ii) one copy of CAE's comparative financial statements for our most recently completed financial year together with the accompanying report of the auditors and one copy of CAE's most recent interim financial statements for any period after the end of our most recently completed financial year;

(iii) one copy of the information circular in respect of our most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of Directors; and

(iv) one copy of any other documents which are incorporated by reference into the preliminary short form prospectus or the short form prospectus and are not required to be provided under (i) to (iii) above; or

(b) At any other time, one copy of any other document referred to in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (a) above, provided that CAE may require the payment of a reasonable charge if the request is made by a person or company who is not a security holder of CAE.

GLOSSARY

For the purposes of this Annual Information Form, the following terms have the meanings set out below:

"AIF" means the Annual Information Form

"Annual Report" means the Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended March 31, 2015

"C4ISR" means Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

"CBCA" means the *Canada Business Corporations Act*

"CCAA" means the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*

"CE/CDB" means CAE's Common Environment/Common Data Base

"COMAC" means Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China, Ltd

"**Company**" or "CAE" means CAE Inc.

"**Consolidated Financial Statements**" means the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 and the notes thereto

"**FFS**" means full-flight simulators

"**FMS**" means full-mission simulators

"FTD" means flight training devices

"FTO" means a flight training organization

"FY2015" means fiscal 2015

"HATSOFF" refers to CAE's joint venture called the Helicopter Academy to Train by Simulation of Flying

"HAL" refers to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

"ICAO" means the International Civil Aviation Organization

"MD&A" means CAE's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

"MPL" means the CAE Multi-crew Pilot License

"MSHATF" means CAE's Medium Support Helicopter Aircrew Training Facility in the U.K.

"**OEM**" means the original equipment manufacturer

"OTSP" means Canada's Operational Training Systems Provider program for flight and related training

"PwC" means PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

"RAAF" means the Royal Australian Air Force

"RPK" means revenue passenger kilometers

"SEU" means simulator equivalent units

"SADI" means Canada's Strategic Aerospace and Defence Initiative

"UAS" means unmanned aerial systems

SCHEDULE A – SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

Set forth below are the names of all the direct and indirect subsidiaries and other investments of CAE as at March 31, 2015. Please note that all entities are wholly owned, except as mentioned.

Name of Subsidiary or other investment	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
Canada	
7320701 Canada Inc.	Canada
8218765 Canada Inc.	Canada
CAE Healthcare Canada Inc.	Canada
CAE International Holdings Limited	Canada
CAE Machinery Ltd.	British Columbia
CAE Railway Ltd.	Canada
CAE Services (Canada) Inc.	Canada
CAE Simulator Services Inc.	Québec
CAE Wood Products G.P. [1]	Québec
Flight Simulator-Capital L.P. [2]	Quebec
Flight Simulator Capital Management Inc.	Quebec
Presagis Canada Inc.	Canada
United States	
Advanced Medical Technologies, LLC.	Washington
CAE (US) Inc.	Delaware
CAE (US) LLC	Delaware
CAE Civil Aviation Training Solutions Inc.	Florida
CAE Delaware Buyco Inc.	Delaware
CAE Flight Solutions USA Inc.	Delaware
CAE Healthcare, Inc.	Delaware
CAE Integrated Enterprise Solutions USA Inc.	Delaware
CAE North East Training Inc.	Delaware
CAE Oxford Aviation Academy Pheonix Inc.	Arizona
CAE SimuFlite Inc.	Delaware
CAE USA Inc.	Delaware
Embraer CAE Training Services, LLC. (49%)	Delaware
Engenuity Holdings (USA) Inc.	Delaware
GCAT Delaware LLC	Delaware
KVDB Flight Training Services, Inc. (49%)	Arizona
Oxford Airline Training Center Inc.	Arizona

Parc U.S. Inc.	Delaware
Presagis USA Inc.	California
Rotorsim USA LLC. (50%)	Delaware

Europe	
ARGE Rheinmetall Defence Electronics Gmbh/CAE Elektronik GmbH (50%) [3]	Germany
Aviation Personnel Support Services Limited	Ireland
Aviation Training Northeast Asia B.V. (50%)	Netherlands
CAE Aircrew Training Services plc (78%)	United Kingdom
CAE Aviation Training B.V.	Netherlands
CAE Beyss Grundstücksgesellschaft GmbH	Germany
CAE Center Amsterdam B.V.	Netherlands
CAE Center Brussels N.V.	Belgium

CAE Centre Copenhagen A/S	Denmark
CAE Centre Oslo AS	Norway
CAE Centre Stockholm AB	Sweden
CAE Elektronik GmbH	Germany
CAE Engineering Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Hungary
CAE Euroco S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg
CAE Global Academy Évora, SA.	Portugal
CAE Healthcare GmbH	Germany
CAE Healthcare KFT	Hungary
CAE Holdings BV	Netherlands
CAE Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
CAE International Capital Management Hungary LLC	Hungary
CAE Investments S.àr.l.	Luxembourg
CAE Luxembourg Acquisition S.àr.l.	Luxembourg
CAE Luxembourg Financing S.àr.l.	Luxembourg
CAE Management Luxembourg S.àr.l.	Luxembourg
CAE Oxford Aviation Academy Amsterdam B.V.	Netherlands
CAE Parc Aviation Jersey Limited	Jersey
CAE Services GmbH	Germany
CAE Services Italia, S.r.l.	Italy
CAE Servicios Globales de Instrucción de Vuelo (España) S.L.	Spain
CAE STS Limited	United Kingdom
CAE Training & Services Brussels NV	Belgium
CAE Training & Services UK Ltd.	United Kingdom
CAE Training Aircraft B.V.	Netherlands
CAE Training Norway AS	Norway
CAE (UK) plc	United Kingdom
CAE Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Germany
CVS Leasing Limited (13.39%)	United Kingdom
Embraer CAE Training Services (UK) Limited (49%)	United Kingdom
Eurofighter Simulation Systems GmbH (12%)	Germany
Flight Training Alliance GmbH (50%)	Germany
GCAT Flight Academy Malta Limited	Malta
Helicopter Training Media International GmbH (50%)	Germany
HFTS Helicopter Flight Training Services GmbH (25%)	Germany
Oxford Aviation Academy (Oxford) Limited	United Kingdom
Oxford Aviation Academy Europe AB	Sweden
Oxford Aviation Academy European Holdings AB	Sweden
Oxford Aviation Academy Finance Limited	Ireland
Oxford Aviation Academy Ireland Holdings Limited	Ireland
Oxford Aviation Academy Latvia SIA	Latvia
Oxford Aviation Academy Norway Holdings AS	Norway

Parc Aviation (UK) Limited	United Kingdom
Parc Aviation Engineering Services Limited	Ireland
Parc Aviation International Limited	Ireland
Parc Aviation Limited	Ireland
Parc Aviation Services Limited	Isle of Man
Parc Interim Limited	Ireland
Parc Selection Limited	Isle of Man
Presagis Europe (S.A.)	France
Rotorsim s.r.l. (50%)	Italy
Servicios de Instrucción de Vuelo, S.L. (80%)	Spain
Simubel N.V. (a CAE Aviation Training Company)	Belgium
SIV Ops Training, S.L. (80%)	Spain

Other

Asian Aviation Centre of Excellence (Singapore) Pte Ltd.(50%)	Singapore
Asian Aviation Centre of Excellence Sdn. Bhd. (50%)	Malaysia

CAE Aircraft Maintenance Pty Ltd. (50%)	Australia
CAE Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia
CAE Aviation Services Pte Ltd.	Singapore
CAE Aviation Training Chile Limitada [4].	Chile
CAE Aviation Training International Ltd.	Mauritius
CAE Aviation Training Peru S.A.	Peru
CAE Brunei Multi-Purpose Training Center SDN BHD (60%)	Brunei
CAE Centre Hong Kong Limited	China
CAE China Support Services Company Limited	China
CAE Flight & Simulator Services Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
CAE Flight and Simulator Services Korea Ltd. (50%)	Korea
CAE Flight Training (India) Private Limited (50%)	India
CAE Flight Training Center Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
CAE India Private Limited	India
CAE Integrated Enterprise Solutions Australia Pty Ltd	Australia
CAE Japan Flight Training Inc.	Japan
CAE Melbourne Flight Training Pty Ltd. (50%)	Australia
CAE Middle East L.L.C. (49%)	Dubai
CAE Middle East Holdings Limited (50%)	Dubai
CAE New Zealand Pty Limited	New Zealand
CAE Nigeria Flight Training Services Limited	Nigeria
CAE Oxford Aviation Academy (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
CAE Shanghai Company, Limited	Shanghai
CAE Simulation Technologies Private Limited.	India
CAE Simulation Training Private Limited (25%)	India
CAE Singapore (S.E.A.) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
CAE South America Flight Training do Brasil Ltda	Brazil
CAE-LIDER Training Do Brasil Ltda. (50%)	Brazil
China Southern West Australia Flying College Pty Ltd (47%)	Australia
Emirates-CAE Flight Training (L.L.C.) (49%)	Dubai
Flight Training Device (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius
HATSOFF Helicopter Training Private Limited (50%)	India
International Flight School (Mauritius) Ltd.	Mauritius
JAL CAE Flight Training Co., Ltd. (50%)	Japan
National Flying Training Institute Private Limited (51%)	India
Oxford Aviation Academy (Australia) Pty Ltd. (50%)	Australia
Oxford Aviation Academy Holdings Pty Ltd. (50%)	Australia
Parc Aviation Japan Limited	Japan
Philippine Academy for Aviation Training, Inc. (20%)	Philippines
Sabena Flight Academy – Africa (34%)	Cameroun

Simulator Servicios Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Zhuhai Free Trade Zone Xiang Yi Aviation Technology Company Limited 49%)	China
Zhuhai Xiang Yi Aviation Technology Company Limited (49%)	China

INACTIVE

Name of Subsidiary or other investment	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
CAE Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Germany
CAE Screenplates SA.	France
GCAT Flight Academy Germany GmbH	Germany
Invertron Simulators plc	United Kingdom
ISDAT Simulation SDN BHD (20%)	Malaysia
Parc-CV Limited	Ireland
Parc Aviation Training Limited	Ireland
Xtend Inc.	Utah

DISCONTINUED

Name of Subsidiary or other investment	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
Backairn Limited	United Kingdom
CAE Datamine Peru S.A.	Peru
CAE Mining Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa
CAE Mining Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia
CAE Mining Brasil Soluçoes em Tecnologia Ltda	Brazil
CAE Mining Canada Inc.	Canada
CAE Mining Chile SA	Chile
CAE Mining Corporate Limited	United Kingdom
CAE Mining Equipment Canada Inc.	Canada
CAE Mining Holdings Inc.	Canada
CAE Mining International Limited	United Kingdom
CAE Mining North America Inc.	Colorado
CAE Mining Services Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
CAE Mining Software Limited	United Kingdom
Mineral Industries Computing Limited	United Kingdom

Notes 1; 2; 3; 4 refer to a partnership.

SCHEDULE B – AUDIT COMMITTEE MANDATE

CAE INC.

MEMBERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. ROLE AND MEMBERSHIP

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") shall be a committee of the Board of Directors.

The Committee shall consist of three to five directors (one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Committee). All members of the Committee shall be independent directors, as determined by the Board taking into consideration applicable laws, regulations and other requirements and regulatory guidelines applicable to such determination. Each member shall annually certify to CAE Inc. ("**CAE**" or the "**Company**") as to his or her independence, in form compliant with the standards of independence set out by regulatory authorities, stock exchanges and other applicable laws, regulations and requirements. Each member shall be able to read and understand financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement) that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by CAE's financial statements, or shall become able to do so within a reasonable period of time after joining the audit committee. One member shall qualify as a "financial expert" (as defined by applicable regulation) and therefore have past employment in finance, accounting or any other comparable experience or background providing financial expertise. The Committee composition, including the qualifications of its members, shall comply with the requirements of regulatory authorities, stock exchanges and other applicable laws, regulations and requirements, as such requirements may be amended from time to time.

The Chairman of the Committee and its members shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors following recommendation of the Governance Committee and the Chairman of the Board. If the designated Chairman of the Committee is unable to attend a Committee meeting, the other Committee members present shall elect a replacement Chairman for that meeting.

A majority of members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

Work closely and cooperatively with such officers and employees of CAE, its auditors, and/or other appropriate advisors and with access to such information as the Committee considers to be necessary or advisable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities, as assigned by the Board of Directors, in the following areas:

3. REVIEW OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Review the annual audited consolidated financial statements and make specific recommendations to the Board of Directors. As part of this process the Committee should:

- Review the appropriateness of and any changes to the underlying accounting principles and practices.

- Review the appropriateness of estimates, judgments of choice and level of conservatism of accounting alternatives.
- Review annually with management, external and internal auditors the identification, assessment and resulting mitigation strategy for financial risks, and the input of the integrated risk assessment into the annual audit planning cycle with subsequent quarterly updates by Chief Financial Officer of any material changes with respect to financial risk assessment. .
- Oversee the review by internal audit of the existence and effectiveness of CAE's group-wide risk management program.
- Review the annual audited financial statements and actuarial valuation reports, if any, for the Supplementary Pension, Designated Executive Pension Plan, Employee Pension Plan, U.S. 401(K) Retirement Savings Plans and other material pension plans of the Company and its subsidiaries.

4. ENGAGEMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

4.1 Recommend to the Board of Directors the appointment of the external independent auditor, which shall be accountable to the Board and the audit committee as representatives of the shareholders.

4.2 Review and approval of engagement letter. As part of this review the committee reviews and recommends to the Board of Directors for their approval the auditors' fees for the annual audit. The Committee is responsible for the oversight of the work of the Company's auditor for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work, and the auditor shall report directly to the Committee. The Committee shall pre-approve the engagement of the external auditors for the audit, any audit- related services, advice with respect to taxation matters and other permitted services and fees for such services, including approval processes for any such service that comply with the requirements of regulatory authorities, stock exchanges and other applicable laws, regulations and requirements, as amended from time to time.

4.3 Receipt of a written statement not less than annually from the external auditor describing in detail all relationships between the auditor and CAE that may impact the objectivity and independence of the auditor. Review annually with the Board of Directors the independence of the external auditors and either confirm to the Board of Directors that the external auditors are independent in accordance with applicable listing requirements, laws, regulations and other regulatory guidelines, or recommend that the Board of Directors take appropriate action to satisfy itself of the external auditors' independence. Review and approve CAE's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of CAE.

5. REVIEW AND DISCUSSION WITH EXTERNAL AUDITORS

5.1 Review with the external auditors and management the annual external audit plans and agenda which would include objectives, scope, risks assessments, timing, materiality level and fee estimate.

5.2 Request and review an annual report prepared by the external auditors of any significant recommendations to improve internal control over financial reporting and corresponding management responses.

5.3 Request and review an annual report prepared by the external auditors regarding the auditor's internal quality-control procedures, material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review of the auditors, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental o r professional authorities, within the preceding 5 years, respecting one or more audits carried out by the auditors, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues.

5.4 Hold timely discussions with the external auditors regarding (i) critical accounting policies and practices, (ii) alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles related to material items discussed with management, ramifications thereof and treatment preferred by the external auditor, and (iii) other material written communication between the external auditor and management, including the management letter and schedule of unadjusted differences.

5.5 Meet to review and discuss with the external auditors the annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements, including disclosures in management discussion and analysis.

5.6 Meet separately, quarterly, with the external auditors (including the lead partner).

5.7 Make specific and direct inquiry of the external auditors' work relating to:

- Performance of management involved in the preparation of financial statements.
- Any restrictions on the scope of audit work.
- The level of cooperation received in the performance of the audit.
- The effectiveness of the work of internal audit.
- Any unresolved material differences of opinion or disputes between management and the external auditors, and be directly responsible for overseeing the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
- Any transactions or activities which may be illegal or unethical.
- Independence of the external auditor including the nature and fees of non-audit services performed by external audit firm and its affiliates.
- Any other matter so desired.

5.8 Provide evaluation and regular feedback to the external auditors.

6. REVIEW AND DISCUSSION WITH INTERNAL AUDITORS

6.1 Review the annual internal audit plan including assessment of audit risk, planned activities, level and nature of reporting, audit organization and annual budget.

6.2 Periodically review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and the Company's internal control over financial reporting, including any significant deficiencies and significant changes in internal controls.

6.3 Set and communicate to the director of internal audit high expectations and hold him/her and the department accountable for meeting them. Provide guidance on reported potential management lapses and evaluate the status and implementation of recommendations.

6.4 Meet separately, regularly, with the director of internal audit.

6.5 Make specific and direct inquiry of the internal auditors' work relating to:

- Any significant recommendations to improve financial, operational and compliance internal controls and corresponding management responses.
- The level of independence of internal audit.
- Any material disagreement with management or scope or restrictions encountered in the course of the function's work.
- Any other matter so desired.

6.6 Discuss goals and evaluate the performance of the Director of Internal Audit. Oversee at least once every five years an external review of the internal audit function.

7. REVIEW AND DISCUSSION WITH MANAGEMENT

7.1 Review and assess the adequacy and quality of organization, staffing and succession planning for accounting and financial responsibilities (including internal audit).

7.2 Review analyses prepared by management setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgements made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analyses of the effect of alternative and/or new GAAP methods on the financial statements.

7.3 Discuss with management the annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements and the independent auditor, including CAE's disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("**MD&A**").

7.4 Review with management the annual performance of external and internal audit and respond to results thereof.

7.5 Review at least annually with management:

- Tax compliance;
- IT and Cyber-Security risks and controls; and
- Capital structure appropriateness and efficiency.

8. REVIEW AND DISCUSSION WITH THE HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

8.1 On request, provide support to the Human Resources Committee of the Board ("**HR Committee**") regarding management incentives and related topics (including compensation and appropriate use of corporate assets).

8.2 Support with the HR Committee in its assessment of the incentive structure and whether it contributes to increased fraud or other risks.

9. REVIEW OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS

9.1 Review all material public documents relating to CAE's financial performance, financial position or analyses thereon, including financial statements, MD&A, annual and interim earnings press releases and the Annual Information Form ("**AIF**"), prior to their release. Review and monitor practices and procedures adopted by the Company to assure compliance with applicable listing requirements, laws, regulations and other rules, and where appropriate, make recommendations or reports thereon to the Board of Directors. Discuss CAE's financial information and earnings guidance, if any, provided to analysts and rating agencies.

9.2 Review major issues regarding accounting principles and financial report presentations, including any significant changes in the accounting principles to be observed in the preparation of the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, or in their application; major issues as to the Company's internal controls; and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies.

9.3 Prepare/review such reports of the Committee as may be required by any applicable securities regulatory authority to be included in the Company's management proxy circular or any other disclosure document of the Company.

9.4 The Committee shall review and approve the procedures set out in the Company's Corporate Communications & Disclosure Policy and will annually verify that adequate procedures exist within the Company for the review of its disclosure of financial information derived from its financial statements.

10. ETHICAL AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

10.1 Oversee, review, and annually update the Company's code of business conduct and the company's system to monitor compliance with and enforce this code.

10.2 Review, with the Company's general counsel, legal compliance and legal matters that could have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

11. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

11.1 The Board may refer from time to time such matters relating to the financial affairs and risk management of the Company as the Board may deem appropriate.

12. MEETINGS

12.1 The Committee shall meet at such times as deemed necessary by the Board or the Committee and shall report regularly to the Board.

13. ENGAGEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

13.1 The Committee is authorized to engage independent counsel, and other advisers, as it determines necessary to carry out its duties. The Company shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for such services.

14. HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS

14.1 The Committee shall maintain procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

15. ANNUAL REVIEW

15.1 The Committee shall review and assess the adequacy of its mandate annually, report to the Board of Directors thereon and recommend to the Board of Directors (for approval) any proposed changes to its processes, procedures and agendas, as well as this charter.

15.2 The Committee shall also perform an annual evaluation of the composition (including considering periodically rotating its members), independence and performance of the Committee and shall report to the Chairman of the Governance Committee of the CAE Board of Directors thereon.

16. ORIENTATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

16.1 Identify and participate where appropriate or necessary in continuing audit committee education reading and/activities.

CAE INC.

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of CAE is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f), 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). CAE's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of CAE's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

As of March 31, 2015, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over the financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) on Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013 Framework). Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015 was effective.

M. Parent
President and Chief Executive Officer

S. Lefebvre
Vice-president, Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Montreal (Canada)
May 26, 2015

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders of CAE Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of CAE Inc. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and the related consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the years then ended. We also have audited CAE Inc. and its subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015 , based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CAE Inc. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also, in our opinion, CAE Inc. and its subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015 , based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

PricewaterhouseCoopers s.r.l./s.e.n.c.r.l. [1]

Montreal, Quebec May 26, 2015

[1] CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A123498

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31

(amounts in millions of Canadian dollars)	Notes		**2015**		2014
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**330.2**	$	312.3
Accounts receivable	4		**468.0**		453.9
Contracts in progress: assets	10		**309.8**		256.4
Inventories	5		**237.3**		219.5
Prepayments			**81.8**		76.6
Income taxes recoverable			**43.9**		24.8
Derivative financial assets	28		**30.3**		7.3
Assets held for sale	3		**61.2**		-
Total current assets		**$**	**1,562.5**	$	1,350.8
Property, plant and equipment	6		**1,461.2**		1,341.2
Intangible assets	7		**844.7**		870.7
Investment in equity accounted investees	31		**318.0**		234.6
Deferred tax assets	16		**33.2**		31.8
Derivative financial assets	28		**21.1**		7.5
Other assets	8		**416.2**		400.1
Total assets		**$**	**4,656.9**	$	4,236.7
Liabilities and equity					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	**$**	**732.7**	$	685.0
Provisions	11		**17.5**		28.6
Income taxes payable			**10.6**		8.3
Contracts in progress: liabilities	10		**154.6**		167.4
Current portion of long-term debt	12		**55.5**		50.6
Derivative financial liabilities	28		**54.0**		24.6
Liabilities held for sale	3		**14.2**		-
Total current liabilities		**$**	**1,039.1**	$	964.5
Provisions	11		**4.6**		6.4
Long-term debt	12		**1,224.3**		1,117.9
Royalty obligations			**158.4**		161.5
Employee benefits obligations	14		**185.7**		115.5
Deferred gains and other non-current liabilities	15		**165.1**		204.2
Deferred tax liabilities	16		**198.6**		166.1
Derivative financial liabilities	28		**17.2**		18.4
Total liabilities		**$**	**2,993.0**	$	2,754.5
Equity					
Share capital	17	**$**	**559.0**	$	517.5
Contributed surplus			**19.1**		19.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18		**177.3**		129.5
Retained earnings			**857.3**		775.1
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**$**	**1,612.7**	$	1,441.6
Non-controlling interests			**51.2**		40.6
Total equity		**$**	**1,663.9**	$	1,482.2
Total liabilities and equity		**$**	**4,656.9**	$	4,236.7

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Income Statement

Years ended March 31 *(amounts in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)*	Notes		**2015**		2014
Continuing operations					
Revenue	30	**$**	**2,246.3**	$	2,077.9
Cost of sales			**1,642.6**		1,512.8
Gross profit		**$**	**603.7**	$	565.1
Research and development expenses			**64.1**		67.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses			**264.6**		259.3
Other gains – net	21		**(20.3)**		(21.2)
After tax share in profit of equity accounted investees	30		**(37.5)**		(30.0)
Operating profit		**$**	**332.8**	$	289.3
Finance income	22		**(9.8)**		(9.6)
Finance expense	22		**80.7**		80.5
Finance expense – net		**$**	**70.9**	$	70.9
Earnings before income taxes		**$**	**261.9**	$	218.4
Income tax expense	16		**57.8**		29.0
Earnings from continuing operations		**$**	**204.1**	$	189.4
Discontinued operations					
Earnings from discontinued operations	3		**0.6**		1.7
Net income		**$**	**204.7**	$	191.1
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		**$**	**201.8**	$	190.0
Non-controlling interests			**2.9**		1.1
		$	**204.7**	$	191.1
Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Basic and diluted – continuing operations	17	**$**	**0.76**	$	0.72
Basic and diluted – discontinued operations	17		**-**		0.01
		$	**0.76**	$	0.73

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Years ended March 31

(amounts in millions of Canadian dollars)	Notes		**2015**		2014
Net income		**$**	**204.7**	$	191.1
Items that may be reclassified to net income					
Foreign currency translation					
Net currency translation difference on the translation of financial statements of foreign operations		**$**	**100.9**	$	184.8
Net losses on certain long-term debt denominated in foreign currency and designated as hedges of net investments in foreign operations			**(68.1)**		(37.5)
Reclassification to net income			**2.5**		-
Income taxes	16		**(3.3)**		(4.3)
Share in foreign currency translation difference of equity accounted investees			**29.5**		16.5
		$	**61.5**	$	159.5
Net changes in cash flow hedges					
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		**$**	**(39.2)**	$	(49.1)
Reclassification to income[1][2]			**25.6**		27.4
Income taxes	16		**3.6**		5.6
After tax share in net changes of cash flow hedges of equity accounted investees			**0.4**		(0.9)
		$	**(9.6)**	$	(17.0)
Net change in available-for-sale financial instruments					
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	28	**$**	**-**	$	0.2
		$	**-**	$	0.2
Items that are never reclassified to net income					
Defined benefit plan remeasurements					
Defined benefit plan remeasurements	14	**$**	**(66.0)**	$	13.4
Income taxes	16		**18.0**		(3.7)
		$	**(48.0)**	$	9.7
Other comprehensive income		**$**	**3.9**	$	152.4
Total comprehensive income		**$**	**208.6**	$	343.5
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		**$**	**201.6**	$	341.2
Non-controlling interests			**7.0**		2.3
		$	**208.6**	$	343.5
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of the Company:					
Continuing operations		**$**	**200.7**	$	334.6
Discontinued operations			**0.9**		6.6
		$	**201.6**	$	341.2

(1) Fiscal 2015 includes net losses of $35.9 million reclassified to revenue (2014 – net losses of $23.8 million) and net gains of $10.3 million reclassified to finance expense – net (2014 – net losses of $3.6 million).

(2) An estimated net amount of $57.5 million of losses is expected to be reclassified from other comprehensive income during the next 12 months. Future fluctuation in market rate (foreign exchange rate or interest rate) will impact the amount expected to be reclassified.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

		Attributable to equity holders of the Company						
		Common shares						
(amounts in millions of Canadian dollars, except number of shares)	Notes	Number of shares	Stated value	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 18)	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balances at April 1, 2013		259,979,059	$ 471.7	$ 21.9	$ (12.0)	$ 633.0	$ 1,114.6	$ 31.8	$ 1,146.4
Net income		-	-	-	-	190.0	190.0	1.1	191.1
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	158.3	-	158.3	1.2	159.5
Net changes in cash flow hedges		-	-	-	(17.0)	-	(17.0)	-	(17.0)
Net change in available-for-sale financial instruments		-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2
Defined benefit plan remeasurements		-	-	-	-	9.7	9.7	-	9.7
Total comprehensive income		-	$ -	$ -	$ 141.5	$ 199.7	$ 341.2	$ 2.3	$ 343.5
Stock options exercised	23	2,387,556	22.2	-	-	-	22.2	-	22.2
Optional cash purchase		1,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer upon exercise of stock options		-	6.1	(6.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	23	-	-	3.7	-	-	3.7	-	3.7
Additions to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	6.5
Stock dividends	17	1,403,418	17.5	-	-	(17.5)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	17	-	-	-	-	(40.1)	(40.1)	-	(40.1)
Balances at March 31, 2014		263,771,443	$ 517.5	$ 19.5	$ 129.5	$ 775.1	$ 1,441.6	$ 40.6	$ 1,482.2
Net income		-	-	-	-	201.8	201.8	2.9	204.7
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	57.4	-	57.4	4.1	61.5
Net changes in cash flow hedges		-	-	-	(9.6)	-	(9.6)	-	(9.6)
Defined benefit plan remeasurements		-	-	-	-	(48.0)	(48.0)	-	(48.0)
Total comprehensive income		-	$ -	$ -	$ 47.8	$ 153.8	$ 201.6	$ 7.0	$ 208.6
Stock options exercised	23	1,309,201	12.6	-	-	-	12.6	-	12.6
Optional cash purchase		4,509	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Transfer upon exercise of stock options		-	3.5	(3.5)	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	23	-	-	3.1	-	-	3.1	-	3.1
Additions to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.6
Stock dividends	17	1,817,917	25.3	-	-	(25.3)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	17	-	-	-	-	(46.3)	(46.3)	-	(46.3)
Balances at March 31, 2015		**266,903,070**	**$ 559.0**	**$ 19.1**	**$ 177.3**	**$ 857.3**	**$ 1,612.7**	**$ 51.2**	**$ 1,663.9**

The balance of retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income as at March 31, 2015 was $1,034.6 million (2014 – $904.6 million).
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31 *(amounts in millions of Canadian dollars)*	Notes		**2015**		2014
Operating activities					
Earnings from continuing operations		**$**	**204.1**	$	189.4
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6		**108.1**		98.8
Amortization of intangible and other assets			**81.0**		65.8
Financing cost amortization	22		**1.4**		1.5
After tax share in profit of equity accounted investees			**(37.5)**		(30.0)
Deferred income taxes	16		**37.2**		28.5
Investment tax credits			**(21.7)**		(15.6)
Share-based compensation	23		**7.5**		9.7
Defined benefit pension plans	14		**6.4**		(9.1)
Amortization of other non-current liabilities			**(35.8)**		(25.8)
Gain on partial disposal of interests in investments	21		**(13.9)**		-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	21		**(1.2)**		(5.6)
Other			**2.2**		(11.3)
Changes in non-cash working capital	24		**(69.2)**		(20.4)
Net cash provided by operating activities		**$**	**268.6**	$	275.9
Investing activities					
Business combinations, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired		**$**	**(2.0)**	$	(3.7)
Proceeds from partial disposal of interests in investments, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed	21		**8.5**		-
Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment	6		**(144.2)**		(157.0)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			**7.6**		15.4
Capitalized development costs	7		**(41.5)**		(43.4)
Enterprise resource planning (ERP) and other software	7		**(19.9)**		(13.6)
Net (payments to) proceeds from equity accounted investees			**(0.3)**		4.2
Dividends received from equity accounted investees			**8.9**		15.0
Other			**4.1**		(10.2)
Net cash used in investing activities		**$**	**(178.8)**	$	(193.3)
Financing activities					
Net change in restricted cash		**$**	**-**	$	(18.1)
Proceeds from borrowing under revolving unsecured credit facilities	12		**524.7**		641.1
Repayment of borrowing under revolving unsecured credit facilities	12		**(554.0)**		(655.3)
Proceeds from long-term debt, net of transaction costs	12		**37.0**		67.9
Repayment of long-term debt	12		**(18.9)**		(38.0)
Repayment of finance lease	12		**(28.2)**		(27.8)
Dividends paid			**(46.3)**		(40.1)
Common stock issuance			**12.7**		22.2
Other			**-**		(0.5)
Net cash used in financing activities		**$**	**(73.0)**	$	(48.6)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**8.8**	$	22.4
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**25.6**	$	56.4
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period			**312.3**		260.0
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period, related to discontinued operations			**(7.7)**		(11.8)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**$**	**330.2**	$	304.6
Supplemental information:					
Dividends received		**$**	**8.9**	$	16.2
Interest paid			**54.9**		55.7
Interest received			**11.0**		7.8
Income taxes paid			**34.1**		20.9

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unless otherwise stated, all tabular amounts are in millions of Canadian dollars)

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on May 26, 2015.

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations

CAE Inc. and its subsidiaries (or the Company) design, manufacture and supply simulation equipment, provide training and develop integrated training solutions for defence and security markets, commercial airlines, business aircraft operators, helicopter operators, aircraft manufacturers and for healthcare education and service providers. CAE's flight simulators replicate aircraft performance in normal and abnormal operations as well as a comprehensive set of environmental conditions utilizing visual systems that contain an extensive database of airports, other landing areas, flying environments, mission-specific environments, and motion and sound cues to create a fully immersive training environment. The Company offers a range of flight training devices based on the same software used on its simulators. The Company also operates a global network of training centres with locations around the world.

The Company's operations are managed through three segments (see Note 2):

(i) Civil Aviation Training Solutions – Provides comprehensive training solutions for flight, cabin, maintenance and ground personnel in commercial, business and helicopter aviation, a range of flight simulation training devices, as well as ab initio pilot training and crew sourcing services;

(ii) Defence and Security – Is a training systems integrator for defence forces across the air, land and sea domains, and for government and civil security organizations responsible for public safety;

(iii) Healthcare – Designs, manufactures and markets simulators, simulation centre management solutions and courseware for training of medical and allied healthcare students and clinicians in educational institutions, hospitals and defence organizations.

The Company's mining business which provides mining services and tools has been classified as held for sale (see Note 3).

CAE is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The address of the main office is 8585 Côte-de-Liesse, Saint-Laurent, Québec, Canada, H4T 1G6. CAE shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange.

Basis of preparation

The key accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook, referred to as IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the following items measured at fair value: contingent consideration, derivative financial instruments, financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, available-for-sale financial assets and liabilities for cash-settled share-based arrangements.

The functional and presentation currency of CAE Inc. is the Canadian dollar.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has the rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through the power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is obtained and they are no longer consolidated on the date control ceases.

Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are entities in which the Company exercises joint control as established by contracts requiring unanimous consent for decisions about the activities that significantly affect the arrangement's returns. When the Company has the rights to the net assets of the arrangement, the arrangement is classified as a joint venture and is accounted for using the equity method. When the Company has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to an arrangement, the arrangement is classified as a joint operation and the Company accounts for each of its assets, liabilities and transactions, including its share of those held or incurred jointly, in relation to the joint operation. The Company presently does not have any joint operations.

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) of the investee. When the Company's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it will incur obligations or make payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

Unrealized gains resulting from transactions with joint ventures are eliminated, to the extent of the Company's share in the joint venture. For sales of products or services from the Company to its joint ventures, the elimination of unrealized profits is considered in the carrying value of the investment in equity accounted investees in the consolidated statement of financial position and in the share in profit or loss of equity accounted investees in the consolidated income statement.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Company, if any, at the date control is obtained. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs, other than share and debt issue costs incurred to issue financial instruments that form part of the consideration transferred, are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value at the acquisition date. If a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company remeasures its previously held interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognizes the resulting gain or loss, if any, in net income.

Contingent consideration classified as a provision is measured at fair value, with subsequent changes recognized in income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

New information obtained during the measurement period, up to 12 months following the acquisition date, about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date affect the acquisition accounting.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests (NCI) represent equity interests in subsidiaries owned by outside parties. The share of net assets of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests is presented as a component of equity. Changes in the Company's ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

The Company treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Company. For interests purchased from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals of non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Financial instruments and hedging relationships

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities

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 assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, are recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value. When there is a difference between the fair value of the consideration given or received at initial recognition and the amount determined using a valuation technique, such difference is recognized immediately in income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability.

Subsequent measurement of the financial instruments is based on their classification as described below. Financial assets can be classified into one of these categories: fair value through profit and loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or available-for-sale. Financial liabilities can be classified into one of the following categories: fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. The determination of the classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. Except in very limited circumstances, the classification is not changed subsequent to the initial recognition.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

Financial instruments classified at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) are carried at fair value at each reporting date with the change in fair value recorded in income. The FVTPL classification is applied when a financial instrument:

- Is a derivative, including embedded derivatives accounted for separately from the host contract, but excluding those derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments;
- Has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near future;
- Is part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- Has been irrevocably designated as such by the Company (fair value option).

Held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities

Financial instruments classified as held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income or expense is included in income in the period as incurred.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or that are not classified in any of the preceding categories. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value at each reporting date. Unrealized gains and losses, including changes in foreign exchange rates for non-monetary financial assets, are recognized in OCI in the period in which the changes arise and are transferred to income when the assets are derecognized or impairment occurs. Objective evidence of impairment of an equity investment includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost. If a reliable estimate of the fair value of an unquoted equity instrument cannot be made, this instrument is measured at cost, less any impairment losses. Dividends are recognized in income when the right of payment has been established.

As a result, the following classifications were determined:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and all derivative instruments, except for derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments, are classified as FVTPL;

(ii) Accounts receivable, contracts in progress, non-current receivables and advances are classified as loans and receivables, except for those that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the near term which are classified as FVTPL;

(iii) Portfolio investments are classified as available-for-sale;

(iv) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt, including interest payable, as well as finance lease obligations and royalty obligations are classified as other financial liabilities, all of which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs that are directly related to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than those classified as FVTPL) are included in the fair value initially recognized for those financial instruments. These costs are amortized to income using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of the financial assets other than those to be measured at FVTPL are assessed to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Fair value hierarchy transfers

For financial instruments that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the fair value hierarchy. The assessment is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole at the end of each period.

Embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are recorded at fair value separately from the host contract when their economic characteristics and risks are not clearly and closely related to those of the host contract. The Company may enter into freestanding derivative instruments which are not eligible for hedge accounting, to offset the foreign exchange exposure of embedded foreign currency derivatives. In such circumstances, both derivatives are carried at fair value at each statement of financial position date with the change in fair value recorded in consolidated net income.

Hedge accounting

Documentation

At the inception of a hedge, if the Company elects to use hedge accounting, the Company formally documents the designation of the hedge, the risk management objectives and strategy, the hedging relationship between the hedged item and hedging item and the method for testing the effectiveness of the hedge, which must be reasonably assured over the term of the hedging relationship and can be reliably measured. The Company formally assesses, both at inception of the hedge relationship and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items in relation to the hedged risk.

