CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2009

Assets (in € 000)	Chapter I	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Intangible assets	1	112	127
Property, plant and equipment	1	373,829	400,040
Other non-current and financial assets	2	38,832	80,877
Deferred tax assets	J17	21,545	4,488
Non-current assets		**434,318**	**485,532**
Inventories	3	163,761	170,639
Trade receivables	4	50,542	67,512
Current tax receivables		5,062	3,456
Other receivables	5	127,602	361,641
Cash and cash equivalents		56,947	17,636
Current assets		**403,914**	**620,884**
TOTAL ASSETS		**838,232**	**1,106,416**

Equity and liabilities in € 000	Chapter I	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Capital stock	6	35	35
Additional paid-in capital	6	290,141	215,141
Hedging reserve		3,350	28,638
Currency translation differences		420	2,990
Retained earnings	6	17,940	26,274
Equity attributable to equity holders		**311,886**	**273,078**
Non-controlling interests		187,794	322,213
Equity		**499,680**	**595,291**
Provisions	7	64,432	68,920
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	9	42,105	63,759
Other non-current liabilities	9	47,677	74,635
Deferred tax liabilities	J17	24,294	23,182
Non-current provisions and liabilities		**178,508**	**230,496**
Current provisions	8	22,817	21,367
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	9	18,048	35,213
Trade payables	9	34,265	50,158
Current tax liabilities	9	539	2,014
Other liabilities	10	84,375	171,877
Current provisions and liabilities		**160,044**	**280,629**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**838,232**	**1,106,416**

The notes to the consolidated financial statements below are an integral part of this consolidated statement of financial position.

Consolidated Statement of Income for the 2009 Financial Year

Amounts in €'000	Chapter J	2009	2008
Sales	**11**	**517,361**	**781,933**
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		3,968	(13,392)
Own work capitalized		269	283
		521,598	**768,824**
Other operating income	12	19,405	26,313
Cost of materials		(297,682)	(512,124)
Personnel expenses	13	(81,792)	(86,781)
Other operating expenses	14	(56,458)	(66,137)
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		**105,071**	**130,095**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses		(44,830)	(42,243)
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		**60,241**	**87,852**
Interest income (expenses)	15	(4,518)	1,082
Other financial income (expenses)	15	(2,917)	1,257
Net financial income (expense)		**(7,435)**	**2,339**
Earnings before taxes (EBT)		**52,806**	**90,191**
Current taxes	16	369	(5,126)
Deferred taxes	17	(3,162)	(12,495)
Income tax		**(2,793)**	**(17,621)**
Net income after taxes		**50,013**	**72,570**
Of which:			
Attributable to non-controlling interests		18,821	39,296
Equity attributable to the equity holders		31,192	33,274

The notes to the consolidated financial statements below are an integral part of this consolidated statement of income.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the 2009 Financial Year

Amounts in € 000	2009	2008
Net income after taxes	**50,013**	**72,570**
Changes in the hedging reserve	**(57,057)**	**55,877**
Gains/(losses) due to changes in fair value	(27,532)	90,272
Deferred taxes relating thereto	5,971	(23,157)
Recognized in the statement of income	(47,345)	(14,984)
Deferred taxes relating thereto	11,849	3,746
Currency translation differences	**(5,871)**	**6,518**
Actuarial gains and losses	**3,304**	**(6,854)**
Disposal of assets accounted for using the equity method	**0**	**(298)**
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxes	**(59,624)**	**55,243**
Of which:		
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(22,421)	29,899
Equity attributable to the equity holders	(37,203)	25,344
Total comprehensive income (expenses) for the year	**(9,611)**	**127,813**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the 2009 Financial Year

Amounts in € 000	2009	2008
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	**52,806**	**90,191**
Interest income (expenses)	4,518	(1,082)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses on investment assets	44,830	42,243
(Gains)/losses from the disposal of investment assets	38	217
Other non-cash (income)/expenses	2,254	(2,634)
Changes in inventories	5,948	26,808
Changes in trade receivables	11,975	24,226
Changes in other receivables	(6,233)	11,567
Changes in derivatives	23,181	8,858
Changes in provisions (current and non-current)	(791)	(504)
Changes in trade payables	(10,876)	(8,231)
Changes in other liabilities	(2,708)	(109,661)
	124,942	**81,998**
Tax payments	(2,775)	(12,273)
Interest received	1,216	7,578
Interest paid	(4,097)	(5,329)
Cash flow from operating activities	**119,286**	**71,974**
Proceeds from disposals of investment assets	4,833	793
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(29,259)	(32,841)
Payments for the acquisition of non-controlling interests	(75,000)	0
Cash paid for other financial assets	0	**(7)**
Cash flow from investing activities	**(99,426)**	**(32,055)**
Changes in interest-bearing financial liabilities	(36,566)	(6,789)
Cash proceeds from capital contributions	75,000	**0**
Dividends paid by Austria Metall GmbH	(86,000)	(16,000)
Cash flow from financing activities	**(47,566)**	**(22,789)**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(27,706)**	**17,130**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(27)	577
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	147,893	130,186
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	120,160	147,893
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(27,706)**	**17,130**

The notes to the consolidated financial statements below are an integral part of this consolidated statement of cash flows.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the 2009 financial year

	Equity attributable to the equity holders							Non-controlling interests	Equity
Amounts in €'000	**Capital stock**	**Addl. paid-in capital**	**Hedging reserve**	**Currency translation differences**	**Actuarial gains/ losses**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**		
Balance as of 1 January 2008	35	215,148	3,003	0	0	3,614	**221,800**	261,678	**483,478**
Total comprehensive income and expenses for the financial year		(7)	25,635	2,990	(3,144)	33,144	58,618	69,195	127,813
Transactions with equity holders of the parent									
Dividend distributions						(7,340)	**(7,340)**	(8,660)	**(16,000)**
Balance as of 31 December 2008	**35**	**215,141**	**28,638**	**2,990**	**(3,144)**	**29,418**	**273,078**	**322,213**	**595,291**
Balance as of 1 January 2009	**35**	**215,141**	**28,638**	**2,990**	**(3,144)**	**29,418**	**273,078**	**322,213**	**595,291**
Total comprehensive income and expenses for the financial year		0	(35,616)	(3,649)	2,062	31,192	(6,011)	(3,600)	(9,611)
Transactions with equity holders of the parent									
Acquisition of non-controlling interests of 16.55%		75,000	10,328	1,079	(1,134)	4,791	**90,064**	(90,064)	**0**
Dividend distributions						(45,245)	**(45,245)**	(40,755)	**(86,000)**
Balance as of 31 December 2009	**35**	**290,141**	**3,350**	**420**	**(2,216)**	**20,156**	**311,886**	**187,794**	**499,680**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

A. General comments

AMAG Holding GmbH (1010 Vienna, Opernring 17, registry number FN 180780d in the Register of Companies of the Commercial Court of Vienna) is an Austrian holding company; the company, and its group affiliates are engaged in the production and distribution of aluminum, semi-finished aluminum products and casting products.

The consolidated financial statements for the 2009 financial year were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as formulated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union, and with the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), whose application was mandatory in 2009. The consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by the Management Board on 13 December 2010.

The figures in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Euros. Numerous amounts and percentages shown in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded up or down. Sums may therefore differ from the amounts shown. The consolidated statement of income is presented in the total cost format. The consolidated financial statements of the AMAG Holding GmbH as of 31 December 2009 were prepared for the first time in accordance with IFRS in compliance with all IFRS in effect as of this reporting date. In accordance with IFRS 1, the assets, liabilities and equity were measured as of the date of the transition to IFRS (1 January 2008). To this end, the measurement also relied on the figures for the AMAG sub-group previously reported in the consolidated financial statements of Constantia Packaging AG. The company did not prepare consolidated financial statements prior to the transition to IFRS. The application of these standards required assumptions and estimates to be made by management which may affect the amounts recognized for assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent liabilities as of the balance sheet date as well as the amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Changes in the underlying assumptions and estimates may therefore have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the AMAG Holding GmbH. AMAG Holding GmbH is of the firm opinion that the accounting and measurement policies it has applied and the assumptions and estimates it has made are reasonable and appropriate to the circumstances. The entities in the AMAG Group have been included in the consolidated financial statements of Constantia Packaging AG since 1 October 2007.