Method of accounting

The method of recognizing fair value gains and losses depends on whether derivatives are at FVTPL or are designated as hedging instruments, and, if the latter, the nature of the risks being hedged. All gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized in income. When derivatives are designated as hedges, the Company classifies them either as: (a) hedges of the change in fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges); or (b) hedges of the variability in highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability, a firm commitment or a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedges); or (c) hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

Fair value hedge

For fair value hedges outstanding, gains or losses arising from the measurement of derivative hedging instruments at fair value are recorded in income and the carrying amount of the hedged items are adjusted by gains and losses on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risks which are recorded in income.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in OCI, while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in income. Amounts accumulated in OCI are reclassified to income in the period in which the hedged item affects income. However, when the forecasted transactions that are hedged items result in recognition of non-financial assets (for example, inventories or property, plant and equipment), gains and losses previously recognized in OCI are included in the initial carrying value of the related non-financial assets acquired or liabilities incurred. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognized in income as the related non-financial assets are derecognized or amortized.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, when the designation is revoked, or when the hedging instrument expires or is sold. Any cumulative gain or loss directly recognized in OCI at that time remains in OCI until the hedged item is eventually recognized in income. When it is probable that a hedged transaction will not occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was recognized in OCI is recognized immediately in income.

Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

The Company has designated certain long-term debt as a hedge of CAE's overall net investments in foreign operations whose activities are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency. The portion of gains or losses on the hedging item that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in OCI and is limited to the translation gain or loss on the net investment.

Derecognition

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

When 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in income.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar are translated from their functional currency to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the reporting date. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are included in OCI. When designated as hedges of net investments in foreign operations, translation gains or losses related to long term intercompany account balances, which form part of the overall net investment in foreign operations, and those arising from the translation of debt denominated in foreign currencies, are also included in OCI.

Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, and revenue and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in income, except when deferred in OCI as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly-liquid investments with original terms to maturity of 90 days or less at the date of purchase.

Accounts receivable

Receivables are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts, based on expected recoverability. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The loss is recognized in income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for or written-off are recognized in income.

The Company is involved in a program in which it sells undivided interests in certain of its accounts receivable and contracts in progress: assets (current financial assets program) to third parties for cash consideration for an amount up to $150.0 million without recourse to the Company. The Company continues to act as a collection agent. These transactions are accounted for when the Company is considered to have surrendered control over the transferred accounts receivable and contracts in progress: assets.

Inventories

Raw materials are valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value. Spare parts to be used in the normal course of business are valued at the lower of cost, determined on a specific identification basis, and net realizable value.

Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost, determined on a specific identification basis, and net realizable value. The cost of work in progress includes material, labour and an allocation of manufacturing overhead, which is based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to generate revenue. In the case of raw materials and spare parts, the replacement cost is the best measure of net realizable value.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated net impairment losses. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or manufacturing of the item. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment that is initially recognized includes, when applicable, the initial present value estimate of the costs required to dismantle and remove the asset and restore the site on which it is located at the end of its useful life. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. Subsequent costs, such as updates on training devices, are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured; otherwise, they are expensed.

A loss on disposal is recognized in income when the carrying value of a replaced item is derecognized, unless the item is transferred to inventories. If it is not practicable to determine the carrying value, the cost of the replacement and the accumulated depreciation calculated by reference to that cost will be used to derecognize the replaced part. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in income as incurred. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with its carrying amount, and are recognized net within other gains and losses.

The different components of property, plant and equipment are recognized separately when their useful lives are materially different and such components are depreciated separately in income. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. If it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the leased asset is depreciated over its useful life. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are as follows:

	Method	Amortization rate/period
Buildings and improvements	Declining balance/Straight-line	2.5 to 10%/3 to 20 years
Simulators	Straight-line (10% residual)	Not exceeding 25 years
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line	2 to 10 years
Aircraft	Straight-line (15% residual)	Not exceeding 12 years
Aircraft engines	Based on utilization	Not exceeding 3,000 hours

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, on a prospective basis at each reporting date.

Leases

The Company leases certain property, plant and equipment from and to others. Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred are classified as finance leases. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

The Company as a lessor

With regards to finance leases, the asset is derecognized at the commencement of the lease. The net present value of the minimum lease payments and any discounted unguaranteed residual value are recognized as non-current receivables. Finance income is recognized over the term of the lease based on the effective interest rate method. Income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the corresponding lease.

The Company as a lessee

Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognized as an asset. The corresponding obligations are included in long-term debt. Finance expense is recognized over the term of the lease based on the effective interest rate method. Payments made under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Sale and leaseback transactions

The Company engages in sales and leaseback transactions as part of the Company's financing strategy to support investment in the civil and military training and services business. Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in a finance lease, any excess of sales proceeds over the carrying amount is deferred and amortized over the lease term. Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease, and it is clear that the transaction is established at fair value, any profit or loss is recognized in income. If the sales price is below fair value, the shortfall is recognized in income immediately except if the loss is compensated for by future lease payments at below market price, it is deferred and amortized in proportion to the lease payments over the period the asset is expected to be used. If the sale price is above fair value, the excess over fair value is deferred and amortized over the period the asset is expected to be used.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries. Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate of the cost of an acquisition, including the Company's best estimate of the fair value of contingent consideration and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous held equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquiree at the acquisition date.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Research and development (R&D)

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are also charged to income in the period incurred unless they meet all the specific capitalization criteria established in IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*. Capitalized development costs are stated at cost and net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of the capitalized development costs commences when the asset is available for use and is included in research and development expense.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost upon initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the acquisition date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Gains and losses on disposal of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with its carrying amount and are recognized within other gains and losses.

Amortization

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method for all intangible assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Amortization period (in years)
Capitalized development costs	5 to 10
Customer relationships	3 to 15
ERP and other software	3 to 10
Technology	3 to 15
Other intangible assets	2 to 40

Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, on a prospective basis at each reporting date.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill and assets that are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually or at any time if an indicator of impairment exists.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset; unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In such case, the CGU that the asset belongs to is used to determine the recoverable amount.

For the purposes of impairment testing, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs, which generally corresponds to its operating segments or one level below, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Where the recoverable amount of a CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is lower than the CGU's carrying amount, the related goodwill is impaired. Any remaining amount of impairment exceeding the impaired goodwill is recognized on a pro rata basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the respective CGU. Impairment losses are recognized in income.

The Company evaluates impairment losses, other than goodwill impairment, for potential reversals at each reporting date. An impairment loss is reversed if there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists due to changes in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such reversal is recognized in income.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the asset is completed and ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized as finance expense in income, as incurred.

Other assets

Restricted cash

The Company is required to hold a defined amount of cash as collateral under the terms of certain subsidiaries' external bank financing, government-related sales contracts and business combination arrangements.

Deferred financing costs

Deferred financing costs related to the revolving unsecured term credit facilities, when it is probable that some or all of the facilities will be drawn down, and deferred financing costs related to sale and leaseback agreements are included in other assets at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related financing agreements.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as a finance expense. When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt is recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in income over the period of borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In these cases, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized when the amount can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and when specific criteria have been met for each of the categories, as described below.

Multiple component arrangements

The Company sometimes enters into multiple component revenue arrangements, which may include a combination of design, engineering and manufacturing of flight simulators and other products, as well as the provision of training services, spare parts and maintenance. When a single sales transaction requires the delivery of more than one product or service (multiple components), the revenue recognition criteria are applied to the separately identifiable components. A component is considered separately identifiable if the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis and the fair value associated with the product or service can be reliably measured.

The allocation of the revenue from a multiple component arrangement is based on the fair value of each element in relation to the fair value of the arrangement as a whole.

The Company's revenues can be divided into two main accounting categories: construction contracts and sales of goods and services.

Construction contracts

A construction contract is a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or of a group of assets, which are interrelated in terms of their design, technology, function, purpose or use. According to its characteristics, a construction contract can be accounted for separately, be segmented into several components which are each accounted for separately, or be combined with another construction contract in order to form a single construction contract for accounting purposes in respect of which revenues and expense will be recognized.

Revenue from construction contracts for the design, engineering and manufacturing of training devices is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the Company, the revenue, contract costs to complete and the stage of contract completion at the end of the reporting period can be reliably measured and when the contract costs can be clearly identified and reliably measured so that actual contract costs incurred can be compared with prior estimates. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. When the criteria to use the percentage-of-completion method are not met, construction contract revenue is recognized to the extent of the contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

Provisions for estimated contract losses are recognized in the period in which the loss is determined. Contract losses are measured at the amount by which the estimated total costs exceed the estimated total revenue from the contract. Warranty provisions are recorded when revenue is recognized based on past experience.

The cumulative amount of costs incurred and profit recognized, reduced by losses and progress billing, is determined on a contract-by-contract basis. If this amount is positive it is classified in contracts in progress: assets. If this amount is negative it is classified in contracts in progress: liabilities.

Post-delivery customer support is billed separately, and revenue is recognized over the support period.

Sales of goods and services

Software arrangements

Revenue from off-the-shelf software sales is recognized when delivery has occurred. Revenue from fixed-price software arrangements and software customization contracts that require significant production, modification, or customization of software is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method.

Spare parts

Revenue from the sale of spare parts is primarily recognized upon shipment to the customer. Upon shipment, the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

Product maintenance

Revenue from maintenance contracts is generally recognized on the basis of the percentage-of-completion of the transaction.

Training and consulting services

Revenue from training and consulting services is recognized as the services are rendered.

For flight schools, cadet training courses are offered mainly by way of ground school and live aircraft flight. During the ground school phase, revenue is recognized in income on a straight-line basis, while during the live aircraft flight phase, revenue is recognized based on actual flight hours.

Other

Sales incentives to customers

The Company may provide sales incentives in the form of discounts and volume rebates, these incentives are recorded as a reduction of revenues.

Non-monetary transactions

The Company may also enter into sales arrangements where little or no monetary consideration is involved. The non-monetary transactions are measured at the more reliable measure of the fair value of the asset given up and fair value of the asset received.

Deferred revenue

Cash payments received or advances currently due pursuant to contractual arrangements, with the exception of those related to construction contracts, are recorded as deferred revenue until all of the foregoing conditions of revenue recognition have been met.

Employee benefits

Defined benefit pension plans

The Company maintains defined benefit pension plans that provide benefits based on length of service and final average earnings.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled. The defined benefit obligations are actuarially determined for each plan using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the interest rate of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefit will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

The value of any employee benefit asset recognized is restricted to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan (asset ceiling test). Minimum funding requirements may give rise to an additional liability to the extent that they require paying contributions to cover an existing shortfall. Plan assets can only be used to fund employee benefits, are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit asset or liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and the effect of any asset ceiling and minimum liability are recognized to OCI in the period in which they arise. Past service costs are recognized as an expense as incurred at the earlier of when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs and when the entity recognizes related termination benefits.

Defined contribution pension plans

The Company also maintains defined contribution plans for which the Company pays fixed contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay the benefits to all employees. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in income as the services are provided.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense, if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the reporting date are discounted to their present value.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company's share-based payment plans consist of two categories: the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP), which qualifies as an equity-settled share-based payment plan; and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), Deferred Share Unit (DSU) plan, Long-Term Incentive Time Based plans and Long-Term Incentive Performance Based plans which qualify as cash-settled share-based payments plans. Time Based plans include the Long-Term Incentive – Deferred Share Unit (LTI-DSU) plan and the Long-Term Incentive – Time Based Restricted Share Unit (LTI-TB RSU) plan. Performance Based plans include the Long-Term Incentive – Restricted Share Unit (LTI-RSU) plan and the Long-Term Incentive – Performance Share Unit (LTI-PSU) plan.

For both categories, the fair value of the employee services received in exchange is recognized as an expense in income. Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

For the equity-settled plan, the cost of equity-settled transactions is measured at fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The compensation expense is measured at the grant date and recognized over the service period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The cumulative expenses recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date represents the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. For options with graded vesting, each tranche is considered a separate grant with a different vesting date and fair value, and each tranche is accounted for separately. When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares and the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital.

For cash-settled plans, a corresponding liability is recognized. The fair value of employee services received is calculated by multiplying the number of units expected to vest with the fair value of one unit as of grant date based on the market price of the Company's common shares. The fair value of the ESPP is a function of the Company's contributions. Until the liability is settled, the Company re-measures the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in income for the period. The Company has entered into equity swap agreements with two major Canadian financial institutions in order to reduce its earnings exposure related to the fluctuation in the Company's share price relating to the DSU, LTI-DSU and LTI-TB RSU programs.

Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. An income tax expense is recognized in income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid or recovered from taxation authorities on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets or liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, and jointly controlled entities, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses. The recognition of deferred tax assets are limited to the amount which is probable to be realized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that a recognized deferred tax asset will be realized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that an unrecognized deferred tax asset will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or if their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Taxes on income in the interim periods are accrued by jurisdiction using the effective tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual profit or loss of the jurisdiction.

Investment tax credits

Investment tax credits (ITCs) arising from R&D activities are deducted from the related costs and are accordingly included in the determination of net income when there is reasonable assurance that the credits will be realized. ITCs arising from the acquisition or development of property, plant and equipment and capitalized development costs are deducted from the cost of those assets with amortization calculated on the net amount. Investment tax credits expected to be recovered beyond 12 months are classified in Other assets.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding is calculated by taking into account the dilution that would occur if the securities or other agreements for the issuance of common shares were exercised or converted into common shares at the later of the beginning of the period or the issuance date unless it is anti-dilutive. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of the stock options. The treasury stock method is a method of recognizing the use of proceeds that could be obtained upon the exercise of options in computing diluted earnings per share. It assumes that any proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Only the Company's stock options have a dilutive potential on common shares.

Government assistance

Government contributions are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the contributions will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with by the Company. Government assistance related to the acquisition of intangible assets is recorded as a reduction of the cost of the related asset while government assistance related to current expenses is recorded as a reduction of the related expenses.

The Company benefits from investment tax credits that are deemed to be equivalent to government contributions. Contributions are received for Project New Core Markets from Investissement Québec (IQ) for costs incurred in R&D programs. Contributions were received in previous fiscal years for Project Phoenix from Industry Canada under the Technology Partnerships Canada (TPC) program and from IQ.

Project New Core Markets and Project Phoenix require the Company to pay royalties. The obligation to pay royalties, recognized as royalty obligations, is recorded when the contribution is receivable and is estimated based on future projections. The obligation is discounted using the prevailing market rates of interest, at that time, for a similar instrument (similar as to currency, term, type of interest rate, guarantees or other factors) with a similar credit rating. The current portion is included as part of accrued liabilities. The difference between government contributions and the discounted value of royalty obligations is accounted for as a government assistance which is recognized as a reduction of related expenses or as a reduction of the cost of the related asset.

The Company recognizes the Government of Canada's participation in Project Falcon and Project Innovate as interest-bearing long-term debt. The initial measurement of the accounting liability is discounted using the prevailing market rates of interest, at that time, for a similar instrument (similar as to currency, term, type of interest rate, guarantees or other factors) with a similar credit rating. The difference between the face value of the long-term obligation and the discounted value of the long-term obligation is accounted for as a government contribution which is recognized as a reduction of costs or as a reduction of capitalized expenditures.

Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Company's management (management) to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the period reported. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes will be reported in the period in which they are identified.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for in accordance with the acquisition method. The consideration transferred and the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair value. Depending on the complexity of determining these valuations, the Company either consults with independent experts or develops the fair value internally by using appropriate valuation techniques which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future net discounted cash flows. These evaluations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the related assets and the discount rate. Contingent consideration is measured at fair value using a discounted cash flow model.

Development costs

Development costs are recognized as intangible assets and are amortized over their useful lives when they meet the criteria for capitalization. Forecasted revenue and profitability for the relevant projects are used to assess compliance with the capitalization criteria and to assess the recoverable amount of the assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's impairment test for goodwill is based on internal estimates (level 3) of fair value less costs of disposal calculations and uses valuation models such as the discounted cash flows model. Key assumptions which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal include estimated growth rates, post-tax discount rates and tax rates. These estimates, including the methodology used, can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any goodwill impairment.

Likewise, whenever property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment, the determination of the assets' recoverable amount involves the use of estimates by management and can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any impairment.

See Note 20 for further details regarding assumptions used.

Revenue recognition

The percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the work performed to date as a proportion of the total work to be performed. Management conducts monthly reviews of its estimated costs to complete, percentage-of-completion estimates and revenue and margins recognized, on a contract-by-contract basis. The impact of any revisions in cost and revenue estimates is reflected in the period in which the need for a revision becomes known.

Defined benefit pension plans

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and the present value of the employee benefits obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. Actuarial valuations involve, amongst others, making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the employee benefits obligations and the cost of the defined benefit pension plans. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based, in part, on current market conditions. See Note 14 for further details regarding assumptions used.

Government assistance repayments

In determining the amount of repayable government assistance, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, expected revenues and the expected timing of revenues. Revenue projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about the future. Revenues after a five-year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates, ranging from 5% to 9%, over the period of repayments. The estimated repayments are discounted using average rates ranging from 6% to 13% based on terms of similar financial instruments. These estimates, along with the methodology used to derive the estimates, can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately any repayable obligation in relation to government assistance. A 1% increase to the growth rates would increase the royalty obligation at March 31, 2015 by approximately $9.9 million (2014 – $9.4 million).

Share-based payments

The Company measures the cost of cash and equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the related instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payments requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This also requires making assumptions and determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield.

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws in numerous jurisdictions. Judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. The determination of tax liabilities and assets involves uncertainties in the interpretation of complex tax regulations. The Company provides for potential tax liabilities based on the weighted average probability of the possible outcomes. Differences between actual results and those estimates could have an effect on the income tax liabilities and deferred tax liabilities in the period in which such determinations are made.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against the losses that can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could be altered if estimates of projected future taxable income and benefits from available tax strategies are lowered, or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted that impose restrictions on the timing or extent of the Company's ability to utilize future tax benefits.

NOTE 2 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Changes in accounting policies

Operating segments

As at April 1, 2014, the Company modified its operating segments. The former segments, Training & Services/Civil and Simulation Products/Civil, have been combined to form Civil Simulation and Training and the former Training & Services/Military and Simulation Products/Military segments have been combined to form Defence and Security. This resulted from changes in the organizational structure undertaken to better reflect the Company's operating segments with its integrated solutions approach to market. In addition, the former New Core Markets segment was renamed Healthcare following the Company's decision to divest its mining business (see Note 3). This information reflects the way the management measures profitability and performance and how it allocates resources. As such, the Company believes the information presented to be more relevant as it is better aligned with the way the business is managed internally. The change has been made retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The change did not impact the consolidated financial statement results. Operating segments' disclosure has been restated to conform to the new operating segments (see Note 30).

As at March 31, 2015, the Company renamed its Civil Simulation and Training segment to Civil Aviation Training Solutions.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The amendments to IFRS effective for the fiscal year 2015 have no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements results.

New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Company

Employee benefits

In November 2013, the IASB amended IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*. The amendment clarifies the accounting for contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The amendment is effective on April 1, 2015 and is not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the IASB released IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which supersedes IAS 11, *Construction Contracts* and IAS 18, *Revenue*, and the related interpretations on revenue recognition: IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and SIC 31, *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments

The IASB previously published versions of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, that introduced new classification and measurement requirements in 2009 and 2010 and a new hedge accounting model in 2013. In July 2014, the IASB released the final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, which replaces earlier versions of IFRS 9 issued and completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 – NET ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In June 2014, the Company decided to divest its mining business following the decision to focus its resources and capital investment in targeted growth opportunities in its other three core markets: Civil Aviation Training Solutions, Defence and Security and Healthcare. The related assets and liabilities, which were previously reported within the former New Core Markets segment, have been presented as held for sale.

The assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are as follows:

		2015
Current assets[1]	**$**	**15.8**
Intangible assets		**42.9**
Other non-current assets		**2.5**
Assets held for sale	**$**	**61.2**
Current liabilities	**$**	**12.9**
Other non-current liabilities		**1.3**
Liabilities held for sale	**$**	**14.2**
Net assets held for sale	**$**	**47.0**

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents.

Analysis of the result of discontinued operations is as follows:

		2015		2014
Revenue	**$**	**34.6**	$	37.0
Expenses		**31.4**		34.3
Earnings before income taxes and measurement to fair value	**$**	**3.2**	$	2.7
Income tax expense		**1.7**		1.0
Earnings before measurement to fair value	**$**	**1.5**	$	1.7
Loss on measurement to fair value of assets held for sale		**1.0**		-
Income tax recovery		**(0.1)**		-
Earnings from discontinued operations	**$**	**0.6**	$	1.7

		2015		2014
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	**$**	**(1.6)**	$	0.1
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2.6)**		(5.2)

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position net of allowance for doubtful accounts. This provision is established based on the Company's best estimates regarding the ultimate recovery of balances for which collection is uncertain. Uncertainty of ultimate collection may become apparent from various indicators, such as a deterioration of the credit situation of a given client and delay in collection beyond the contractually agreed upon payment terms. Management regularly reviews accounts receivable, monitors past due balances and assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Details of accounts receivable are as follows:

		2015		2014
Current trade receivables	**$**	**170.6**	$	178.4
Past due trade receivables				
1-30 days		**52.9**		43.3
31-60 days		**10.9**		17.2
61-90 days		**12.8**		14.0
Greater than 90 days		**58.9**		55.5
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(15.6)**		(13.8)
Total trade receivables	**$**	**290.5**	$	294.6
Accrued receivables		**103.0**		84.4
Receivables from related parties (Note 32)		**28.7**		30.1
Other receivables		**45.8**		44.8
Total accounts receivable	**$**	**468.0**	$	453.9

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

		2015		2014
Allowance for doubtful accounts, beginning of year	**$**	**(13.8)**	$	(9.8)
Additions (Note 30)		**(7.4)**		(5.6)
Amounts charged off		**1.5**		1.0
Unused amounts reversed (Note 30)		**3.5**		1.6
Exchange differences		**0.3**		(1.0)
Transferred to assets held for sale		**0.3**		-
Allowance for doubtful accounts, end of year	**$**	**(15.6)**	$	(13.8)

NOTE 5 – INVENTORIES

		2015		2014
Work in progress	**$**	**137.2**	$	129.7
Raw materials, supplies and manufactured products		**100.1**		89.8
	$	**237.3**	$	219.5

The amount of inventories recognized as cost of sales is as follows:

		2015		2014
Work in progress	**$**	**110.4**	$	79.1
Raw materials, supplies and manufactured products		**79.8**		69.7
	$	**190.2**	$	148.8

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and improvements	Simulators	Machinery and equipment	Aircraft and aircraft engines	Assets under finance lease	Assets under construction	Total
Net book value at March 31, 2013	$ 26.0	$ 176.5	$ 637.1	$ 47.4	$ 16.5	$ 129.8	$ 109.5	$ 1,142.8
Additions[1]	-	13.7	6.5	13.3	4.0	-	119.9	157.4
Acquisition of assets under finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	33.4	-	33.4
Disposals	(2.2)	(2.5)	(2.9)	-	(2.2)	-	-	(9.8)
Depreciation[1]	-	(14.6)	(51.0)	(15.3)	(2.2)	(16.4)	-	(99.5)
Impairment	-	(0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.6)
Transfers and others	-	4.6	72.0	3.6	(0.1)	(2.1)	(78.5)	(0.5)
Exchange differences	2.7	15.1	77.9	3.4	0.8	12.9	5.2	118.0
Net book value at March 31, 2014	$ 26.5	$ 192.2	$ 739.6	$ 52.4	$ 16.8	$ 157.6	$ 156.1	$ 1,341.2
Additions	0.1	0.4	31.2	16.6	6.6	-	89.3	144.2
Disposals of subsidiaries	-	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(5.8)	-	-	(7.3)
Acquisition of assets under finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	17.8	-	17.8
Disposals	(3.8)	(1.4)	(0.3)	-	(0.9)	-	-	(6.4)
Depreciation	-	(15.5)	(58.4)	(15.5)	(2.2)	(16.5)	-	(108.1)
(Impairment) reversal of impairment	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Transfers and others	-	15.9	124.9	0.1	4.6	3.2	(141.9)	6.8
Exchange differences	1.2	10.5	44.7	0.3	-	12.2	5.1	74.0
Transferred to assets held for sale	-	-	-	(1.3)	-	-	-	(1.3)
Net book value at March 31, 2015	**$ 24.0**	**$ 201.8**	**$ 881.1**	**$ 52.3**	**$ 19.1**	**$ 174.3**	**$ 108.6**	**$ 1,461.2**

[1] Includes amounts related to the discontinued operations.

	Land	Buildings and improvements	Simulators	Machinery and equipment	Aircraft and aircraft engines	Assets under finance lease	Assets under construction	Total
Cost	$ 26.5	$ 336.4	$ 1,013.3	$ 224.8	$ 23.7	$ 261.3	$ 156.1	$ 2,042.1
Accumulated depreciation	-	(144.2)	(273.7)	(172.4)	(6.9)	(103.7)	-	(700.9)
Net book value at March 31, 2014	$ 26.5	$ 192.2	$ 739.6	$ 52.4	$ 16.8	$ 157.6	$ 156.1	$ 1,341.2
Cost	$ 24.0	$ 356.1	$ 1,214.7	$ 226.6	$ 23.6	$ 292.2	$ 108.6	$ 2,245.8
Accumulated depreciation	-	(154.3)	(333.6)	(174.3)	(4.5)	(117.9)	-	(784.6)
Net book value at March 31, 2015	**$ 24.0**	**$ 201.8**	**$ 881.1**	**$ 52.3**	**$ 19.1**	**$ 174.3**	**$ 108.6**	**$ 1,461.2**

As at March 31, 2015, the average remaining amortization period for full-flight simulators is 11.6 years (2014 – 11.5 years).

As at March 31, 2015, bank borrowings are collateralized by property, plant and equipment for a value of $13.6 million (2014 – $13.0 million).

The Company leases some of its property, plant and equipment to third parties, the future minimum lease payments receivable under these non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2015	2014
No later than 1 year	**$ 18.6**	$ 23.7
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	**45.9**	49.1
Later than 5 years	**25.8**	24.9
	$ 90.3	$ 97.7

As at March 31, 2015, the net book value of simulators leased out to third parties is $31.8 million (2014– $23.4 million).

Assets under finance lease, by category, with lease terms between July 2015 and October 2036, are as follows:

	2015	2014
Simulators		
Cost	**$ 228.3**	$ 223.5
Accumulated depreciation	**(100.9)**	(89.1)
Net book value	**$ 127.4**	$ 134.4
Buildings		
Cost	**$ 63.9**	$ 37.2
Accumulated depreciation	**(17.0)**	(14.0)
Net book value	**$ 46.9**	$ 23.2
Machinery and equipment		
Cost	**$ -**	$ 0.6
Accumulated depreciation	**-**	(0.6)
Net book value	**$ -**	$ -
Total net book value	**$ 174.3**	$ 157.6

NOTE 7 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill (Note 20)	Capitalized development costs	Customer relationships	ERP and other software	Technology	Other intangible assets	Total
Net book value at March 31, 2013	$ 452.0	$ 104.5	$ 116.0	$ 65.4	$ 24.7	$ 31.8	$ 794.4
Additions – internal development[(1)]	-	48.1	-	13.6	-	-	61.7
Additions – acquired separately	-	-	2.9	-	-	0.1	3.0
Acquisition of subsidiaries	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Amortization[(1)]	-	(12.2)	(14.5)	(12.8)	(4.0)	(3.5)	(47.0)
Transfers and others	-	(7.9)	-	(2.4)	-	0.3	(10.0)
Exchange differences	50.2	1.5	10.7	0.6	1.8	3.5	68.3
Net book value at March 31, 2014	$ 502.5	$ 134.0	$ 115.1	$ 64.4	$ 22.5	$ 32.2	$ 870.7
Additions – internal development	-	41.5	-	19.9	-	-	61.4
Additions – acquired separately	-	-	1.7	-	0.7	0.5	2.9
Disposals of subsidiaries	(2.2)	-	(3.1)	-	-	(1.3)	(6.6)
Amortization	-	(16.7)	(14.4)	(13.1)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(50.8)
Transfers and others	-	(5.4)	(0.2)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(8.4)
Exchange differences	14.0	0.9	(0.1)	0.9	2.1	0.6	18.4
Transferred to assets held for sale	(26.9)	(10.5)	(2.5)	-	(2.3)	(0.7)	(42.9)
Net book value at March 31, 2015	**$ 487.4**	**$ 143.8**	**$ 96.5**	**$ 69.8**	**$ 19.0**	**$ 28.2**	**$ 844.7**

(1) Includes amounts related to the discontinued operations.

	Goodwill	Capitalized development costs	Customer relationships	ERP and other software	Technology	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost	$ 502.5	$ 187.8	$ 163.9	$ 130.5	$ 44.8	$ 55.7	$ 1,085.2
Accumulated depreciation	-	(53.8)	(48.8)	(66.1)	(22.3)	(23.5)	(214.5)
Net book value at March 31, 2014	$ 502.5	$ 134.0	$ 115.1	$ 64.4	$ 22.5	$ 32.2	$ 870.7
Cost	$ 487.4	$ 212.9	$ 158.4	$ 149.3	$ 45.8	$ 55.4	$ 1,109.2
Accumulated depreciation	-	(69.1)	(61.9)	(79.5)	(26.8)	(27.2)	(264.5)
Net book value at March 31, 2015	**$ 487.4**	**$ 143.8**	**$ 96.5**	**$ 69.8**	**$ 19.0**	**$ 28.2**	**$ 844.7**

For the year ended March 31, 2015, amortization of $34.1 million (2014 – $33.7 million) has been recorded in cost of sales, $15.3 million (2014 – $9.9 million) in research and development expenses and $1.4 million (2014 – $1.6 million) in selling, general and administrative expenses.

As at March 31, 2015, the average remaining amortization period for the capitalized development costs is 5.8 years (2014 – 5.5 years).

The categories of capitalized development costs and ERP and other software both primarily consist of internally generated intangible assets.

The Company has no indefinite life intangible assets other than goodwill.

NOTE 8 – OTHER ASSETS

	2015	2014
Restricted cash	**$ 23.7**	$ 24.1
Prepaid rent to a portfolio investment	**55.0**	78.6
Investment in a portfolio investment	**1.6**	1.5
Advances to a portfolio investment	**47.7**	50.2
Non-current receivables	**117.2**	92.9
Investment tax credits	**159.5**	138.1
Deferred financing costs	**3.1**	3.8
Other	**8.4**	10.9
	$ 416.2	$ 400.1

The present value of future minimum lease payment receivables, included in the current and non-current receivables is as follows:

	2015	2014
Gross investment in finance lease contracts	**$ 164.0**	$ 97.6
Less: unearned finance income	**69.1**	40.8
Less: discounted unguaranteed residual values of leased assets	**4.0**	0.9
Present value of future minimum lease payment receivables	**$ 90.9**	$ 55.9

Future minimum lease payments from investments in finance lease contracts to be received are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Gross Investment	**Present value of future minimum lease payments**	Gross Investment	Present value of future minimum lease payments
No later than 1 year	**$ 7.2**	**$ 3.9**	$ 3.0	$ 2.1
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	**35.9**	**14.3**	17.6	7.8
Later than 5 years	**120.9**	**72.7**	77.0	46.0
	$ 164.0	**$ 90.9**	$ 97.6	$ 55.9

NOTE 9 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2015	2014
Accounts payable trade	**$ 276.0**	$ 288.1
Accrued liabilities	**305.3**	255.1
Deferred revenue	**128.8**	117.3
Amounts due to related parties (Note 32)	**13.9**	16.3
Current portion of royalty obligations	**8.7**	8.2
	$ 732.7	$ 685.0

NOTE 10 – CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS

	2015	2014
Contracts in progress: assets	**$ 309.8**	$ 256.4
Contracts in progress: liabilities	**(154.6)**	(167.4)
Contracts in progress: net assets	**$ 155.2**	$ 89.0

Details of contracts in progress are as follows:

	2015	2014
Aggregate amount of costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses) to date	**$ 3,411.9**	$ 3,128.8
Less: progress billings	**3,256.7**	3,035.6
Less: amounts sold	**-**	4.2
Contracts in progress: net assets	**$ 155.2**	$ 89.0

Advances received from customers on construction contracts related to work not yet commenced amounts to $11.4 million at March 31, 2015 (2014 – $31.7 million). Construction contracts revenue recognized in fiscal 2015 amounts to $824.4 million (2014 – $763.4 million).

NOTE 11 – PROVISIONS

Restoration and simulator removal

In certain situations, simulators are installed at locations that are not owned by the Company. In some of these cases, the Company has an obligation to dismantle and remove the simulators from these sites and to restore the location to its original condition. A provision is recognized for the present value of estimated costs to be incurred to dismantle and remove the simulators from these sites and restore the location. The provision also includes amounts relating to leased land and building where restoration costs are contractually required at the end of the lease. Where such costs arise as a result of capital expenditure, these restoration costs are also capitalized.

Restructuring

Restructuring costs consist mainly of severances and other related costs.

Legal claims

The amount represents a provision for certain legal claims brought against the Company. The corresponding charge is recognized in income within selling, general and administrative expenses. Management's best estimate is that the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the amounts provided at March 31, 2015.

Warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next financial year. Assumptions used to calculate the provision for warranties were based on current sales levels and current information available about returns based on the warranty period of products sold.

Contingent consideration

A provision is recognized for contingent consideration arising from business combinations when the proceeds include a contingent consideration arrangement.

Changes in provisions are as follows:

	Restoration and removal	Restructuring	Legal	Warranties	Contingent consideration	Other	Total
Total provisions, beginning of year	$ 4.3	$ 13.1	$ 0.8	$ 5.8	$ 2.9	$ 8.1	$ 35.0
Additions	1.6	-	-	7.6	-	4.8	14.0
Amounts used	-	(7.7)	(0.2)	(8.0)	(1.0)	(6.7)	(23.6)
Unused amounts reversed	(0.3)	-	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(1.7)	(2.6)
Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Exchange differences	0.3	(0.7)	0.1	-	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.7)
Transferred to liabilities held for sale	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Total provisions, end of year	**$ 5.9**	**$ 4.7**	**$ 0.5**	**$ 5.3**	**$ 1.5**	**$ 4.2**	**$ 22.1**
Less: current portion	**2.2**	**4.7**	**0.1**	**5.3**	**1.0**	**4.2**	**17.5**
Long-term portion	**$ 3.7**	**$ -**	**$ 0.4**	**$ -**	**$ 0.5**	**$ -**	**$ 4.6**

NOTE 12 – DEBT FACILITIES

Long-term debt, net of transaction costs is as follows:

		2015		2014
Total recourse debt	**$**	**1,225.8**	$	1,130.3
Total non-recourse debt [1]		**54.0**		38.2
Total long-term debt	**$**	**1,279.8**	$	1,168.5
Less: current portion of long-term debt		**33.7**		23.8
Less: current portion of finance leases		**21.8**		26.8
	$	**1,224.3**	$	1,117.9

(1) Non-recourse debt is a debt in a subsidiary for which recourse is limited to the assets, equity, interest and undertaking of such subsidiary and not CAE Inc.

Details of the recourse debt are as follows:

		2015		2014
(i)	Senior notes ($125.0 and US$225.0 maturing between December 2019 and December 2027), floating interest rates based on bankers' acceptances rate plus a spread on $50.0 million and interest rate ranging from 3.59% and 4.15% for remaining $75.0 and US$225.0	**$ 410.4**	$	373.7
(ii)	Senior notes ($15.0 and US$45.0 maturing in June 2016 and US$60.0 maturing in June 2019), average blended rate of 7.16% payable semi-annually in June and December	**145.9**		128.6
(iii)	Senior notes (US$100.0 maturing in August 2021 and US$50.0 maturing in August 2026), average blended rate of 4.47% payable semi-annually in August and February	**190.2**		165.8
(iv)	Revolving unsecured term credit facilities maturing in October 2018	**22.8**		54.3
(v)	Obligations under finance lease, with various maturities from July 2015 to October 2036, interest rates from 2.75% to 10.68%	**181.2**		159.2
(vi)	Term loan matured in June 2014 (2014 – US$1.5 and £0.7)	**-**		2.8
	Term loan maturing in June 2018 of US$36.9 and £7.1 (2014 – US$43.2 and £8.5)	**58.8**		61.7
	Combined coupon rate of post-swap debt of 7.98% (2014 – 7.98%)			
(vii)	R&D obligation from a government agency maturing in July 2029	**145.8**		139.1
(viii)	R&D obligation from a government agency maturing in July 2035	**29.3**		1.3
(ix)	Term loan maturing in January 2020 of €3.2 (2014 – €3.6), floating interest rate of EURIBOR plus a spread	**4.2**		5.3
(x)	Credit facility maturing in January 2020 of $0.4 and INR 274.2 (2014 – $1.4 and INR 294.2), bearing interest based on floating interest rates in India prevailing at the time of each drawdown	**6.0**		6.8
(xi)	Term loan, maturing in October 2020 of US$11.9 (2014 – $US13.7), bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.14%	**15.1**		15.1
(xii)	Other debts, with various maturities from March 2016 to March 2024, average interest rate of approximately 1.34%	**16.1**		16.6
Total recourse debt, net amount		**$ 1,225.8**	$	1,130.3

(i) Represents unsecured senior notes for $125.0 million and US$225.0 million by way of a private placement.

(ii) Represents unsecured senior notes for $15.0 million and US$105.0 million by way of a private placement.

(iii) Represents unsecured senior notes for US$150.0 million by way of a private placement.

(iv) Represents revolving unsecured term credit facilities. The available facility amount is US$550.0 million with an option, subject to the lender's consent, to increase to a total amount of up to US$850.0 million. The facility has covenants requiring a minimum fixed charge coverage and a maximum debt coverage. The applicable interest rate on this revolving term credit facility is at the option of the Company, based on the bank's prime rate, bankers' acceptance rates or LIBOR plus a spread which depends on the credit rating assigned by Standard & Poor's Rating Services.

(v) These finance leases relate to the leasing of various buildings, simulators, machinery and equipment
In fiscal 2015, the Company entered into and renewed various finance leases for a building in Brunei and for simulators located in Europe. These represent finance lease obligations of $34.5 million as at March 31, 2015.

(vi) Represents senior financing for two civil aviation training centres. Tranche A was fully repaid in June 2014 while Tranche B is repaid in quarterly instalments of principal and interest.

(vii) Represents an interest-bearing long-term obligation with the Government of Canada relative to Project Falcon, an R&D program that ended at the end of fiscal 2014, for a maximum amount of $250.0 million. The aggregate amount recognized at the end of fiscal 2015 was $250.0 million (2014 – $250.0 million) (see Note 1). The discounted value of the debt recognized amounted to $145.8 million as at March 31, 2015 (2014 – $139.1 million).

(viii) In fiscal 2014, the Company entered into an interest-bearing long-term obligation with the Government of Canada relative to Project Innovate, an R&D program extending over five and half years, for a maximum amount of $250.0 million. The aggregate amount recognized in fiscal 2015 was $58.7 million (2014 – $2.7 million). The discounted value of the debt recognized amounted to $29.3 million as at March 31, 2015 (2014 – $1.3 million).

(ix) Represents a loan agreement of $4.2 million (€3.2 million) (2014 – $5.3 million (€3.6 million)) for the financing of one of the Company's subsidiaries.

(x) Represents the financing facility for certain of the Company's operations in India. The financing facility is comprised of a term loan of up to $8.6 million (INR 470.0 million) and working capital facilities of up to an aggregate of $2.3 million (INR 125.0 million). Drawdowns can be made in INR or any other major currencies acceptable to the lender.

(xi) Represents a term loan to finance simulators.

(xii) Other debts include an unsecured facility for the financing of the cost of establishment of an ERP system. The facility is repayable with monthly repayments over a term of seven years beginning at the end of the first month following each quarterly disbursement. Other debts also include bonds for which US$11.0 million (2014 – US$11.0 million) of letters of credit have been issued to support the bonds for the outstanding amount of the loans. Combined interest rate for these bonds is 0.90% (2014 – 1.79%).

Details of the non-recourse debt are as follows:

			2015		2014
(i)	Term loan maturing in October 2016 of £0.8 (2014 – £1.1), interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.05%	**$**	**1.5**	$	1.9
(ii)	Term loan maturing in March 2028 of US$41.7 (2014 – US$33.1), interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.50%		**52.5**		36.3
Total non-recourse debt, net amount		**$**	**54.0**	$	38.2

(i) The credit facility to finance the Company's MSH program for the MoD in the U.K., includes a term loan that is collateralized by the project assets of the subsidiary and bi-annual repayments required until 2016. The Company has entered into an interest rate swap totalling £0.5 million as at March 31, 2015 (2014 – £0.9 million) fixing the interest rate at 6.31%. The book value of the assets pledged as collateral for the credit facility as at March 31, 2015 is £75.6 million (2014 – £85.2 million).

(ii) Represents collateralized non-recourse financing for a term loan to finance a training center in Brunei. The subsidiary may also avail an additional amount of up to US$12.0 million in the form of letters of credit.

Payments required to meet the retirement provisions of the long-term debt are as follows:

		2015		2014
No later than 1 year	**$**	**34.3**	$	24.5
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years		**388.1**		240.4
Later than 5 years		**680.4**		749.1
Total payments required	**$**	**1,102.8**	$	1,014.0
Less: transaction costs		**4.2**		4.7
	$	**1,098.6**	$	1,009.3

The present value of the obligations under finance lease are as follows:

		2015		2014
Gross future minimum lease payments	**$**	**260.5**	$	228.1
Less: future finance charges on finance leases		**70.9**		61.1
Less: discounted guaranteed residual values of leased assets		**8.4**		7.8
Present value of future minimum lease payments	**$**	**181.2**	$	159.2

The future minimum lease payments of the obligations under finance lease are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Gross future minimum lease payments	**Present value of future minimum lease payments**	Gross future minimum lease payments	Present value of future minimum lease payments
No later than 1 year	**$ 31.9**	**$ 21.8**	$ 35.8	$ 26.8
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	**114.1**	**77.9**	85.4	59.0
Later than 5 years	**114.5**	**81.5**	106.9	73.4
	$ 260.5	**$ 181.2**	$ 228.1	$ 159.2

As at March 31, 2015, the Company is in compliance with all of its financial covenants.

NOTE 13 – GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The Company has agreements with various governments whereby the latter funds a portion of the cost, based on expenditures incurred by the Company, of certain R&D programs for modeling, simulation and training services expertise.

During fiscal 2009, the Company announced Project Falcon, an R&D program that extended over five years. The goal of Project Falcon was to expand the Company's modeling and simulation technologies, develop new ones and increase its capabilities beyond training into other areas of the aerospace and defence market, such as analysis and operations. Concurrently, the Government of Canada agreed to participate in Project Falcon through a repayable loan of up to $250 million made through the Strategic Aerospace and Defence Initiative (SADI), which supports strategic industrial research and pre-competitive development projects in the aerospace, defence, space and security industries. As at March 31, 2014, Project Falcon was completed.

During fiscal 2010, the Company announced Project New Core Markets, an R&D program extending over seven years. The aim is to leverage the Company's modeling, simulation and training services expertise into new markets, such as healthcare and mining. The Québec government, through Investissement Québec, agreed to participate up to $100 million in contributions related to costs incurred before the end of fiscal 2016.

During fiscal 2014, the Company announced Project Innovate, an R&D program extending over five and a half years. The goal of Project Innovate is to expand the Company's modeling and simulation technologies, develop new ones and continue to differentiate its service offering. Concurrently, the Government of Canada agreed to participate in Project Innovate through a repayable loan of up to $250 million made through the SADI.

See Notes 1 and 12 for explanations of the royalty obligations and debt.

The following table provides aggregate information regarding contributions recognized and amounts not yet received for the projects Falcon, New Core Markets and Innovate:

		2015		2014
Outstanding contribution receivable, beginning of year	**$**	**5.0**	$	5.8
Contributions		**31.7**		19.3
Payments received		**(27.9)**		(20.1)
Outstanding contribution receivable, end of year	**$**	**8.8**	$	5.0

The aggregate contributions recognized for all programs are as follows:

		2015		2014
Contributions credited to capitalized expenditures:				
Project Falcon	**$**	**-**	$	3.0
Project New Core Markets		**0.9**		3.4
Project Innovate		**10.2**		0.9
Contributions credited to income:				
Project Falcon		**-**		10.0
Project New Core Markets		**2.2**		1.5
Project Innovate		**18.4**		0.5
Total contributions:				
Project Falcon	**$**	**-**	$	13.0
Project New Core Markets		**3.1**		4.9
Project Innovate		**28.6**		1.4

There are no unfulfilled conditions or unfulfilled contingencies attached to these government contributions.

NOTE 14 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS

Defined benefit plans

The Company has two registered funded defined benefit pension plans in Canada (one for employees and one for designated executives) that provide benefits based on length of service and final average earnings. The Company also maintains funded pension plans for employees in the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Norway that provide benefits based on similar provisions.

The Company's annual contributions, to fund both benefits accruing in the year and deficits accumulated over prior years, and the plans' financial position are determined based on the actuarial valuations. Applicable pension legislations prescribe minimum funding requirements.

In addition, the Company maintains unfunded plans in Canada, Germany and Norway that provide defined benefits based on length of service and final average earnings. These unfunded plans are the sole obligation of the Company, and there is no requirement to fund them. However, the Company is obligated to pay the benefits when they become due. As at March 31, 2015, the unfunded defined benefits pension obligations are $75.8 million (2014 – $66.0 million) and the Company has issued letters of credit totalling $51.3 million (2014 – $53.0 million) to collateralize these obligations under the Canadian plan.

The funded plans are trustee administered funds. Plan assets held in trusts are governed by local regulations and practices in each country, as is the nature of the relationship between the Company and the trustees and their composition. Responsibility for governance of the plans, including investment decisions and contribution schedules, lies jointly with the Company and the board of trustees.

In fiscal 2015, the Company has amended its maximum eligible salary and accrual rate for its Netherlands funded pension plan due to changes in local legislation. As a result, a gain on past service cost of $1.6 million was recognized in income.

In fiscal 2014, the Company temporarily amended its early retirement provision, as a result, a past service cost of $1.0 million was recognized in income.

The employee benefits obligations are as follows:

		2015		2014
Funded defined benefits pension obligations	**$**	**520.9**	$	406.9
Fair value of plan assets		**411.0**		357.4
Funded defined benefits pension obligations – net		**109.9**		49.5
Unfunded defined benefits pension obligations		**75.8**		66.0
Employee benefits obligations	**$**	**185.7**	$	115.5

The changes in the funded defined benefits pension obligations and the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

			2015			2014
	Canadian	**Foreign**	**Total**	Canadian	Foreign	Total
Pension obligations, beginning of year	**$ 349.8**	**$ 57.1**	**$ 406.9**	$ 330.9	$ 46.8	$ 377.7
Current service cost	**18.5**	**1.9**	**20.4**	17.8	1.7	19.5
Interest cost	**16.0**	**1.9**	**17.9**	14.0	1.8	15.8
Past service cost	**-**	**(1.6)**	**(1.6)**	1.0	-	1.0
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
Experience adjustments	**6.0**	**(2.9)**	**3.1**	5.8	(1.1)	4.7
Economic assumptions	**70.0**	**20.8**	**90.8**	(24.1)	0.5	(23.6)
Demographic assumptions	**-**	**(0.2)**	**(0.2)**	13.5	1.2	14.7
Employee contributions	**5.5**	**0.4**	**5.9**	5.1	0.3	5.4
Pension benefits paid	**(15.0)**	**(1.1)**	**(16.1)**	(14.2)	(1.0)	(15.2)
Exchange differences	**-**	**(6.2)**	**(6.2)**	-	6.9	6.9
Pension obligations, end of year	**$ 450.8**	**$ 70.1**	**$ 520.9**	$ 349.8	$ 57.1	$ 406.9
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	**$ 308.1**	**$ 49.3**	**$ 357.4**	$ 259.2	$ 42.1	$ 301.3
Interest income	**14.1**	**1.7**	**15.8**	11.5	1.6	13.1
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	**29.1**	**8.0**	**37.1**	14.4	(2.0)	12.4
Employer contributions	**15.1**	**1.9**	**17.0**	32.9	2.1	35.0
Employee contributions	**5.5**	**0.4**	**5.9**	5.1	0.3	5.4
Pension benefits paid	**(15.0)**	**(1.1)**	**(16.1)**	(14.2)	(1.0)	(15.2)
Administrative costs	**(0.7)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.8)**	(0.8)	(0.2)	(1.0)
Exchange differences	**-**	**(5.3)**	**(5.3)**	-	6.4	6.4
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	**$ 356.2**	**$ 54.8**	**$ 411.0**	$ 308.1	$ 49.3	$ 357.4

The actual return on plan assets was $52.9 million in fiscal 2015 (2014 – $25.5 million).

The changes in the unfunded defined benefits pension obligations are as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Canadian	**Foreign**	**Total**	Canadian	Foreign	Total
Pension obligations, beginning of year	**$ 53.6**	**$ 12.4**	**$ 66.0**	$ 49.2	$ 10.5	$ 59.7
Current service cost	**1.9**	**0.1**	**2.0**	2.1	0.2	2.3
Interest cost	**2.4**	**0.4**	**2.8**	2.1	0.4	2.5
Past service cost and settlements	**0.2**	**(0.1)**	**0.1**	0.1	-	0.1
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from:						
Experience adjustments	**(0.6)**	**0.3**	**(0.3)**	1.1	(0.1)	1.0
Economic assumptions	**7.2**	**2.5**	**9.7**	(1.9)	0.5	(1.4)
Demographic assumptions	**-**	**-**	**-**	3.5	0.1	3.6
Pension benefits paid	**(2.5)**	**(0.7)**	**(3.2)**	(2.6)	(0.6)	(3.2)
Exchange differences	**-**	**(1.3)**	**(1.3)**	-	1.4	1.4
Pension obligations, end of year	**$ 62.2**	**$ 13.6**	**$ 75.8**	$ 53.6	$ 12.4	$ 66.0

The net pension cost is as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Canadian	**Foreign**	**Total**	Canadian	Foreign	Total
Funded plans						
Current service cost	**$ 18.5**	**$ 1.9**	**$ 20.4**	$ 17.8	$ 1.7	$ 19.5
Interest cost	**16.0**	**1.9**	**17.9**	14.0	1.8	15.8
Interest income	**(14.1)**	**(1.7)**	**(15.8)**	(11.5)	(1.6)	(13.1)
Past service cost	**-**	**(1.6)**	**(1.6)**	1.0	-	1.0
Administrative cost	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.8**	0.8	0.2	1.0
Net pension cost	**$ 21.1**	**$ 0.6**	**$ 21.7**	$ 22.1	$ 2.1	$ 24.2
Unfunded plans						
Current service cost	**$ 1.9**	**$ 0.1**	**$ 2.0**	$ 2.1	$ 0.2	$ 2.3
Interest cost	**2.4**	**0.4**	**2.8**	2.1	0.4	2.5
Past service cost and settlements	**0.2**	**(0.1)**	**0.1**	0.1	-	0.1
Net pension cost	**$ 4.5**	**$ 0.4**	**$ 4.9**	$ 4.3	$ 0.6	$ 4.9
Total net pension cost	**$ 25.6**	**$ 1.0**	**$ 26.6**	$ 26.4	$ 2.7	$ 29.1

For the year ended March 31, 2015, pension costs of $10.6 million (2014 – $10.8 million) have been charged in cost of sales, $1.9 million (2014 – $2.8 million) in research and development expenses, $6.8 million (2014 – $8.1 million) in selling, general and administrative expenses, $4.9 million (2014 – $5.2 million) in finance expense and $2.4 million (2014 – $2.4 million) were capitalized. In fiscal 2014, a curtailment and settlement gain of $0.2 million was included in restructuring, integration and acquisition costs.

As at March 31, 2015, the total cumulative amount of net actuarial losses before income taxes recognized in OCI was $134.9 million (2014 – $68.9 million).

The fair value of the plan assets, by major categories, are as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Quoted	**Unquoted**	**Total**	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Canadian plans						
Equity funds						
Canadian	**$ -**	**$ 114.8**	**$ 114.8**	$ -	$ 96.3	$ 96.3
Foreign	**-**	**93.9**	**93.9**	-	90.3	90.3
Bond funds						
Government	**-**	**110.7**	**110.7**	-	91.9	91.9
Corporate	**-**	**33.2**	**33.2**	-	26.2	26.2
Other	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	0.3	0.3
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**3.6**	**3.6**	-	3.1	3.1
Total Canadian plans	**$ -**	**$ 356.2**	**$ 356.2**	$ -	$ 308.1	$ 308.1
Foreign plans						
Equity instruments	**$ 2.9**	**$ -**	**$ 2.9**	$ 13.9	$ -	$ 13.9
Debt instruments						
Government	**0.9**	**-**	**0.9**	0.7	-	0.7
Corporate	**4.3**	**-**	**4.3**	31.1	-	31.1
Other	**0.5**	**-**	**0.5**	0.4	-	0.4
Property	**-**	**1.0**	**1.0**	-	1.6	1.6
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**1.1**	**1.1**	-	1.3	1.3
Other[1]	**-**	**44.1**	**44.1**	-	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign plans	**$ 8.6**	**$ 46.2**	**$ 54.8**	$ 46.1	$ 3.2	$ 49.3
Total plans	**$ 8.6**	**$ 402.4**	**$ 411.0**	$ 46.1	$ 311.3	$ 357.4

(1) Includes an insurance policy to cover a portion of the defined benefit obligation.

As at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, there were no ordinary shares of the Company in the pension plan assets.

Significant assumptions (weighted average):

	Canadian		Foreign	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
Pension obligations as at March 31:				
Discount rate	**3.63%**	4.50%	**1.82%**	3.47%
Compensation rate increases	**3.50%**	3.50%	**2.92%**	3.03%
Net pension cost for years ended March 31:				
Discount rate	**4.50%**	4.25%	**3.47%**	3.53%
Compensation rate increases	**3.50%**	3.50%	**3.03%**	2.98%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and mortality tables and experience in each territory. The mortality tables and the average life expectancy in years for a member age 45 and 65 are as follows:

As at March 31, 2015		Life expectancy over 65 for a member			
(in years)			Male		Female
Country	Mortality table	at age 45	at age 65	at age 45	at age 65
Canada	CPM private tables (employees)	**24.6**	**23.0**	**26.0**	**24.9**
Canada	CPM private tables (designated executives)	**26.0**	**24.5**	**26.7**	**25.6**
Netherlands	AG2014	**23.5**	**21.2**	**25.6**	**23.4**
Germany	Heubeck RT2005G	**21.5**	**18.9**	**25.5**	**22.9**
Norway	K2013	**23.5**	**21.3**	**26.8**	**24.4**
United Kingdom	S1PA	**23.0**	**21.3**	**25.5**	**23.6**

As at March 31, 2014			Life expectancy over 65 for a member		
(in years)			Male		Female
Country	Mortality table	at age 45	at age 65	at age 45	at age 65
Canada	CPM private tables (employees)	24.5	23.0	26.0	24.8
Canada	CPM private tables (designated executives)	25.9	24.5	26.7	25.6
Netherlands	AG2012-2062	23.3	21.6	24.4	23.4
Germany	Heubeck RT2005G	21.4	18.7	25.3	22.8
Norway	K2013	21.8	20.4	25.2	23.2
United Kingdom	S1PA	24.2	22.4	26.7	24.7

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 20.1 years.

The following table summarizes the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of a 0.25% change in the significant assumptions as at March 31, 2015:

	Funded plans		Unfunded plans		
	Canadian	Foreign	Canadian	Foreign	Total
Discount rate:					
Increase	**$ (21.4)**	**$ (3.6)**	**$ (2.2)**	**$ (0.4)**	**$ (27.6)**
Decrease	**23.0**	**4.2**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**30.0**
Compensation rate:					
Increase	**7.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**-**	**8.3**
Decrease	**(7.2)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.5)**	**-**	**(8.0)**

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant being the exposure to asset volatility, to changes in bond yields and to changes in life expectancy. The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields, if plan assets underperform against this yield, this will create a deficit. A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings. The plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the duration of the life of its members, therefore, increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

Contributions reflect actuarial assumptions of future investment returns, salary projections and future service benefits. The expected contribution for the next fiscal year is as follows:

	Funded plans		Unfunded plans		
	Canadian	Foreign	Canadian	Foreign	Total
Expected contribution – fiscal 2016	$ 20.7	$ 1.9	$ 2.6	$ 0.6	$ 25.8

NOTE 15 – DEFERRED GAINS AND OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2015	2014
Deferred gains on sale and leasebacks [(1)]	**$ 29.7**	$ 32.8
Deferred revenue	**73.7**	95.5
Share-based compensation obligations (Note 23)	**36.1**	38.2
Licence payable	**0.3**	4.4
Purchase options	**1.4**	16.9
Other	**23.9**	16.4
	$ 165.1	$ 204.2

(1) The related amortization for the year amounted to $3.8 million (2014 – $4.2 million).

NOTE 16 – INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense

A reconciliation of income taxes at Canadian statutory rates with the reported income taxes is as follows:

		2015		2014
Earnings before income taxes	**$**	**261.9**	$	218.4
Canadian statutory income tax rates		**26.95%**		26.94%
Income taxes at Canadian statutory rates	**$**	**70.6**	$	58.8
Difference between Canadian and Foreign statutory rates		**(3.5)**		(7.6)
Losses not tax effected		**3.2**		4.6
Tax benefit of operating losses not previously recognized		**(1.9)**		(3.5)
Non-taxable capital gain		**(0.8)**		(0.5)
Tax impact on equity accounted investees		**(10.0)**		(7.1)
Non-deductible items		**13.9**		2.2
Prior years' tax adjustments and assessments		**(0.2)**		(9.0)
Impact of change in income tax rates on deferred income taxes		**(0.7)**		(1.5)
Non-taxable research and development tax credits		**(2.8)**		(1.3)
Other tax benefits not previously recognized		**(10.0)**		(6.6)
Other		**-**		0.5
Income tax expense	**$**	**57.8**	$	29.0

The applicable statutory tax rate is 26.95% in fiscal 2015 (2014 – 26.94%). The Company's applicable tax rate is the Canadian combined rates applicable in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The increase is due to a change in the mix of income from provincial jurisdictions.

Significant components of the provision for the income tax expense are as follows:

		2015		2014
Current income tax expense (recovery):				
Current period	**$**	**25.2**	$	16.0
Adjustment for prior years		**(4.6)**		(15.5)
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense:				
Tax benefit not previously recognized used to reduce the deferred tax expense		**(11.9)**		(10.1)
Impact of change in income tax rates on deferred income taxes		**(0.7)**		(1.5)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		**49.8**		40.1
Income tax expense	**$**	**57.8**	$	29.0

During fiscal 2014, a tax recovery of $10.3 million was recorded in income and was due to a favourable decision by the Federal Court of Appeal of Canada rendered April 17, 2013, with respect to the tax treatment of the depreciation and sale of simulators in Canada.

Income tax recognized in OCI

During fiscal 2015, a deferred tax recovery of $18.3 million was recorded in OCI (2014 – tax expense of $2.4 million). No current income tax expense (recovery) was recognized in OCI for fiscal 2015 nor fiscal 2014.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Non-capital loss carryforwards	**$ 50.8**	$ 54.0	**$ -**	$ -	**$ 50.8**	$ 54.0
Intangible assets	**1.5**	3.6	**(75.5)**	(76.4)	**(74.0)**	(72.8)
Amounts not currently deductible	**26.3**	26.7	**-**	-	**26.3**	26.7
Deferred revenue	**7.2**	8.7	**-**	-	**7.2**	8.7
Tax benefit carryover	**0.4**	0.4	**-**	-	**0.4**	0.4
Unclaimed research & development expenditures	**11.6**	10.5	**-**	-	**11.6**	10.5
Investment tax credits	**-**	-	**(44.5)**	(40.3)	**(44.5)**	(40.3)
Property, plant and equipment	**10.0**	10.3	**(141.8)**	(112.7)	**(131.8)**	(102.4)
Unrealized losses (gains) on foreign exchange	**-**	1.6	**(13.1)**	(7.7)	**(13.1)**	(6.1)
Financial instruments	**10.3**	8.2	**(2.8)**	(0.2)	**7.5**	8.0
Government assistance	**-**	-	**(16.5)**	(11.1)	**(16.5)**	(11.1)
Employee benefit plans	**46.2**	27.3	**-**	-	**46.2**	27.3
Percentage-of-completion versus completed contract	**1.8**	-	**(35.5)**	(31.9)	**(33.7)**	(31.9)
Other	**0.5**	1.3	**(2.3)**	(6.6)	**(1.8)**	(5.3)
	$ 166.6	$ 152.6	**$ (332.0)**	$ (286.9)	**$ (165.4)**	$ (134.3)
	(133.4)	(120.8)	**133.4**	120.8	**-**	-
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	**$ 33.2**	$ 31.8	**$ (198.6)**	$ (166.1)	**$ (165.4)**	$ (134.3)

Movements in temporary differences during fiscal year 2015 are as follows:

	Balance beginning of year	Recognized in income	Recognized in OCI	Transferred to assets held for sale	Disposition of subsidiaries	Exchange differences	**Balance end of year**
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$ 54.0	$ (3.8)	$ -	$ (0.6)	$ -	$ 1.2	**$ 50.8**
Intangible assets	(72.8)	(5.4)	-	3.6	1.5	(0.9)	**(74.0)**
Amounts not currently deductible	26.7	(1.0)	-	(0.1)	(0.4)	1.1	**26.3**
Deferred revenue	8.7	(1.3)	-	(0.7)	-	0.5	**7.2**
Tax benefit carryover	0.4	(0.1)	-	-	-	0.1	**0.4**
Unclaimed research and development expenditures	10.5	2.1	-	(1.0)	-	-	**11.6**
Investment tax credits	(40.3)	(4.2)	-	-	-	-	**(44.5)**
Property, plant and equipment	(102.4)	(14.2)	-	(0.3)	0.2	(15.1)	**(131.8)**
Unrealized (gains) losses on foreign exchange	(6.1)	(3.8)	(3.3)	-	-	0.1	**(13.1)**
Financial Instruments	8.0	(4.2)	3.6	-	-	0.1	**7.5**
Government assistance	(11.1)	(4.8)	-	(0.6)	-	-	**(16.5)**
Employee benefit plans	27.3	1.3	18.0	-	-	(0.4)	**46.2**
Percentage-of-completion versus completed contract	(31.9)	(1.9)	-	-	-	0.1	**(33.7)**
Other	(5.3)	4.1	-	(1.1)	-	0.5	**(1.8)**
Net deferred income tax (liabilities) assets	$ (134.3)	$ (37.2)	$ 18.3	$ (0.8)	$ 1.3	$ (12.7)	**$ (165.4)**

Movements in temporary differences during fiscal year 2014 are as follows:

	Balance beginning of year	Recognized in income	Recognized in OCI	Recognized in discontinued operations	Disposition of subsidiaries	Exchange differences	Balance end of year
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$ 57.2	$ (8.0)	$ -	$ (0.1)	$ -	$ 4.9	$ 54.0
Intangible assets	(68.0)	(1.0)	-	(0.9)	-	(2.9)	(72.8)
Amounts not currently deductible	23.7	2.2	-	(0.1)	-	0.9	26.7
Deferred revenue	8.8	(0.4)	-	-	-	0.3	8.7
Tax benefit carryover	0.7	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	0.4
Unclaimed research and development expenditures	10.2	(0.7)	-	1.0	-	-	10.5
Investment tax credits	(31.8)	(8.7)	-	0.2	-	-	(40.3)
Property, plant and equipment	(86.1)	(7.8)	-	0.1	-	(8.6)	(102.4)
Unrealized (gains) losses on foreign exchange	(1.1)	(0.4)	(4.3)	-	-	(0.3)	(6.1)
Financial Instruments	2.9	(0.5)	5.6	-	-	-	8.0
Government assistance	(9.9)	(1.8)	-	0.6	-	-	(11.1)
Employee benefit plans	32.9	(2.1)	(3.7)	-	-	0.2	27.3
Percentage-of-completion versus completed contract	(32.7)	0.8	-	-	-	-	(31.9)
Other	(5.4)	0.2	-	0.1	-	(0.2)	(5.3)
Net deferred income tax (liabilities) assets	$ (98.6)	$ (28.5)	$ (2.4)	$ 0.9	$ -	$ (5.7)	$ (134.3)

As at March 31, 2015, taxable temporary differences of $758.3 million (2014 – $605.3 million) related to investments in foreign operations, including subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures has not been recognized, because the Company controls whether the liability will be incurred and it is satisfied that it will not be incurred in the foreseeable future.

The non-capital losses expire as follows:

Expiry date	Unrecognized	Recognized
2016	$ 0.3	$ -
2017	3.4	-
2018	2.3	-
2019	5.8	-
2020	4.6	-
2021	0.2	0.1
2022 – 2035	31.1	52.6
No expiry date	76.6	117.1
	$ 124.3	$ 169.8

As at March 31, 2015, the Company has $313.7 million (2014 – $299.2 million) of deductible temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized. These amounts will reverse during a period of up to 30 years. The Company also has $0.4 million (2014 – $0.3 million) of accumulated capital losses carried forward relating to its operations in Canada for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized. These capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

NOTE 17 – SHARE CAPITAL, EARNINGS PER SHARE AND DIVIDENDS

Share capital

Authorized shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value, issuable in series.

The preferred shares may be issued with rights and conditions to be determined by the Board of Directors, prior to their issue. To date, the Company has not issued any preferred shares.

Issued shares

A reconciliation of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity. As at March 31, 2015, the number of shares issued and that are fully paid amount to 266,903,070
(2014 – 263,771,443).

Earnings per share computation

The denominators for the basic and diluted earnings per share computations are as follows:

	2015	2014
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**265,135,046**	261,312,832
Effect of dilutive stock options	**870,587**	606,705
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share calculation	**266,005,633**	261,919,537

As at March 31, 2015, options to acquire 1,377,800 common shares (2014 – 589,040) have been excluded from the above calculation since their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

Dividends

The dividends declared for fiscal 2015 were $71.6 million or $0.27 per share (2014 – $57.6 million or $0.22 per share).

NOTE 18 – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Foreign currency translation		Net changes in cash flow hedges		Net changes in available-for-sale financial instruments		Total	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Balances, beginning of year	**$ 150.5**	$ (7.8)	**$ (21.6)**	$ (4.6)	**$ 0.6**	$ 0.4	**$ 129.5**	$ (12.0)
OCI	**57.4**	158.3	**(9.6)**	(17.0)	**-**	0.2	**47.8**	141.5
Balances, end of year	**$ 207.9**	$ 150.5	**$ (31.2)**	$ (21.6)	**$ 0.6**	$ 0.6	**$ 177.3**	$ 129.5

NOTE 19 – EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

The total employee compensation expense recognized in the determination of net income is as follows:

	2015	2014
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	**$ 706.2**	$ 678.3
Share-based payments, net of equity swap (Note 23)	**15.2**	19.2
Post-employment benefits – defined benefit plans (Note 14)	**24.2**	26.7
Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plans	**8.4**	6.9
Termination benefits	**8.4**	9.8
Total employee compensation expense	**$ 762.4**	$ 740.9

NOTE 20 – IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Goodwill is monitored by management at the operating segment level.

The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the Company's CGUs per operating segment is as follows:

	Civil Aviation Training Solutions	Defence and Security	Healthcare[1]	Total
Net book value at March 31, 2013	$ 176.5	$ 141.5	$ 134.0	$ 452.0
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	0.3	0.3
Exchange differences	27.6	9.1	13.5	50.2
Net book value at March 31, 2014	$ 204.1	$ 150.6	$ 147.8	$ 502.5
Disposals of subsidiaries	(2.2)	-	-	(2.2)
Exchange differences	(18.6)	14.5	18.1	14.0
Transferred to assets held for sale	-	-	(26.9)	(26.9)
Net book value at March 31, 2015	**$ 183.3**	**$ 165.1**	**$ 139.0**	**$ 487.4**

(1) The comparative period includes amounts related to the Company's mining business (see Note 1 and 2). The amounts have been classified and presented as held for sale in the current period (see Note 3).

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs or a group of CGUs, which generally corresponds to the Company's operating segments or one level below.

The Company's impairment test for goodwill is based on level 3 fair value less costs of disposal calculations and uses valuation models such as the discounted cash flows model. The cash flows are derived from the projections approved by management for the next five years. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments and form part of the Company's strategic plan approved annually by the Board of Directors. Cash flows after the five year period are extrapolated using a constant growth rate of 2.5%. For fiscal 2015, the post-tax discount rates were derived from the respective CGUs' representative weighted average cost of capital, which range from 7.5% to 10.0%.

NOTE 21 – OTHER GAINS – NET

	2015	2014
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	**$ 1.2**	$ 5.6
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	**(4.9)**	1.4
Partial disposal of interests in investments	**13.9**	-
Settlement of legal claim	**4.6**	-
Reversal of royalty obligations	**4.0**	2.2
Reversal of unused portion of an acquisition-related provision	**1.2**	4.2
Other	**0.3**	7.8
Other gains – net	**$ 20.3**	$ 21.2

During fiscal 2015, the Company disposed of 50% of its interests in its subsidiaries CAE Melbourne Flight Training Pty Ltd and CAE Flight and Simulator Services Korea, Ltd and 50% of its interest in the joint venture Philippine Academy for Aviation Training, Inc. Net proceeds from these partial disposals of interests in investments amount to $8.5 million resulting in a gain of $13.9 million. Starting from their disposal date, CAE Melbourne Flight Training Pty Ltd and CAE Flight and Simulator Services Korea, Ltd were accounted for as joint ventures.

NOTE 22 – FINANCE EXPENSE – NET

	2015	2014
Finance expense:		
Long-term debt (other than finance leases)	**$ 55.5**	$ 52.9
Finance leases	**10.0**	9.8
Royalty obligations	**7.9**	8.1
Employee benefits obligations (Note 14)	**4.9**	5.2
Financing cost amortization	**1.4**	1.5
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	**1.4**	1.5
Other	**4.0**	5.2
Borrowing costs capitalized [1]	**(4.4)**	(3.7)
Finance expense	**$ 80.7**	$ 80.5
Finance income:		
Interest income on loans and receivables	**$ (2.0)**	$ (1.6)
Other	**(7.8)**	(8.0)
Finance income	**$ (9.8)**	$ (9.6)
Finance expense – net	**$ 70.9**	$ 70.9

(1) The average capitalization rate used during fiscal 2015 to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 3.79% (2014 – 3.75%).

NOTE 23 – SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company's share-based payment plans consist of two categories: the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP), which qualifies as an equity-settled share-based payment plan; and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), Deferred Share Unit (DSU) plan, Long-Term Incentive Time Based plans and Long-Term Incentive Performance Based plans which qualify as cash-settled share-based payments plans. Time Based plans include the Long-Term Incentive – Deferred Share Unit (LTI-DSU) plan and the Long-Term Incentive – Time Based Restricted Share Unit (LTI-TB RSU) plan. Performance Based plans include the Long-Term Incentive – Restricted Share Unit (LTI-RSU) plan and the Long-Term Incentive – Performance Share Unit (LTI-PSU) plan.

The effect of share-based payment arrangements in the consolidated income statement and in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows as at, and for the years ended March 31:

	Compensation cost		Recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
Cash-settled share-based compensation:				
ESPP	**$ 6.1**	$ 5.7	**$ -**	$ -
DSU	**1.7**	4.3	**(9.4)**	(8.0)
LTI-DSU	**1.9**	10.9	**(22.6)**	(24.4)
LTI-TB RSU	**1.1**	-	**(1.1)**	-
LTI-RSU	**0.4**	7.3	**(7.7)**	(10.1)
LTI-PSU	**2.7**	-	**(2.7)**	-
Total cash-settled share-based compensation	**$ 13.9**	$ 28.2	**$ (43.5)**	$ (42.5)
Equity-settled share-based compensation:				
ESOP	**$ 3.1**	$ 3.7	**$ (19.1)**	$ (19.5)
Total equity-settled share-based compensation	**$ 3.1**	$ 3.7	**$ (19.1)**	$ (19.5)
Total share-based compensation cost	**$ 17.0**	$ 31.9	**$ (62.6)**	$ (62.0)

For the year ended March 31, 2015, share-based compensation costs of $1.1 million (2014 – $0.9 million) were capitalized.

The Company entered into equity swap agreements with three major Canadian financial institutions in order to reduce its earnings exposure related to the fluctuation in the Company's share price relating to the DSU and Long-Term Incentive Time Based plans (see Note 28 and Note 29). The recovery recognized in fiscal 2015 amounts to $0.7 million (2014 – $11.8 million).

The share-based payment plans are described below. There have been no plan cancellations during fiscal 2015 or fiscal 2014.

Employee Stock Option Plan

Under the Company's long-term incentive program, options may be granted to its officers and other key employees of its subsidiaries to purchase common shares of the Company at a subscription price of 100% of the market value at the date of the grant. Market value is determined as the weighted average closing price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) of the five days of trading prior to the effective date of the grant.

As at March 31, 2015, a total of 8,608,019 common shares (2014 – 9,917,220) remained authorized for issuance under the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP). The options are exercisable during a period not to exceed seven years (six years for options issued before March 31, 2011), and are not exercisable during the first 12 months after the date of the grant. The right to exercise all of the options vests over a period of four years of continuous employment from the grant date. Upon termination of employment at retirement, unvested options continue to vest following the retiree's retirement date, subject to the four year vesting period. However, if there is a change of control of the Company, the options outstanding become immediately exercisable by option holders. Options are adjusted proportionately for any stock dividends or stock splits attributed to the common shares of the Company.

Outstanding options are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)
Options outstanding, beginning of year	**5,424,582**	**$ 10.13**	7,311,967	$ 10.24
Granted	**1,447,100**	**14.65**	2,082,900	11.02
Exercised	**(1,309,201)**	**9.60**	(2,387,556)	9.28
Forfeited	**(535,165)**	**11.17**	(606,623)	11.56
Expired	**-**	**-**	(976,106)	14.08
Options outstanding, end of year	**5,027,316**	**$ 11.46**	5,424,582	$ 10.13
Options exercisable, end of year	**1,527,276**	**$ 9.33**	1,768,716	$ 8.60

Summarized information about the Company's ESOP as at March 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of exercise prices (CAD$)	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)
$7.60 to $9.69	882,840	0.80	$ 7.88	825,424	$ 7.76
$10.04 to $11.02	2,365,761	4.82	10.74	504,896	10.63
$11.13 to $14.66	1,778,715	5.52	14.19	196,956	12.58
Total	5,027,316	4.36	$ 11.46	1,527,276	$ 9.33

The weighted average market share price for share options exercised in 2015 was $14.88 (2014 – $13.13).

For the year ended March 31, 2015, compensation cost for CAE's stock options of $3.1 million (2014– $3.7 million) was recognized with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus using the fair value method of accounting for awards that were granted since fiscal 2011.