B. Reporting currency and currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros; the individual financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries are prepared in their respective functional currencies. For the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries using a functional currency other than euros are translated at the closing rate as of the balance sheet date and the income statement is translated at the annual average rate. Related currency translation differences are recognized directly in equity as an adjustment for currency translation differences. Currency translation differences recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to a foreign operation are reclassified through profit and loss upon the disposal of such foreign operation.

Foreign currency transactions are recognized at the time of the transaction using the exchange rate in effect on that date. Monetary foreign currency positions are valued using the closing price as of the balance sheet date. The related currency translation differences are recognized through profit and loss in the period in which they occur. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic acquisition or production costs in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the business transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the date that the fair value is determined.

The exchange rates for currencies of material effect for the AMAG Group were as follows:

	Closing Rate at the end of the reporting period		Annual average rate for the reporting period	
in €	**31 Dec. 2009**	**31 Dec. 2008**	**2009**	**2008**
US dollar (USD)	1.44060	1.39170	1.39631	1.47259
Canadian dollar (CAD)	1.51280	1.69980	1.58188	1.56563
Pound sterling (GBP)	0.88810	0.95250	0.88998	0.80255
Swiss franc (CHF)	1.48360	1.48500	1.50763	1.57863
Japanese yen (JPY)	133.160	126.140	130.340	152.450
Norwegian krone (NOK)	8.30000	9.75000	8.27780	8.22370

C. Consolidation policies

Scope of consolidation and consolidation methods

The consolidated financial statements include the AMAG Holding GmbH and the companies over which it exercises control. Control is presumed if AMAG Holding GmbH, directly or indirectly, holds more than 50% of the voting rights conferred by the capital stock of an entity and is in a position to exert significant influence over its finances and policies so as to profit from its activities. The equity and net income after taxes attributable to non-controlling interests is reported separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of income.

As of 1 January 2008, AMAG Holding GmbH indirectly holds an interest of 45.9% in Austria Metall GmbH and its subsidiaries, with another 27.6% interest held by Constantia Packaging AG. Given that Constantia Packaging AG holds all of the shares in AMAG Holding GmbH and a de-facto majority of the voting rights, it is reasonable to include Austria Metall GmbH in the consolidation as of 1 January 2008, in spite of a non-controlling interest of more than 50%. Moreover, an additional minority stake of 16.55% was acquired in 2009, so that the non-controlling interest was reduced to 37.6%.

The annual financial statements of fully consolidated companies in the group are prepared in accordance with uniform accounting policies. The balance sheet date for all entities is 31 December 2009.

The effects of inter-company transactions between fully or proportionately consolidated entities are fully or proportionately eliminated during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Inter-company trade receivables and other receivables are offset against the corresponding intra-group liabilities during the consolidation of liabilities.

All inter-company income and expenses are eliminated from the consolidated income and expenses. Any material inter-company profits and losses resulting from the exchange of goods and services between Group entities are eliminated.

Business combinations

Company acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3. Companies that were acquired or disposed of during the financial year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is acquired or ended. For business combinations, the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets and of the liabilities, provisions and contingent liabilities as of the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill.

If the acquisition cost in a business combination is less than the fair value of the acquired assets as well as the liabilities, provisions and contingent liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date, the amount of this difference is recognized as negative goodwill in the statement of income after renewed examination.

Shares in joint ventures

The Group holds an interest in a joint venture. The partners exercise joint control over the financial and operating activities of this entity under a contractual agreement. In accordance with IAS 31 and the benchmark method, the Group is accounting for its interest in the joint venture by proportional consolidation. The amounts that were recognized in the 2009 consolidated financial statements for the Aluminerie Alouette Inc. as a joint venture were as follows: Non-current assets €183,112 thousand (prior year: €198,591 thousand), current assets €18,030 thousand (prior year €20,093 thousand), non-current liabilities €43,633 thousand (prior year: €38,937 thousand) current liabilities €14,194 thousand (prior year: €14,382 thousand) as well as expenses of €71,757 thousand (prior year: €80,682 thousand).

D. Acquisitions and other changes in the scope of consolidation

As of 31 December 2009, the scope of consolidation—including AMAG Holding GmbH as the parent company—covered 17 fully consolidated entities as well as one entity accounted for by proportional consolidation, and is shown in the schedule of Group companies. There were no changes in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

E. Accounting policies

The material accounting policies used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of AMAG Holding GmbH were as follows.

Current and non-current assets and liabilities

In accordance with IAS 1, the consolidated statement of financial positions is broken down by maturity. Assets and liabilities with a remaining term of up to one year are classified as current; those with a remaining term of more than one year are classified as non-current. The remaining term is always calculated on the basis of the balance sheet date.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Purchased intangible assets are recognized at their acquisition cost. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over the term of their useful life and are tested for impairment if there are indications that the intangible asset may have become impaired. They are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of between 4 and 10 years. The amortization period and method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are tested at minimum at the end of every financial year.

Any changes to the amortization period or amortization method that are required by changes in the expected useful life or the expected exhaustion of future economic benefits from the asset are treated as changes in estimates.

Intangible assets comprise purchased commercial and industrial property rights, licenses, patents, trademarks, concessions and water protection rights. Property, plant and equipment are recognized at acquisition or production costs less cumulative depreciation and/or impairment losses in the case of assets with a finite useful life. The expected useful life as well as the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to determine that they are appropriate to the expected economic benefits.

The acquisition cost of property, plant and equipment comprises the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable taxes as well as all directly attributable costs that are incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to operate in the manner intended.

Depreciation is applied over the expected useful life by the straight-line method.

Intangible assets	4 to 10 years
Office/factory buildings and other structures	25 to 50 years
Technical equipment and machinery	6 to 20 years
Other equipment, fixtures and fittings	4 to 12 years

The acquisition and/or production costs include the costs of replacement parts for an asset if the recognition criteria are satisfied. If major components of property, plant and equipment must be replaced at regular intervals, the Group recognizes such components as separate assets with a specific useful life and/or depreciation. When major inspections are performed, the relevant cost is recognized in the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The present value of the cost of removing the item and restoring the site after use is included in the acquisition or production cost of the relevant asset if the criteria for recognizing a provision are met. Other expenses that are incurred after the item of property, plant and equipment has been put into production, such as the cost of repairs, maintenance and refurbishments, are generally recognized as expenses when they are incurred. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized if it is probable that they will result in additional future economic benefits deriving from the use of the non-current asset.

The production costs of property, plant and equipment comprise direct costs as well as a reasonable share of the materials and indirect production costs. Administrative expenses are not capitalized. Subsidies granted for property, plant and equipment are recognized as a reduction to the acquisition and/or production costs. Assets under construction are classified as property, plant and equipment not ready for use and are measured at acquisition or production costs. They are not depreciated until the date on which the respective item is ready to operate as intended.

Items of property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as soon as events or a change in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may be greater than its net realizable value. The net realizable value of an asset is the higher of either, the fair value less cost to sell of the asset or cash generating unit and its value in use.

An impairment loss is recognized as soon as the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the net realizable value and the asset is written down to this recoverable amount. The net realizable value must be determined separately for each individual asset unless an asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of other assets or groups of assets.