The assumptions used for the purpose of the option calculations outlined in this note are presented below:

	2015	2014
Weighted average assumptions used in the Black-Scholes options pricing model:		
Weighted average share price	**$ 14.86**	$ 10.95
Exercise price	**$ 14.65**	$ 11.02
Dividend yield	**1.61%**	1.83%
Expected volatility	**22.03%**	29.83%
Risk-free interest rate	**1.47%**	1.35%
Expected option term	**4 years**	5 years
Weighted average fair value option granted	**$ 2.59**	$ 2.45

Expected volatility is estimated by considering historical average share price volatility over the option's expected term.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company maintains an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) to enable employees of the Company and its participating subsidiaries to acquire CAE common shares through regular payroll deductions or a lump-sum payment plus employer contributions. The Company and its participating subsidiaries match the first $500 employee contribution and contribute $1 for every $2 of additional employee contributions, up to a maximum of 3% of the employee's base salary. Compensation cost with respect to employer contributions under the plan of $6.1 million was recorded in fiscal 2015 (2014 – $5.7 million).

Deferred Share Unit Plans

The Company maintains a Deferred Share Unit (DSU) plan for executives, whereby an executive may elect to receive cash incentive compensation in the form of deferred share units. The plan is intended to promote a greater alignment of interests between executives and the shareholders of the Company. A DSU is equal in value to one common share of the Company. The units are issued on the basis of the average closing board lot sale price per share of CAE common shares on the TSX during the last 10 days on which such shares traded prior to the date of issue. The units also accrue dividend equivalents payable in additional units in an amount equal to dividends paid on CAE common shares. DSUs mature upon termination of employment, whereupon an executive is entitled to receive a cash payment equal to the fair market value of the equivalent number of common shares, net of withholdings.

The Company also maintains a DSU plan for non-employee directors. A non-employee director holding less than the minimum holdings of common shares of the Company receives the Board retainer and attendance fees in the form of deferred share units. Minimum holdings means no less than the number of common shares or deferred share units equivalent in fair market value to three times the annual retainer fee payable to a director for service on the Board. A non-employee director holding no less than the minimum holdings of common shares may elect to participate in the plan in respect of half or all of his or her retainer and part or all of his or her attendance fees. The terms of the plan are identical to the executive DSU plan except that units are issued on the basis of the closing board lot sale price per share of CAE common shares on the TSX during the last day on which the common shares traded prior to the date of issue.

The Company records the cost of the DSU plans as a compensation expense and accrues its non-current liability in deferred gains and other non-current liabilities. The cost recorded in fiscal 2015 was $1.7 million (2014 – $4.3 million).

DSUs outstanding are as follows:

	2015	2014
DSUs outstanding, beginning of year	**551,933**	813,191
Units granted	**98,441**	102,735
Units redeemed	**(27,710)**	(374,969)
Dividends paid in units	**11,029**	10,976
DSUs outstanding, end of year	**633,693**	551,933
DSUs vested, end of the year	**633,693**	551,933

The intrinsic value of the DSUs amounts to $9.4 million at March 31, 2015 (2014 – $8.0 million).

Long-Term Incentive Time Based Plans

The Company maintains two Long-Term Incentive Time Based plans. The plans are intended for executives and senior management to promote a greater alignment of interests between executives and shareholders of the Company. A unit under these plans is equal in value to one common share at a specific date. One of these plans is no longer granted.

Long-Term Incentive – Deferred Share Unit Plan (LTI-DSU)

The LTI-DSUs are entitled to dividend equivalents payable in additional units in an amount equal to dividends paid on CAE common shares. Eligible participants are entitled to receive a cash payment equivalent to the fair market value of the number of vested LTI-DSUs held upon any termination of employment. Upon termination of employment at retirement, unvested units continue to vest until November 30 of the year following the retirement date. For participants subject to section 409A of the United States Internal Revenue Code, vesting of unvested units takes place at the time of retirement. Effective fiscal 2015, this plan was replaced by the LTI-TB RSU plan.

The plan stipulates that granted units vest equally over five years and that following a change of control, all unvested units vest immediately. The cost recorded in fiscal 2015 was $1.9 million (2014 – $10.9 million).

Long-Term Incentive – Time Based Restricted Share Unit Plan (LTI-TB RSU)

In fiscal 2015, the Company added a LTI-TB RSU plan under which units are currently granted. Eligible participants are entitled to receive a cash payment equivalent to the fair market value of the number of vested LTI-TB RSUs held at the end of the vesting period. For participants subject to loss of employment other than voluntarily or for cause, a portion of the unvested LTI-TB RSUs will vest by one third for each full year of employment completed during the period from the grant date to the date of termination. If termination of a participant is due to resignation or for cause, all unvested units are forfeited. Upon termination of employment at retirement, unvested grants continue to vest in accordance to their vesting date. For participants subject to section 409A of the United States Internal Revenue Code, vesting of unvested units takes place at the time of retirement.

LTI-TB RSUs granted pursuant to the plan vest after three years from their grant date and following a change of control, all unvested units vest immediately. The cost recorded in fiscal 2015 was $1.1 million (2014 – nil).

Long-Term Incentive Time Based units outstanding under all plans are as follows:

	LTI-DSU		LTI-TB RSU	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
Units outstanding, beginning of year	**1,955,285**	2,265,712	**-**	-
Units granted	**-**	252,970	**189,380**	-
Units cancelled	**(78,890)**	(97,164)	**(6,930)**	-
Units redeemed	**(232,551)**	(505,712)	**-**	-
Dividends paid in units	**33,161**	39,479	**-**	-
Units outstanding, end of year	**1,677,005**	1,955,285	**182,450**	-
Units vested, end of year	**1,549,336**	1,678,942	**77,007**	-

At March 31, 2015, the intrinsic values are $22.9 million (2014 – $24.4 million) and $1.1 million (2014 – nil) for the LTI-DSUs and the LTI-TB RSUs respectively.

Long-Term Incentive Performance Based Plans

The Company maintains two Long-Term Incentive Performance Based plans, one of which is no longer granted. The plans are intended to enhance the Company's ability to attract and retain talented individuals and also to promote a greater alignment of interest between eligible participants and the Company's shareholders.

Long-Term Incentive – Restricted Share Unit Plan (LTI-RSU)

LTI-RSUs granted pursuant to this plan vest over three years from their grant date as follows:

(i) One-sixth of the total number of granted units multiplied by a factor vests every year. The factor is calculated from the one-year Total Shareholder Return (TSR) relative performance of CAE's share price versus that of the S&P A&D index for the period April 1 to March 31, immediately preceding each of the first, second, and third anniversary of the grant date, according to the following rule:

Annual TSR relative performance	Factor
First quartile (0 – 25 percentile)	-
Second quartile (26 – 50 percentile)	50% – 98%
Third quartile (51 – 75 percentile)	100% – 148%
Fourth quartile (76 – 100 percentile)	150%

(ii) One-half of the total number of granted units multiplied by a factor vests in the final year. The factor is calculated from the three-year TSR relative performance of CAE's share price versus that of the companies listed on the S&P A&D index for the period April 1, immediately preceding the grant date, to March 31, immediately preceding the third anniversary of the grant date, according to the same rule described in the table above.

Participants subject to loss of employment, other than voluntarily or for cause, are entitled to the units vested. The cost recorded in fiscal 2015 was $0.4 million (2014 – $7.3 million). Effective fiscal 2015 this plan was replaced by the LTI-PSU plan.

Long-Term Incentive – Performance Share Unit Plan (LTI-PSU)

In fiscal 2015, the Company added a Long-Term Incentive Performance Share Unit (LTI-PSU) plan under which units are currently granted. Eligible participants are entitled to receive a cash payment equivalent to the fair market value of the number of vested LTI-PSUs held at the end of the vesting period multiplied by a multiplier which ranges from 0% to 200% based on the attainment of performance criteria set out pursuant to the plan. For participants subject to loss of employment other than voluntarily or for cause, a portion of the unvested LTI-PSUs will vest by one third for each full year of employment completed during the period from the grant date to the date of termination. If termination of a participant is due to resignation or for cause, all unvested units are forfeited. Upon termination of employment at retirement, unvested grants continue to vest in accordance to their vesting date. Following a change of control, all unvested units vest immediately.

LTI-PSUs granted pursuant to the plan vest after three years from their grant date and following a change of control, all unvested units vest immediately. The cost recorded in fiscal 2015 was $2.7 million (2014 – nil).

Long-Term Incentive Performance Based units outstanding under all plans are as follows:

	LTI-RSU		LTI-PSU	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
Units outstanding, beginning of year	**1,143,697**	1,463,639	**-**	-
Units granted	**21,960**	495,198	**523,080**	-
Units cancelled	**(176,977)**	(464,284)	**(18,800)**	-
Units redeemed	**(183,300)**	(350,856)	**-**	-
Units outstanding, end of year	**805,380**	1,143,697	**504,280**	-
Units vested, end of year	**689,439**	765,788	**202,111**	-

At March 31, 2015, the intrinsic values are $7.9 million (2014 – $10.1 million) and $2.7 million (2014 – nil) for the LTI-RSUs and the LTI-PSUs respectively.

NOTE 24 – SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

Changes in non-cash working capital are as follows:

	2015	2014
Cash (used in) provided by non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**$ (15.5)**	$ (17.0)
Contracts in progress: assets	**(42.3)**	29.0
Inventories	**(15.5)**	(41.9)
Prepayments	**1.7**	(4.7)
Income taxes recoverable	**(12.2)**	3.3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**34.0**	(7.8)
Provisions	**(12.3)**	(22.6)
Income taxes payable	**4.9**	0.7
Contracts in progress: liabilities	**(12.0)**	40.6
Changes in non-cash working capital	**$ (69.2)**	$ (20.4)

NOTE 25 – CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of operations, the Company is party to a number of lawsuits, claims and contingencies. Although it is possible that liabilities may be incurred in instances for which no accruals have been made, the Company does not believe that the ultimate outcome of these matters will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position.

The Company is subject to audits from various government and regulatory agencies on an ongoing basis. As a result, from time to time, authorities may disagree with positions and conclusions taken by the Company in its filings.

During fiscal 2015, the Company received a reassessment from the Canada Revenue Agency challenging the Company's characterization of the amounts received under the SADI program. No amount has been recognized in the Company's financial statements, since the Company believes that there are strong grounds for defence and will vigorously defend its position. Such matters cannot be predicted with certainty, however, the Company believes that the resolution of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position.

NOTE 26 – COMMITMENTS

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2015	2014
No later than 1 year	**$ 54.7**	$ 53.4
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	**129.0**	130.9
Later than 5 years	**90.3**	77.5
	$ 274.0	$ 261.8

Rental expenses recognized in fiscal 2015 amount to $73.3 million (2014 – $54.4 million).

Contractual purchase commitments

The total contractual purchase commitments are as follows:

	2015	2014
No later than 1 year	**$ 23.2**	$ 12.2
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	**45.3**	10.6
	$ 68.5	$ 22.8

In fiscal 2015, the Company signed an agreement for the acquisition of Bombardier's Military Aviation Training business for approximately $19.8 million. The closing of the transaction is conditional on usual conditions and regulatory approvals, and closing is expected to occur during calendar 2015.

Commitments to joint ventures

The Company's total commitments to its joint ventures amount to nil as at March 31, 2015 (2014 – $3.2 million).

NOTE 27 – CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are threefold:
(i) Optimize the Company's cost of capital;
(ii) Maintain the Company's financial strength and credit quality;
(iii) Provide the Company's shareholders with an appropriate rate of return on their investment.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes corresponding adjustments based on changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or use cash to reduce debt.

To accomplish its objectives stated above, the Company monitors its capital on the basis of the net debt to capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by the sum of the net debt and total equity. Net debt is calculated as total debt, including the short-term portion (as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and including non-recourse debt) less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises share capital, contributed surplus, accumulated other comprehensive income, retained earnings and non-controlling interests.

The level of debt versus equity in the capital structure is monitored, and the ratios are as follows:

	2015	2014
Total debt (Note 12)	**$ 1,279.8**	$ 1,168.5
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**330.2**	312.3
Net debt	**$ 949.6**	$ 856.2
Equity	**1,663.9**	1,482.2
Total net debt plus equity	**$ 2,613.5**	$ 2,338.4
Net debt: equity	**36:64**	37:63

The Company has certain debt agreements which require the maintenance of a certain level of capital. As at March 31, 2015, the Company is compliant with its financial covenants.

NOTE 28 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of a financial instrument is determined by reference to the available market information at the reporting date. When no active market exists for a financial instrument, the Company determines the fair value of that instrument based on valuation methodologies as discussed below. In determining assumptions required under a valuation model, the Company primarily uses external, readily observable market data inputs. Assumptions or inputs that are not based on observable market data incorporate the Company's best estimates of market participant assumptions and are used when external data is not available. Counterparty credit risk and the Company's own credit risk are taken into account in estimating the fair value of all financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following assumptions and valuation methodologies have been used to measure the fair value of financial instruments:
(i) The fair value of accounts receivable, contracts in progress, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term maturities;
(ii) The fair value of derivative instruments, which include forward contracts, swap agreements and embedded derivatives accounted for separately is determined using valuation techniques and are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate yield curve and foreign exchange rate. Assumptions are based on market conditions prevailing at each reporting date. Derivative instruments reflect the estimated amounts that the Company would receive or pay to settle the contracts at the reporting date;
(iii) The fair value of the available-for-sale investment, which does not have a readily available market value, is estimated using a discounted cash flow model, which includes some assumptions that are not based on observable market prices or rates;
(iv) The fair value of non-current receivables is estimated based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities;
(v) The fair value of provisions, long-term debts and non-current liabilities, including finance lease obligations and royalty obligations, are estimated based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities.

The carrying values and fair values of financial instruments, by class, are as follows at March 31, 2015:

				Carrying Value	Fair Value
	At FVTPL [1]	**Available-for-Sale**	**Loans & Receivables**	**DDHR [2]**	**Total**	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 330.2**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 330.2**	**$ 330.2**
Accounts receivable	**-**	**-**	**451.1 [3]**	**-**	**451.1**	**451.1**
Contracts in progress: assets	**-**	**-**	**309.8**	**-**	**309.8**	**309.8**
Derivative financial assets	**15.2**	**-**	**-**	**36.2**	**51.4**	**51.4**
Other assets	**23.7 [4]**	**1.6 [5]**	**155.1 [6]**	**-**	**180.4**	**197.2**
	$ 369.1	**$ 1.6**	**$ 916.0**	**$ 36.2**	**$ 1,322.9**	**$ 1,339.7**

			Carrying Value	Fair Value
	At FVTPL [1]	**Other Financial Liabilities**	**DDHR [2]**	**Total**	
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ -**	**$ 556.5 [7]**	**$ -**	**$ 556.5**	**$ 556.5**
Provisions	**1.5**	**15.1**	**-**	**16.6**	**16.6**
Total long-term debt	**-**	**1,284.0 [8]**	**-**	**1,284.0**	**1,406.2**
Other non-current liabilities	**-**	**181.2 [9]**	**-**	**181.2**	**216.5**
Derivative financial liabilities	**16.0**	**-**	**55.2**	**71.2**	**71.2**
	$ 17.5	**$ 2,036.8**	**$ 55.2**	**$ 2,109.5**	**$ 2,267.0**

The carrying values and fair values of financial instruments, by class, were as follows at March 31, 2014:

				Carrying Value	Fair Value
	At FVTPL [1]	Available-for-Sale	Loans & Receivables	DDHR [2]	Total	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 312.3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 312.3	$ 312.3
Accounts receivable	-	-	431.4 [3]	-	431.4	431.7
Contracts in progress: assets	-	-	256.4	-	256.4	256.4
Derivative financial assets	6.0	-	-	8.8	14.8	14.8
Other assets	24.1 [4]	1.5 [5]	133.5 [6]	-	159.1	152.8
	$ 342.4	$ 1.5	$ 821.3	$ 8.8	$ 1,174.0	$ 1,168.0

			Carrying Value	Fair Value
	At FVTPL [1]	Other Financial Liabilities	DDHR [2]	Total	
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 1.3	$ 529.1 [7]	$ -	$ 530.4	$ 532.3
Provisions	2.9	25.3	-	28.2	28.2
Total long-term debt	-	1,173.2 [8]	-	1,173.2	1,251.9
Other non-current liabilities	-	197.5 [9]	-	197.5	223.4
Derivative financial liabilities	9.7	-	33.3	43.0	43.0
	$ 13.9	$ 1,925.1	$ 33.3	$ 1,972.3	$ 2,078.8

[1] FVTPL: Fair value through profit and loss.

[2] DDHR: Derivatives designated in a hedge relationship.

[3] Includes trade receivables, accrued receivables and certain other receivables.

[4] Represents restricted cash.

[5] Represents the Company's portfolio investment.

[6] Includes non-current receivables and advances.

[7] Includes trade accounts payable, accrued liabilities, interest payable, certain payroll-related liabilities and current royalty obligations.

[8] Excludes transaction costs.

[9] Includes non-current royalty obligations and other non-current liabilities.

The Company did not elect to voluntarily designate any financial instruments at FVTPL; moreover, there have not been any changes to the classification of the financial instruments since inception.

As part of its financing transactions, the Company pledged, through its subsidiaries, certain financial assets including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other assets. As at March 31, 2015, the aggregate carrying value of these pledged financial assets amounted to $169.8 million (2014 – $149.2 million).

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements and has the following levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices in markets that are not active) or indirectly (i.e. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities);

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Each type of fair value is categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The following table presents the financial instruments, by class, which are recognized at fair value:

	2015			2014		
	Level 2	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets						
At FVTPL						
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 330.2**	**$ -**	**$ 330.2**	$ 312.3	$ -	$ 312.3
Restricted cash	**23.7**	**-**	**23.7**	24.1	-	24.1
Forward foreign currency contracts	**12.4**	**-**	**12.4**	2.0	-	2.0
Embedded foreign currency derivatives	**2.8**	**-**	**2.8**	1.4	-	1.4
Equity swap agreements	**-**	**-**	**-**	2.6	-	2.6
Available-for-sale	**-**	**1.6**	**1.6**	-	1.5	1.5
Derivatives designated in a hedge relationship						
Forward foreign currency contracts	**18.0**	**-**	**18.0**	2.1	-	2.1
Foreign currency swap agreements	**18.2**	**-**	**18.2**	6.7	-	6.7
	$ 405.3	**$ 1.6**	**$ 406.9**	$ 351.2	$ 1.5	$ 352.7
Financial liabilities						
At FVTPL						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	$ -	$ 1.3	$ 1.3
Contingent consideration arising on business combinations	**-**	**1.5**	**1.5**	-	2.9	2.9
Forward foreign currency contracts	**15.5**	**-**	**15.5**	9.4	-	9.4
Embedded foreign currency derivatives	**0.1**	**-**	**0.1**	0.3	-	0.3
Equity swap agreements	**0.4**	**-**	**0.4**	-	-	-
Derivatives designated in a hedge relationship						
Forward foreign currency contracts	**52.7**	**-**	**52.7**	29.6	-	29.6
Interest rate swap agreements	**2.5**	**-**	**2.5**	3.7	-	3.7
	$ 71.2	**$ 1.5**	**$ 72.7**	$ 43.0	$ 4.2	$ 47.2

Changes in Level 3 financial instruments are as follows:

	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	**$ (2.7)**	$ 1.3
Total realized and unrealized gains:		
Included in income	**0.1**	-
Included in OCI	**-**	0.2
Issued and settled	**2.7**	(4.2)
Balance, end of year	**$ 0.1**	$ (2.7)

The following table presents the fair value of the financial instruments, by class, which are recognized at amortized cost:

	2015			2014		
	Level 2	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets						
Accounts receivable	**$ -**	**$ 451.1**	**$ 451.1**	$ -	$ 431.7	$ 431.7
Contracts in progress: assets	**-**	**309.8**	**309.8**	-	256.4	256.4
Other assets						
Investment in finance leases	**97.3**	**-**	**97.3**	38.4	-	38.4
Other	**54.2**	**20.4**	**74.6**	59.3	29.5	88.8
	$ 151.5	**$ 781.3**	**$ 932.8**	$ 97.7	$ 717.6	$ 815.3
Financial liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ -**	**$ 556.5**	**$ 556.5**	$ -	$ 529.1	$ 529.1
Provisions	**-**	**15.1**	**15.1**	-	25.3	25.3
Total long-term debt	**1,406.2**	**-**	**1,406.2**	1,251.9	-	1,251.9
Other non-current liabilities	**-**	**216.5**	**216.5**	-	223.4	223.4
	$ 1,406.2	**$ 788.1**	**$ 2,194.3**	$ 1,251.9	$ 777.8	$ 2,029.7

NOTE 29 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Due to the nature of the activities that the Company carries out and as a result of holding financial instruments, the Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk is managed within risk management parameters approved by the board of directors. These risk management parameters remain unchanged since the previous period, unless otherwise indicated.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the Company's exposure to a financial loss if a debtor fails to meet its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of its arrangements with the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its accounts receivable and certain other assets through its normal commercial activities. The Company is also exposed to credit risk through its normal treasury activities on its cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial assets.

Credit risks arising from the Company's normal commercial activities are managed in regards to customer credit risk. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established when there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables (see Note 4). When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recognized in income.

The Company's customers are mainly established companies with publicly available credit ratings and government agencies, which facilitates risk monitoring. In addition, the Company typically receives substantial non-refundable advance payments for construction contracts. The Company closely monitors its exposure to major airline companies in order to mitigate its risk to the extent possible. Furthermore, the Company's trade receivables are not concentrated with specific customers but are held with a wide range of commercial and government organizations. As well, the Company's credit exposure is further reduced by the sale of certain of its accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets to third-party financial institutions for cash consideration on a non-recourse basis (current financial assets program). The Company does not hold any collateral as security. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is mitigated by the fact that they are mainly in place with a diverse group of major North American and European financial institutions.

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to its derivative financial instruments. The Company uses several measures to minimize this exposure. First, the Company enters into contracts with counterparties that are of high credit quality. The Company signed *International Swaps & Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA)* Master Agreements with the majority of counterparties with whom it trades derivative financial instruments. These agreements make it possible to offset when a contracting party defaults on the agreement, for each of the transactions covered by the agreement and in force at the time of default. Also, collateral or other security to support derivative financial instruments subject to credit risk can be requested by the Company or its counterparties (or both parties, if need be) when the net balance of gains and losses on each transaction exceeds a threshold defined in the ISDA Master Agreement. Finally, the Company monitors the credit standing of counterparties on a regular basis to help minimize credit risk exposure.

The carrying amounts presented in Note 4 and Note 28 represent the maximum exposure to credit risk for each respective financial asset as at the relevant dates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the potential that the Company cannot meet its cash obligations as they become due.

The Company manages this risk by establishing cash forecasts, as well as long-term operating and strategic plans. The management of consolidated liquidity requires a regular monitoring of expected cash inflows and outflows which is achieved through a forecast of the Company's consolidated liquidity position, for efficient use of cash resources. Liquidity adequacy is assessed in view of seasonal needs, growth requirements and capital expenditures, and the maturity profile of indebtedness, including off-balance sheet obligations. The Company manages its liquidity risk to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to fund its operations and meet its commitments and obligations. In managing its liquidity risk, the Company has access to a revolving unsecured credit facility of US$550.0 million, with an option, subject to the lender's consent, to increase to a total amount of up to US$850.0 million. As well, the Company has agreements to sell certain of its accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets for an amount of up to $150.0 million (current financial assets program). As at March 31, 2015, $113.3 million (2014 – $79.5 million) of specific accounts receivable and nil (2014 – $4.2 million) of contracts in progress assets were sold to financial institutions pursuant to these agreements. Proceeds were net of $1.1 million in fees (2014 – $1.1 million). The Company also regularly monitors any financing opportunities to optimize its capital structure and maintain appropriate financial flexibility.

The following tables present a maturity analysis based on contractual maturity date, of the Company's financial liabilities based on expected cash flows. Cash flows from derivatives presented either as derivative assets or liabilities have been included, as the Company manages its derivative contracts on a gross basis. The amounts are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. All amounts contractually denominated in foreign currency are presented in Canadian dollar equivalent amounts using the period-end spot rate except as otherwise stated:

As at March 31, 2015	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	0-12 Months	13-24 Months	25-36 Months	37-48 Months	49-60 Months	Thereafter
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [1]	$ 556.5	$ 556.5	$ 556.5	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total provisions	16.6	16.6	12.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	3.7
Total long-term debt [2]	1,284.0	1,938.7	113.7	178.0	104.5	108.9	262.7	1,170.9
Other non-current liabilities [3]	181.2	358.2	-	13.6	15.0	16.3	17.7	295.6
	$ 2,038.3	$ 2,870.0	$ 682.3	$ 192.0	$ 119.8	$ 125.3	$ 280.4	$ 1,470.2
Derivative financial instruments								
Forward foreign currency contracts [4]	$ 37.8							
Outflow		$ 1,372.3	$ 1,063.8	$ 226.3	$ 54.9	$ 19.8	$ 7.5	$ -
Inflow		(1,332.8)	(1,036.9)	(218.7)	(51.8)	(19.0)	(6.4)	-
Swap derivatives on total long-term debt [5]	(15.7)							
Outflow		118.9	17.7	16.8	15.5	11.2	9.8	47.9
Inflow		(109.2)	(15.3)	(15.3)	(14.7)	(10.3)	(9.0)	(44.6)
Embedded foreign currency derivatives [6]	(2.7)	(2.7)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.2)	-	-
Equity swap agreement	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 19.8	$ 46.9	$ 28.1	$ 8.6	$ 3.5	$ 1.5	$ 1.9	$ 3.3
	$ 2,058.1	$ 2,916.9	$ 710.4	$ 200.6	$ 123.3	$ 126.8	$ 282.3	$ 1,473.5

(1) Includes trade accounts payable, accrued liabilities, interest payable and certain payroll-related liabilities.

(2) Contractual cash flows include contractual interest and principal payments related to debt obligations and excludes transaction costs.

(3) Includes non-current royalty obligations and other non-current liabilities.

(4) Outflows and inflows are presented in CAD equivalent using the contractual forward foreign currency rate and include forward foreign currency contracts either presented as derivative liabilities or derivative assets.

(5) Includes interest rate swap and cross currency swaps contracts either presented as derivative liabilities or derivative assets.

(6) Includes embedded foreign currency derivatives either presented as derivative liabilities or derivative assets.

As at March 31, 2014	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	0-12 Months	13-24 Months	25-36 Months	37-48 Months	49-60 Months	Thereafter
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [1]	$ 530.4	$ 530.4	$ 530.4	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total provisions	28.2	28.2	22.2	3.0	0.4	0.4	-	2.2
Total long-term debt [2]	1,173.2	1,764.1	102.0	100.7	156.2	89.7	127.0	1,188.5
Other non-current liabilities [3]	197.5	390.8	-	35.1	13.6	16.1	17.3	308.7
	$ 1,929.3	$ 2,713.5	$ 654.6	$ 138.8	$ 170.2	$ 106.2	$ 144.3	$ 1,499.4
Derivative financial instruments								
Forward foreign currency contracts [4]	$ 34.9							
Outflow		$ 1,215.2	$ 870.1	$ 233.7	$ 41.9	$ 43.2	$ 19.6	$ 6.7
Inflow		(1,179.5)	(850.0)	(222.8)	(40.4)	(40.9)	(19.0)	(6.4)
Swap derivatives on total long-term debt [5]	(3.0)							
Outflow		121.4	15.4	15.5	14.8	13.8	9.8	52.1
Inflow		(124.1)	(14.8)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(14.7)	(10.2)	(53.6)
Embedded foreign currency derivatives [6]	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.7)	-	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	-
Equity swap agreement	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.6)	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 28.2	$ 29.3	$ 17.4	$ 11.0	$ 0.7	$ 1.3	$ 0.1	$ (1.2)
	$ 1,957.5	$ 2,742.8	$ 672.0	$ 149.8	$ 170.9	$ 107.5	$ 144.4	$ 1,498.2

(1) Includes trade accounts payable, accrued liabilities, interest payable and certain payroll-related liabilities.

(2) Contractual cash flows include contractual interest and principal payments related to debt obligations and excludes transaction costs.

(3) Includes non-current royalty obligations and other non-current liabilities.

(4) Outflows and inflows are presented in CAD equivalent using the contractual forward foreign currency rate and include forward foreign currency contracts either presented as derivative liabilities or derivative assets.

(5) Includes interest rate swap and cross currency swap contracts either presented as derivative liabilities or derivative assets.

(6) Includes embedded foreign currency derivatives either presented as derivative liabilities or derivative assets.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the Company's exposure to a gain or a loss in the value of its financial instruments as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is mainly exposed to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

Derivative instruments are utilized by the Company to manage market risk against the volatility in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and share-based payments in order to minimize their impact on the Company's results and financial position. The Company's policy is not to utilize any derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is defined as the Company's exposure to a gain or a loss in the value of its financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate variability primarily in relation to certain sale commitments, expected purchase transactions and debt denominated in a foreign currency, as well as on the net investment from its foreign operations which have functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar (in particular the U.S. dollar (USD), euro (€) and British pound (GBP or £). In addition, these operations have exposure to foreign exchange rates primarily through cash and cash equivalents and other working capital accounts denominated in currencies other than their functional currencies.

The Company also mitigates foreign currency risks by having its foreign operations transact in their functional currency for material procurement, sale contracts and financing activities.

The Company uses forward foreign currency contracts and foreign currency swap agreements to manage the Company's exposure from transactions in foreign currencies. These transactions include forecasted transactions and firm commitments denominated in foreign currencies.

The consolidated forward foreign currency contracts outstanding are as follows:

Currencies (sold/bought)	2015 Notional Amount [1]	2015 Average Rate	2014 Notional Amount [1]	2014 Average Rate
USD/CDN				
Less than 1 year	**$ 572.1**	**0.85**	$ 462.6	0.93
Between 1 and 3 years	**160.4**	**0.87**	126.1	0.94
Between 3 and 5 years	**12.8**	**0.93**	20.8	0.95
Over 5 years	**-**	**-**	6.6	0.94
CDN/EUR				
Less than 1 year	**30.7**	**1.43**	29.8	1.52
Between 1 and 3 years	**8.2**	**1.40**	10.2	1.40
EUR/CDN				
Less than 1 year	**81.7**	**0.71**	56.9	0.68
Between 1 and 3 years	**16.1**	**0.71**	39.4	0.72
Between 3 and 5 years	**-**	**-**	3.0	0.73
EUR/USD				
Less than 1 year	**62.3**	**0.86**	62.6	0.72
Between 1 and 3 years	**1.8**	**0.80**	-	-
GBP/CDN				
Less than 1 year	**36.0**	**0.58**	37.2	0.59
Between 1 and 3 years	**8.8**	**0.54**	23.2	0.61
Between 3 and 5 years	**-**	**-**	0.2	0.61
CDN/GBP				
Less than 1 year	**15.1**	**1.84**	16.6	1.82
Between 1 and 3 years	**1.0**	**1.68**	4.8	1.74
CDN/USD				
Less than 1 year	**149.8**	**1.21**	80.5	1.11
Between 1 and 3 years	**22.8**	**1.25**	14.7	1.10
GBP/USD				
Less than 1 year	**20.5**	**0.68**	41.8	0.62
Between 1 and 3 years	**28.1**	**0.63**	1.4	0.65
Between 3 and 5 years	**-**	**-**	14.5	0.65
USD/EUR				
Less than 1 year	**11.4**	**1.14**	8.3	1.37
SEK/USD				
Less than 1 year	**41.7**	**6.65**	4.4	6.61
Between 1 and 3 years	**-**	**-**	36.4	6.65
Other currencies				
Less than 1 year	**66.9**	**-**	64.6	-
Between 1 and 3 years	**18.3**	**-**	21.2	-
Between 3 and 5 years	**15.5**	**-**	25.4	-
Total	**$ 1,382.0**		$ 1,213.2	

[1] Exchange rates as at the end of the respective fiscal years were used to translate amounts in foreign currencies.

The Company has entered into foreign currency swap agreements related to its June 2007 senior collateralized financing, to convert a portion of the USD-denominated debt into GBP to finance its civil aviation training centre in the United Kingdom. The Company designated two USD to GBP foreign currency swap agreements as cash flow hedges. One matured during fiscal 2015
(2014 – outstanding notional amount of US$0.4 million (£0.2 million)). The remaining currency swap agreement has an outstanding notional amount of US$14.3 million (£7.1 million) (2014 – US$17.0 million (£8.5 million)), amortized in accordance with the repayment schedule of the debt until June 2018.

In fiscal 2013, the Company entered into interest-only cross currency swap agreements related to its multi-tranche private placement debt issued in December 2012, to effectively fix the USD-denominated interest cash flows in CAD equivalent. The Company designated two USD to CAD interest-only currency swap agreements as cash flow hedges with outstanding notional amounts of US$127.0 million ($130.5 million) (2014 – US$127.0 million ($130.5 million)) and US$98.0 million ($100.7 million)
(2014 – US$98.0 million ($100.7 million)) corresponding to the two tranches of the private placement until December 2024 and December 2027 respectively.

The Company's foreign currency hedging programs are typically unaffected by changes in market conditions, as related derivative financial instruments are generally held until their maturity, consistent with the objective to fix currency rates on the hedged item.

Foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis

The following table presents the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk of financial instruments and the pre-tax effects on net income and OCI as a result of a reasonably possible strengthening of 5% in the relevant foreign currency against the Canadian dollar as at March 31. This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

	USD		€		GBP	
	Net Income	OCI	Net Income	OCI	Net Income	OCI
2015	**$ (2.4)**	**$ (22.1)**	**$ 2.7**	**$ (2.3)**	**$ 0.9**	**$ (1.0)**
2014	$ (6.4)	$ (19.3)	$ 3.4	$ (2.0)	$ (0.1)	$ (0.2)

A reasonably possible weakening of 5% in the relevant foreign currency against the Canadian dollar would have an opposite impact on pre-tax income and OCI.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the Company's exposure to a gain or a loss to the value of its financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in interest rates. The Company bears some interest rate fluctuation risk on its floating rate long-term debt and some fair value risk on its fixed interest long-term debt. The Company mainly manages interest rate risk by fixing project-specific floating rate debt in order to reduce cash flow variability. The Company has a floating rate debt through its revolving unsecured credit facility and other asset-specific floating rate debts. A mix of fixed and floating interest rate debt is sought to reduce the net impact of fluctuating interest rates. Derivative financial instruments used to manage interest rate exposures are mainly interest rate swap agreements.

As at March 31, 2015, the Company has entered into four (2014 – six) interest rate swap agreements with five different financial institutions to mitigate these risks for a total notional value of $29.6 million (2014 – $36.0 million). After considering these swap agreements, as at March 31, 2015, 88% (2014 – 84%) of the long-term debt bears fixed interest rates.

The Company's interest rate hedging programs are typically unaffected by changes in market conditions, as related derivative financial instruments are generally held until their maturity to establish asset and liability management matching, consistent with the objective to reduce risks arising from interest rate movements.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

In fiscal 2015, a 1% increase in interest rates would decrease the Company's net income by $1.3 million (2014– nil) and increase the Company's OCI by $0.4 million (2014 – nil) assuming all other variables remained constant. A 1% decrease in interest rates would have an opposite impact on net income and OCI.

Hedge of share-based payments cost

The Company has entered into equity swap agreements with three major Canadian financial institutions to reduce its income exposure to fluctuations in its share price relating to the DSU, LTI-DSU and LTI-TB RSU programs. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company receives the economic benefit of dividends and share price appreciation while providing payments to the financial institutions for the institution's cost of funds and any share price depreciation. The net effect of the equity swaps partly offset movements in the Company's share price impacting the cost of the DSU, LTI-DSU and LTI-TB RSU programs and is reset quarterly. As at March 31, 2015, the equity swap agreements covered 1,900,000 common shares (2014 – 2,400,000) of the Company.

Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

As at March 31, 2015, the Company has designated a portion of its senior notes totalling US$417.8 million (2014 – US$417.8 million) and a portion of the obligations under finance lease totalling US$14.2 million (2014 – US$16.1 million) as a hedge of its net investments in foreign operations. Gains or losses on the translation of the designated portion of its senior notes are recognized in OCI to offset any foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Letters of credit and guarantees

As at March 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding letters of credit and performance guarantees in the amount of $218.8 million (2014 – $191.4 million) issued in the normal course of business. These guarantees are issued mainly under the Revolving Term Credit Facility as well as the Performance Securities Guarantee (PSG) account provided by Export Development Corporation (EDC) and under other standby facilities available to the Company through various financial institutions.

The advance payment guarantees are related to progress/milestone payments made by the Company's customers and are reduced or eliminated upon delivery of the product. The contract performance guarantees are linked to the completion of the intended product or service rendered by the Company and to the customer's requirements. It represents 10% to 20% of the overall contract amount. The customer releases the Company from these guarantees at the signing of a certificate of completion. The letter of credit for the lease obligation provides credit support for the benefit of the owner participant on a sale and leaseback transaction and varies according to the payment schedule of the lease agreement.

	2015	2014
Advance payment	**$ 76.8**	$ 40.6
Contract performance	**22.5**	31.2
Lease obligation	**31.3**	26.7
Financial obligations	**82.5**	81.9
Other	**5.7**	11.0
	$ 218.8	$ 191.4

Sale and leaseback transactions

For certain sale and leaseback transactions, the Company has agreed to guarantee the residual value of the underlying equipment in the event that the equipment is returned to the lessor and the net proceeds of any eventual sale do not cover the guaranteed amount. The maximum amount of exposure is $14.5 million (2014 – $14.5 million), of which $9.6 million matures in fiscal year 2020 and $4.9 million in fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, as at March 31, 2015, $11.7 million is recorded as a deferred gain (2014 – $12.1 million).