Leasing

In accordance with IAS 17, leased assets are attributed to the lessor or the lessee by determining as criterion whether the lease does or does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. In accordance with IAS 17, leased assets of material importance that can be viewed from an economic perspective as investments with long-term financing (finance leases) are recognized at the start of the lease at the fair value of the leased object or at the lower present value of the minimum lease payments. They are depreciated over their regular economic life. The payment obligations for future lease payments are recognized accordingly as a liability. In case of items obtained under other leasing or rental agreements, the leases are treated as operating leases and attributed to the lessor or landlord. Current lease payments are accounted for as expenses.

Financial instruments

Other non-current and financial assets, receivables, securities, cash and cash equivalents and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash and cash equivalents, securities, trade receivables and payables as well as other receivables and payables, interest-bearing financial liabilities and other non-current financial assets and financial investments.

Financial assets within the meaning of IAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, as loans and receivables, as financial assets held to maturity or as financial assets available for sale. Financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. As a general rule, regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized using settlement accounting. Bank offer prices or appropriate pricing models are used as the best estimate of fair value for financial instruments as of the balance sheet date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities generally corresponds to their market prices as of the balance sheet date. If quoted prices in an active market are not immediately available, the fair value is determined—unless it is immaterial—using recognized financial valuation models and current market parameters (especially interest rates, exchange rates and counterparty credit ratings). To this end, cash flows originating from the financial instruments are discounted to the balance sheet date.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or if the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the financial instrument to a third party, or has assumed a contractual obligation to remit cash flows to a third party under an agreement that meets the criteria in IAS 39.19 (referred to as a pass-through agreement), and in doing so has either (a) transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

If the Group transfers its contractual right to cash flows from the financial asset or enters into a pass-through agreement thereby neither transferring nor retaining substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the financial asset but retaining control of the transferred asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement with the same.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligation has been discharged, cancelled or expired.

Other non-current and financial assets

Other non-current and financial assets comprise securities, loans, non-consolidated investments and miscellaneous other financial assets.

Securities, non-consolidated investments and other financial investments are recognized at cost, less any impairment losses.

Impairment losses are recognized through profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are recognized directly in equity for equity instruments and through profit or loss for debt instruments. No impairment losses were recognized in relation to securities in 2009.

Loans are classified as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39, and unless there are impairment losses, they are recognized at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method amortizes the difference between the acquisition cost and the notional amount by applying the effective interest rate.

The effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts until the final maturity date or the next market-price driven interest adjustment date to the current net carrying amount of the financial asset or the financial liability.

Non-interest bearing loans or low interest loans are discounted accordingly. Reversals of impairment losses are recognized through profit and loss. Interest on securities and loans is accrued in the appropriate period and recognized under net interest income or expenses. Income from non-consolidated investments and miscellaneous other financial investments is reported under other financial results.

Receivables

Receivables are classified as loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39, and are recognized at amortized costs less any impairment losses, if appropriate. Receivables denominated in a foreign currency are measured at the closing rate on the balance sheet date. Impairment losses are recorded under accounts for impairment losses; receivables are only derecognized in the event of insolvency or if legal enforcement of the claim has been unsuccessful. Reversals of impairment losses are recognized through profit and loss.

Non-interest bearing or low-interest receivables with an expected remaining term of more than one year are discounted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and investments with a maximum remaining term to maturity of three months as of their acquisition date. They are recognized at their mark-to-market value on the balance sheet date. The carrying amounts can be considered appropriate estimates of their market value.

Liabilities

Liabilities are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method in accordance with IAS 39. The effective interest method amortizes the difference between the acquisition cost and the notional amount by applying the effective interest rate. The effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts until the final maturity date or the next market-price driven interest adjustment date to the current net carrying amount of the financial asset or the financial liability. The carrying amounts of receivables and liabilities, all subject to standard payment terms and conditions, are reasonable estimates of their fair value.

Derivatives and hedges

Derivatives that do not satisfy the criteria for hedge accounting in IAS 39 are classified as held for trading and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39.

Cash flow hedges

For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in fair value is recognized directly in the hedging reserve under other comprehensive income while the ineffective position is accounted for under other financial income (expenses) through profit or loss. If the cash flow hedge results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the amounts that have initially been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss. If the hedge of a forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the amounts that were initially recognized in other comprehensive income are included in the cost or carrying amount during the initial recognition of the non-financial asset or the non-financial liability.

AMAG Holding GmbH uses interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk.

Under these swap contracts, AMAG Holding GmbH pays fixed interest on the notional value of the swap contract and in return receives variable interest payments on the same notional principal. The interest rate swaps smooth out the impact of future changes in interest rates on cash flows from the underlying variable-rate financial liabilities.

Aluminium Austria Metall Inc. (AAM) partly hedges future sales of its pro-rata share of production from Aluminerie Alouette Inc. through forward contracts and options; the derivatives used for this purpose are classified as cash flow hedges.

Fair value hedges

In the case of fair value hedges, both the underlying transaction that is the hedged item and the derivative that is used as the hedging instrument are recognized at fair value through profit and loss and the changes in fair value are included in EBIT. Physical inventories are hedged by forward sales on the LME, for which hedge accounting is used in part. As a general principle, any subsequent measurement is based on market value.

AMAG Holding GmbH hedges its physical inventories against the risk of exchange rate and price fluctuations.

Firm commitments

If unrecognized firm commitments (customer orders) have been designated as the underlying hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the commitment that is attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or a liability together with a corresponding profit or loss in the results for the period.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives that are embedded in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for as a separate derivative if their risks and characteristics are not closely related to the characteristics of the host contracts.

Inventories

Raw materials and supplies are measured using moving average prices; the amounts recognized on the statement of financial position include the price of purchase as well as related costs and are adjusted for lower market prices. Inventories are written down if the net realizable value falls below the purchase price.

Finished goods and work in progress as well as unbilled goods and services are recognized on the basis of variable and fixed conversion costs or at the lower net realizable value. Conversion costs include direct labor and materials as well as a systematic allocation of indirect materials and production overheads based on normal production. General and administrative expenses and selling costs are not recognized. The net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The costs are assigned on the basis of the FIFO formula.

Inventory risks resulting from the storage period or lower marketability are accounted for as appropriate impairment charges.

Capital stock

Constantia Packaging AG owns 100% of the shares in the company.

Additional paid-in capital

The additional paid-in capital includes premiums paid by the shareholder.

Provisions for pensions, severance payments and service anniversary bonuses

Provisions for pensions related to defined benefit pension plans as well as obligations for severance and service anniversary bonus payments are calculated annually by an independent actuary. The obligations and expenses are calculated in accordance with IAS 19 using the projected unit credit method.

Under this method, the projected benefits are spread over the entire period of employment. The provisions are determined on the basis of hypothetical wage trends and weighted deductions for employee turnover as well as a discount rates. The discount rates are determined by the Group companies on the basis of the respective prevailing interest rates for medium-term investment grade bonds in the relevant local securities market.

The deduction for employee turnover is also calculated specifically for each company. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 19.93A.

The biometric accounting formulas are based on the schedules for salaried employees from the Austrian Actuarial Association (AVÖ 2008) derived from the Ettl-Pagler life expectancy tables. Pension plans that meet the requirements for netting plan assets against the provision pursuant to IAS 19 are netted accordingly. For all other pension plans, the plan assets are reported under financial assets and are recognized at the value of reimbursement rights.

Interest on defined benefit obligations and increases in the net value of the plan assets are reported under financial income. The same accounting policies are applied to severance benefits and length of service bonuses.

Current service costs and any past service costs as well as the projected returns on plan assets are reported under personnel expenses.

Some Group companies maintain defined contribution plans for designated employees. Since there are no obligations beyond the contributions paid, the amount of the annual contribution payments is recognized as an expense in the relevant current period.