Indemnifications

In certain instances when the Company sells businesses, it may retain certain liabilities for known exposures and provide indemnification to the buyer with respect to future claims for certain unknown liabilities that exist, or arise from events occurring, prior to the sale date, including liabilities for taxes, legal matters, environmental exposures, product liability, and other obligations. The terms of the indemnifications vary in duration, from one to two years for certain types of indemnities, terms for tax indemnifications that are generally aligned to the applicable statute of limitations for the jurisdiction in which the divestiture occurred, and terms for environmental liabilities that typically do not expire. The maximum potential future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnifications are either contractually limited to a specified amount or unlimited. The Company believes that other than the liabilities already accrued, the maximum potential future payments that it could be required to make under these indemnifications are not determinable at this time, as any future payments would be dependent on the type and extent of the related claims, and all available defences, which cannot be estimated. However, historically, costs incurred to settle claims related to these indemnifications have not been material to the Company's consolidated financial position, net income or cash flows.

NOTE 30 – OPERATING SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company elected to organize its operating segments principally on the basis of its customer markets. As at April 1, 2014, the Company changed its operating segments (see Note 1 and 2). The Company manages its operations through its three segments. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

Results by segment

The profitability measure employed by the Company for making decisions about allocating resources to segments and assessing segment performance is operating profit (hereinafter referred to as segment operating income). The accounting principles used to prepare the information by operating segments are the same as those used to prepare the Company's consolidated financial statements. The method used for the allocation of assets jointly used by operating segments and costs and liabilities jointly incurred (mostly corporate costs) between operating segments is based on the level of utilization when determinable and measurable, otherwise the allocation is based on a proportion of each segment's cost of sales.

	Civil Aviation Training Solutions		Defence and Security		Healthcare		Total	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
External revenue	**$ 1,294.6**	$ 1,176.7	**$ 857.4**	$ 822.0	**$ 94.3**	$ 79.2	**$ 2,246.3**	$ 2,077.9
Depreciation and amortization								
Property, plant and equipment	**93.5**	85.6	**11.9**	10.9	**2.7**	2.3	**108.1**	98.8
Intangible and other assets	**26.6**	24.9	**43.8**	31.5	**10.6**	9.4	**81.0**	65.8
Write-downs (reversals of write-downs)								
of accounts receivable – net (Note 4)	**1.5**	1.2	**2.3**	2.9	**0.1**	(0.1)	**3.9**	4.0
After tax share in profit of								
equity accounted investees	**27.8**	18.7	**9.7**	11.3	**-**	-	**37.5**	30.0
Segment operating income	**210.5**	179.8	**115.6**	107.8	**6.7**	1.7	**332.8**	289.3

During fiscal 2015, one of the Company's joint ventures in the Civil Aviation Training Solutions segment recognized a deferred tax asset following the approval of an investment tax allowance from the Malaysian Investment Development Authority. The Company's share of the deferred tax benefit amounts to $9.4 million and is included in the after tax share in profit of equity accounted investees.

Capital expenditures which consist of additions to non-current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets), by segment are as follows:

	2015	2014
Civil Aviation Training Solutions	**$ 151.9**	$ 168.7
Defence and Security	**49.3**	42.3
Healthcare	**7.3**	11.4
Total capital expenditures	**$ 208.5**	$ 222.4

Assets and liabilities employed by segment

The Company uses assets employed and liabilities employed to assess resources allocated to each segment. Assets employed include accounts receivable, contracts in progress, inventories, prepayments, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment in equity accounted investees, derivative financial assets and other assets. Liabilities employed include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, provisions, contracts in progress, deferred gains and other non-current liabilities and derivative financial liabilities.

Assets and liabilities employed by segment are reconciled to total assets and liabilities as follows:

	2015	2014
Assets employed		
Civil Aviation Training Solutions	**$ 2,587.8**	$ 2,364.3
Defence and Security	**1,079.3**	988.2
Healthcare[(1)]	**250.1**	272.4
Assets classified as held for sale (Note 3)	**61.2**	-
Assets not included in assets employed	**678.5**	611.8
Total assets	**$ 4,656.9**	$ 4,236.7
Liabilities employed		
Civil Aviation Training Solutions	**$ 603.6**	$ 588.0
Defence and Security	**403.8**	420.9
Healthcare[(1)]	**43.6**	50.0
Liabilities classified as held for sale (Note 3)	**14.2**	-
Liabilities not included in liabilities employed	**1,927.8**	1,695.6
Total liabilities	**$ 2,993.0**	$ 2,754.5

(1) The comparative period includes assets of $61.3 million and liabilities of $12.9 million related to the Company's mining business (see Note 1 and 2). The amounts have been classified and presented as held for sale in the current period (see Note 3).

Products and services information

The Company's revenue from external customers for its products and services are as follows:

		2015		2014
Revenue				
Simulation products	**$**	**1,064.7**	$	1,041.6
Training and services		**1,181.6**		1,036.3
	$	**2,246.3**	$	2,077.9

Geographic information

The Company markets its products and services globally. Sales are attributed to countries based on the location of customers. Non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets are attributed to countries based on the location of the assets.

		2015		2014
Revenue from external customers				
Canada	**$**	**167.3**	$	169.1
United States		**753.6**		663.8
United Kingdom		**245.4**		255.9
Germany		**81.0**		71.4
Other European countries		**361.2**		370.7
United Arab Emirates		**71.8**		67.5
China		**123.8**		139.2
Other Asian countries		**275.3**		180.0
Australia		**75.2**		75.2
Other countries		**91.7**		85.1
	$	**2,246.3**	$	2,077.9

		2015		2014
Non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets				
Canada	**$**	**852.4**	$	775.9
United States		**872.3**		715.9
Brazil		**90.7**		82.9
United Kingdom		**292.6**		335.6
Luxembourg		**170.3**		168.6
Netherlands		**116.1**		128.0
Other European countries		**261.8**		300.7
Asian countries		**113.5**		74.3
Other countries		**90.0**		105.6
	$	**2,859.7**	$	2,687.5

NOTE 31 – RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS

The following tables include principal investments which, in aggregate, significantly impact the results or assets of the Company:

Investments in subsidiaries consolidated in the Company's financial statements:

Name	Country of incorporation	**% equity interest 2015**	% equity interest 2014
CAE (UK) PLC	United Kingdom	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE (US) Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Aircrew Training Services PLC	United Kingdom	**76.5%**	76.5%
CAE Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Aviation Training B.V.	Netherlands	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Aviation Training Chile Limitada	Chile	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Aviation Training Peru S.A.	Peru	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Brunei Multi Purpose Training Centre Sdn Bhd	Brunei	**60.0%**	60.0%
CAE Center Amsterdam B.V.	Netherlands	**100.0%**	100.0%

Investments in subsidiaries consolidated in the Company's financial statements (continued):

Name	Country of incorporation	**% equity interest 2015**	% equity interest 2014
CAE Center Brussels N.V.	Belgium	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Centre Copenhagen A/S	Denmark	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Centre Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Centre Oslo AS	Norway	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Centre Stockholm AB	Sweden	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Civil Aviation Training Solutions, Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Delaware Buyco Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Electronik GmbH	Germany	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Euroco S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Flight & Simulator Services Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Flight Training Center Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Global Academy Évora, SA	Portugal	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Healthcare Canada Inc.	Canada	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Healthcare, Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE India Private Limited	India	**100.0%**	76.0%
CAE Integrated Enterprise Solutions Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE International Capital Management Hungary LLC	Hungary	**100.0%**	100.0%

CAE International Holdings Limited	Canada	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Luxembourg Acquisition S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Luxembourg Financing S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Management Luxembourg S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Middle East L.L.C.	Dubai	**49.0%**	49.0%
CAE North East Training Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Oxford Aviation Academy Amsterdam B.V.	Netherlands	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Oxford Aviation Academy Phoenix Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Services Italia S.r.l.	Italy	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Servicios Globales de Instrucción de Vuelo (España), S.L.	Spain	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Shanghai Company, Limited	China	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE SimuFlite Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Simulation Technologies Private Limited	India	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Simulator Services Inc.	Canada	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Singapore (S.E.A.) Pte Ltd.	Singapore	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE South America Flight Training do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE STS Limited	United Kingdom	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Training & Services Brussels NV	Belgium	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Training & Services UK Ltd.	United Kingdom	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Training Norway AS	Norway	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE USA Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
CAE Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Germany	**100.0%**	100.0%
Flight Simulator-Capital L.P.	Canada	**100.0%**	100.0%
GCAT Delaware LLC (USA)	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
Oxford Airline Training Center Inc	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
Oxford Aviation Academy (Oxford) Limited	United Kingdom	**100.0%**	100.0%
Parc Aviation Engineering Services Ltd	Ireland	**100.0%**	100.0%
Parc Aviation Limited	Ireland	**100.0%**	100.0%
Parc Interim Ltd.	Ireland	**100.0%**	100.0%
Presagis Canada Inc.	Canada	**100.0%**	100.0%
Presagis Europe (S.A.)	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
Presagis USA Inc.	United States	**100.0%**	100.0%
Servicios de Instrucción de Vuelo, S.L.	Spain	**80.0%**	80.0%
SIV Ops Training, S.L.	Spain	**80.0%**	80.0%

Investments in joint ventures accounted for under the equity method:

Name	Country of incorporation	**% equity interest 2015**	% equity interest 2014
Asian Aviation Centre of Excellence Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	**50.0%**	50.0%
Asian Aviation Centre of Excellence (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	**50.0%**	50.0%
Aviation Training Northeast Asia B.V	Netherlands	**50.0%**	-
CAE Flight and Simulator Services Korea, Ltd.[(1)]	Korea	**50.0%**	100.0%
CAE Flight Training (India) Private Limited	India	**50.0%**	50.0%
CAE-Lider Training do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	**50.0%**	50.0%
CAE Melbourne Flight Training Pty Ltd[(2)]	Australia	**50.0%**	100.0%
CAE Middle East Holding Limited	United Arab Emirates	**50.0%**	50.0%
CAE Simulation Training Private Limited	India	**25.0%**	25.0%
China Southern West Australia Flying College Pty Ltd	Australia	**47.1%**	47.1%
Embraer CAE Training Services (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	**49.0%**	49.0%
Embraer CAE Training Services, LLC	United States	**49.0%**	49.0%
Emirates-CAE Flight Training LLC	United Arab Emirates	**49.0%**	49.0%
Hatsoff Helicopter Training Private Limited	India	**50.0%**	50.0%
Helicopter Training Media International GmbH	Germany	**50.0%**	50.0%
HFTS Helicopter Flight Training Services GmbH	Germany	**25.0%**	25.0%
JAL CAE Flight Training Co. Ltd.	Japan	**50.0%**	-
National Flying Training Institute Private Limited	India	**51.0%**	51.0%
Philippine Academy for Aviation Training, Inc.	Philippines	**25.0%**	50.0%
Rotorsim s.r.l.	Italy	**50.0%**	50.0%
Rotorsim USA LLC	United States	**50.0%**	50.0%
Zhuhai Free Trade Zone Xiang Yi Aviation Technology Company Limited	China	**49.0%**	49.0%
Zhuhai Xiang Yi Aviation Technology Company Limited	China	**49.0%**	49.0%

(1) CAE Flight and Simulator Services Korea, Ltd. became a joint venture on March 31, 2015 (see Note 21).

(2) CAE Melbourne Flight Training Pty Ltd became a joint venture on December 31, 2014 (see Note 21).

In fiscal 2015, the unrecognized share of losses of joint ventures for which the Company ceased to recognize when applying the equity method was $0.7 million (2014 – $1.6 million). As at March 31, 2015, the cumulative unrecognized share of losses for these entities was $9.4 million (2014 – $8.9 million) and the cumulative unrecognized share of comprehensive loss of joint ventures was $11.9 million (2014 – $11.0 million).

NOTE 32 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following table presents the Company's outstanding balances with its joint ventures:

		2015		2014
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	$	**28.7**	$	30.1
Contracts in progress: assets		**28.1**		13.5
Other assets		**29.2**		30.6
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9)		**13.9**		16.3
Contracts in progress: liabilities		**3.9**		6.3

Other assets include a finance lease receivable of $17.0 million (2014 – $16.9 million) maturing in October 2022 and carrying an interest rate of5.14% per annum, loans receivable of $5.7 million (2014 – $8.4 million) maturing in September 2016 and December 2017 and carrying respectively interest rates of LIBOR 6 month plus 1% and 11% per annum and a long-term receivable of $6.5 million (2014 – $5.3 million) with no repayment term. As at March 31, 2015 and 2014, there are no provisions held against any of the receivables from related parties.

The following table presents the Company's transactions with its joint ventures:

		2015		2014
Revenue	$	**120.6**	$	101.0
Purchases		**10.9**		11.3
Other income		**2.9**		2.9

In addition, during fiscal 2015, transactions amounting to $2.4 million (2014 – $2.7 million) were made, at normal market prices, with an organization whose officer is one of the Company's directors.

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel have the ability and responsibility to make major operational, financial and strategic decisions for the Company and include certain executive officers. The compensation of key management for employee services is shown below:

		2015		2014
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$	**4.6**	$	3.8
Post-employment benefits – defined benefit plans [1]		**1.5**		1.6
Termination benefits		**-**		2.4
Share-based payments		**4.6**		6.4
	$	**10.7**	$	14.2

(1) Includes net interest on employee benefits obligations.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

for the fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2015

1. HIGHLIGHTS

FINANCIAL

FOURTH QUARTER OF FISCAL 2015

Revenue from continuing operations higher compared to last quarter and the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

- Consolidated revenue from continuing operations was $631.6 million this quarter, $72.5 million or 13% higher than last quarter and $55.9 million or 10% higher than the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations higher compared to last quarter and the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

- Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations was $63.3 million (or $0.24 per share) this quarter, compared to $52.1 million (or $0.20 per share) last quarter, representing an increase of $11.2 million or 21%, and compared to $59.9 million (or $0.23 per share) in the fourth quarter of last year, representing an increase of $3.4 million or 6%;
- Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company included earnings from discontinued operations this quarter of $0.8 million (or nil per share) compared to $0.9 million (or nil per share) last quarter and $0.1 million (or nil per share) in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

Positive free cash flow[1] from continuing operations at $142.2 million this quarter

- Net cash provided by continuing operating activities was $101.1 million this quarter, compared to $82.0 million last quarter and $98.4 million in the fourth quarter of last year;
- Maintenance capital expenditures[1] and other asset expenditures were $16.7 million this quarter, $9.9 million last quarter and $20.4 million in the fourth quarter of last year;
- Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment were $6.1 million this quarter, $0.6 million last quarter and $8.5 million in the fourth quarter of last year;
- Cash dividends were $12.0 million this quarter, $12.0 million last quarter and $9.9 million in the fourth quarter of last year.

FISCAL 2015

Higher revenue from continuing operations compared to fiscal 2014

- Consolidated revenue from continuing operations was $2,246.3 million, $168.4 million or 8% higher than last year.

Higher net income attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations

- Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations was $201.2 million (or $0.76 per share) compared to $188.3 million (or $0.72 per share) last year, representing a $12.9 million or 7% increase;
- Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company included earnings from discontinued operations of $0.6 million (or nil per share) compared to $1.7 million (or $0.01 per share) last year.

Positive free cash flow from continuing operations at $174.2 million

- Net cash provided by continuing operating activities was $337.8 million this year, compared to $296.3 million last year;
- Maintenance capital expenditures and other asset expenditures were $64.3 million this year, compared to $69.9 million last year;
- Dividends received from equity accounted investees were $8.9 million this year, compared to $15.0 million last year;
- Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment were $7.6 million this year, compared to $15.4 million last year;
- Cash dividends were $46.3 million this year, compared to $40.1 million last year.

Capital employed[1] ending at $2,613.5 million

- Capital employed increased by $275.1 million or 12% this year;
- Return on capital employed[1] (ROCE) was 10.4% this year compared to 11.4% last year;
- Non-cash working capital[1] increased by $77.1 million in fiscal 2015, ending at $201.7 million;
- Net assets held for sale were $47.0 million this year;
- Property, plant and equipment increased by $120.0 million;
- Other long-term assets and other long-term liabilities increased by $88.5 million and $57.5 million respectively;
- Net debt[1] increased by $93.4 million this year, ending at $949.6 million.

[1] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

ORDERS[2]

- The book-to-sales ratio[2] for the quarter was 1.05x (Civil Aviation Training Solutions was 1.08x, Defence and Security was 1.01x and Healthcare was 1.0x). The ratio for the last 12 months was 1.05x (Civil Aviation Training Solutions was 1.17x, Defence and Security was 0.88x and Healthcare was 1.0x);
- Total order intake this year was $2,361.2 million, up $17.9 million over last year;
- Total backlog, including obligated, joint venture and unfunded backlog was $5,357.2 million at March 31, 2015, $352.4 million higher than last year.

Civil Aviation Training Solutions

- Civil Aviation Training Solutions obtained contracts with an expected value of $1,512.3 million, including contracts for 41 full-flight simulators (FFSs).

Defence and Security

- Defence and Security won contracts valued at $754.6 million.

Healthcare

- Healthcare order intake was valued at $94.3 million.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND JOINT VENTURES

- We signed an agreement for the acquisition of Bombardier's Military Aviation Training business for approximately $19.8 million in the fourth quarter of this year. The closing of the transaction is conditional on usual conditions and regulatory approvals, and closing is expected to occur during calendar 2015;
- We entered into three new 50% joint venture arrangements during fiscal 2015. Flight Training Alliance with Lufthansa Flight Training, a joint venture with Shanghai Eastern Flight Training Co., Ltd (SEFTC), a fully-owned subsidiary of China Eastern Airlines, involving the sale of 50% of our flight academy in Melbourne, Australia and we created a joint venture with Japan Airlines (JAL) whereby we contributed our training center operations in Korea to the joint venture and JAL contributed its training center operations in Japan.

OTHER

- During the first quarter of this year, we modified our operating segments. As a result, operating segments' disclosure has been restated to conform to the new operating segments, as described in Changes in accounting policies and Note 30 of our consolidated financial statements. Additional information on the divestiture of our mining business can be found in Results from discontinued operations and in Note 3 of our consolidated financial statements;
- During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, we decided to divest our mining business (CAE Mining) which was previously reported within the former New Core Markets segment;
- As at March 31, 2015, we renamed our Civil Simulation and Training segment to Civil Aviation Training Solutions.

[2] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

2. INTRODUCTION

In this report, *we*, *us*, *our*, *CAE* and *Company* refer to CAE Inc. and its subsidiaries. Unless we have indicated otherwise:

- *This year* and *2015* mean the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015;
- *Last year, prior year* and *a year ago* mean the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014;
- Dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars.

This report was prepared as of May 26, 2015, and includes our management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) for the year and the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and the consolidated financial statements and notes for the year ended March 31, 2015. We have prepared it to help you understand our business, performance and financial condition for fiscal 2015. Except as otherwise indicated, all financial information has been reported in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All quarterly information disclosed in the MD&A is based on unaudited figures.

For additional information, please refer to our annual consolidated financial statements for this fiscal year, which you will find in the annual report for the year ended March 31, 2015. The MD&A provides you with a view of CAE as seen through the eyes of management and helps you understand the company from a variety of perspectives:

- Our vision;
- Our strategy;
- Our operations;
- Foreign exchange;
- Non-GAAP and other financial measures;
- Consolidated results;
- Results by segment;
- Consolidated cash movements and liquidity;
- Consolidated financial position;
- Business risk and uncertainty;
- Related party transactions;
- Changes in accounting policies;
- Controls and procedures;
- Oversight role of the Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

You will find our most recent annual report and annual information form (AIF) on our website at www.cae.com, on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

ABOUT MATERIAL INFORMATION

This report includes the information we believe is material to investors after considering all circumstances, including potential market sensitivity. We consider something to be material if:

- It results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of our shares, or;
- It is quite likely that a reasonable investor would consider the information to be important in making an investment decision.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements about our activities, events and developments that we expect to or anticipate may occur in the future including, for example, statements about our vision, strategies, market trends and outlook, future revenues, capital spending, expansions and new initiatives, financial obligations and expected sales. Forward-looking statements normally contain words like *believe*, *expect*, *anticipate*, *plan, intend*, *continue*, *estimate*, *may*, *will*, *should, strategy, future* and similar expressions. By their nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties associated with our business which may cause actual results in future periods to differ materially from results indicated in
forward-looking statements. While these statements are based on management's expectations and assumptions regarding historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that we believe are reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements as there is a risk that they may not be accurate.

Important risks that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, risks relating to the industry such as competition, level and timing of defence spending, government-funded defence and security programs, constraints within the civil aviation industry, regulatory rules and compliance, risks relating to CAE such as product evolution, R&D activities, fixed-price and long-term supply contracts, procurement and original equipment manufacturer (OEM) leverage, warranty or other product-related claims, product integration, protection of our intellectual property, third-party intellectual property, loss of key personnel, environmental liabilities, claims arising from casualty losses, integration of acquired businesses, our ability to penetrate new markets, information technology systems, length of sales cycle and our reliance on technology and third-party providers, and risks relating to the market such as foreign exchange, political instability, availability of capital, pension plan funding, doing business in foreign countries and income tax laws. Additionally, differences could arise because of events announced or completed after the date of this report. You will find more information in the *Business risk and uncertainty* section of the MD&A. We caution readers that the risks described above are not necessarily the only ones we face; additional risks and uncertainties that are presently unknown to us or that we may currently deem immaterial may adversely affect our business.

Except as required by law, we disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking information and statements contained in this report are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

3. ABOUT CAE

3.1 Who we are

CAE is a global leader in delivery of training for the civil aviation, defence and security, and healthcare markets. We design and integrate the industry's most comprehensive training solutions, anchored by the knowledge and expertise of our 8,000 employees, our world-leading simulation technologies and a record of service and technology innovation spanning nearly seven decades. Our global presence is the broadest in the industry, with 160 sites and training locations in 35 countries, including our joint venture operations, and the world's largest installed base of flight simulators. Each year, we train more than 120,000 civil and defence crewmembers and thousands of healthcare professionals worldwide.

CAE's common shares are listed on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges under the symbol CAE.

3.2 Our vision

Our vision is to be the recognized global training partner of choice to enhance safety, efficiency and readiness.

3.3 Our strategy

We address the imperatives of safety, efficiency and readiness for customers in our three markets: civil aviation, defence and security, and healthcare.

We want to sustain our leadership position by consistently delivering best-in-class customer experience and innovation supporting our position as the recognized global training partner of choice for our customers. Our key differentiators include our unique ability to provide comprehensive solutions, our established credibility as a training systems integrator, our technology leadership, our proven customer support, the strength of our brand and our vast global presence that we will continue to build on through continuous service and product innovation.

We prioritize the maintenance of a strong financial base and capital allocation discipline. Uses of capital include selective growth investments in support of our long-term customer relationships and our vision in training.

3.4 Our operations

We provide integrated training solutions to three markets globally:

- The civil aviation market includes aircraft manufacturers, major commercial airlines, regional airlines, business aircraft operators, civil helicopter operators, third-party training centres, flight training organizations (FTOs), maintenance repair and overhaul organizations (MROs) and aircraft finance leasing companies;
- The defence and security market includes defence forces, OEMs, government agencies and public safety organizations worldwide;
- The healthcare market includes hospital and university simulation centres, medical and nursing schools, paramedic organizations, defence forces, medical societies and OEMs.

CIVIL AVIATION MARKET

We provide comprehensive training solutions for flight, cabin, maintenance and ground personnel in commercial, business and helicopter aviation, a complete range of flight simulation training devices, as well as ab initio pilot training and crew sourcing services.

We are the largest provider of commercial and helicopter aviation training services in the world and the second largest provider of business aviation training services. We are well established in North America and Western Europe, and lead the market in the high-growth regions of China, Eastern Europe, India, the Middle East, South America and Southeast Asia. Through our broad global network of training centres, we serve all sectors of civil aviation including airlines and other commercial, business and helicopter aviation operators. Our comprehensive training solutions, deep industry expertise and credibility, installed base, strong relationships and reputation as a trusted partner enable us to access a broader share of the market than any company in our industry.

We provide aviation training and services in approximately 30 countries. Among our thousands of customers, we have long-term training centre operations and training services agreements and joint ventures with approximately 30 major airlines and aircraft operators around the world. Our range of training solutions includes products and services offerings for pilot, cabin crew and aircraft maintenance technician training, training centre operations, curriculum development, courseware solutions and consulting services. We currently operate 256 FFSs, including FFSs operating in our joint ventures. We offer industry-leading technology with a full solution capability to integrate flight data and simulator data to better understand the performance of trainees. CAE operates the largest ab initio flight training network in the world with 9 academies, a fleet of over 170 aircraft and the resources and expertise to train up to 2,000 cadets annually. CAE Parc Aviation is the global market leader in the provision of flight crew and technical personnel to airlines, aircraft leasing companies, manufacturers and MRO companies worldwide.

We are the world leader in the development of civil flight simulation equipment, including FFSs and a comprehensive suite of integrated procedures trainers, flight training devices and training tools such as software, courses and training aids, using the same high-fidelity Level D software as the FFSs. We are the market leader in the design and manufacture of civil FFSs for major and regional commercial airlines, third-party training centres and OEMs. We have established a wealth of experience in developing first-to-market simulators for more than 35 types of aircraft models including the recent development of simulators for the Airbus A350 XWB, A320Neo, Cirrus SF50, Mitsubishi Regional Jet (MRJ), ATR 42/72-600, Bombardier CSeries, Global 5000/6000 and Global 7000/8000, Dassault Falcon 5X and the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China, Ltd (COMAC) ARJ21 and C919. Our flight simulation equipment, including FFSs, are designed to meet the rigorous demands of their intended long and active service lives, typically matching the in-service life of the underlying aircraft, which could span a number of decades. Quality, fidelity and reliability are hallmarks of the CAE brand in flight simulation. Leveraging our extensive worldwide network of spare parts and service teams, we also offer a full range of support services. This includes emergency support, simulator updates and upgrades, maintenance services and simulator relocations.

Market drivers

Demand for training solutions in the civil aviation market is driven by the following:

- Pilot certification regulations;
- Expected global growth in air travel;
- Demand for trained aviation professionals;
- Backlogs and delivery rates for new aircraft;
- Safety and efficiency imperatives of commercial airline operators.

Pilot certification regulations

Civil aviation is highly-regulated through global and national standards for pilot licensing and certification, amongst other regulatory requirements. Since training requirements are mandatory and recurring in nature, the primary demand for our training solutions is driven by the global active aircraft fleet which has grown by an average of 3.1% annually over the past 20 years and is widely expected to continue to grow in the range of 3.6% annually over the next two decades as a result of increasing emerging market and low-cost carrier demand and fleet replacement in established markets. From March 2014 to March 2015, the global commercial aircraft fleet increased by 4.3%, growing in Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, Latin America and Europe by 7.1%, 6.8%, 6.5% and 2.6% respectively and remaining fairly stable in North America.

New pilot certification processes and regulatory requirements drive more simulation-based training. Simulation-based pilot certification training is taking on a greater role internationally with the Multi-crew Pilot License (MPL), with stall and upset prevention and recovery training and with new Airline Transport Pilot (ATP) requirements in the U.S. Indeed, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and various national and regional aviation regulatory agencies have published new regulatory requirements, standards and guidance on these specific topics.

The MPL is an alternative training and licensing methodology which we offer, in addition to the ATP licence. MPL places more emphasis on simulation-based training to develop ab initio students into First Officers of airliners in a specific airline environment. On average, current MPL programs in the industry consist of two thirds of the training in flight simulation training devices and the balance in actual aircraft, whereas traditional training for ab initio licences average 80% to 90% in actual trainer aircraft. Today, there are approximately 50 nations that have MPL regulations in place and over 15 of these nations already use these regulations with training providers and airlines. CAE delivers MPL programs in Asia and in Europe with various airlines. As the MPL methodology continues to gain momentum, it will result in increased use of simulation-based training.

In the U.S., the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) enacted a final set of regulations in 2013 on new pilot certification and qualification requirements for air carrier operations, requiring pilots to obtain an ATP and aircraft specific Type Rating. Pilots applying for an ATP certificate must now complete practical requirements which call for more simulation-based training that includes adverse weather conditions, low energy states, stalls, upset prevention and recovery, and high altitude operations. We have received formal approval from the FAA to conduct the ATP Certification Training Program at our Dallas training centre and will expand as demand increases. The FAA has also announced new crew rest regulation requirements that will result in an increase of crew needs for airlines to sustain operations. We believe these new requirements will lead to an increase in demand for simulation-based training.

Expected global growth in air travel

Growth in air travel results in higher demand for flight, cabin, maintenance and ground personnel, which in turn drives demand for training solutions.

In commercial aviation, passenger traffic growth is primarily driven by gross domestic product (GDP). According to IHS Economics, global GDP is forecast to grow at 3.2% over the next 20 years, with emerging economies expected to grow at 5.2% per year, outpacing established economies like Europe and North America which will average 2.2% growth. Over the past 20 years, air travel has grown at an approximate average rate of 5% and the aerospace industry's widely held expectation is that long-term average growth for air travel will continue at approximately 5% annually over the next two decades. In calendar 2014, global passenger traffic increased by 5.9% compared to calendar 2013. For the first three months of calendar 2015, passenger traffic increased by 6.1% compared to the first three months of calendar 2014. Emerging markets continued to outperform with passenger traffic in the Asia, the Middle East and Latin America growing at 9.0%, 8.6% and 6.2% respectively, while Europe and North America increased 5.0% and 3.0% respectively.

According to the U.S. FAA, the total number of business jet flights, which includes all domestic and international flights, increased by 3.3% over the past 12 months. Further recovery and long-term growth in business aircraft travel will be driven by higher corporate profitability and economic growth. In helicopter aviation, market drivers are similar to those in business aviation, and in the case of offshore helicopter operators, demand is driven by the level of offshore activity in the oil and gas sector. A protracted downturn in petroleum prices could negatively impact offshore activity.

Potential impediments to steady growth in air travel include major disruptions such as regional political instability, acts of terrorism, pandemics, natural disasters, prolonged economic recessions or other major world events.

Demand for trained aviation professionals

Demand for aviation professionals is driven by air traffic growth, pilot retirements and by the number of aircraft deliveries. The expansion of global economies and airline fleets have resulted in a shortage of qualified personnel needed to fulfil this growing capacity. Pilot supply constraints include aging crew demographics and fewer military pilots transferring to civil airlines. The Professional Aviation Board of Certification (PABC) reports that according to industry market estimates, approximately 20,000 new pilots will be needed per year over the next 20 years globally to support the average 5% annual growth in passenger travel. In support of this growth, the aviation industry will require innovative solutions to match the learning requirements of a new generation, leading to an increase in demand for simulation-based training services and products.

Backlogs and delivery rates for new aircraft

Commercial aircraft OEMs continue to work through record backlog levels of over 14,000 aircraft. We expect the continued high rate of aircraft deliveries to translate into continued high demand for training products and incremental demand for services. Much of this backlog consists of technologically advanced aircraft platforms, which in turn drive demand for new types of training solutions and simulator training devices. These new platforms and programs allow us to leverage our technology leadership and expertise to deliver training solutions, including CAE 7000XR Series FFS, CAE Simfinity™ procedures trainers, comprehensive training programs and expansion of our network to meet airlines' training needs.

Business jet OEMs have announced plans to introduce a variety of new aircraft models incorporating the latest technologies to enhance performance and operator benefits such as range, speed, efficiency, comfort and the accessibility of business air travel. Examples include Bombardier's Global 7000/8000, Embraer's Legacy 450 and 500, Cessna's Citation Latitude and Longitude, Dassault's Falcon 5X, Gulfstream's 500/600, Cirrus' SF50, Pilatus' PC-24 and Honda's HondaJet.

Deliveries of new-model aircraft drive demand for training services and products; however, they may be subject to program delays, which in turn may affect the timing of FFS orders and deliveries.

Safety and efficiency imperatives of commercial airline operators

The commercial airline industry is competitive, requiring operators to continuously pursue operational excellence and efficiency initiatives in order to achieve adequate returns while continuing to maintain the highest safety standards and the confidence of air travelers. Airlines are finding it increasingly more effective to seek expertise in training from trusted partners such as CAE to address growing efficiency gaps around capability, capacity gaps of pilots, changing regulatory environment, the large number of new aircraft programs being executed and in addressing the rapid evolution of the training environment. Partnering with a training provider like CAE gives airlines immediate access to a world-wide fleet of simulators, courses, programs and instruction capabilities, and allows them flexibility in pursuing aircraft fleet options that suit their business.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY MARKET

We are a training systems integrator for defence forces across the air, land and sea domains, and for government and civil security organizations responsible for public safety.

We are a global leader in the development and delivery of integrated virtual flight training solutions for defence forces. Our expertise spans a broad variety of aircraft, including fighters, helicopters, trainer aircraft, maritime patrol, tanker/transport aircraft and unmanned aerial systems (UAS). We also offer virtual training solutions for land and naval forces, including a range of driver, gunnery and maintenance trainers for tanks and armoured fighting vehicles, constructive simulation for command and staff training, and naval warfare tactical training systems. We offer virtual training solutions for government and civil security organizations, including for emergency and disaster management.

We are uniquely positioned as a training systems integrator, capable of offering our customers a comprehensive range of innovative solutions, ranging from pilot training to immersive, networked mission rehearsal. Our solutions typically include a combination of training services, products and software tools designed to cost-effectively maintain and enhance safety, efficiency, mission readiness and decision-making capabilities. We have a wealth of experience delivering and operating training solutions across different business models, including government-owned, government-operated; government-owned, contractor-operated; or contractor-owned, contractor-operated facilities. Our offerings include training needs analysis, instructional systems design, learning management information systems, purpose-built facilities, state-of-the-art synthetic training equipment, curriculum and courseware development, classroom and simulator instruction, maintenance and logistics support, lifecycle support and technology insertion, and financing alternatives.

We have delivered simulation products and training systems to more than 50 defence forces in approximately 35 countries. We provide training support services such as contractor logistics support, maintenance services, classroom instruction and simulator training at over 80 sites around the world, including our joint venture operations. Increasingly, we are offering our training systems integration expertise across air, land, sea and public safety to help our customers create an integrated, immersive training enterprise. We also offer a variety of modeling and simulation-based professional services, and a range of in-service support solutions such as systems engineering and lifecycle management.

Market drivers

Demand for training solutions in the defence and security markets is driven by the following:

- Installed base of enduring defence platforms and new customers;
- Explicit desire of governments and defence forces to increase the use of synthetic training to mitigate budget pressures;
- Attractiveness of outsourcing of training and maintenance services;
- Need for synthetic training to conduct mission rehearsal, including joint and coalition forces training;
- Relationships with OEMs for simulation and training;
- Use of modeling and simulation for analysis and decision support.

Installed base of enduring defence platforms and new customers

With defence budgets under pressure, particularly in mature markets such as the United States and Europe, military forces are being required to maximize use of their existing platforms. Upgrades, updates, and life extension programs allow defence forces to leverage existing assets while creating a range of opportunities for simulator upgrades and training support services. Enduring platforms, such as the C-130J Hercules transport aircraft that is operated by more than 60 nations, provide a solid installed base from which to generate business. Because of our extensive installed base of simulators worldwide, and our experience on key enduring platforms, CAE is well-positioned for recurring product upgrades/updates as well as maintenance and support services.

While the mature western markets face budget pressures, other regions of the world are taking advantage of the opportunity to acquire western technologies to modernize and re-equip their defence forces. There are increased opportunities originating from regions with growing defence and security budgets, such as Asia and the Middle East. Many of the opportunities originating from these regions relate to enduring platforms where CAE has significant experience, including the C-130J Hercules transport aircraft, P-8A maritime patrol aircraft, and a range of helicopter platforms.

Explicit desire of governments and defence forces to increase the use of synthetic training to mitigate budget pressures

More defence forces and governments are adopting synthetic training because it improves training effectiveness, reduces operational demands on aircraft, lowers risk compared to operating actual weapon system platforms and significantly lowers costs. Synthetic training offers defence forces a cost-effective way to provide realistic training for a wide variety of scenarios while ensuring they maintain a high state of readiness. For example, the U.S. Air Force (USAF) is making more extensive use of simulation for KC-135 tanker boom operator training, which costs approximately $20,000 for a three-hour training mission in the actual aircraft, but only $1,000 for that same three-hour training mission in simulators. The higher cost of live training and the desire to save aircraft for operational use are two factors prompting a greater adoption of synthetic training. Unlike civil aviation, where the use of simulators for training is common practice, there are no regulatory requirements for defence forces to use synthetic training. The nature of mission-focused training demands at least some live training; however, the shift to more synthetic training is well underway. The U.S. Navy reports the share of simulation-based training on some of their aircraft platforms could increase to nearly 50% by 2020. Because of the high cost associated with conducting live training exercises, most defence forces are beginning to rebalance the mix of live, virtual and constructive (computer-based) training and shift more of the training curriculum to virtual and constructive simulation. The U.S. Army is planning to reduce the use of live training ranges and transfer some of this training to virtual and constructive simulation to reduce costs, creating opportunities for simulation-based training centres, services and products.

In the United States, continuing uncertainty in the government's fiscal year budget and the threat of sequestration mean that the timing of contract awards will continue to be difficult to predict as the U.S. military services work to achieve the right balance in military capacity, capabilities and readiness. This may impact our ability to grow revenue and income in the short term; however, our active bids and proposals pipeline is robust and our view is that the impediment to growth is not the size of the market, but rather the timing of procurements. In Europe, force structure reductions and reduced future investment plans may have narrowed the pipeline of new opportunities, but the increased adoption of simulation-based training is helping offset smaller forces and fewer new platforms.