Research and development costs

Expenditures for research and development are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred since the criteria for capitalization in accordance with IAS 38 are not met. A total of €5,702 thousand (prior year €5,307 thousand) was recognized as expenses in the 2009 financial year.

Revenue recognition

Sales revenues from deliveries are recognized when all principal risks and rewards of ownership of the delivered item have transferred to the buyer.

Government grants related to income and expenses are generally recognized as income over the period that is required to offset them against the corresponding expenditures for which they are awarded as compensation. An amount of €3,587 thousand (prior year: €710 thousand) was recognized as grants related to income in the 2009 financial year.

Interest is accrued pro-rata on the basis of the relevant interest rates. Dividend income is recognized when the right of the shareholders to payment has become final.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the acquisition or production cost of the relevant asset. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. In the 2009 financial year—as in the prior financial year—no borrowing costs were capitalized.

Borrowing costs include interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Income taxes

Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities if they are owed to the same tax authority and if there is a legally enforceable right to such set off. The income tax liability is based on the annual net profit and takes deferred taxes into account. Deferred taxes are calculated using the Balance Sheet Liability Method. Deferred taxes reflect the tax on temporary differences between the reported carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities and the corresponding amounts based on the relevant tax regulations. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the tax rates (and regulations) that are expected—based on the circumstances at the end of the reporting period—to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that a sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. To this end, the carrying amount of the recognized deferred tax assets is reassessed as of every balance sheet date.

If necessary, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilize the deferred tax assets. As a general rule, changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities result in deferred tax expenses or income. Deferred taxes are recognized directly in other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are recognized directly in equity, and if this tax is charged against or credited directly to equity in the same or another period.

F. Discretionary decisions and estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the recognized assets, provisions and liabilities, the disclosure of other commitments as of the balance sheet date and the presentation of income and expenses for the reporting period. Actual future results may vary from these estimates, which may lead to material differences from the consolidated financial statements.

The Management Board of AMAG Holding GmbH believes that the assumptions it has made are reasonable, so that the consolidated financial statements present, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the Group's net worth, financial position and earnings.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are subject to considerable uncertainty and are therefore re-examined and updated on a regular basis. Changes in estimates are applied in the period in which they are made. The main assumptions underlying the estimates are disclosed in the notes to the relevant items.

G. Changes in accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements reflect the impact of the new and revised standards of the IASB and interpretations of the IFRIC listed below, for which application was mandatory for financial years beginning on 1 January 2009.

IFRS 8 Operating Segments adopts a management approach to segment reporting and replaces *IAS 14 Segment Reporting.* The change was made to the extent that the reportable segment information is derived from the information that is used for the internal assessment of segment performance. This standard is applicable for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The application of this standard had only a formal effect on segment reporting and no significant impact on segment definitions.

In September 2007, the IASB issued a revised version of *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements*, for which application is mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The standard requires the separate presentation of changes in equity attributable to transactions with equity holders of the parent in their capacity as equity holders and other changes in equity.

The standard further introduces a presentation of comprehensive income for the period displaying all components of profit or loss reported in the statement of income as well as all components of other comprehensive income or loss recognized directly in equity; this may be presented either in a single statement or as two related statements. The consolidated financial statement present the total comprehensive income for the period in two separate related statements.

The standard *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* was revised in March of 2009 and is applicable for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The amendments define additional disclosures relating to the methods used to estimate their fair value and the liquidity risk. The new rules do not result in any significant changes to the disclosures with respect to the liquidity risk. They are shown in Section M.

The following revised and/or amended standards of the IASB and interpretations of the IFRIC, which may be relevant to the AMAG Holding GmbH but for which application was not yet mandatory for these consolidated financial statements, have not been adopted early. AMAG Holding GmbH does not anticipate that these standards and interpretations will have a material effect on the net worth, financial position and earnings of the Group in the future.

The standards *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* and *IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* were published in January 2008, and their application is first mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The revised IFRS 3 results in changes to the accounting for business combinations that occur after this date, which will affect the amounts recognized as goodwill, as earnings during the reporting period in which the acquisition has occurred, and as future earnings. The revised IAS 27 requires changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary (without loss of control) to be accounted for as equity transactions. As a result, such transactions will not result in either the creation of good will, nor a profit or loss. Changes were also made to the allocation of losses to the parent company and to the non-controlling interests, and to the rules used to account for transactions that result in a loss of control. This was followed by subsequent changes in *IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, IAS 12 Income Taxes, IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, IAS 28 Investments in Associates* and *IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures*. The changes to IFRS 3 and IAS 27 will have an effect on future acquisitions, losses of control and transactions with non-controlling interests.

In November 2009, the IASB published *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments—Classification and Measurement*. The new standard replaces the earlier measurement categories in IAS 39 by the categories of amortized costs and fair value. Whether an instrument can be classified as being measured at amortized cost depends on the one hand on the company's business model and on the other hand on the product characteristics of the individual instrument. Instruments that do not meet the definitional characteristics for the amortized cost category must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Measurement at fair value in other comprehensive income is permissible for selected equity instruments. Application of the new standard is mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013, and has not yet been endorsed as European law.

The following new and revised or amended standards of the IASB and Interpretations of the IFRIC have no relevance for the consolidated financial statements of AMAG Holding GmbH:

Standard / Interpretation	Mandatory Application Date	Endorsement Status
IAS 23 Borrowing Costs	1 January 2009	Endorsed 12/2008
IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Published 11/2009)	1 January 2011	Endorsed 07/2010
IAS 32 und IAS 1 Financial Instruments: Presentation und Presentation of Financial Statements—Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation (Published 02/2008)	1 January 2009	Endorsed 01/2009
IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation—Classification of Rights Issues (Published 10/2009)	1 February 2010	Endorsed 12/2009
IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement—Eligible hedged Items (Published 07/2008)	1 July 2009	Endorsed 09/2009
IFRS 2 Share-based Payment: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations (Published 01/2008)	1 January 2009	Endorsed 12/2008
IFRS 2 Share-based Payment—Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions (Published 06/2009)	1 January 2010	Endorsed 03/2010
IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements (Published 11/2006)	1 January 2008	Endorsed 03/2009
IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes (Published 06/2007)	1 July 2008	Endorsed 12/2008
IFRIC 14 Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement (Published 11/2009)	1 January 2011	Endorsed 07/2010
IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate (Published 07/2008)	1 January 2009	Endorsed 07/2009
IFRIC 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (Published 04/2009)	1 July 2009	Endorsed 06/2009
IFRIC 17 Distribution of Non-Cash Assets to Owners (Published Published 11/2008)	1 July 2009	Endorsed 11/2009
IFRIC I8 Transfers of Assets from Customers (veröffentlicht 01/2009)	1 July 2009	Endorsed 11/2009
IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments (Published 11/2009)	1 July 2010	Endorsed 07/2010
Improvements to IFRS (Published 05/2010) Improvements to IFRS (Published 04/2009) Improvements to IFRS (Published 05/2008)	1 July 2010	Not endorsed Endorsed 03/2010 Endorsed 01/2009

H. Contingent liabilities/assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the statement of financial position except for those recognized in accordance with IFRS 3. They are disclosed if and when a possible outflow of resources embodying economic benefits cannot be ruled out, but the conditions for the recognition of a provision are not met.

A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but is disclosed if the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

No portion of outstanding contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of 31 December 2009, 31 December 2008 or 1 January 2008 was attributable to the Group as of 31 December 2009, 31 December 2008 or 1 January 2008.

I. Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position

1. Consolidated statement of changes in non-current assets

Change in historical cost

Amounts in €'000	As of: 1.1.2009	Currency translation differences	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	As of 31.12.2009
Intangible assets	**344**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**35**	**431**
Land	19,504	(147)	0	0	0	19,357
Buildings	95,511	(891)	1,203	0	2,188	98,011
Undeveloped land	9,407	0	0	0	0	9,407
Technical equipment and machinery	304,245	(6,801)	18,424	(532)	9,940	325,276
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	10,689	(29)	1,516	(155)	716	12,737
Prepayments and assets under construction	13,627	(86)	4,070	(81)	(12,876)	4,654
Property, plant and equipment	**452,983**	**(7,954)**	**25,213**	**(768)**	**(32)**	**469,442**

Amounts in €'000	As of 1.1.2008	Currency translation differences	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	As of: 31.12.2008
Intangible assets	**330**	**0**	**17**	**(3)**	**0**	**344**
Land	18,886	237	1	2	377	19,504
Buildings	85,026	1,406	7,467	(263)	1,875	95,511
Undeveloped land	9,389	0	85	(70)	3	9,407
Technical equipment and machinery	278,785	10,360	12,077	526	2,496	304,245
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	7,739	43	3.332	(124)	(300)	10,689
Prepayments and assets under construction	7,200	171	12,251	(35)	(5,960)	13,627
Property, plant and equipment	**407,025**	**12,218**	**35,213**	**35**	**(1,509)**	**452,983**

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses

Amounts in €'000	As of 1.1.2009	Currency translation differences	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	As of 31.12.2009
Intangible assets	**217**	**0**	**102**	**0**	**0**	**319**
Land	594	(35)	476	0	0	1,035
Buildings	7,963	(126)	6,614	0	0	14,451
Undeveloped land	13		12			25
Technical equipment and machinery	41,587	(1,316)	35,072	**(350)**	0	74,993
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	2,785	(13)	2,418	(84)	3	5,109
Prepayments and assets under construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	**52,942**	**(1,490)**	**44,592**	**(434)**	**3**	**95,613**

Amounts in €'000	As of 1.1.2008	Currency translation differences	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	As of 31.12.2008
Intangible assets	**47**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**(4)**	**217**
Land	109	33	452	0	0	594
Buildings	1,608	116	6,239	0	0	7,963
Undeveloped land		0	10	0	3	13
Technical equipment and machinery	6,501	1,215	32,712	1,163	(3)	41,587
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	581	11	2,448	(36)	(219)	2,785
Prepayments and assets under construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	**8,799**	**1,375**	**41,860**	**1,126**	**(219)**	**52,942**

Carrying amounts

Amounts in €'000	Cost as of 31.12.2009	Accumulated Amort/Depr. 31.12.2009	Carrying amounts as of 31.12.2009	Carrying amounts as of 31.12.2008
Intangible assets	**431**	**319**	**112**	**127**
Land	19,357	1,035	18,322	18,910
Buildings	98,011	14,451	83 560	87,548
Undeveloped land	9,407	25	9,382	9,394
Technical equipment and machinery	325,276	74,993	250,283	262,657
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	12,737	5,109	7,628	7,904
Prepayments and assets under construction	4,654	0	4,654	13 627
Property, plant and equipment	**469,442**	**95,613**	**373,829**	**400,040**

Fair value as estimated acquisition costs
In the opening statement of financial condition according to IFRS, intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment were recognized at their fair value in lieu of acquisition costs. As of 1 January 2008, the totals were €283 thousand for intangible assets and €398,226 thousand for property, plant and equipment.

Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses
In 2009, as in the prior year, there were no impairment losses on property, plant and equipment.

Subsidies for property, plant and equipment
In the 2009 financial year, no subsidies were granted for property, plant and equipment (prior year: €216 thousand).

Finance leases
The AMAG Group was not a party to any finance lease agreements.

Operating leases
The Group has entered into various operating lease agreements as lessee of buildings, machinery, office space and other items.

These lease agreements impose no restrictions on Group activities with regard to dividends, additional borrowings or other lease agreements.

Future obligations from operating leases are as follows:

Payment obligations under operating leases in €'000	2009	2008
Up to 1 year	287	564
Over 1 up to 5 years	507	107
Over 5 years	0	0
	794	**671**

Commitments in relation to non-current investments
Commitments related to non-current investments for the financial year were equal to €3,468 thousand.

2. Other non-current and financial assets

The non-consolidated equity investments include the shares in Hamburger Aluminium-Werk GmbH i.L, in Ausbildungszentrum Braunau GmbH and in Speditionsservice Ranshofen GmbH

The derivatives recognized as non-current assets break down into hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of €5,033 thousand (prior year: €43,882 thousand) and held-for-trading derivatives of €14,359 thousand (prior year: €13,752 thousand). The change in non-current derivatives from the prior year is principally due to the increase in aluminum prices on the LME on the last day of the reporting period. The intrinsic values of the options as well as the valuation of the forward contracts for electrolysis products, in particular, declined as a result.

The other non-current assets included firm commitments of €2,137 thousand (prior year: €9,858 thousand, as well as receivables under tax credits in connection with the second expansion phase for the smelter operations in Canada in the amount of €5,810 thousand (prior year: €5,361 thousand).

The securities represent shares of less than 20% in three entities. The fair value of the securities available for sale on 1 January 2008 was equal to €354 thousand.

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Non-consolidated equity investments	6,946	6,946
Other non-current assets	12,140	6,085
Derivatives recognized as non-current assets	19,392	67,492
Securities available for sale	354	354
	38,832	**80,877**

3. Inventories

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Raw materials and supplies	42,333	56,321
Work in progress	13,899	10,762
Finished goods	56,912	56,081
Merchandise and unbilled services	50,617	47,475
	163,761	**170,639**

This category includes impairment losses of €18,956 thousand (prior year €22,470 thousand) which are mainly attributable to write-downs of specialized replacement parts due to slow inventory turnover.

4. Trade receivables

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Receivables due from third parties	37,865	50,644
Receivables due from affiliated companies	13,307	13,620
Receivables due from other long-term investors or investees	131	56
Receivables from asset disposals	10	4,560
Impairment charges	(771)	(1,368)
	50,542	**67,512**

Changes in the allowances for impairment losses were as follows:

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
As of 1.1	1,368	847
Addition	266	571
Utilization	(39)	0
Reversal	(824)	(50)
As of 31.12	**771**	**1,368**

5. Other receivables

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Miscellaneous other receivables and advance payments	16,250	14,334
Derivatives recognized as current assets	48,139	217,050
Other financial receivables	63,213	130,257
	127,602	**361,641**

The decrease in the amount recognized for derivatives is mainly due to the movement of aluminum prices until the end of the year. The derivatives are broken down into categories in accordance with IAS 39, with the following market values on the balance sheet date:

- Derivatives that are not designated and accounted for as a hedging instrument in accordance with IAS 39: €41,236 thousand (prior year: €125,265 thousand)
- Derivatives that are designated and accounted for as a hedging instrument in a documented and demonstrably effective fair value hedge of a recognized asset or a firm commitment: €1,148 thousand (prior year: €11,444 thousand)
- Derivatives that are designated as the hedging instrument in a documented and demonstrably effective cash flow hedge: €5,755 thousand (prior year: €64,791 thousand)

The other financial receivables represent funds loaned to Constantia Packaging AG under an intra-company clearing arrangement. This is also included as part of the cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

The miscellaneous other receivables and advance payments include firm commitments in the amount of €1,074 thousand that were reported in the prior year as current derivatives recognized as assets (€15,550 thousand).

6. Equity

Changes in equity are shown in a separate schedule (Consolidated statement of changes in equity).

Capital stock

The capital stock is equal to €35 thousand and is fully paid in.

Additional paid-in capital

The additional paid-in capital in the amount of €290.1 million (prior year: €215.1 million) relates to unrestricted reserves, with the total amount representing premiums paid by the shareholder. The additions in the reporting period (€75.0 million) were related to the acquisition of a non-controlling interest of 16.55% in Austria Metall GmbH.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests represent a 37.6% interest in Austria Metall GmbH and its equity investments.