Attractiveness of outsourcing of training and maintenance services

Defence forces and governments continue to manage expenditures to find ways to reduce costs and allow active-duty personnel to focus on operational requirements, which has an impact on defence budgets and resources. There has been a growing trend among defence forces to consider outsourcing a variety of training services and we expect this trend to continue. We believe governments will increasingly look to industry for training solutions to achieve faster delivery and mission readiness more cost effectively and, in specific cases, at a lower capital investment. For example, in 2014 we delivered the first two of six new flight training devices that will support comprehensive T-44C aircrew training services for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. These deliveries are part of a long-term contract for CAE to provide T-44C aircrew training services under a contractor-owned, contractor-operated training services program, which is one of the first of its kind in the United States. We believe this type of training service delivery program will become increasingly attractive to defence forces globally.

Need for synthetic training to conduct mission rehearsal, including joint and coalition forces training

There is a growing trend among defence forces to use synthetic training to meet more of their mission training requirements. Simulation technology solutions enable defence customers to plan sophisticated missions and carry out full-mission rehearsals in a synthetic environment as a complement to traditional live training or mission preparation. Allies are cooperating and creating joint and coalition forces, which are driving the demand for networked training and operations. Training devices that can be networked to train different crews and allow for networked training across a range of platforms are increasingly important as the desire to conduct mission rehearsal exercises in a synthetic environment increases. For example, the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) recently released its Simulation Strategy 2025, which specifically calls for leveraging live, virtual, and constructive (LVC) domains within a networked common synthetic environment. The RCAF is transforming its training system from one that relies on aircraft to one that exploits new technologies to train aviators in a simulation-focused system that creates a virtual battlespace. We are actively promoting open, standard simulation architectures, such as the Common Database, as well as new capabilities such as the CAE Dynamic Synthetic Environment, to better enable mission rehearsal and joint, networked training.

Relationships with OEMs for simulation and training

We partner with manufacturers in the defence and security market to strengthen relationships and position for future opportunities. OEMs have introduced new platforms and continue to upgrade and extend the life of existing platforms, which drives worldwide demand for training systems. For example, Boeing has developed the new P-8A maritime patrol aircraft, Airbus Military has sold and continues to market both the A330 MRTT and C295 globally, Lockheed Martin is successfully marketing variants of the C-130J Hercules transport aircraft and F-35 fighter, Alenia Aermacchi and BAE Systems are selling the M-346 and Hawk lead-in fighter trainers, and AgustaWestland is continuing to develop a range of helicopters such as the AW139, AW169 and AW189. We have established relationships with each of the OEMs on these platforms. We also signed a memorandum of understanding with General Atomics Aeronautical Systems, the world's leading UAS manufacturer, to offer training solutions for GA-ASI's Predator family of remotely piloted aircraft.

Use of modeling and simulation for analysis and decision support

Traditionally, modeling and simulation have been used to support training, but is now increasingly applied across the program lifecycle, including support for analysis and decision-making operations. We see governments and defence forces looking to use simulation-based synthetic environments to support research and development programs, system design and testing, intelligence analysis, integration and exploitation, and to provide the decision support tools necessary to support mission planning in operations.

HEALTHCARE MARKET

We design, manufacture and market simulators, simulation centre management solutions and courseware for training of medical and allied healthcare students and clinicians in educational institutions, hospitals and defence organizations worldwide.

Simulation-based training is one of the most effective approaches to prepare healthcare practitioners to care for patients and respond to critical situations while reducing the overall risk to patients. We are leveraging our experience and best practices in simulation-based aviation training to deliver innovative solutions to improve the safety and efficiency of this industry. The healthcare simulation market is growing rapidly, with simulation centres becoming the standard in nursing and medical schools.

We offer the broadest range of medical simulation products and services in the market today, including patient, ultrasound and interventional (surgical) simulators, simulation centre management solutions and courseware for healthcare education and training. We have sold simulators to customers in more than 80 countries that are currently supported by our network in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Hungary, India, Singapore, U.K. and U.S. We lead the market in high-fidelity patient simulators that are uniquely powered by complex models of human physiology to mimic human responses to clinical interventions. Our newest innovation, a childbirth simulator for both normal labor and delivery and rare maternal emergencies, was designed to offer exceptional reliability and realism in the high-fidelity patient simulation market. Our offerings include ongoing service and support, such as simulation centre management solutions for healthcare training, where we are a market leader. Through our Healthcare Academy, we are the only company to deliver peer-to-peer training at customer sites and in our training centres in the U.S., U.K., Germany and Canada. Our Healthcare Academy includes more than 50 adjunct faculty consisting of nurses, physicians, paramedics and sonographers who, in collaboration with leading healthcare institutions, have developed more than 500 Simulated Clinical Experience (SCE) courseware packages for our customers. Our OEM team delivers custom training solutions for medical manufacturers, and most recently, developed a specialized interventional simulator to train physicians to place the new AbioMed Impella heart pump under ultrasound and fluoroscopy guidance.

Market drivers

Demand for our simulation products and services in the healthcare market is driven by the following:

- Increasing use of simulation in healthcare;
- Growing emphasis on patient safety and outcomes;
- Limited access to live patients during training;
- Medical technology revolution.

Increasing use of simulation in healthcare

A recent study of the global healthcare simulation market, which includes products and services, valued the market atapproximately $860 million in 2014 and reports that it is predicted to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 19.1% from 2014 to 2019. North America is the largest market for healthcare simulation, followed by Europe and Asia-Pacific. The healthcare simulation market includes both products and services, which are segmented by high-fidelity patient simulators, interventional simulators, mid/low fidelity task trainers, ultrasound simulators, simulation centre management solutions, simulated clinical environments and training services. In the U.S., significant demand for healthcare services is driven by, among other factors, longer life expectancy and the baby boomer generation, resulting in higher healthcare spending. The U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) projects that annual national health spending will grow 5.8% annually over the next decade. Increasingly, hospitals are given incentives to become safer and more efficient which will drive higher demand for training. There is a growing body of evidence demonstrating that medical simulation improves patient outcomes and reduces medical errors, which can help mitigate the rate of increase in healthcare costs.

Growing emphasis on patient safety and outcomes

According to a recently published study in the Journal of Patient Safety, up to 440,000 deaths occur annually in the U.S. due to preventable adverse events during patient treatment, which would make such events the third leading cause of death annually. In a study by the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research, measurable medical errors cost U.S. hospitals more than $1 billion in 2009. Training through the use of simulation can help clinicians gain confidence, knowledge and expertise for improving patient safety in a risk-free environment. Simulation is a required element in a growing movement towards High Stakes Assessment and Certification. Examples in the U.S. include the Maintenance of Certification in Anesthesia (MOCA), Fundamentals of Laparoscopic Surgery (FLS) and Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS). Moreover, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) is evolving towards outcome-based assessment with specific benchmarks to measure and compare performance which favours the adoption of simulation products and training.

Limited access to live patients during training

Traditionally, medical education has been an apprenticeship model in which the student cares for patients under the supervision of more experienced staff. In this model, students have a limited role and access to high-risk procedures, rare complications and critical decision-making skills. The use of simulation in professional education programs complements traditional learning and allows students exposure and practice to hone their clinical and critical thinking skills for high risk, low frequency events. As an example, our Lucina Fidelis Maternal Fetal Simulator is designed to allow healthcare teams to practice both normal deliveries and complex procedures in rare emergencies. The training and education model is evolving, as evidenced by military branches around the world and most recently the U.S. Pentagon, prohibiting the use of live tissue testing in most medical training. CAE Healthcare simulators provide a low-risk alternative for practicing life-saving procedures, major disaster response and anaesthesia administration.

Medical technology revolution

Advancements in medical technology are driving the use of simulation. New medical devices and advanced procedures, such as Intra-Cardiac Echocardiography (ICE), cardiac assist devices, and mechanical ventilation enhancements, require advanced training solutions, such as simulation, for internal product development and customer training. Regulatory and certification agencies are increasingly stringent in requesting that clinicians be trained before adopting new disruptive technologies, an undertaking for which simulation is well suited. As a Partner of Choice with leading OEMs, we continue to collaborate to deliver innovative and custom training for new technologies, such as the AbioMed Impella heart pump.

3.5 Foreign exchange

We report all dollar amounts in Canadian dollars. We value assets, liabilities and transactions that are measured in foreign currencies using various exchange rates as required by IFRS.

The tables below show the variations of the closing and average exchange rates for our three main operating currencies.

We used the closing foreign exchange rates below to value our assets, liabilities and backlog in Canadian dollars at the end of each of the following periods:

	2015	2014	Increase / (decrease)
U.S. dollar (US$ or USD)	**1.27**	1.11	*14%*
Euro (€ or EUR)	**1.36**	1.52	*(11%)*
British pound (£ or GBP)	**1.88**	1.84	*2%*

We used the average foreign exchange rates below to value our revenues and expenses:

	2015	2014	Increase
U.S. dollar (US$ or USD)	**1.14**	1.05	*9%*
Euro (€ or EUR)	**1.44**	1.41	*2%*
British pound (£ or GBP)	**1.83**	1.68	*9%*

For fiscal 2015, the effect of translating the results of our foreign operations into Canadian dollars resulted in an increase in revenue of $77.4 million and an increase in net income of $4.4 million, when compared to fiscal 2014. We calculated this by translating the current year's foreign currency revenue and net income using the average monthly exchange rates from the previous year and comparing these adjusted amounts to our current year reported results.

Three areas of our business are affected by changes in foreign exchange rates:

- **Our network of foreign training and services operations**
  Most of our foreign training and services revenue and costs are denominated in local currency. Changes in the value of local currencies relative to the Canadian dollar therefore have an impact on these operations' net profitability and net investment. Gains or losses in the net investment in a foreign operation that result from changes in foreign exchange rates are deferred in the foreign currency translation account (accumulated other comprehensive income), which is part of the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position. Any effect of the fluctuation between currencies on the net profitability has an immediate translation impact on the consolidated income statement and an impact on year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter comparisons.

- **Our production operations outside of Canada (Australia, Germany, India, U.K. and U.S.)**
  Most of the revenue and costs in these foreign operations are generated in their local currency except for some data and equipment bought in different currencies from time to time, as well as any work performed by our Canadian manufacturing operations. Changes in the value of the local currency relative to the Canadian dollar have a translation impact on the operation's net profitability and net investment when expressed in Canadian dollars, as described above.

- **Our production operations in Canada**
  Although the net assets of our Canadian operations are not exposed to changes in the value of foreign currencies (except for cash balances, receivables and payables in foreign currencies), a significant portion of our annual revenue generated in Canada is in foreign currencies (mostly U.S. dollar and Euro), while a significant portion of our expenses are in Canadian dollars.

We generally hedge the milestone payments of sales contracts denominated in foreign currencies to mitigate some of the foreign exchange exposure.

To this effect, we continue to hold a portfolio of currency hedging positions intended to mitigate the risk to a portion of future revenues presented by the volatility of the Canadian dollar versus foreign currencies. The hedges are intended to cover a portion of the revenue in order to allow the unhedged portion to match the foreign cost component of the contract. Since not all of our revenue is hedged, it is not possible to completely offset the effects of changing foreign currency values, which leaves some residual exposure that can affect the consolidated income statement. This residual exposure may be higher when currencies experience significant short term volatility. With respect to the remaining expected future revenues, our operations in Canada remain exposed to changes in the value of the Canadian dollar.

In order to reduce the variability of specific British pound and Euro-denominated costs, we also hedge some of the foreign currency costs incurred in our manufacturing process.

Sensitivity analysis

We conducted a sensitivity analysis to determine the current impact of variations in the value of foreign currencies. For the purposes of this sensitivity analysis, we evaluated the sources of foreign currency revenues and expenses and determined that our consolidated exposure to foreign currency mainly occurs in two areas:

- Foreign currency revenues and expenses in Canada for our manufacturing activities – we hedge a portion of these exposures;
- Translation of foreign currency of operations in foreign countries. Our exposure is mainly in our operating profit.

First we calculated the revenue and expenses per currency from our Canadian operations to determine the operating profit in each currency. Then we deducted the amount of hedged revenues to determine a net exposure by currency. Next we added the net exposure from foreign operations to determine the consolidated foreign exchange exposure in different currencies.

Finally, we conducted a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact of a weakening of one cent in the Canadian dollar against each of the other three currencies. The table below shows the expected impact of this change on our annual revenue and operating profit, after taxes, as well as our net exposure:

Exposure *(amounts in millions)*	Revenue	Operating Profit	Hedging	Net Exposure
U.S. dollar (US$ or USD)	$ 11.5	$ 3.1	$ (2.5)	$ 0.6
Euro (€ or EUR)	3.4	0.4	(0.2)	0.2
British pound (£ or GBP)	1.5	0.1	(0.1)	0.0

A possible strengthening of one cent in the Canadian dollar would have the opposite impact.

3.6 Non-GAAP and other financial measures

This MD&A includes non-GAAP and other financial measures. Non-GAAP measures are useful supplemental information but may not have a standardized meaning according to GAAP. You should not confuse this information with, or use it as an alternative for, performance measures calculated according to GAAP. You should also not use them to compare with similar measures from other companies.

Backlog

Obligated backlog is a non-GAAP measure that represents the expected value of orders we have received but have not yet executed.

- For the Civil Aviation Training Solutions segment, we consider an item part of our obligated backlog when we have a legally binding commercial agreement with a client that includes enough detail about each party's obligations to form the basis for a contract or an order and includes the value of expected future revenues. Revenues from customers with both long-term and short-term training contracts are included when these customers commit to pay us training fees, or when we reasonably expect the revenue to be generated;
- For the Defence and Security segment, we consider an item part of our obligated backlog when we have a legally binding commercial agreement with a client that includes enough detail about each party's obligations to form the basis for a contract or an order. Defence and Security contracts are usually executed over a long-term period and some of them must be renewed each year. For this segment, we only include a contract item in obligated backlog when the customer has authorized the contract item and has received funding for it;
- For the Healthcare segment, order intake is typically converted into revenue within one year, therefore we assume that order intake is equal to revenue and consequently, backlog is nil.

Joint venture backlog is obligated backlog that represents the expected value of our share of orders that our joint ventures have received but have not yet executed. Joint venture backlog is determined on the same basis as obligated backlog described above.

Unfunded backlog is a non-GAAP measure that represents firm Defence and Security orders we have received but have not yet executed and for which funding authorization has not yet been obtained. We include unexercised negotiated options which we view as having a high probability of being exercised, but exclude indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity (IDIQ) contracts.

Total backlog includes obligated backlog, joint venture backlog and unfunded backlog.

The book-to-sales ratio is the total orders divided by total revenue in a given period.

Capital employed

Capital employed is a non-GAAP measure we use to evaluate and monitor how much we are investing in our business. We measure it from two perspectives:

Capital used:

- For the company as a whole, we take total assets (not including cash and cash equivalents), and subtract total liabilities (not including long-term debt and the current portion of long-term debt);
- For each segment, we take the total assets (not including cash and cash equivalents, tax accounts and other non-operating assets), and subtract total liabilities (not including tax accounts, long-term debt and the current portion of long-term debt, royalty obligations, employee benefits obligations and other non-operating liabilities).

Source of capital:

- In order to understand our source of capital, we add net debt to total equity.

Capital expenditures (maintenance and growth) from property, plant and equipment

Maintenance capital expenditure is a non-GAAP measure we use to calculate the investment needed to sustain the current level of economic activity.

Growth capital expenditure is a non-GAAP measure we use to calculate the investment needed to increase the current level of economic activity.

Free cash flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure that shows us how much cash we have available to invest in growth opportunities, repay debt and meet ongoing financial obligations. We use it as an indicator of our financial strength and liquidity. We calculate it by taking the net cash generated by our continuing operating activities, subtracting maintenance capital expenditures, investment in other assets not related to growth and dividends paid and adding proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment, dividends received from equity accounted investees and proceeds, net of payments, from equity accounted investees.

Gross profit

Gross profit is a non-GAAP measure equivalent to the operating profit from continuing operations excluding research and development expenses, selling, general and administrative expenses, other (gains) losses – net and after tax share in profit of equity accounted investees.

Net debt
Net debt is a non-GAAP measure we use to monitor how much debt we have after taking into account liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents. We use it as an indicator of our overall financial position, and calculate it by taking our total long-term debt, including the current portion of long-term debt, and subtracting cash and cash equivalents.

Net debt-to-capital is calculated as net debt divided by the sum of total equity plus net debt.

Non-cash working capital
Non-cash working capital is a non-GAAP measure we use to monitor how much money we have committed in the day-to-day operation of our business. We calculate it by taking current assets (not including cash and cash equivalents and assets held for sale) and subtracting current liabilities (not including the current portion of long-term debt and liabilities related to assets held for sale).

Operating profit
Operating profit is a non-GAAP measure that shows us how we have performed before the effects of certain financing decisions and tax structures. We track operating profit because we believe it makes it easier to compare our performance with previous periods, and with companies and industries that do not have the same capital structure or tax laws.

Research and development expenses
Research and development expenses are a financial measure we use to measure the amount of expenditures directly attributable to research and development activities that we have expensed during the period, net of investment tax credits and government contributions.

Return on capital employed
Return on capital employed (ROCE) is a non-GAAP measure we use to evaluate the profitability of our invested capital. We calculate this ratio over a rolling four-quarter period by taking net income attributable to equity holders of the Company excluding net finance expense, after tax, divided by the average capital employed.

Segment operating income
Segment operating income (SOI) is a non-GAAP measure and our key indicator of each segment's financial performance. This measure gives us a good indication of the profitability of each segment because it does not include the impact of any items not specifically related to the segment's performance. We calculate it by using segment operating profit, including the after tax share in profit of equity accounted investees and excluding net finance expense, income taxes and other items not specifically related to the segment's performance.

Simulator equivalent unit
Simulator equivalent unit (SEU) is an operating measure we use to show the total average number of FFSs available to generate earnings during the period. For example, in the case of a 50/50 flight training joint venture, we will report only 50% of the FFSs deployed under this joint venture as a SEU. If a FFS is being powered down and relocated, it will not be included as a SEU until the FFS is re-installed and available to generate earnings.

Utilization rate
Utilization rate is an operating measure we use to assess the performance of our simulator training network. We calculate it by taking the number of training hours sold on our simulators during the period divided by the practical training capacity available for the same period.

4. CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

4.1 Results from operations – fourth quarter of fiscal 2015

(amounts in millions, except per share amounts)		**Q4-2015**	Q3-2015	Q2-2015	Q1-2015	Q4-2014
Revenue	$	**631.6**	559.1	529.4	526.2	575.7
Cost of sales	$	**449.6**	410.1	393.2	389.7	415.7
Gross profit[3]	$	**182.0**	149.0	136.2	136.5	160.0
As a % of revenue	%	***28.8***	*26.6*	*25.7*	*25.9*	*27.8*
Research and development expenses[3]	$	**19.5**	13.6	16.6	14.4	19.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$	**69.4**	70.8	60.5	63.9	70.0
Other gains – net	$	**(5.6)**	(10.7)	(0.2)	(3.8)	(8.1)
After tax share in profit of equity accounted investees	$	**(6.7)**	(7.6)	(13.5)	(9.7)	(8.1)
Operating profit from continuing operations[3]	$	**105.4**	82.9	72.8	71.7	86.7
As a % of revenue	%	***16.7***	*14.8*	*13.8*	*13.6*	*15.1*
Finance income	$	**(2.3)**	(3.3)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.3)
Finance expense	$	**20.6**	21.1	20.4	18.6	18.7
Finance expense – net	$	**18.3**	17.8	18.3	16.5	16.4
Earnings before income taxes and discontinued operations	$	**87.1**	65.1	54.5	55.2	70.3
Income tax expense	$	**20.2**	13.1	12.9	11.6	10.5
As a % of earnings before income taxes and discontinued operations (income tax rate)	%	***23***	*20*	*24*	*21*	*15*
Earnings from continuing operations	$	**66.9**	52.0	41.6	43.6	59.8
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	$	**0.8**	0.9	0.9	(2.0)	0.1
Net income	$	**67.7**	52.9	42.5	41.6	59.9
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company						
Continuing operations	$	**63.3**	52.1	42.0	43.8	59.9
Discontinued operations	$	**0.8**	0.9	0.9	(2.0)	0.1
		64.1	53.0	42.9	41.8	60.0
Non-controlling interests	$	**3.6**	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)
	$	**67.7**	52.9	42.5	41.6	59.9
Earnings per share (EPS) attributable to equity holders of the Company						
Basic and diluted - continuing operations	$	**0.24**	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.23
Basic and diluted - discontinued operations	$	**-**	-	-	(0.01)	-
	$	**0.24**	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.23

Revenue from continuing operations was 13% higher than last quarter and 10% higher compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

Revenue from continuing operations was $72.5 million higher than last quarter mainly because:

- Civil Aviation Training Solutions revenue increased by $45.5 million, or 14%, mainly due to higher revenue generated in North America and Europe as a result of higher simulator utilization rates and higher production levels from our manufacturing facility driven by an increase in order intake. Revenue also benefited from a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar;
- Defence and Security revenue increased by $19.0 million, or 9%, mainly due to a favourable foreign exchange impact on the translation of foreign operations and higher revenue resulting from the completion of certain North American programs and a higher level of activity on Australian programs, partially offset by lower revenue from Asian programs;
- Healthcare revenue increased by $8.0 million, or 38%, due to higher revenue from simulation centre management solutions as a result of an increase in the number of systems delivered this quarter and higher patient simulator revenue. The increase was also attributable to a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar.

[3] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

Revenue from continuing operations was $55.9 million higher than the same period last year largely because:

- Civil Aviation Training Solutions revenue increased by $44.1 million, or 14%, mainly due to higher production levels from our manufacturing facility, the contribution from additional simulators deployed in our network, higher revenue from our crew sourcing business and higher training demand in North America and Europe. Revenue also benefited from a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by a weaker Euro against the Canadian dollar;
- Healthcare revenue increased by $7.4 million, or 34%, mainly due to higher patient simulator revenue and higher revenue from simulation centre management solutions. The increase was also due to a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar;
- Defence and Security revenue increased by $4.4 million, or 2%, mainly due to higher revenue from European programs and a favourable foreign exchange impact on the translation of foreign operations, partially offset by lower revenue from North American programs.

You will find more details in *Results by segment*.

Operating profit from continuing operations was $22.5 million higher than last quarter and $18.7 million higher compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

Operating profit from continuing operations for this quarter was $105.4 million or 16.7% of revenue, compared to $82.9 million or 14.8% of revenue last quarter and $86.7 million or 15.1% of revenue in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

Operating profit increased by 27% compared to last quarter. Increases in segment operating income[4] were $10.9 million, $8.0 million and $3.6 million for Defence and Security, Civil

Aviation Training Solutions and Healthcare respectively.

Operating profit increased by 22% over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014. Increases in segment operating income were $11.5 million, $3.8 million and $3.4 million for Defence and Security, Civil Aviation Training Solutions and Healthcare respectively.

You will find more details in *Results by segment*.

Net finance expense was $0.5 million higher compared to last quarter and $1.9 million higher over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

The increase over last quarter was mainly due to lower interest income partially offset by lower finance expense on royalty obligations.

The increase over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 was mainly due to higher finance expense on royalty and R&D obligations.

Income tax rate was 23% this quarter

Income taxes this quarter were $20.2 million, representing an effective tax rate of 23%, compared to 20% last quarter and 15% for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

The increase in the tax rate over last quarter was mainly due to changes in exchange rates that gave rise to deferred tax liabilities, tax adjustments and assessments, as well as the settlement of tax audits.

The increase in the tax rate over the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2014 was mainly due to changes in exchange rates that gave rise to deferred tax liabilities, tax adjustments and assessments, the settlement of tax audits, as well as the change in the mix of income from various jurisdictions.

[4] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

4.2 Results from operations – fiscal 2015

(amounts in millions, except per share amounts)		**FY2015**	FY2014
Revenue	**$**	**2,246.3**	2,077.9
Cost of sales	**$**	**1,642.6**	1,512.8
Gross profit	**$**	**603.7**	565.1
As a % of revenue	**%**	***26.9***	*27.2*
Research and development expenses	**$**	**64.1**	67.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**$**	**264.6**	259.3
Other gains – net	**$**	**(20.3)**	(21.2)
After tax share in profit of equity accounted investees	**$**	**(37.5)**	(30.0)
Operating profit from continuing operations	**$**	**332.8**	289.3
As a % of revenue	**%**	***14.8***	*13.9*
Finance income	**$**	**(9.8)**	(9.6)
Finance expense	**$**	**80.7**	80.5
Finance expense – net	**$**	**70.9**	70.9
Earnings before income taxes and discontinued operations	**$**	**261.9**	218.4
Income tax expense	**$**	**57.8**	29.0
As a % of earnings before income taxes and discontinued operations (income tax rate)	**%**	***22***	*13*
Earnings from continuing operations	**$**	**204.1**	189.4
Earnings from discontinued operations	**$**	**0.6**	1.7
Net income	**$**	**204.7**	191.1
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company			
Continuing operations	**$**	**201.2**	188.3
Discontinued operations	**$**	**0.6**	1.7
		201.8	190.0
Non-controlling interests	**$**	**2.9**	1.1
	$	**204.7**	191.1
EPS attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Basic and diluted - continuing operations	**$**	**0.76**	0.72
Basic and diluted - discontinued operations	**$**	**-**	0.01

Revenue from continuing operations was 8% or $168.4 million higher than last year

Revenue from continuing operations was higher than last year mainly because:

- Civil Aviation Training Solutions revenue increased by $117.9 million, or 10%, mainly due to a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar, British pound and Euro against the Canadian dollar, the contribution from additional simulators deployed in our network, higher production levels from our manufacturing facility and higher revenue from our crew sourcing business;
- Defence and Security revenue increased by $35.4 million, or 4%, mainly due to a favourable foreign exchange impact on the translation of foreign operations and higher revenue from European programs. The increase was partially offset by lower revenue from North American programs due to a higher level of activity on programs nearing completion last year;
- Healthcare revenue increased by $15.1 million, or 19%, mainly due to higher patient simulator revenue resulting primarily from our maternal fetal simulator, higher revenue from simulation centre management solutions driven by an increase in the number of systems delivered and the launch of new products and a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar.

You will find more details in *Results by segment.*

Gross profit was $38.6 million higher than last year
The gross profit was $603.7 million this year, or 26.9% of revenue compared to $565.1 million or 27.2% of revenue last year. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit was stable when compared to last year.

Operating profit from continuing operations was $43.5 million higher than last year
Operating profit from continuing operations this year was $332.8 million, or 14.8% of revenue, compared to $289.3 million, or 13.9% of revenue last year.

Operating profit increased $43.5 million, or 15% compared to last year. Increases in segment operating income were $30.7 million, $7.8 million and $5.0 million for Civil Aviation Training Solutions, Defence and Security and Healthcare respectively.

You will find more details in *Results by segment.*

Net finance expense was $70.9 million, stable compared to last year

(amounts in millions)		**FY2014 to FY2015**
Net finance expense, prior period	**$**	**70.9**
Change in finance expense from the prior period:		
Increase in finance expense on long-term debt (other than finance leases)	**$**	**2.6**
Increase in finance expense on finance leases		**0.2**
Decrease in finance expense on royalty obligations		**(0.2)**
Decrease in other finance expense		**(1.7)**
Decrease in borrowing costs capitalized		**(0.7)**
Increase in finance expense from the prior period	**$**	**0.2**
Change in finance income from the prior period:		
Increase in interest income on loans and receivables	**$**	**(0.4)**
Decrease in other finance income		**0.2**
Increase in finance income from the prior period	**$**	**(0.2)**
Net finance expense, current period	**$**	**70.9**

Income tax rate was 22% this year
This fiscal year, income taxes were $57.8 million, representing an effective tax rate of 22%, compared to 13% for the same period last year.

The increase in the tax rate compared to fiscal year 2014 is mainly attributable to changes in exchange rates that gave rise to deferred tax liabilities as well as a favourable decision by the Federal Court of Appeal, rendered last year, with respect to the tax treatment of the depreciation and sale of simulators in Canada.

4.3 Results from discontinued operations

During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, we decided to divest our mining business (CAE Mining) which was previously reported within the former New Core Markets segment in order to focus our resources and capital investment in targeted growth opportunities in our other three core markets: Civil Aviation Training Solutions, Defence and Security and Healthcare. CAE Mining delivers products and services across the mining value chain. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, income and expenses associated with CAE Mining have been classified and reported separately as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements and the results for the two prior years were restated accordingly.

For the year ended March 31, 2015, revenue for CAE Mining was $34.6 million, $2.4 million or 6% lower than last year. The decrease compared to last year was mainly due to lower consulting services revenue partially offset by higher mining equipment simulator revenue and an increase in software licence revenue.

Earnings from discontinued operations was $0.6 million this year, $1.1 million lower compared to the prior year. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower revenue and the measurement to fair value of certain assets held for sale partially offset by lower depreciation and amortization, as well as lower administrative expenses.

4.4 Consolidated orders and total backlog

Our total consolidated backlog was $5,357.2 million at the end of fiscal 2015, which is 7% higher than last year. New orders of $2,361.2 million were added this year, partially offset by $2,246.3 million in revenue generated from our obligated backlog. The adjustment of $33.6 million was mainly related to foreign exchange movements, partially offset by the termination of a contract in North America and the revaluation of certain contracts within our Defence and Security segment. Our joint venture backlog[5] was $607.8 million and our unfunded backlog[5] was $395.3 million.

Total backlog up 7% over last year

(amounts in millions)		**FY2015**		FY2014
Obligated backlog, beginning of period	**$**	**4,205.6**	$	3,717.8
+ orders		**2,361.2**		2,343.3
- revenue		**(2,246.3)**		(2,077.9)
+ / - adjustments		**33.6**		222.4
Obligated backlog, end of period	**$**	**4,354.1**	$	4,205.6
Joint venture backlog (all obligated)		**607.8**		392.5
Unfunded backlog		**395.3**		406.7
Total backlog	**$**	**5,357.2**	$	5,004.8

In fiscal 2014, adjustments were mainly due to a positive foreign exchange impact.

The book-to-sales ratio for the quarter was 1.05x. The ratio for the last 12 months was 1.05x.

You will find more details in *Results by segment.*

[5] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

5. RESULTS BY SEGMENT

During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, we modified our operating segments. This resulted from changes in the organizational structure undertaken to better reflect our operating segments with our integrated solutions approach to market. This change reflects the way management measures profitability and performance and how we allocate resources. As such, we believe the information presented to be more relevant as it is better aligned with the way our business is managed internally.

We manage our business and report our results in three segments:

- Civil Aviation Training Solutions;
- Defence and Security;
- Healthcare.

The method used for the allocation of assets jointly used by the operating segments and costs and liabilities jointly incurred (mostly corporate costs) between operating segments is based on the level of utilization when determinable and measurable, otherwise the allocation is based on a proportion of each segment's cost of sales.

Unless otherwise indicated, elements within our segment revenue and segment operating income analysis are presented in order of magnitude.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Segment operating income

(amounts in millions, except operating margins)		**FY2015**	FY2014	**Q4-2015**	Q3-2015	Q2-2015	Q1-2015	Q4-2014
Civil Aviation Training Solutions	$	**210.5**	179.8	**61.8**	53.8	45.4	49.5	58.0
	%	***16.3***	*15.3*	***16.8***	*16.7*	*15.3*	*16.0*	*17.9*
Defence and Security	$	**115.6**	107.8	**39.5**	28.6	25.6	21.9	28.0
	%	***13.5***	*13.1*	***16.8***	*13.3*	*12.2*	*11.1*	*12.2*
Healthcare	$	**6.7**	1.7	**4.1**	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.7
	%	***7.1***	*2.1*	***14.0***	*2.3*	*7.4*	*1.5*	*3.2*
Total segment operating income (SOI)	$	**332.8**	289.3	**105.4**	82.9	72.8	71.7	86.7

Capital employed[6]

(amounts in millions)		**March 31 2015**	December 31 2014	September 30 2014	June 30 2014	March 31 2014
Civil Aviation Training Solutions	$	**1,984.2**	1,887.7	1,879.4	1,795.8	1,776.3
Defence and Security	$	**675.5**	661.8	619.6	590.4	567.3
Healthcare*	$	**206.5**	191.4	188.7	181.1	181.6
	$	**2,866.2**	2,740.9	2,687.7	2,567.3	2,525.2

* Comparative periods exclude net assets related to the CAE Mining discontinued operations.

[6] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

5.1 Civil Aviation Training Solutions

FISCAL 2015 EXPANSIONS AND NEW INITIATIVES

Expansions

- We signed a joint venture agreement with Japan Airlines (JAL) to provide flight crew training services across Northeast Asia, where JAL's training commenced in April 2015;
- We announced, with Lufthansa Flight Training, the creation of a joint venture operating under the name of Flight Training Alliance to provide pilot and cabin crew training for Bombardier's CSeries aircraft. Flight Training Alliance was appointed by Bombardier as its exclusive Authorized Training Provider for CSeries aircraft worldwide;
- We signed a joint venture agreement with Shanghai Eastern Flight Training Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of China Eastern Airlines, where we will train more than 650 cadet pilots over the next five years;
- We announced the next phase of expansion of our training network in the Middle East, where we will deploy several FFSs, including, amongst others, the Dassault Falcon 5X, Boeing 747-8, Boeing 787 as well as FFSs for Bombardier, Gulfstream, Bell and Sikorsky platforms. As part of this expansion, our joint venture Emirates-CAE Flight Training will double its second Dubai training facility's flight simulator training capacity for pilots;
- We opened a new business aviation training facility near Dallas Fort Worth, U.S. and added new pilot training programs to our existing Dallas facility. The combined training space includes 40 simulators, 114 classrooms and 80 briefing rooms, making it the largest training campus in the world;
- We announced the expansion of our Authorized Training Provider (ATP) network to include the Bombardier Challenger 350 business jet, offering flight and technical training through our own instructors, infrastructure and simulators and began offering Bombardier Global Express and Global Express XRS pilot and maintenance training programs in our New York training centre located in Morristown, U.S.;
- We announced the expansion of our network with the addition of a training centre in Bogota, Colombia where we will install an A320 CAE 7000 Series full-flight simulator in calendar 2015.

New programs and products

- We launched, with Líder Aviação, a new helicopter pilot training program in São Paulo, Brazil, for operators of the S-92 Sikorsky aircraft. The S-92 training program is an extension of the joint venture between CAE and Líder, and will support flight training for all of Líder's S-92 pilots;
- We were appointed by Bombardier Aerospace as the ATP for the CRJ family of regional aircraft that includes the CRJ100/200, CRJ700 NextGen, CRJ900 NextGen andCRJ1000 NextGen aircraft. Under this agreement, CAE instructors will deliver CRJ aircraft flight training courses globally;
- Our joint venture ECFT announced, with flydubai, that it will provide a training program for low-hour commercial pilots to accumulate the required number of flying hours and become type rated;
- We inaugurated the world's first CAE 7000XR Series full-flight simulator at Middle East Aviation Academy in Beirut, Lebanon.

ORDERS

Civil Aviation Training Solutions obtained contracts this quarter expected to generate future revenues of $398.0 million, including contracts for 10 FFSs.

FFS contracts awarded for the quarter:

- One Bombardier Q400 simulator to WestJet Encore;
- One Aircraft Industries L410 turboprop simulator to the Czech Aviation Training Centre;
- One Airbus A350 FFS to China Airlines;
- Two Boeing 737-800 FFSs to Southwest Airlines;
- Five FFSs to undisclosed customers.

This brings the civil FFS order intake for the year to 41 FFSs.

Other notable contract awards for the quarter included:

- A new 10-year contract with Mesa Airlines, Inc. for pilot training services;
- A new long-term contract with low-cost carrier VivaColombia for pilot training services;
- A long-term renewal and a new contract with BA CityFlyer for pilot training services;
- A long-term renewal contract with Jet Time A/S for pilot training services;
- A new long-term contract with Blue1 Ltd for pilot training services;
- A new contract with Aeroméxico Connect for pilot training services.

Financial results

(amounts in millions, except operating margins, SEU, FFSs deployed and utilization rate)		**FY2015**	FY2014	**Q4-2015**	Q3-2015	Q2-2015	Q1-2015	Q4-2014
Revenue	$	**1,294.6**	1,176.7	**367.6**	322.1	296.0	308.9	323.5
Segment operating income	$	**210.5**	179.8	**61.8**	53.8	45.4	49.5	58.0
Operating margins	*%*	***16.3***	*15.3*	***16.8***	16.7	15.3	16.0	17.9
Depreciation and amortization	$	**120.1**	110.5	**30.8**	31.0	29.5	28.8	29.3
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	$	**111.3**	128.3	**29.4**	25.1	28.5	28.3	57.0
Intangible assets and other assets expenditures	$	**40.6**	40.4	**8.8**	11.5	9.3	11.0	12.0
Capital employed	$	**1,984.2**	1,776.3	**1,984.2**	1,887.7	1,879.4	1,795.8	1,776.3
Total backlog	$	**2,903.3**	2,424.8	**2,903.3**	2,586.1	2,415.9	2,414.7	2,424.8
SEU[7]		**197**	191	**201**	200	196	192	194
FFSs deployed		**256**	239	**256**	246	245	241	239
Utilization rate[7]	%	**68**	68	**70**	68	62	72	71

Revenue up 14% over last quarter and up 14% over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

The increase over last quarter was mainly due to higher revenue generated in North America and Europe as a result of higher simulator utilization rates and higher production levels from our manufacturing facility driven by an increase in order intake. Revenue also benefited from a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar.

The increase over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 was mainly due to higher production levels from our manufacturing facility, the contribution from additional simulators deployed in our network, higher revenue from our crew sourcing business and higher training demand in North America and Europe. Revenue also benefited from a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by a weaker Euro against the Canadian dollar.