Retained earnings

The retained earnings comprise the accumulated retained earnings from prior years and from the current year.

Dividends

Dividends in the amount of €86,000 thousand were distributed to the shareholders in the financial year.

7. Non-current provisions

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Severance	19,885	21,846
Pensions	11,930	14,489
Medical care	3,584	3,918
Service anniversary bonuses	2,888	2,983
Other non-current provisions	26,145	25,684
	64,432	**68,920**

The notes on "other non-current provisions" are provided below in accordance with the reconciliation amounts from the provisions for social security.

Provision for severance benefits

Amounts in € '000	2009	2008
Present value of the obligation as of 1.1	21,846	21,561
Current service cost	579	768
Interest expense	1,085	789
Severance benefits paid from the provision	(2,146)	(1,480)
Actuarial gains and losses	(1,479)	208
Present value of the obligations as of 31.12	**19,885**	**21,846**

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Current service cost	579	768
Severance expense	**579**	**768**
Contributions to company pension benefit plans	444	376
Severance expense and contributions to company pension benefit plans	**1,023**	**1,144**

The provision for severance benefits is mainly a provision for severance benefit entitlements in Austria. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 19.93A.

The major assumptions for the actuarial calculations were

in %	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Salary increases	5.00	5.00
Discount factor	5.00	5.00

Provision for pensions

2009 in €'000	funded	unfunded	Total
Present value of the obligation as of 1.1	38,077	163	38,240
(Gains)/losses from currency translation differences	1,238	13	1,251
Current service cost (employer and employees)	2,715	14	2,729
Interest expense	2,882	2	2,884
Pension benefits paid from the provision	(2,103)	0	(2,103)
Past service cost	716	54	770
Actuarial gains and losses	(1,651)	64	(1,587)
Present value of the obligations as of 31.12	**41,874**	**310**	**42,184**

Less plan assets

2009 in €'000	funded	unfunded	Total
Fair value of plan assets as of 1 January	23,751	0	23,751
Gains/(losses) from currency translation differences	1,176	0	1,176
Expected return on plan assets	2,670	0	2,670
Contributions to the plan assets (employer and employees)	4,510	0	4,510
Payments from the plan assets	(2,103)	0	(2,103)
Actuarial gains and losses	250	0	250
Fair value of plan assets as of 31.12	**30,254**	**0**	**30,254**

2009 in €'000	funded	unfunded	Total
Current service cost (employer)	1,303	8	1,311
Employer contributions to the plan assets	(488)	0	(488)
Past service cost	716	54	770
	1,531	**62**	**1,593**
Payments to pension funds	433	175	608
Pension expense	**1,964**	**237**	**2,201**

2008 in €'000	funded	unfunded	Total
Present value of the obligations as of 1 January	38,416	715	39,131
(Gains)/losses from currency translation differences	648	8	656
Current service cost (employer and employees)	1,103	13	1,116
Interest expense	1,835	10	1,845
Pension benefits paid from the provision		(48)	(48)
Payments from the plan assets	(2,174)	0	(2,174)
Past service cost	158	16	174
Actuarial gains and losses	(1,909)	(551)	(2,460)
Present value of the obligations as of 31.12	**38,077**	**163**	**38,240**

2008 in €'000	funded	unfunded	Total
Fair value of plan assets as of 1.1	31,769	0	31,769
Gains/(losses) from currency translation differences	554	0	554
Expected return on plan assets	1,841	0	1,841
Contributions to the plan assets (employer and employees)	1,506	0	1,506
Payments from the plan assets	(2,174)	0	(2,174)
Actuarial gains and losses	(9,745)	0	(9,745)
Fair value of plan assets as of 31.12	**23,751**	**0**	**23,751**

2008 in €'000	funded	unfunded	Total
Current service cost (employer)	1,103	12	1,115
Employer contributions to the plan assets	(388)	0	(388)
Past service cost	158	16	174
	873	**28**	**901**
Payments from pension funds	(454)	238	(216)
Pension expense	**419**	**266**	**685**

Amounts in €'000	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	1.1.2008
Present value of the obligations	**42,184**	**38,240**	**42,516**
unfunded	310	163	0
funded	41,874	38,077	42,516
Fair value of plan assets as of 31.12	**30,254**	**23,751**	**31,769**
unfunded	0	0	0
funded	30,254	23,751	31,769
Surplus of the obligation = Provision for pensions as of 31.12	**11,930**	**14,489**	**10,747**
unfunded	310	163	0
funded	**11,620**	**14,326**	**10,747**

The provisions for pensions are mainly related to provisions for pension benefits in Austria and Canada; a major portion of this is covered by invested plan assets. In Canada, a subsidiary of AMAG Holding GmbH offers its employees pension benefits that are tied to their length of service and average income and are calculated using the "projected benefit method."

The major assumptions for the actuarial calculations were:

The associated costs of the plan are calculated in consultation with an actuary. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 19.93A.

Austria	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Salary increases	3.00	3.00
Pension increases	3.00	3.00
Discount factor	5.00	5.00

Canada	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Salary increases	3.00	3.00
Discount factor	5.75	6.00
Expected return on plan assets (for pensions only)	7.25	7.25

The major categories of plan assets in percent break down as follows:

in %	2009	2008
Equities	42.2	36.8
Bonds	37.9	46.0
Other assets	19.9	17.2

The expected total returns on plan assets are calculated on the basis of market price expectations at the present period, for returns over the entire life of the related obligation. The investment returns on the plan assets over the past year were equal to 7.3% (prior year -16.2%).

Provisions for medical benefits

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Present value of the obligation as of 1.1	3,918	3,442
(Gains)/losses from currency translation differences	470	215
Current service cost (employer and employees)	173	287
Interest expense	199	261
Payouts	(1,248)	0
Past service cost	0	395
Actuarial gains and losses	72	(682)
Present value of the obligations as of 31.12	**3,584**	**3,918**

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Current service cost (employer)	173	287
Past service cost	0	395
Medical benefits paid	**173**	**682**

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 19.93A. They were equal to €3,304 thousand (prior year: €-6,854 thousand).

The major assumptions for the actuarial calculations were:

Canada	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Salary increases	3.00	3.00
Discount factor	5.75	6.00
Expected return on plan assets (for pensions only)	7.25	7.25

The calculation of the actuarial parameters assumed an expected increase of 11% in health care costs starting in 2000. However, starting in 2012, the costs are expected to decline in stages to 5%.

The effects of a 1-percent change in the assumed health care cost trend would be as follows:

Amounts in €'000	Increase	Decrease
Effect on the sum of current service costs and interest expense	320	(318)
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	3,191	(2,591)

Provisions for service anniversary bonuses

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Present value of the obligation as of 1.1	2,983	2,928
Current service cost	146	163
Interest expense	144	112
Service anniversary bonuses paid from the provision	(325)	(263)
Actuarial gains and losses	(60)	43
Present value of the obligations as of 31.12	**2,888**	**2,983**

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Current service cost	146	163
Actuarial gains and losses	(60)	43
Expenditures for service anniversary bonuses	**86**	**206**

The major assumptions for the actuarial calculations were:

in %	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Salary increases	5.00	5.00
Discount factor	5.00	5.00

The provisions for service anniversary bonuses are primarily related to service anniversary bonuses payable by Austrian subsidiaries that must be set up on the basis of legal mandates, collective bargaining agreements or works council agreements and are dependent on lengths of service.

Other non-current provisions

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Carrying amount as of 1 January	25,684	29,421
(Gains)/losses from currency translation differences	(298)	504
Utilization	(3,010)	(7,143)
Reversal	(701)	(2,052)
Addition	4,470	4,954
Carrying amount as of 31 December	**26,145**	**25,684**

The other non-current provisions mainly include provisions for contract risks and other hazards, as well as provisions for follow-up costs and asset retirement obligations in connection with the closing of the smelter operations.

8. Non-current provisions

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Carrying amount as of 1.1.	21,367	17,295
(Gains)/losses from currency translation differences	(113)	(3)
Utilization	(4,256)	(5,715)
(Reversal)	(3,081)	(4,921)
Addition	8,900	14,711
Carrying amount as of 31.12.	**22,817**	**21,367**

Current provisions mainly include provisions for customer complaints, sales bonuses, contract risks and other hazards as well as legal and consulting costs.

9. Liabilities

2009 in €'000	Total	Remaining term under 1 year	Remaining term over 1 - 5 years	Remaining term over 5 years
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	60,153	18,048	42,105	0
Other non-current liabilities	47,677	0	28,704	18,973
Trade payables	34,265	34,265	0	0
Current tax liabilities	539	539	0	0
Other liabilities	84,375	84,375	0	0
	227,009	**137,227**	**70,809**	**18,973**

2008 in €'000	Total	Remaining term under 1 year	Remaining term over 1 5 years	Remaining term over 5 years
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	98,972	35,213	63,284	475
Other non-current liabilities	74,635	0	57,332	17,303
Trade payables	50,158	50,158	0	0
Current tax liabilities	2,014	2,014	0	0
Other liabilities	171,877	171,877	0	0
	397,656	**259,262**	**120,616**	**17,778**

Interest-bearing financial liabilities decreased by € 38,819 thousand in the reporting period to € 60,153 thousand. The decrease was primarily due to the scheduled amortization of financing for the equity investment in the Canadian smelter operation and of ERP loans as well as the settlement of a clearing obligation. There are no outstanding financial liabilities secured by mortgages. Other non-current liabilities include non-interest bearing loans to the Canadian subsidiary with a carrying amount of € 13,309 thousand (prior year: € 11,164 thousand).

Austria Metall GmbH holds a 20% equity interest in Aluminerie Alouette Inc. (hereinafter Alouette), a Canadian producer of raw aluminum.

Alouette has entered into an electric power supply contract with a public utility under which the electric rates payable by Alouette are directly tied to the market price for aluminum under a contractually defined pricing formula for electric power. As the result of the linkage between the price of electric power and the price of aluminum, this contract includes an embedded derivative. The fair value of the derivative was determined by a mark-to-market valuation. Given the monopolistic electric power market, there is no liquid market price for electric power in Canada as it is traditionally defined (meaning there is no directly observable mark-to-market price). The valuation therefore relies on a discounted cash flow analysis, using an electric power reference price for Alouette and the appropriate yield curves and forward prices for aluminum.

In order to obtain a valuation close to the market value of the contract, the present value of future payments for electric power was calculated on the basis of aluminum forwards and compared to the present value of future electric power payments. This approach produced a mark-to-market value for the embedded derivative. A fair value of €5,664 thousand (prior year: € 6,139 thousand) was recognized under other non-current liabilities as of 31 December 2009. The changes in fair value were recognized as cost of materials in the statement of income.

Other non-current liabilities include a total amount of €16,135 thousand (prior year: €33,665 thousand) for derivatives. This breaks down into €10,818 thousand (prior year: €19,887 thousand) for derivatives not designated as part of a hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39, €2,137 thousand (prior year €0 thousand) for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in a documented and demonstrably effective fair value hedge for a recognized asset or firm commitment, and finally €3,180 thousand (prior year €13,778 thousand) designated as part of a documented and demonstrably effective cash flow hedge.

Other non-current liabilities further include €7,117 thousand (prior year €19,579 thousand) for the non-current portion of hedge related to the smelter operation of a Group company.

Of the trade payables, €2,253 thousand (prior year: €6,495 thousand) are related to liabilities for investments.

10. Other current liabilities

Amounts in €'000	**2009**	**2008**
Derivatives	57,234	130,647
Hedge related to smelter operations	12,393	27,417
Liabilities due to employees	3,776	3,588
Accrued unused vacations and flex-time accounts	4,254	5,652
Other tax liabilities	1,522	1,584
Liabilities due to medical insurance funds	1,425	1,560
Deferred income	1,233	32
Other liabilities	2,538	1,397
	84,375	**171,877**

The drop of derivatives from €130,647 thousand to €57,234 thousand largely reflects the movement of aluminum prices up until year-end.

The derivatives include €46.081 thousand (prior year: €88,792 thousand) for derivatives not designated as part of a hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39. These derivatives are primarily used as hedges for the aluminum inventories and orders on hand of the AMAG Group.

The non-current portions of those derivatives that are employed to hedge the smelter operations of Austria Metall Inc. (Montréal) and that satisfy the requirement for designation as a hedging instrument according to IAS 39 are designated as cash flow hedges.

The remaining derivatives break down into the following categories in accordance with IAS 39, with the following market values on the balance sheet date:

- Derivatives that are designated and accounted for as a hedging instrument in a documented and demonstrably effective fair value hedge of a recognized asset or a firm commitment: €9,201 thousand (prior year €24,443 thousand).

- Derivatives that are designated as the hedging instrument in a documented and demonstrably effective cash flow hedge: €1,952 thousand (prior year: €17,415 thousand)

J. Notes to the consolidated statement of income

11. Sales

By spreading its operations across multiple segments, the AMAG Group significantly lowers the risk of dependency on a few customers. The top ten customers accounted for 39.9% (prior year: 38.6%) of sales and the share of the largest customer was 14.0% (prior year: 8.5%). Sales revenues related to the largest customer were equal to €65,124 thousand (prior year: €60,986 thousand): they are attributable to the Metal segment.

Additional information on sales is found in the segment report. Sales revenue includes €991 thousand (prior year €187 thousand) of income from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge in accordance with IAS 39, as well as income of €868 thousand (prior year: expenses of €3,036 thousand) from derivatives designated as part of a fair value hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39. The change in the value of hedged foreign currency receivables was €991 thousand (prior year €187 thousand).

The cost of materials includes income in the amount of €48,243 thousand (prior year €14,709 thousand) from derivatives designated as part of a cash flow hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39, as well as an amount recognized as expenses of €22,892 thousand (prior year income of €2,147 thousand) from derivatives designated as part of a fair value hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39. The change in the fair value of hedged aluminum inventories was €17,667 thousand (prior year: —€20,727 thousand).

12. Other operating income

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	52	133
Insurance proceeds	64	845
Foreign exchange gains	25	3,880
Grants and government subsidies	3,587	710
Rental income	836	794
Other	14,841	19,951
	19,405	**26,313**

The line item "Other" mainly includes income from the re-billing of services provided to third-party customer.

13. Personnel expenses

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Wages	42,498	45,566
Salaries	21,965	23,810
Severance expense	1,023	1,144
Pension expense	2,374	1,367
Social insurance expenses	13,867	14,864
Other personnel expenses	65	30
	81,792	**86,781**

Expenses for severance payments and payments to employee pension plans include contributions to company pension plans equal to €444 thousand (prior year: €376 thousand).

The variable compensation for management board members of the AMAG Group are contingent, in particular, on the profit of the company; the performance-based elements of compensation currently account for up to 50% of total compensation and are tied to the meeting of specific key performance indicators. The performance targets are agreed with the supervisory governing bodies as part of a multi-year budgeting process. In addition, the Group provides D&O liability insurance totaling €24 thousand (prior year: €19 thousand).

The company pension schemes for the Management Board members are based exclusively on defined contribution plans for which no additional payment obligations are incurred.

Austria Metall GmbH, a third-tier subsidiary of AMAG Holding GmbH, has a Supervisory Board; the board members were paid compensation of €81 thousand (prior year: €89 thousand). The compensation for the supervisory board members is determined annually at the General Meeting of Austria Metall GmbH and is required to take the responsibility and scope of duties of the Supervisory Board into account. Special consideration is given in this connection to the size and structure of the company as well as the scope of decisions made by the Supervisory Board.