Revenue was $1,294.6 million this year, 10% or $117.9 million higher than last year

The increase was mainly due to a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar, British pound and Euro against the Canadian dollar, the contribution from additional simulators deployed in our network, higher production levels from our manufacturing facility and higher revenue from our crew sourcing business.

Segment operating income up 15% over last quarter and up 7% over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

Segment operating income was $61.8 million (16.8% of revenue) this quarter, compared to $53.8 million (16.7% of revenue) last quarter and $58.0 million (17.9% of revenue) in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

Segment operating income increased by $8.0 million, or 15%, over last quarter. The increase was mainly due to higher simulator utilization rates in North America and Europe, a favourable foreign exchange impact from translation of operations and gains recognized on the partial disposal of certain interests in investments. The increase was partially offset by a less favourable program mix, higher income last quarter due to compensation for a terminated customer service agreement recognized during that period and an unfavourable foreign exchange impact from the revaluation of certain working capital accounts, driven mainly by the variation in the Brazilian real.

Segment operating income increased by $3.8 million, or 7%, over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014. The increase was mainly due to the contribution from additional simulators deployed in our network, higher training demand in North America and Europe and gains recognized on the partial disposal of certain interests in investments. The increase was partially offset by a less favourable program mix, the realization of gains last year on disposal of assets and an unfavourable foreign exchange impact from the revaluation of certain working capital accounts.

Segment operating income was $210.5 million, 17% or $30.7 million higher than last year

Segment operating income was $210.5 million (16.3% of revenue) this year, compared to $179.8 million (15.3% of revenue) last year.

The increase was mainly attributable to the contribution from additional simulators deployed in our network and higher income in one of our joint ventures arising from the recognition of a deferred tax asset. The increase was also due to gains recognized on the partial disposal of certain interests in investments, compensation for a terminated customer service agreement and a favourable foreign exchange impact from translation of operations. The increase was partially offset by a less favourable program mix, by the realization of gains last year on disposal of assets and from a reversal recognized last year of an acquisition-related provision, and an unfavourable foreign exchange impact from the revaluation of certain working capital accounts.

[7] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

Property, plant and equipment expenditures at $29.4 million this quarter and $111.3 million for the year

Maintenance capital expenditures were $9.5 million for the quarter and $37.9 million for the year. Growth capital expenditures were $19.9 million for the quarter and $73.4 million for the year.

Capital employed increased by $96.5 million over last quarter and by $207.9 million over last year

The increase in capital employed over the last quarter was mainly due to higher property, plant and equipment and a higher investment in equity accounted investees resulting primarily from movements in foreign exchange rates. Our investment in equity accounted investees was also higher as a result of the addition of a new joint venture during the quarter. The increase was partially offset by a lower investment in our non-cash working capital mainly as a result of higher accounts payable and accrued liabilities and lower inventories, partially offset by lower contracts in progress liabilities.

The increase in capital employed over last year was mainly due to higher property, plant and equipment resulting from capital expenditures and movements in foreign exchange rates, partially offset by depreciation. The increase was also attributable to a higher investment in equity accounted investees due to movements in foreign exchange rates, increased profitability and the addition of new joint ventures. Capital employed was also higher compared to last year due to a higher investment in our non-cash working capital mainly as a result of lower contracts in progress liabilities and higher accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets, partially offset by higher accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Total backlog was at $2,903.3 million at the end of the year

(amounts in millions)		**FY2015**		FY2014
Obligated backlog, beginning of period	**$**	**2,161.7**	$	1,722.6
+ orders		**1,512.3**		1,507.3
- revenue		**(1,294.6)**		(1,176.7)
+ / - adjustments (mainly F/X)		**18.3**		108.5
Obligated backlog, end of period	**$**	**2,397.7**	$	2,161.7
Joint venture backlog (all obligated)		**505.6**		263.1
Total backlog	**$**	**2,903.3**	$	2,424.8

This quarter's book-to-sales ratio was 1.08x. The ratio for the last 12 months was 1.17x.

5.2 Defence and Security

FISCAL 2015 EXPANSIONS AND NEW INITIATIVES

Expansions

- We delivered two new T-44C flight training devices to support T-44C aircrew training services that CAE is providing to the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps as part of a contractor-owned, contractor-operated training services program at the Naval Air Station Corpus Christi;
- We are now providing comprehensive training support services at Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Townsville following the acceptance into service of a second MRH90 FMS by the Australian Defence Forces;
- We announced that we would acquire Bombardier's Military Aviation Training business, which includes the NATO Flying Training in Canada program, to enhance our training systems integrator capabilities and expand our offering into support for live flying training of future military pilots;
- We are now providing training support services at HMAS Albatross in Australia following the start of MH-60R helicopter training by the Royal Australian Navy.

New programs and products

- We will develop and deliver a Naval Warfare Training System (NWTS) for the Swedish Navy. The NWTS will be a comprehensive, simulation based system including simulation software, hardware, wargaming consoles and instructor operator stations;
- We will deliver a comprehensive visual system to Korea Aerospace Industries for use on a T-50 full-mission simulator, marking CAE''s first involvement on KAI's T-50 jet trainer and light attack aircraft platform;
- We officially inaugurated training at the CAE Brunei MPTC where training programs for the S-92 helicopter and PC-7 trainer aircraft are now being offered;
- We announced that we will develop and deliver an Aeromedical Evacuation Training System for the USAF that includes a high-fidelity C-130 fuselage trainer as well as CAE Healthcare human patient simulators;
- We launched the next-generation CAE Medallion-6000 visual system designed to help provide realistic, high-performance synthetic environments specifically for the defence and security market;
- We were selected by NAVMAR Applied Sciences Corporation, a leading supplier of unmanned aerial systems (UAS), as its preferred simulation and training provider for the NAVMAR TigerShark XP UAS.

ORDERS

Defence and Security was awarded $237.8 million in orders this quarter, including notable contract awards from:

- Lockheed Martin to design and manufacture a C-130J weapon systems trainer for the USAF Air Mobility Command;
- Australia's Defence Material Organisation to perform upgrades on the RAAF's C-130J full-flight mission simulator as well as provide new CAE Simfinity desktop trainers and instructor tools;
- The United Kingdom Ministry of Defence to perform upgrades and enhance the training services for the Royal Air Force at CAE's Medium Support Helicopter Aircrew Training Facility;
- Alenia Aermacchi to provide an M-346 full-mission simulator and M-346 part-task trainer to support the Italian Air Force;
- The United Kingdom Ministry of Defence to provide logistics support and maintenance services on the British Army's suite of Warrior infantry fighting vehicle direct and indirect fire trainers;
- The NATO Support and Procurement Agency to provide maintenance and support services on the Lynx full-mission flight trainer in Germany;
- The Government of Canada to perform a major visual system update on the RCAF's CH-146 Griffon helicopter full-motion flight simulator located at the Canadian Forces Base in New Brunswick;
- AgustaWestland to design and manufacture a suite of AW101 Merlin synthetic training equipment to support the Royal Navy'sMerlin Life Sustainment Program;
- Boeing for two P-8A Poseidon operational flight trainers for the RAAF;
- AgustaWestland to design and manufacture an AW139 full-flight simulator for the Toll Group in Australia.

Financial results

(amounts in millions, except operating margins)		**FY2015**	FY2014	**Q4-2015**	Q3-2015	Q2-2015	Q1-2015	Q4-2014
Revenue	$	**857.4**	822.0	**234.7**	215.7	209.1	197.9	230.3
Segment operating income	$	**115.6**	107.8	**39.5**	28.6	25.6	21.9	28.0
Operating margins	*%*	***13.5***	*13.1*	***16.8***	*13.3*	*12.2*	*11.1*	*12.2*
Depreciation and amortization	$	**55.7**	42.4	**15.2**	14.2	14.1	12.2	12.2
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	$	**30.2**	26.0	**10.8**	2.4	6.5	10.5	8.0
Intangible assets and other assets expenditures	$	**19.1**	16.3	**5.5**	3.0	5.8	4.8	6.0
Capital employed	$	**675.5**	567.3	**675.5**	661.8	619.6	590.4	567.3
Total backlog	$	**2,453.9**	2,580.0	**2,453.9**	2,381.9	2,397.0	2,516.8	2,580.0

Revenue up 9% over last quarter and up 2% over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

The increase over last quarter was mainly due to a favourable foreign exchange impact on the translation of foreign operations, higher revenue resulting from the completion of certain North American programs and a higher level of activity on Australian programs, partially offset by lower revenue from Asian programs.

The increase over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 was mainly due to higher revenue from European programs and a favourable foreign exchange impact on the translation of foreign operations, partially offset by lower revenue from North American programs.

Revenue was $857.4 million this year, 4% or $35.4 million higher than last year

The increase was mainly due to a favourable foreign exchange impact on the translation of foreign operations and higher revenue from European programs. The increase was partially offset by lower revenue from North American programs due to a higher level of activity on programs nearing completion last year.

Segment operating income up 38% over last quarter and up 41% over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

Segment operating income was $39.5 million (16.8% of revenue) this quarter, compared to $28.6 million (13.3% of revenue) last quarter and $28.0 million (12.2% of revenue) in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

The increase over last quarter was mainly due to an increase in investment tax credits claimed during the quarter, a favourable foreign exchange impact and higher volume on Australian programs, partially offset by higher research and development expenses net of government funding.

The increase over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 was mainly due to an increase in investment tax credits claimed during the quarter, higher margins on Asian and Australian programs and a favourable foreign exchange impact, partially offset by lower volume on North American programs.

Segment operating income was $115.6 million this year, 7% or $7.8 million higher than last year

Segment operating income was $115.6 million (13.5% of revenue) this year, compared to $107.8 million (13.1% of revenue) last year.

The increase was mainly due to an increase in investment tax credits claimed during the year, a favourable foreign exchange impact, lower research and development expenses net of government funding and higher volume on Australian and European programs, partially offset by lower volume from North American programs.

Capital employed increased by $13.7 million over last quarter and by $108.2 million over last year

The increase over last quarter was mainly due to higher intangible assets and property, plant and equipment resulting mainly from movements in foreign exchange rates. The increase was partially offset by lower non-cash working capital resulting mainly from higher accounts payable and accrued liabilities and lower accounts receivable, partially offset by an increase in contracts in progress assets.

The increase over last year was mainly due to higher property, plant and equipment resulting primarily from capital expenditures and the addition of a building under a new finance lease entered into during the year. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were also higher as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates. The increase was also due to lower other long-term liabilities.

Total backlog down 5% compared to last year

(amounts in millions)		**FY2015**		FY2014
Obligated backlog, beginning of period	**$**	**2,043.9**	$	1,995.2
+ orders		**754.6**		756.8
- revenue		**(857.4)**		(822.0)
+ / - adjustments		**15.3**		113.9
Obligated backlog, end of period	**$**	**1,956.4**	$	2,043.9
Joint venture backlog (all obligated)		**102.2**		129.4
Unfunded backlog		**395.3**		406.7
Total backlog	**$**	**2,453.9**	$	2,580.0

Fiscal 2015 adjustments are mainly due to foreign exchange movements, partially offset by the termination of a contract in North America and the revaluation of certain contracts during the year. Adjustments in fiscal 2014 were mainly due to foreign exchange movements.

This quarter's book-to-sales ratio was 1.01x. The ratio for the last 12 months was 0.88x.

In fiscal 2015, $143.2 million of unfunded backlog was transferred to obligated backlog and $116.0 million was added to the unfunded backlog.

5.3 Healthcare

FISCAL 2015 EXPANSIONS AND NEW INITIATIVES

Expansions

- We signed agreements with ten new product distributors representing 17 countries in Europe, Northern Africa and the Asia-Pacific region;
- We expanded our agreement with Tellyes Scientific, which is now the exclusive distributor for all CAE Healthcare products in China;
- We expanded our partnership agreement with Université de Montréal's Clinical Attitudes and Skills learning centre for five years and will continue to operate the centre, deliver simulation-based instruction and develop innovative medical simulation solutions;
- We signed an agreement to become the North American distributor for VirtaMed surgical simulators with exclusive rights to distribute the VirtaMed ArthroS™ complete training curriculum for knee and shoulder arthroscopy;
- We announced that we will provide a turnkey healthcare simulation training centre in Turkmenistan to advance medical education in medicine, nursing and paramedic education. The centre will be the first to offer multi-disciplinary medical simulation training in Turkmenistan.

New programs and products

- We introduced CAE Replay, a streamlined simulation centre management solution for debrief designed to capture both medical simulation scenarios and live clinical events at the Human Patient Simulation Network World conference held in Sarasota, U.S.;
- We launched and began production on our first Lucina Fidelis Maternal Fetal Simulators and introduced a female patient module that allows it to be used as both a pregnant and non-pregnant patient simulator;
- We developed a simulation-based training solution for physicians using the Impella® heart pump in partnership with device manufacturer Abiomed, a leading provider of breakthrough heart support technologies;
- We released an updated operating system for the VIMEDIX ultrasound simulator, new lung and pleural pathologies and the Vimedix Abdo ultrasound simulator for the point of care ultrasound market;
- We released an Airway Management Learning Module for patient simulators, developed in partnership with the American College of Chest Physicians.

ORDERS

CAE Healthcare sales this quarter included:

- A turnkey healthcare simulation training centre with 17 patient, interventional, ultrasound and simulation centre management solutions, consulting, training and support for the Turkmenistan Ministry of Health;
- Seven patient simulators, a simulation centre management solution and curriculum to Southeastern University in the U.S;
- Nine patient simulators, a simulation centre management solution, curriculum and a multi-year warranty service to a community college in the U.S;
- Eight patient simulators, four simulation centre management solutions, curriculum and a multi-year warranty service to a simulation centre in Thailand;
- Four patient simulators and a simulation centre management solution to the Moscow City Clinical Hospital in Russia;
- A simulation centre management solution to St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton in Canada;
- Two patient simulators, two ultrasound simulators, a simulation centre management solution and curriculum to Clinica Girassol in Angola;
- Five patient simulators and a multi-year warranty service to the Australian Defence Forces.

Financial results

(amounts in millions, except operating margins)		**FY2015**	FY2014	**Q4-2015**	Q3-2015	Q2-2015	Q1-2015	Q4-2014
Revenue	$	**94.3**	79.2	**29.3**	21.3	24.3	19.4	21.9
Segment operating income	$	**6.7**	1.7	**4.1**	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.7
Operating margins	*%*	***7.1***	2.1	***14.0***	*2.3*	*7.4*	*1.5*	*3.2*
Depreciation and amortization	$	**13.3**	11.7	**3.6**	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	$	**2.7**	2.7	**0.5**	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5
Intangible assets and other assets expenditures	$	**4.6**	8.7	**0.8**	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.5
Capital employed	$	**206.5**	181.6	**206.5**	191.4	188.7	181.1	181.6

Revenue up 38% over last quarter and up 34% over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

The increase over last quarter was mainly due to higher revenue from simulation centre management solutions as a result of an increase in the number of systems delivered this quarter and higher patient simulator revenue. The increase was also driven in part by seasonality as well as a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar.

The increase over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 was mainly due to higher patient simulator revenue and higher revenue from simulation centre management solutions. The increase was also due to a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar.

Revenue was $94.3 million this year, 19% or $15.1 million higher than last year

The increase was mainly due to higher patient simulator revenue resulting primarily from our maternal fetal simulator, higher revenue from simulation centre management solutions driven by an increase in the number of systems delivered and the launch of new products and a favourable foreign exchange impact resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar.

Segment operating income up over last quarter and the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014

Segment operating income was $4.1 million this quarter (14.0% of revenue), compared to $0.5 million (2.3% of revenue) last quarter and $0.7 million (3.2% of revenue) in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

The increase over last quarter and over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 was mainly due to higher revenue and a favourable product mix.

Segment operating income was $6.7 million this year, $5.0 million higher than last year

Segment operating income was $6.7 million (7.1% of revenue) this year, compared to $1.7 million (2.1% of revenue) last year.

The increase over last year was mainly due to higher revenue and a favourable product mix.

Capital employed increased by $15.1 million over last quarter and by $24.9 million over last year

The increase over last quarter was mainly due to higher intangible assets mainly as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates.

The increase over last year was primarily due to higher intangible assets mainly as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates and an increase in non-cash working capital resulting mainly from higher accounts receivable, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

6. CONSOLIDATED CASH MOVEMENTS AND LIQUIDITY

We manage liquidity and regularly monitor the factors that could affect it, including:
- Cash generated from operations, including timing of milestone payments and management of working capital;
- Capital expenditure requirements;

- Scheduled repayments of long-term debt obligations, our credit capacity and expected future debt market conditions.

6.1 Consolidated cash movements

(amounts in millions)	**FY2015**	FY2014	**Q4-2015**	Q3-2015	Q4-2014
Cash provided by continuing operating activities*	**$ 337.8**	$ 296.3	**$ 101.1**	$ 82.0	$ 98.4
Changes in non-cash working capital	**(69.2)**	(20.4)	**59.5**	9.5	29.1
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	**$ 268.6**	$ 275.9	**$ 160.6**	$ 91.5	$ 127.5
Maintenance capital expenditures[8]	**(48.5)**	(46.1)	**(11.5)**	(6.1)	(15.1)
Other assets	**(15.8)**	(23.8)	**(5.2)**	(3.8)	(5.3)
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	**7.6**	15.4	**6.1**	0.6	8.5
Net (payments to) proceeds from equity accounted investees	**(0.3)**	4.2	**3.0**	(0.9)	1.8
Dividends received from equity accounted investees	**8.9**	15.0	**1.2**	0.7	0.8
Dividends paid	**(46.3)**	(40.1)	**(12.0)**	(12.0)	(9.9)
Free cash flow from continuing operations [8]	**$ 174.2**	$ 200.5	**$ 142.2**	$ 70.0	$ 108.3
Growth capital expenditures [8]	**(95.7)**	(110.9)	**(29.2)**	(21.9)	(50.4)
Capitalized development costs	**(41.5)**	(43.4)	**(9.9)**	(9.5)	(12.8)
Other cash movements, net	**12.7**	3.6	**0.8**	5.9	14.0
Business combinations, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	**(2.0)**	(3.7)	**-**	-	(0.4)
Proceeds from partial disposal of interests in investments, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed	**8.5**	-	**(1.6)**	10.1	-
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**8.8**	22.4	**11.4**	1.6	9.1
Net increase in cash before proceeds and repayment of long-term debt	**$ 65.0**	$ 68.5	**$ 113.7**	$ 56.2	$ 67.8

* before changes in non-cash working capital

Free cash flow from continuing operations was $142.2 million for the quarter
Free cash flow was $72.2 million higher than last quarter and $33.9 million higher compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014.

Free cash flow was higher compared to last quarter mainly due to favourable changes in non-cash working capital and an increase in cash provided by continuing operating activities.

Free cash flow was higher compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014. The increase was mainly related to favourable changes in non-cash working capital.

Free cash flow from continuing operations was $174.2 million this year
Free cash flow decreased by $26.3 million, or 13%, compared to last year.

Free cash flow was lower compared to last year mainly due to a higher investment in non-cash working capital, lower proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment, higher dividends paid and lower dividends received from equity accounted investees. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in cash provided by continuing operating activities.

Capital expenditures were $40.7 million this quarter and $144.2 million for the year
Growth capital expenditures were $29.2 million this quarter and $95.7 million for the year. Our growth capital allocation decisions are market-driven in nature and are intended to keep pace with the demands of our existing and new customers. Maintenance capital expenditures were $11.5 million this quarter and $48.5 million for the year.

[8] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

6.2 Sources of liquidity

We have committed lines of credit at floating rates, each provided by a syndicate of lenders. We and some of our subsidiaries can borrow funds directly from these credit facilities to cover operating and general corporate expenses and to issue letters of credit and bank guarantees.

The total amount available through these committed bank lines at March 31, 2015 was US$550.0 million (2014 – US$550.0 million) with an option, subject to lender's consent, to increase to a total amount of US$850.0 million. There was an equivalent of
US$18.0 million drawn under the facilities as at March 31, 2015 (2014 – US$49.1 million) and US$99.3 million was used for letters of credit (2014 – US$120.4 million). The applicable interest rate on this revolving term credit facility is at our option, based on the bank's prime rate, bankers' acceptance rates or LIBOR plus a spread which depends on the credit rating assigned by Standard & Poor's Rating Services. The current maturity date of our revolving unsecured term credit facilities is October 2018.

We have an unsecured Export Development Canada (EDC) Performance Security Guarantee (PSG) account for US$150.0 million. This is an uncommitted revolving facility for performance bonds, advance payment guarantees or similar instruments. As at
March 31, 2015, the total outstanding for all these instruments translated into Canadian dollars was $82.1 million
(2014 – $48.8 million).

We have a facility of €10.0 million with a European bank for the issuance of bank guarantees and letters of credit. The amount used principally in support of our European defence and security operations, translated into Canadian dollars, was $10.7 million
(2014 – $9.5 million).

We manage a program in which we sell undivided interests in certain of our accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets (current financial assets program) to third parties for cash consideration for amounts up to $150.0 million without recourse to CAE. As at March 31, 2015, $113.3 million (2014 – $79.5 million) and nil (2014 – $4.2 million) of specific accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets respectively were sold to financial institutions pursuant to these agreements.

In December 2014, we amended our financing facility for certain of our operations in India to extend the maturity date from
January 2015 to January 2020, with no change to existing terms and conditions.

We entered into and renewed various finance leases for a building in Brunei and for simulators located in Europe. These represent finance lease obligations of $34.5 million as at March 31, 2015.

Some of our debt agreements require that we maintain a certain level of capital. As at March 31, 2015, we are compliant with all our financial covenants.

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents, access to credit facilities and expected free cash flow will provide sufficient flexibility for our business, the payment of dividends and will enable us to meet all other expected financial requirements in the near term.

The following table summarizes the long-term debt:

(amounts in millions)	**As at March 31 2015**	As at March 31 2014
Total long-term debt	**$ 1,279.8**	$ 1,168.5
Less:		
Current portion of long-term debt	**33.7**	23.8
Current portion of finance leases	**21.8**	26.8
Long-term portion of long-term debt	**$ 1,224.3**	$ 1,117.9

6.3 Government assistance

We have agreements with various governments whereby the latter funds a portion of the cost, based on expenditures incurred by CAE, of certain R&D programs for modeling, simulation and training services expertise.

During fiscal 2009, we announced Project Falcon, an R&D program that extended over five years. The goal of Project Falcon was to expand our modeling and simulation technologies, develop new ones and increase our capabilities beyond training into other areas of the aerospace and defence market, such as analysis and operations. Concurrently, the Government of Canada agreed to participate in Project Falcon through a repayable loan of up to $250 million made through the Strategic Aerospace and Defence Initiative (SADI), which supports strategic industrial research and pre-competitive development projects in the aerospace, defence, space and security industries. As at March 31, 2014, Project Falcon was completed.

During fiscal 2010, we announced Project New Core Markets, an R&D program extending over seven years. The aim is to leverage our modeling, simulation and training services expertise into new markets, such as healthcare and mining. The Québec government, through Investissement Québec, agreed to participate up to $100 million in contributions related to costs incurred before the end of fiscal 2016.

During fiscal 2014, we announced Project Innovate, an R&D program extending over five and a half years. The goal of Project Innovate is to expand our modeling and simulation technologies, develop new ones and continue to differentiate our service offering. Concurrently, the Government of Canada agreed to participate in Project Innovate through a repayable loan of up to $250 million made through the SADI.

You will find more details in Note 1 and Note 13 of our consolidated financial statements.

6.4 Contractual obligations

We enter into contractual obligations and commercial commitments in the normal course of our business. These include debentures, notes and others. The table below represents our contractual obligations and commitments for the next five years and thereafter:

Contractual obligations

(amounts in millions)	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Thereafter**	**Total**
Long-term debt (excluding interest)	$ 34.3	$ 108.5	$ 38.2	$ 46.8	$ 194.6	$ 680.4	$ 1,102.8
Finance leases (excluding interest)	24.5	31.9	98.2	34.4	75.9	749.1	1,014.0
Non-cancellable operating leases	54.7	43.0	34.4	27.4	24.2	90.3	274.0
Purchase commitments	23.2	22.8	19.2	3.3	-	-	68.5
	$ 136.7	**$ 206.2**	**$ 190.0**	**$ 111.9**	**$ 294.7**	**$ 1,519.8**	**$ 2,459.3**

We also had total availability under the committed credit facilities of US$432.7 million as at March 31, 2015 compared to US$380.5 million at March 31, 2014.

We have purchase commitments related to agreements that are enforceable and legally binding. Most are agreements with subcontractors to provide services for long-term contracts that we have with our clients. The terms of the agreements are significant because they set out obligations to buy goods or services in fixed or minimum amounts, at fixed, minimum or variable prices and at various points in time.

As at March 31, 2015, we had other long-term liabilities that are not included in the table above. These include some accrued pension liabilities, deferred revenue, deferred gains on assets and various other long-term liabilities. CAE's cash obligation in respect of the accrued employee pension liability depends on various elements including market returns, actuarial gains and losses and interest rates.

We did not include deferred tax liabilities since future payments of income taxes depend on the amount of taxable earnings and on whether there are tax loss carry-forwards available.

7. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

7.1 Consolidated capital employed

(amounts in millions)	**As at March 31 2015**	As at March 31 2014
Use of capital:		
Current assets	**$ 1,562.5**	$ 1,350.8
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(330.2)**	(312.3)
Less: net assets held for sale	**(47.0)**	-
Current liabilities	**(1,039.1)**	(964.5)
Less: current portion of long-term debt	**55.5**	50.6
Non-cash working capital[9]	**$ 201.7**	$ 124.6
Net assets held for sale	**47.0**	-
Property, plant and equipment	**1,461.2**	1,341.2
Other long-term assets	**1,633.2**	1,544.7
Other long-term liabilities	**(729.6)**	(672.1)
Total capital employed	**$ 2,613.5**	$ 2,338.4
Source of capital:		
Current portion of long-term debt	**$ 55.5**	$ 50.6
Long-term debt	**1,224.3**	1,117.9
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(330.2)**	(312.3)
Net debt[9]	**$ 949.6**	$ 856.2
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	**1,612.7**	1,441.6
Non-controlling interests	**51.2**	40.6
Source of capital	**$ 2,613.5**	$ 2,338.4

Capital employed increased $275.1 million, or 12%, over last year
The increase over last year was mainly due to higher property, plant and equipment, higher other long-term assets and an increase in non-cash working capital. Of the total increase in capital employed, approximately half was due to movements in foreign exchange rates.

Our return on capital employed[9] (ROCE) was 10.4% this year compared to 11.4% last year.

Non-cash working capital increased by $77.1 million
The increase was mainly due to higher contracts in progress assets, income taxes recoverable, inventory and accounts receivable and lower contracts in progress liabilities, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Net property, plant and equipment up $120.0 million
The increase was mainly due to $144.2 million of capital expenditures and $74.0 million of movements in foreign exchange rates, partially offset by depreciation of $108.1 million.

Other long-term assets up $88.5 million
The increase was mainly due to a higher investment in equity accounted investees as a result of increased profitability, movements in foreign exchange rates and the addition of new joint ventures.

Other long-term liabilities up $57.5 million
The increase was mainly due to higher employee benefits obligations resulting primarily from a decrease in discount rates and partially offset by a favourable return on plan assets.

Net debt higher than last year
The increase was mainly due to the effect of foreign exchange rate movements during the year.

[9] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

Change in net debt

(amounts in millions)		**FY2015**		FY2014
Net debt, beginning of period	**$**	**856.2**	$	813.4
Cash, beginning of period, related to discontinued operations	**$**	**7.7**	$	-
Impact of cash movements on net debt				
(see table in the consolidated cash movements section)		**(65.0)**		(68.5)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on long-term debt		**101.6**		64.6
Net finance lease movement		**31.3**		31.3
Other		**17.8**		15.4
Increase in net debt during the period	**$**	**93.4**	$	42.8
Net debt, end of period	**$**	**949.6**	$	856.2
Net debt-to-capital[10]	**%**	**36.3**	%	36.6

Total equity increased by $181.7 million this year
The increase in equity was mainly due to net income of $204.7 million and a favourable foreign currency translation of $61.5 million partially offset by defined benefit plan remeasurements of $48.0 million and dividends of $46.3 million.

Outstanding share data
Our articles of incorporation authorize the issue of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares issued in series. We had a total of 266,903,070 common shares issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2015 with total share capital of $559.0 million.

As at April 30, 2015, we had a total of 267,180,516 common shares issued and outstanding.

Dividends
We paid a dividend of $0.06 per share in the first quarter and $0.07 per share in the second, third and fourth quarter of fiscal 2015. These dividends were eligible under the Income Tax Act *(Canada)* and its provincial equivalents.

Our Board of Directors has the discretion to set the amount and timing of any dividend. The Board reviews the dividend policy once a year based on the cash requirements of our operating activities, liquidity requirements and projected financial position. We expect to declare dividends of approximately $74.7 million in fiscal 2016 based on our current dividend policy and the number of common shares outstanding as at March 31, 2015.

Guarantees
As at March 31, 2015, we have a total of $218.8 million outstanding letters of credit and performance guarantees which are not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, compared to $191.4 million last fiscal year. The amount was higher this year due to an increase in advance payment obligations.

Pension obligations
We maintain defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. We expect to contribute approximately $6.7 million more than the annual required contribution for current services to satisfy a portion of the underfunded liability of the defined benefit pension plan. In fiscal 2016, contributions necessary to fund our pension obligations are expected to remain stable as a result of improved returns on plan assets.

[10] Non-GAAP and other financial measures (see Section 3.6).

7.2 Off balance sheet arrangements

Although most of our sale and leaseback transactions entered into as part of our Civil Aviation Training Solutions operations are classified as finance leases and their obligations are included in the consolidated statement of financial position, certain sale and leaseback transactions are classified as operating leases and are off balance sheet obligations.

Most of our off balance sheet obligations are from obligations related to operating leases from:
- Certain buildings that are leased throughout our training network and production facilities in the normal course of business;
- Certain FFSs that are leased throughout our training network in the normal course of business;
- The operation of a training centre for the MSH project with the U.K. Ministry of Defence to provide simulation training services.

These leases are non-recourse to us.

You can find more details about operating lease commitments in Note 26 of our consolidated financial statements.

In the normal course of business, we manage a program in which we sell undivided interests in certain of our accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets (current financial assets program) to third parties for cash consideration for an amount up to
$150.0 million without recourse to CAE. We continue to act as a collection agent. These transactions are accounted for when we have considered to have surrendered control over the transferred accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets. As at
March 31, 2015, $113.3 million (2014 – $79.5 million) and nil (2014 – $4.2 million) of specific accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets respectively were sold to financial institutions pursuant to these agreements.

7.3 Financial instruments

We are exposed to various financial risks in the normal course of business. We enter into forward contracts and swap agreements to manage our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and share price which have an effect on our
share-based payments costs. We formally assess, both at inception of the hedge relationship and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives we use in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items in relation to the hedged risk. We enter into these transactions to reduce our exposure to risk and volatility, and not for trading or speculative purposes. We only enter into contracts with counterparties that are of high credit quality.

Classification of financial instruments

We have made the following classifications for our financial instruments:
- Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and all derivative instruments, except for derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments, are classified as fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL);
- Accounts receivable, contracts in progress, non-current receivables and advances are classified as loans and receivables, except for those that we intend to sell immediately or in the near term which are classified as FVTPL;
- Portfolio investments are classified as available-for-sale;
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt, including interest payable, as well as finance lease obligations and royalty obligations are classified as other financial liabilities, all of which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is determined by reference to the available market information at the reporting date. When no active market exists for a financial instrument, we determine the fair value of that instrument based on valuation methodologies as discussed below. In determining assumptions required under a valuation model, we primarily use external, readily observable market data inputs. Assumptions or inputs that are not based on observable market data incorporate our best estimates of market participant assumptions, and are used when external data is not available. Counterparty credit risk and our own credit risk are taken into account in estimating the fair value of all financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following assumptions and valuation methodologies have been used to measure the fair value of financial instruments:
- The fair value of accounts receivable, contracts in progress, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term maturities;
- The fair value of derivative instruments, which include forward contracts, swap agreements and embedded derivatives accounted for separately is determined using valuation techniques and are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate yield curve and foreign exchange rate. Assumptions are based on market conditions prevailing at each reporting date. Derivative instruments reflect the estimated amounts that we would receive or pay to settle the contracts at the reporting date;
- The fair value of the available-for-sale investment which does not have a readily available market value, is estimated using a discounted cash flow model, which includes some assumptions that are not based on observable market prices or rates;
- The fair value of non-current receivables is estimated based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities;
- The fair value of provisions, long-term debts and non-current liabilities, including finance lease obligations and royalty obligations, are estimated based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities.

As part of our financing transactions, we pledged, through our subsidiaries, certain financial assets including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other assets. As at March 31, 2015, the aggregate carrying value of these pledged financial assets amounted to $169.8 million (2014 – $149.2 million).

A description of the fair value hierarchy is discussed in Note 28 of our consolidated financial statements.

Financial risk management

Due to the nature of the activities that we carry out and as a result of holding financial instruments, we are exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. Our exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk is managed within risk management parameters documented in corporate policies and approved by the board of directors. These risk management parameters remain unchanged since the previous period, unless otherwise indicated.

Embedded derivatives are recorded at fair value separately from the host contract when their economic characteristics and risks are not clearly and closely related to those of the host contract. We may enter into freestanding derivative instruments which are not eligible for hedge accounting, to offset the foreign exchange exposure of embedded foreign currency derivatives. In such circumstances, both derivatives are carried at fair value at each statement of financial position date with the change in fair value recorded in consolidated net income.

Our policy is not to utilize any derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We may choose to designate derivative instruments, either freestanding or embedded, as hedging items. This process consists of matching derivative hedging instruments to specific assets and liabilities or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. To some extent, we use non-derivative financial liabilities to hedge foreign currency exchange rate risk exposures.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as our exposure to a financial loss if a debtor fails to meet its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of its arrangements with CAE. We are exposed to credit risk on our accounts receivable and certain other assets through our normal commercial activities. We are also exposed to credit risk through our normal treasury activities on our cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial assets.

Credit risks arising from our normal commercial activities are managed in regards to customer credit risk. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established when there is a reasonable expectation that we will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables (See Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements). When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recognized in income.

Our customers are mainly established companies with publicly available credit ratings and government agencies, which facilitates risk monitoring. In addition, we typically receive substantial non-refundable advance payments for construction contracts. We closely monitor our exposure to major airline companies in order to mitigate our risk to the extent possible. Furthermore, our trade receivables are not concentrated with specific customers but are held with a wide range of commercial and government organizations. As well, our credit exposure is further reduced by the sale of certain of our accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets to third-party financial institutions for cash consideration on a non-recourse basis (current financial assets program). We do not hold any collateral as security. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is mitigated by the fact that they are mainly in place with a diverse group of major North American and European financial institutions.

We are exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to our derivative financial instruments. We use several measures to minimize this exposure. First, we enter into contracts with counterparties that are of high credit quality. We signed *International Swaps & Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA)* Master Agreements with the majority of counterparties with whom we trade derivative financial instruments. These agreements make it possible to offset when a contracting party defaults on the agreement, for each of the transactions covered by the agreement and in force at the time of default. Also, collateral or other security to support derivative financial instruments subject to credit risk can be requested by CAE or our counterparties (or both parties, if need be) when the net balance of gains and losses on each transaction exceeds a threshold defined in the ISDA Master Agreement. Finally, we monitor the credit standing of counterparties on a regular basis to help minimize credit risk exposure.

The carrying amounts presented in Note 4 and Note 28 of the consolidated financial statements represent the maximum exposure to credit risk for each respective financial asset as at the relevant dates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the potential that we cannot meet our cash obligations as they become due.

We manage this risk by establishing cash forecasts, as well as long-term operating and strategic plans. The management of consolidated liquidity requires a regular monitoring of expected cash inflows and outflows which is achieved through a forecast of our consolidated liquidity position, for efficient use of cash resources. Liquidity adequacy is assessed in view of seasonal needs, growth requirements and capital expenditures, and the maturity profile of indebtedness, including off-balance sheet obligations. We manage our liquidity risk to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to fund our operations and meet our commitments and obligations. In managing our liquidity risk, we have access to a revolving unsecured credit facility of US$550.0 million, with an option, subject to the lender's consent, to increase to a total amount of up to US$850.0 million. As well, we have agreements to sell certain of our accounts receivable and contracts in progress assets for an amount of up to $150.0 million (current financial assets program). We also regularly monitor any financing opportunities to optimize our capital structure and maintain appropriate financial flexibility.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as our exposure to a gain or a loss in the value of our financial instruments as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. We are mainly exposed to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

We use derivative instruments to manage market risk against the volatility in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and share-based payments in order to minimize their impact on our results and financial position. Our policy is not to utilize any derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is defined as our exposure to a gain or a loss in the value of our financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. We are exposed to foreign exchange rate variability primarily in relation to certain sale commitments, expected purchase transactions and debt denominated in a foreign currency, as well as on our net investment from our foreign operations which have functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar (in particular the U.S. dollar, euro and British pound). In addition, these operations have exposure to foreign exchange rates primarily through cash and cash equivalents and other working capital accounts denominated in currencies other than their functional currencies.

We also mitigate foreign currency risks by having our foreign operations transact in their functional currency for material procurement, sale contracts and financing activities.

We use forward foreign currency contracts and foreign currency swap agreements to manage our exposure from transactions in foreign currencies. These transactions include forecasted transactions and firm commitments denominated in foreign currencies. Our foreign currency hedging programs are typically unaffected by changes in market conditions, as related derivative financial instruments are generally held until their maturity, consistent with the objective to fix currency rates on the hedged item.

Foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis

Foreign currency risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency. Assuming a reasonably possible strengthening of 5% in the U.S. dollar, euro and British pound currency against the Canadian dollar as at March 31, 2015, and assuming all other variables remained constant, the pre-tax effects on net income would have been a positive net adjustment of
$1.2 million (2014 – negative net adjustment of $3.1 million) and a negative net adjustment of $25.4 million (2014 – negative net adjustment of $21.5 million) on other comprehensive income (OCI). A reasonably possible weakening of 5% in the relevant foreign currency against the Canadian dollar would have an opposite impact on pre-tax income and OCI.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as our exposure to a gain or a loss to the value of our financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in interest rates. We bear some interest rate fluctuation risk on our floating rate long-term debt and some fair value risk on our fixed interest long-term debt. We mainly manage interest rate risk by fixing project-specific floating rate debt in order to reduce cash flow variability. We have a floating rate debt through our revolving unsecured credit facility and other asset-specific floating rate debts. A mix of fixed and floating interest rate debt is sought to reduce the net impact of fluctuating interest rates. Derivative financial instruments used to manage interest rate exposures are mainly interest rate swap agreements.

We use financial instruments to manage our exposure to changing interest rates and to adjust our mix of fixed and floating interest rate debt on long-term debt. The mix was 88% fixed-rate and 12% floating-rate at the end of this year (2014 – 84% fixed rate and
16% floating rate).

Our interest rate hedging programs are typically unaffected by changes in market conditions, as related derivative financial instruments are generally held until their maturity to establish asset and liability management matching, consistent with the objective to reduce risks arising from interest rate movements.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

In fiscal 2015, a 1% increase in interest rates would decrease our net income by $1.3 million (2014 – nil) and increase our OCI by $0.4 million (2014 – nil) assuming all other variables remained constant. A 1% decrease in interest rates would have an opposite impact on net income and OCI.

Hedge of share-based payments cost

We have entered into equity swap agreements with three major Canadian financial institutions to reduce our income exposure to fluctuations in our share price relating to the Deferred Share Unit (DSU), Long-Term Incentive Deferred Share Unit (LTI-DSU) and Long-Term Incentive Time Based Restricted Share Unit (LTI-TB RSU) programs. Pursuant to the agreement, we receive the economic benefit of dividends and share price appreciation while providing payments to the financial institutions for the institution's cost of funds and any share price depreciation. The net effect of the equity swaps partly offset movements in our share price impacting the cost of the DSU, LTI-DSU and LTI-TB RSU programs and is reset quarterly. As at March 31, 2015, the equity swap agreements covered 1,900,000 of our common shares (2014 – 2,400,000).

Hedge of net investments in foreign operations
As at March 31, 2015, we have designated a portion of our senior notes totalling US$417.8 million (2014 – US$417.8 million) and a portion of the obligations under finance lease totalling US$14.2 million (2014 – US$16.1 million) as a hedge of our net investments in foreign operations. Gains or losses on the translation of the designated portion of our senior notes are recognized in OCI to offset any foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

We have determined that there is no concentration of risks arising from financial instruments and estimated that the information disclosed above is representative of our exposure to risk during the period.

Refer to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the total amount of the change in fair value of financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges recognized in income for the period and total amount of gains and losses recognized in OCI and to Note 28 of the consolidated financial statements for the classification of financial instruments.

8. BUSINESS RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

We operate in several industry segments that have various risks and uncertainties. Management and the Board discuss quarterly the principal risks facing our business, as well as annually during the strategic planning and budgeting processes. The risks and uncertainties described below are risks that could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operation. These risks are categorized as industry-related risks, risks specific to CAE and risks related to the current market environment. These are not necessarily the only risks we face; additional risks and uncertainties that are presently unknown to us or that we may currently deem immaterial may adversely affect our business.

In order to mitigate the risks that may impact our future performance, management has established an enterprise risk management process to identify, assess and prioritize these risks. Management develops and deploys risk mitigation strategies that align with our strategic objectives and business processes. Management reviews the evolution of the principal risks facing our business on a quarterly basis and the Board oversees the risk management process and validates it through procedures performed by our internal auditors when it deems necessary.

8.1 Risks relating to the industry

Competition
We sell our simulation equipment and training services in highly competitive markets. New participants have emerged in recent years and the competitive environment has intensified as aerospace and defence companies position themselves to try to take greater market share by consolidating existing commercial aircraft simulation companies and by developing their own internal capabilities. Predominantly defence companies such as Textron, Lockheed Martin and L-3 Communications have acquired commercial aircraft simulator competitors as a means to reduce their overall exposure to defence markets and seek growth in the civil aviation market. Most of our competitors in the simulation and training markets are also involved in other major segments of the aerospace and defence complex beyond simulation and training. As such, some of them are larger than we are, and may have greater financial, technical, marketing, manufacturing and distribution resources. In addition, our main competitors are either aircraft manufacturers, or have well-established relationships with, aircraft manufacturers, airlines and governments, which may give them an advantage when competing for projects for these organizations. In particular, we face competition from Boeing, which has pricing and other competitive advantages over us. Boeing has a licencing model for Boeing civil aircraft simulators which includes a requirement for simulator manufacturers and service training operators to pay Boeing a royalty to manufacture, update or upgrade a simulator, and to provide training services on Boeing simulators.

OEMs like Airbus and Boeing have certain advantages in competing with independent training service providers. An OEM controls the pricing for the data, parts and equipment packages that are often required to manufacture a simulator specific to that OEM's aircraft, which in turn is a critical capital cost for any simulation-based training service provider. OEMs may be in a position to demand licence royalties to permit the manufacturing of simulators based on the OEM's aircraft, and/or to permit any training on such simulators. CAE also has some advantages, including being a simulator manufacturer, having the ability to replicate certain aircraft without data, parts and equipment packages from an OEM, and owning a diversified training network that includes joint ventures with large airline operators which are aircraft customers for OEMs. We work with some OEMs on business opportunities related to equipment and training services.

Both Boeing and Airbus have introduced aircraft data simulation packages for the new B737 MAX and A350 aircraft that potentially reduce CAE's content related to the simulation of aircraft systems.

We obtain most of our contracts through competitive bidding processes that subject us to the risk of spending a substantial amount of time and effort on proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to us. A significant portion of our revenue is dependent on obtaining new orders and continuously replenishing our backlog. We cannot be certain that we will continue to win contracts through competitive bidding processes at the same rate as we have in the past. The presence of new market participants as noted above, and their efforts to gain market share, creates heightened competition in bidding which may negatively impact pricing and margins.

Economic growth underlies the demand for all of our products and services. Periods of economic recession, constrained credit, government austerity and/or international commercial sanctions generally lead to heightened competition for each available order. This in turn typically leads to a reduction in profit on sales won during such a period. Should such conditions occur, we could experience price and margin erosion.

Level and timing of defence spending
A significant portion of our revenues come from sales to defence and security customers around the world. We provide products and services for numerous programs to Canadian, U.S., European, and other foreign governments as both primary and/or subcontractors. As defence and security departments in our mature markets reduce and right size, contractors will experience the effects of program restructures, reductions and cancellations. These events could have a material negative impact on our future revenue**,** earnings and operations. The industry continues to experience delayed procurement processes, and potentially a smaller pipeline of opportunities across the globe. In order to minimize these impacts, we will continue to review our current and future programs, developing risk mitigation strategies to address any potential change to each program.

Government-funded defence and security programs
Like most companies that supply products and services to governments, we can be audited and reviewed from time to time. Any adjustments that result from government audits and reviews may have a negative effect on our results of operations. Some costs may not be reimbursed or allowed in negotiations of fixed-price contracts. As a result, we may also be subject to a higher risk of legal actions and liabilities than companies that cater only to the private sector, which could have a materially negative effect on our operations.

Civil aviation industry
A significant portion of our revenue comes from supplying equipment and training services to the commercial and business airline industry.

A decrease in jet fuel prices may have a positive impact on airlines' profitability; however, the long-term ramifications on the commercial aviation industry remain uncertain. We will continue to monitor the impact on the industry and our operations. In helicopter aviation, which represents less than 5% of our Civil Aviation Training Solutions revenue, and in the case of offshore helicopter operators, demand is driven by the level of offshore activity in the oil and gas sector. A protracted downturn in petroleum prices could negatively impact offshore activity which may, in turn, affect our operating results.

If jet fuel prices attain high levels for a sustained period, there could be a greater impetus for airlines to replace older, less
fuel-efficient aircraft. However, higher fuel costs could also limit the airlines' available financial resources, and could potentially cause deliveries of new aircraft to be delayed or cancelled. Airlines may slow capacity growth or cut capacity should sustained high fuel costs make the availability of such capacity not economically viable. Such a reaction would negatively affect the demand for our training equipment and services.

Constraints in the credit market may reduce the ability of airlines and others to purchase new aircraft, negatively affecting the demand for our training equipment and services, and the purchase of our products.

We are also exposed to credit risk on accounts receivable from our customers. We have adopted policies to ensure we are not significantly exposed to any individual customer. Our policies include analyzing the financial position of certain customers and regularly reviewing their credit quality. We also subscribe from time to time to credit insurance and, in some instances, require a bank letter of credit to secure our customers' payments to us.

Regulatory rules imposed by aviation authorities
We are required to comply with regulations imposed by aviation authorities. These regulations may change without notice, which could disrupt our sales and operations. Any changes imposed by a regulatory agency, including changes to safety standards imposed by aviation authorities such as the U.S. FAA, could mean that we have to make unplanned modifications to our products and services, causing delays or resulting in cancelled sales. We cannot predict the impact that changing laws or regulations might have on our operations. Any changes could present opportunities or, to the contrary, have a materially negative effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Sales or licences of certain CAE products require regulatory approvals and compliance
The sale or licence of many of our products is subject to regulatory controls. These can prevent us from selling to certain countries, or to certain entities or people in a country, and require us to obtain from one or more governments an export licence or other approvals to sell certain technology such as defence and security simulators or other training equipment, including data or parts. These regulations change often and we cannot be certain that we will be permitted to sell or licence certain products to customers, which could cause a potential loss of revenue for us.

If we fail to comply with government laws and regulations related to export controls and national security requirements, we could be fined and/or suspended or barred from government contracts or subcontracts for a period of time, which would negatively affect our revenue from operations and profitability, and could have a negative effect on our reputation and ability to procure other government contracts in the future.

8.2 Risks relating to the Company

Product evolution

The civil aviation and defence and security markets in which we operate are characterized by changes in customer requirements, new aircraft models and evolving industry standards. If we do not accurately predict the needs of our existing and prospective customers or develop product enhancements that address evolving standards and technologies, we may lose current customers and be unable to attract new customers. This could reduce our revenue. The evolution of the technology could also have a negative impact on the value of our fleet of FFSs.

Research and development activities

We carry out some of our R&D initiatives with the financial support of governments, including the Government of Québec through Investissement Québec (IQ) and the Government of Canada through its Strategic Aerospace and Defence Initiative (SADI). The level of government financial support reflects government policy, fiscal policy and other political and economic factors. We may not, in the future, be able to replace these existing programs with other government funding and/or risk-sharing programs of comparable benefit to us, which could have a negative impact on our financial performance and research and development activities.

We receive investment tax credits from federal and provincial governments in Canada and from the federal government in the U.S. on eligible R&D activities that we undertake. The credits we receive are based on legislation currently enacted. The investment tax credits available to us can be reduced by changes to the respective governments' legislation which could have a negative impact on our financial performance and research and development activities.

Fixed-price and long-term supply contracts

We provide our products and services mainly through fixed-price contracts that require us to absorb cost overruns, even though it can be difficult to estimate all of the costs associated with these contracts or to accurately project the level of sales we may ultimately achieve. In addition, a number of contracts to supply equipment and services to commercial airlines and defence organizations are long-term agreements that run up to 20 years. While some of these contracts can be adjusted for increases in inflation and costs, the adjustments may not fully offset the increases, which could negatively affect the results of our operations.

Procurement and OEM leverage

We secure data, parts, equipment and many other inputs from a wide variety of OEMs, sub-contractors and other sources. We are not always able to find two or more sources for inputs that we require and in the case of specific aircraft simulators and other training equipment, significant inputs can only be sole sourced. We may therefore be vulnerable to delivery schedule delays, the financial condition of the sole-source suppliers and their willingness to deal with us. Within their corporate groups, some sole-source suppliers include businesses that compete with parts of our business. This could lead to onerous licencing terms, high licence fees or even refusal to licence to us the data, parts and equipment packages that are often required to manufacture and operate a simulator based on an OEM's aircraft.

Where CAE uses an internally produced simulation model for an aircraft without using OEM-sourced and licenced data, parts and equipment, the OEM in question may attempt retaliatory or obstructive actions against CAE to block the manufacturing, sale and/or deployment for training of a simulator for such aircraft. Such actions may cause CAE to incur material legal fees and/or may delay or prevent completion of the simulator development project, which may negatively impact our financial results.

Warranty or other product-related claims

We manufacture simulators that are highly complex and sophisticated. These may contain defects that are difficult to detect and correct. If our products fail to operate correctly or have errors, there could be warranty claims or we could lose customers. Correcting these defects could require significant capital investment. If a defective product is integrated into our customer's equipment, we could face product liability claims based on damages to the customer's equipment. Any claims, errors or failures could have a negative effect on our operating results and business. We cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover one or more substantial claims.

Product integration and program management risk

Our business could be negatively affected if our products do not successfully integrate or operate with other sophisticated software, hardware, computing and communications systems that are also continually evolving. If we experience difficulties on a project or do not meet project milestones, we may have to devote more engineering and other resources than originally anticipated. While we believe we have recorded adequate provisions for risks of losses on fixed-price contracts, it is possible that fixed-price and long-term supply contracts could subject us to additional losses that exceed obligations under the terms of the contracts.

Protection of our intellectual property

We rely in part on trade secrets and contractual restrictions, such as confidentiality agreements, patents and licences, to establish and protect our proprietary rights. These may not be effective in preventing a misuse of our technology or in deterring others from developing similar technologies. We may be limited in our ability to acquire or enforce our intellectual property rights in some countries. Litigation related to our intellectual property rights could be lengthy and costly and could negatively affect our operations or financial results, whether or not we are successful in defending a claim.

Third-party intellectual property
Our products contain sophisticated software and computer systems that are supplied to us by third parties. These may not always be available to us. Our production of simulators often depends on receiving confidential or proprietary data on the functions, design and performance of a product or system that our simulators are intended to simulate. We may not be able to obtain this data on reasonable terms, or at all.

Infringement claims could be brought against us or against our customers. We may not be successful in defending these claims and we may not be able to develop processes that do not infringe on the rights of third parties, or obtain licences on terms that are commercially acceptable, if at all.

The markets in which we operate are subject to extensive patenting by third parties. Our ability to modify existing products or to develop new products may be constrained by third-party patents such that we incur incremental costs to licence the use of the patent or design around the claims made therein.

Key personnel
Our continued success will depend in part on our ability to retain and attract key personnel with the relevant skills, expertise and experience. Our compensation policy is designed to mitigate this risk.

Environmental liabilities
We use, generate, store, handle and dispose of hazardous materials at our operations, and used to at some of our discontinued or sold operations. Past operators at some of our sites also carried out these activities.

New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination, new clean-up requirements or claims on environmental indemnities we have given may result in us having to incur substantial costs. This could have a materially negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the operations disposed of in the period prior to 2005 are largely uninsured against such claims, so an unexpectedly large environmental claim against one of them could reduce our profitability in the future.

Liability claims arising from casualty losses
Because of the nature of our business, we may be subject to liability claims, including claims for serious personal injury or death, arising from:
- Accidents or disasters involving training equipment that we have sold or aircraft for which we have provided training equipment or services;
- Our pilot provisioning;
- Our live flight training operations.

We may also be subject to product liability claims relating to equipment and services that our discontinued operations sold in the past. We cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover one or more substantial claims, though to date our insurance coverage has been adequate to meet any claim.

Integration of acquired businesses
The success of our acquisitions depends on our ability to crystallize synergies both in terms of successfully marketing our broadened product offering as well as efficiently consolidating the operations of the acquired businesses into our existing operations.

Our ability to penetrate new markets
We are leveraging our knowledge, experience and best practices in simulation-based aviation training and optimization to penetrate the simulation-based training market in healthcare.

As we operate in this market, unforeseen difficulties and expenditures could arise, which may have an adverse effect on our operations, profitability and reputation. Penetrating a new market is inherently more difficult than managing within our already established markets.

Length of sales cycle
The sales cycle for our products and services is long and unpredictable, ranging from 6 to 18 months for civil aviation applications and from 6 to 24 months or longer for defence and security applications. During the time when customers are evaluating our products and services, we may incur expenses and management time. Making these expenditures in a period that has no corresponding revenue will affect our operating results and could increase the volatility of our share price. We may pre-build certain products in anticipation of orders to come and to facilitate a faster delivery schedule to gain competitive advantage; if orders for those products do not materialize when expected, we have to carry the pre-built product in inventory for a period of time until a sale is realized.

Information technology systems
Following the implementation of the Canadian project management and financial portion of the ERP system in fiscal 2015, we continue to update and deploy information technology systems throughout the organization. If the systems do not operate as expected or when expected, we may not be able to realize the expected value of the systems and this may have a negative effect on our operations, reporting capabilities, profitability and reputation. A series of governance processes are in place to mitigate this risk.

Security and information technology
We depend on information technology networks and systems, hosted internally or outsourced, to process, transmit and store electronic data and financial information, to manage business operations and to comply with regulatory, legal, national security, contractual and tax requirements. In addition, our business requires the appropriate and secure utilization of sensitive and confidential information belonging to third parties such as aircraft OEMs and national defence forces. An information technology system failure, cyber-attack or breach of systems security could disrupt our operations, cause the loss of, or unauthorized access to, business information, compromise confidential information, expose us to regulatory investigation and litigation, require significant management attention and resources and could materially and adversely affect our operations, reputation and financial performance. We have implemented security controls, policy enforcement mechanisms and monitoring systems in order to prevent, detect and address potential threats.

Reliance on third-party providers
We have outsourced certain information technology maintenance and support services and infrastructure management functions, to third-party service providers. If these service providers do not perform effectively, we may not be able to achieve the expected cost savings and may have to incur additional costs to correct errors made by such service providers. Depending on the function involved, such errors may also lead to business disruption, processing inefficiencies and/or security vulnerability.

8.3 Risks relating to the market

Foreign exchange
Our operations are global with approximately 90% of our revenue generated from worldwide exports and international activities generally denominated in foreign currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar, the Euro and the British pound. Our revenue is generated approximately one-third in each of the U.S, Europe and the rest of the world.

A significant portion of the revenue generated in Canada is in foreign currencies, while a large portion of our operating costs is in Canadian dollars. When the Canadian dollar increases in value, it negatively affects our foreign currency-denominated revenue and hence our financial results. We continue to hold a portfolio of currency hedging positions intended to mitigate the risk to a portion of future revenues presented by the volatility of the Canadian dollar versus foreign currencies. The hedges are intended to cover a portion of the revenue in order to allow the unhedged portion to match the foreign cost component of the contract. It is not possible to completely offset the effects of changing foreign currency values, which leaves some residual exposure that may impact our financial results. This residual exposure may be higher when currencies experience significant short term volatility. When the Canadian dollar decreases in value, it negatively affects our foreign currency-denominated costs. In order to reduce the variability of specific U.S. dollar and Euro-denominated manufacturing costs, we also hedge some of the foreign currency costs incurred in our manufacturing process.

Business conducted through our foreign operations are substantially based in local currencies. A natural hedge exists by virtue of revenues and operating expenses being in like currencies. However, changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar creates unhedged currency translation exposure since results are consolidated in Canadian dollars for financial reporting purposes. Appreciation of foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would have a positive translation impact and a devaluation of foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would have the opposite effect.

Political instability
Political instability in certain regions of the world may be prolonged and unpredictable. A prolongation of political instability could lead to delays or cancellation of orders, deliveries or projects in which we have invested significant resources, particularly when the customers are state-owned or state-controlled entities.

The imposition of economic sanctions on persons and companies conducting business in the Russian Federation and the depreciation of the Russian Federation currency have not significantly impacted our operations to date but should this situation continue for a prolonged period there may be a negative impact on our Civil Aviation Training Solutions revenue. This and other geo-political risks will change over time and CAE must respect any applicable sanctions and controls applied in the countries in which we carry on business. It is possible that in the markets we serve, unanticipated political instability could impact our operating results and financial position.

Availability of capital
The current maturity date of our revolving unsecured term credit facilities is October 2018. We cannot determine at this time whether the credit facility will be renewed at the same cost, for the same duration and on similar terms as were previously available.

We also have various debt facilities with maturities until October 2036. We cannot determine at this time whether these facilities will be refinanced at the same cost, for the same durations and on similar terms as were previously available.

Pension plans
Pension funding is based on actuarial estimates and is subject to limitations under applicable income tax and other regulations. Actuarial estimates prepared during the year were based on, amongst others, assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. The actuarial funding valuation reports determine the amount of cash contributions that we are required to make into the registered retirement plans. Our latest pension funding reports show the pension plans to be in a solvency deficit position. Therefore, we are required to make cash contributions to fund the deficit. If this reduced level of pension fund assets persists to the date of the next funding valuations, we will be required to increase our cash funding contributions, reducing the availability of funds for other corporate purposes.

Doing business in foreign countries
We have operations in 35 countries including our joint venture operations and sell our products and services to customers around the world. Sales to customers outside Canada made up approximately 90% of revenue in fiscal 2015. We expect sales outside Canada to continue to represent a significant portion of revenue in the foreseeable future. As a result, we are subject to the risks of doing business internationally, including geopolitical instability.

These are the main risks we are facing:
- Change in laws and regulations;
- Tariffs, embargoes, controls, sanctions and other restrictions;
- General changes in economic and geopolitical conditions;
- Complexity and corruption risks of using foreign representatives and consultants.

Income tax laws
A substantial portion of our business is conducted in foreign countries and is thereby subject to numerous countries' tax laws and fiscal policies. A change in applicable tax laws, treaties or regulations or their interpretation could result in a higher effective tax rate on our earnings which could be significant to our financial results.

Currently, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is reviewing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, which will result in recommendations for international tax reforms. If adopted, these changes may negatively impact our financial results.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A list of principal investments which, in aggregate, significantly impact our results or assets is presented in Note 31 of our consolidated financial statements.

The following table presents our outstanding balances with joint ventures:

(amounts in millions)	**2015**	2014
Accounts receivable	**$ 28.7**	$ 30.1
Contracts in progress: assets	**28.1**	13.5
Other assets	**29.2**	30.6
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**13.9**	16.3
Contracts in progress: liabilities	**3.9**	6.3

Other assets include a finance lease receivable of $17.0 million (2014 – $16.9 million) maturing in October 2022 and carrying an interest rate of5.14% per annum, loans receivable of $5.7 million (2014 – $8.4 million) maturing in September 2016 and December 2017 and carrying respectively interest rates of LIBOR 6 month plus 1% and 11% per annum and a long-term receivable of
$6.5 million (2014 – $5.3 million) with no repayment term. As at March 31, 2015 and 2014, there are no provisions held against any of the receivables from related parties.

The following table presents our transactions with joint ventures:

(amounts in millions)	**2015**	2014
Revenue	**$ 120.6**	$ 101.0
Purchases	**10.9**	11.3
Other income	**2.9**	2.9

In addition, during fiscal 2015, transactions amounting to $2.4 million (2014 – $2.7 million) were made, at normal market prices, with an organization whose officer is one of our directors.

Compensation of key management personnel
Key management personnel have the ability and responsibility to make major operational, financial and strategic decisions for the Company and include certain executive officers. The compensation of key management for employee services is shown below:

(amounts in millions)	**2015**	2014
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	**$ 4.6**	$ 3.8
Post-employment benefits – defined benefit plans[1]	**1.5**	1.6
Termination benefits	**-**	2.4
Share-based payments	**4.6**	6.4
	$ 10.7	$ 14.2

(1) Includes net interest on employee benefits obligations.

10. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

10.1 Changes in accounting policies

Operating segments

As at April 1, 2014, we modified our operating segments. Our former segments, Training & Services/Civil and Simulation Products/Civil, have been combined to form Civil Simulation and Training and our former Training & Services/Military and Simulation Products/Military segments have been combined to form Defence and Security. This resulted from changes in the organizational structure undertaken to better reflect our operating segments with our integrated solutions approach to market. In addition, the former New Core Markets segment was renamed Healthcare following our decision to divest our mining business as described in Note 3 of our consolidated financial statements. This information reflects the way management measures profitability and performance and how we allocate resources. As such, we believe the information presented to be more relevant as it is better aligned with the way our business is managed internally. The change has been made retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The change did not impact the consolidated financial statement results. Operating segments' disclosure has been restated to conform to the new operating segments, as described in Note 30 of our consolidated financial statements.

As at March 31, 2015, we renamed our Civil Simulation and Training segment to Civil Aviation Training Solutions.

10.2 New and amended standards adopted

The amendments to IFRS effective for the fiscal year 2015 have no material impact on our consolidated financial statements results.

10.3 New and amended standards not yet adopted

Employee benefits

In November 2013, the IASB amended IAS 19*, Employee Benefits*. The amendment clarifies the accounting for contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The amendment is effective on April 1, 2015 and is not expected to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the IASB released IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which supersedes IAS 11, *Construction Contracts* and IAS 18, *Revenue*, and the related interpretations on revenue recognition: IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate,* IFRIC 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and SIC 31, *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the standard on our consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments

The IASB previously published versions of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, that introduced new classification and measurement requirements in 2009 and 2010 and a new hedge accounting model in 2013. In July 2014, the IASB released the final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, which replaces earlier versions of IFRS 9 issued and completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the standard on our consolidated financial statements.

10.4 Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires our management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the period reported. We also require management to exercise its judgement in applying our accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes will be reported in the period in which they are identified.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for in accordance with the acquisition method. The consideration transferred and the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair value. Depending on the complexity of determining these valuations, we either consult with independent experts or develop the fair value internally by using appropriate valuation techniques which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future net discounted cash flows. These evaluations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the related assets and the discount rate. Contingent consideration is measured at fair value using a discounted cash flow model.

Development costs

Development costs are recognized as intangible assets and are amortized over their useful lives when they meet the criteria for capitalization. Forecasted revenue and profitability for the relevant projects are used to assess compliance with the capitalization criteria and to assess the recoverable amount of the assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Our impairment test for goodwill is based on internal estimates (level 3) of fair value less costs of disposal calculations and uses valuation models such as the discounted cash flows model. Key assumptions which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal include estimated growth rates, post-tax discount rates and tax rates. These estimates, including the methodology used, can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any goodwill impairment.

Likewise, whenever property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment, the determination of the assets' recoverable amount involves the use of estimates by management and can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any impairment.

See Note 20 of our consolidated financial statements for further details regarding assumptions used.

Revenue recognition

The percentage-of-completion method requires us to estimate the work performed to date as a proportion of the total work to be performed. Management conducts monthly reviews of its estimated costs to complete, percentage-of-completion estimates and revenue and margins recognized, on a contract-by-contract basis. The impact of any revisions in cost and revenue estimates is reflected in the period in which the need for a revision becomes known.

Defined benefit pension plans

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and the present value of the employee benefits obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. Actuarial valuations involve, amongst others, making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the employee benefits obligations and the cost of the defined benefit pension plans. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based, in part, on current market conditions. See Note 14 of our consolidated financial statements for further details regarding assumptions used.

Government assistance repayments

In determining the amount of repayable government assistance, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, expected revenues and the expected timing of revenues. Revenue projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about the future. Revenues after a five-year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates, ranging from 5% to 9%, over the period of repayments. The estimated repayments are discounted using average rates ranging from 6% to 13% based on terms of similar financial instruments. These estimates, along with the methodology used to derive the estimates, can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately any repayable obligation in relation to government assistance. A 1% increase to the growth rates would increase the royalty obligation at March 31, 2015 by approximately $9.9 million (2014 – $9.4 million).

Share-based payments

We measure the cost of cash and equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the related instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payments requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This also requires making assumptions and determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield.

Income taxes

We are subject to income tax laws in numerous jurisdictions. Judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. The determination of tax liabilities and assets involves uncertainties in the interpretation of complex tax regulations. We provide for potential tax liabilities based on the weighted average probability of the possible outcomes. Differences between actual results and those estimates could have an effect on the income tax liabilities and deferred tax liabilities in the period in which such determinations are made.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against the losses that can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could be altered if estimates of projected future taxable income and benefits from available tax strategies are lowered, or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted that impose restrictions on the timing or extent of our ability to utilize future tax benefits.

11. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The internal auditor reports regularly to management on any weaknesses it finds in our internal controls and these reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee.

In accordance with National Instrument 52-109 issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), certificates signed by the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have been filed. These filings certify the appropriateness of our disclosure controls and procedures and the design and effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting.

11.1 Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information is accumulated and communicated to our President and CEO and CFO and other members of management, so we can make timely decisions about required disclosure and ensure that information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under Canadian and U.S. securities laws.

Under the supervision of the President and CEO and the CFO, management evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2015. The President and CEO and the CFO concluded from the evaluation that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at March 31, 2015.

11.2 Internal control over financial reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Management evaluated the design and operation of our internal controls over financial reporting as of March 31, 2015, based on the framework and criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) on Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013 Framework), and has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. Management did not identify any material weaknesses.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during fiscal year 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

12. OVERSIGHT ROLE OF AUDIT COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Audit Committee reviews our annual MD&A and related consolidated financial statements with management and the external auditor and recommends them to the Board of Directors for their approval. Management and our internal auditor also provide the Audit Committee with regular reports assessing our internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. The external auditor reports regularly to management on any weaknesses it finds in our internal control, and these reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee.

13. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You will find additional information about CAE, including our most recent AIF, on our website at www.cae.com, or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

14. SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table provides selected quarterly financial information for the years 2013 through to 2015.

(amounts in millions, except per share amounts and exchange rates)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Fiscal 2015						
Revenue	**$**	**526.2**	**529.4**	**559.1**	**631.6**	**2,246.3**
Net income	**$**	**41.6**	**42.5**	**52.9**	**67.7**	**204.7**
Equity holders of the Company						
Continuing operations	**$**	**43.8**	**42.0**	**52.1**	**63.3**	**201.2**
Discontinued operations	**$**	**(2.0)**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.6**
Non-controlling interests	**$**	**(0.2)**	**(0.4)**	**(0.1)**	**3.6**	**2.9**
Basic and diluted EPS attributable to equity holders of the Company	**$**	**0.16**	**0.16**	**0.20**	**0.24**	**0.76**
Continuing operations	**$**	**0.17**	**0.16**	**0.20**	**0.24**	**0.76**
Discontinued operations	**$**	**(0.01)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Average number of shares outstanding (basic)		**263.9**	**264.7**	**265.5**	**266.4**	**265.1**
Average number of shares outstanding (diluted)		**265.0**	**265.6**	**266.4**	**267.4**	**266.0**
Average exchange rate, U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar		**1.09**	**1.09**	**1.14**	**1.24**	**1.14**
Average exchange rate, Euro to Canadian dollar		**1.50**	**1.44**	**1.42**	**1.40**	**1.44**
Average exchange rate, British pound to Canadian dollar		**1.84**	**1.82**	**1.80**	**1.88**	**1.83**
Fiscal 2014						
Revenue	$	520.1	478.2	503.9	575.7	2,077.9
Net income	$	45.4	38.2	47.6	59.9	191.1
Equity holders of the Company						
Continuing operations	$	44.7	38.2	45.5	59.9	188.3
Discontinued operations	$	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.7
Non-controlling interests	$	(0.2)	(0.1)	1.5	(0.1)	1.1
Basic and diluted EPS attributable to equity holders of the Company	$	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.23	0.73
Continuing operations	$	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.72
Discontinued operations	$	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01
Average number of shares outstanding (basic)		260.2	261.0	261.5	262.7	261.3
Average number of shares outstanding (diluted)		260.2	261.5	262.3	264.0	261.9
Average exchange rate, U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar		1.02	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.05
Average exchange rate, Euro to Canadian dollar		1.34	1.38	1.43	1.51	1.41
Average exchange rate, British pound to Canadian dollar		1.57	1.61	1.70	1.83	1.68
Fiscal 2013						
Revenue	$	451.6	496.6	490.2	555.3	1,993.7
Net income	$	21.9	35.9	37.2	45.7	140.7
Equity holders of the Company						
Continuing operations	$	20.4	35.0	36.2	42.7	134.3
Discontinued operations	$	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	3.4
Non-controlling interests	$	0.4	0.3	(0.3)	2.6	3.0
Basic and diluted EPS attributable to equity holders of the Company	$	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.53
Continuing operations	$	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.52
Discontinued operations	$	-	-	-	-	0.01
Average number of shares outstanding (basic)		258.4	258.7	259.2	259.7	259.0
Average number of shares outstanding (diluted)		258.6	259.0	259.5	260.2	259.4
Average exchange rate, U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar		1.01	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.00
Average exchange rate, Euro to Canadian dollar		1.30	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.29
Average exchange rate, British pound to Canadian dollar		1.60	1.57	1.59	1.57	1.58

Selected segment information

(amounts in millions, except operating margins)	**Q4-2015**	Q4-2014	**FY2015**	FY2014	FY2013
Civil Aviation Training Solutions					
Revenue	**$ 367.6**	$ 323.5	**$ 1,294.6**	$ 1,176.7	$ 1,116.6
Segment operating income	**61.8**	58.0	**210.5**	179.8	188.9
Operating margins (%)	***16.8***	*17.9*	***16.3***	*15.3*	*16.9*
Defence and Security					
Revenue	**$ 234.7**	$ 230.3	**$ 857.4**	$ 822.0	$ 806.5
Segment operating income	**39.5**	28.0	**115.6**	107.8	107.4
Operating margins (%)	***16.8***	*12.2*	***13.5***	*13.1*	*13.3*
Healthcare					
Revenue	**$ 29.3**	$ 21.9	**$ 94.3**	$ 79.2	$ 70.6
Segment operating income	**4.1**	0.7	**6.7**	1.7	1.8
Operating margins (%)	***14.0***	*3.2*	***7.1***	*2.1*	*2.5*
Total					
Revenue	**$ 631.6**	$ 575.7	**$ 2,246.3**	$ 2,077.9	$ 1,993.7
Segment operating income	**105.4**	86.7	**332.8**	289.3	298.1
Operating margins (%)	***16.7***	*15.1*	***14.8***	*13.9*	*15.0*
Other	**$ -**	$ -	**$ -**	$ -	$ (68.4)
Operating profit	**$ 105.4**	$ 86.7	**$ 332.8**	$ 289.3	$ 229.7

Selected annual information for the past five years

(amounts in millions, except per share amounts)	**2015**	2014	2013	2012 [1]	2011 [1]
Revenue	**$ 2,246.3**	$ 2,077.9	$ 1,993.7	$ 1,821.2	$ 1,630.8
Net income	**204.7**	191.1	140.7	182.0	160.9
Equity holders of the Company					
Continuing operations	**201.2**	188.3	134.3	180.3	160.3
Discontinued operations	**0.6**	1.7	3.4	**-**	**-**
Non-controlling interests	**2.9**	1.1	3.0	1.7	0.6
Average exchange rate, U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar	**1.14**	1.05	1.00	0.99	1.02
Average exchange rate, Euro to Canadian dollar	**1.44**	1.41	1.29	1.37	1.34
Average exchange rate, British pound to Canadian dollar	**1.83**	1.68	1.58	1.58	1.58
Financial position:					
Total assets	**$ 4,656.9**	$ 4,236.7	$ 3,691.3	$ 3,183.7	$ 2,817.3
Total non-current financial liabilities[2]	**1,427.3**	1,340.2	1,209.3	869.0	757.5
Total net debt	**949.6**	856.2	813.4	534.3	383.8
Per share:					
Basic and diluted EPS attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Continuing operations	**$ 0.76**	$ 0.72	$ 0.52	$ 0.70	$ 0.62
Discontinued operations	**-**	0.01	0.01	**-**	**-**
Dividends declared	**0.27**	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.15
Total equity	**6.28**	5.67	4.43	4.05	3.63

(1) Figures have not been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 11 and IAS 19 which was effective fiscal 2014 and the classification of our mining business as discontinued operations in fiscal 2015.

(2) Includes long-term debt, long-term derivative liabilities and other long-term liabilities meeting the definition of a financial liability.

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended March 31, 2015 of CAE Inc. of our report dated May 26, 2015, relating to the consolidated financial statements, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in the Exhibit incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No.

333-97185 and 333-155366) of CAE Inc. of our report dated May 26, 2015 referred to above.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP[1]

Montreal, Quebec

June 26, 2015

[1] CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No.A123498

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"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OR RULE 15d-14(a), PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Marc Parent, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of CAE Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 26, 2015

/s/ Marc Parent
Name: Marc Parent
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OR RULE 15d-14(a), PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Stéphane Lefebvre, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of CAE Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 26, 2015

/s/ Stéphane Lefebvre
Name: Stéphane Lefebvre
Title: Vice President, Finance and
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ENACTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

CAE Inc. (the "Company") is filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, its annual report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (the "Report").

I, Marc Parent, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as enacted pursuant to section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(i) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Marc Parent
Marc Parent
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 26, 2015

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ENACTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

CAE Inc. (the "Company") is filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, its annual report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (the "Report").

I, Stéphane Lefebvre, Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as enacted pursuant to section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(i) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Stéphane Lefebvre
Stéphane Lefebvre
Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Date: June 26, 2015