In contrast to its role in the compensation of the Management Board members, the financial position of the company is less important here—the activities of the Supervisory Board do not lend themselves to performance-based remuneration.

The distribution of the total compensation among the supervisory board members is left to the board; traditionally, little distinction is made between the amounts received by individual members. No attendance fees are paid.

Average number of employees (Full Time Equivalents)	2009	2008
Wage-earners	814	842
Salaried employees	374	382
	1,188	**1,224**

14. Other operating expenses

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Freight	12,892	16,770
Maintenance	9,366	12,022
Other purchased services and consulting fees	9,015	8,994
Rent and lease payments	752	750
Travel and motor vehicle expenses	1,077	1,326
Commissions	962	1,474
Insurance	2,377	2,540
Other taxes	(56)	3,551
Advertising and entertainment expenses	467	1,032
Expenses related to foreign currency translation differences	1,098	(2,322)
Money transfer fees	159	113
Losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	92	802
Risk provisions	2,347	63
Other miscellaneous expenses including re-billed expenses	15,910	19,022
	56,458	**66,137**

Research and development costs recognized as expenses in the statement of income for the financial year were equal to €5,702 thousand (prior year: €5,307 thousand). The remaining miscellaneous operating expenses include expenditures for services re-billed to third parties as well as expenses related to derivatives designated as part of a hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39 totaling €640 thousand (prior year: income of €562 thousand).

15. Net financial income (expenses)

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Interest income	3,884	8,392
Interest expense	(8,402)	(7,310)
Other financial income (expense)	(2,917)	1,257
	(7,435)	**2,339**

The net financial results include expenses totaling €1,249 thousand (prior year: €474 thousand) related to derivatives designated as part of a hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39.

Other financial income and expenses include income from non-consolidated equity investments and shares in the amount of €492 thousand (prior year: €352 thousand), an amount of —€1,946 thousand (prior year: income of €2.562 thousand) from AAM foreign currency translation differences, as well as —€1,463 thousand (prior year: income of €453 thousand) for effects from derivatives that cannot be designated as part of a hedging relationship in accordance with IAS 39.

16. Income tax

As part of Group tax management, Austria Metall GmbH and its Austrian subsidiaries were consolidated into a tax group as defined in § 9 of the Austrian Corporate Tax Act (KStG). Taxable income of the group members after net losses of their own subsidiary groups, are allocated to Austria Metall GmbH (lead group entity). Under a consolidated tax sharing agreement, the allocation of the taxable income is offset by an attribution of taxes that are calculated using the stand-alone method.

Tax reconciliation in €'000	**2009**	**2008**
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	52,806	90,191
Tax expense at 25%	13,202	22,548
Other non-deductible expenses	2,756	179
Tax-exempt income	(334)	(2,628)
Other tax rates	430	(627)
Releases of/additions to accrued/deferred taxes, official tax audits, withholding taxes	16	1,280
Tax rate changes	(752)	(2,535)
Prior year tax expenses	(7,275)	4,622
Recognition/reversals of impairment losses in relation to deferred taxes	(5,298)	(4,186)
Other	48	(1,032)
	2,793	**17,621**

17. Deferred taxes

	Deferred taxes 2009		**Deferred taxes 2008**	
Amounts in €'000	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Property, plant and equipment	0	43,369	0	46,190
Other non-current and financial assets	718	8,309	0	14,132
Inventories	0	2,739	6,698	0
Receivables	71	13,731	1,098	77,417
Loss carryforward	27,838	0	31,829	0
Untaxed reserves	0	6	0	7
Provisions	12,215	252	12,996	0
Liabilities	29,341	5,111	72,159	7,329
Other	624	39	1,677	76
	70,807	**73,556**	**126,457**	**145,151**
Tax credits with the same tax authority	49,262	49,262	121,969	121,969
Net deferred tax assets and liabilities	**21,545**	**24,294**	**4,488**	**23,182**

No deferred tax assets were recognized for temporary differences and loss carryforwards totaling €285,864 thousand (prior year €311,954 thousand).

K. Segment reporting

Business segments

The breakdown into the segments Metal, Casting, Rolling and Service, as well as Consolidation corresponds to the internal organizational and management structure of the Group and thus serves as the basis for segment reporting.

The Metal segment encompasses the protection of input materials by the 20% equity interest in the Canadian smelter Aluminerie Alouette.

The Casting segment includes the production of high-grade cast aluminum alloys from scrap aluminum that are used by the automotive industry and its suppliers, and by the machine tool, electrical and other industries.

The Rolling segment encompasses the production of high-grade rolled aluminum products, such a sheets, strips and plates. They are used in the automotive and aerospace industries as well as sporting goods and machine-tool manufacturers, in transportation and industry.

The segment also focuses on the production of bright products, customized cathode elements for zinc electrolysis plants, braze clade materials and specialized tread plates as well as high-strength alloys (Titanal). The portfolio is rounded off by basic materials used in films for the packaging industry.

The Service segment includes all centrally organized support and service units for the AMAG operating areas at the Ranshofen location as well as all of the holding company functions of Austria Metall GmbH. Its activities are focused, in particular, on all of the building and property management functions at the location. The value of land and buildings is entirely assigned to this unit. The segment further covers the supply of utilities and waste removal, general plant services as well as materials management.

No business segments were combined to create the above reporting segments. The measurement policies used for the segment reporting of AMAG Holding GmbH are based on the IFRS standards applied in the consolidated financial statements.

AMAG Holding GmbH evaluates the performance of the Segments on the basis of sales and EBIT among other indicators.

Inter-segment sales and outlays are allocated on the basis of market prices. Segment assets and liabilities include all assets and liabilities that are recognized on the basis of financial statements prepared by the operating segments and included in the consolidated financial statements. The segment investments comprise additions to intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Inter-segment transactions

Income, expenses and earnings for the various segments include eliminations between these business and/or geographic segments. Inter-segment transfer prices are based on prices for comparable arms-length transactions.

Shares in a joint venture

The Group has a 20% interest in a raw aluminum smelter, a joint venture with Aluminerie Alouette Inc. domiciled in Canada.

Business segments

2009 amounts in €'000	Metal	Casting	Rolling	Service	Consolidation	Group
Sales						
External sales	145,402	63,502	308,457	0	0	517,361
Inter-segment sales	210,730	7,664	84,781	0	(303,175)	0
	356,132	**71,166**	**393,238**	0	**(303,175)**	**517,361**
Earnings						
Earnings before interest and taxes	46,303	294	16,604	(2,964)	4	60,241
Interest income	2,843	11	211	2,642	(1,823)	3,884
Interest expense	(5,712)	(277)	(2,819)	(1,413)	1,819	(8,402)
Net interest income (expenses)	(2,869)	(266)	(2,608)	1,229	(4)	(4,518)
Other financial income (expenses)	(2,912)	0	(337)	332	0	(2,917)
Net financial income (expense)	**(5,781)**	**(266)**	**(2,945)**	**1,561**	**(4)**	**(7,435)**
Earnings before taxes	**40,522**	**28**	**13,659**	**(1,403)**	**0**	**52,806**
Income tax	(7,038)	(97)	(3,778)	8,120	0	(2,793)
Net income after taxes						**50,013**
Of which						
Equity attributable to the equity holders						**31,192**
Attributable to non-controlling interests						18,821
Statement of financial position						
Segment assets	412,230	27,673	165,358	477,210	(244,239)	838,232
Segment liabilities	247,878	18,551	91,668	60,140	(79,685)	338,552
Other disclosures						
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	21,031	1,992	15,315	6,492	0	44,830
Investments (excluding financial investments)	11,692	1,238	9,953	2,153	0	25,036
Employees	6	112	946	124	0	1,188

2008 Amounts in €'000	Metal	Casting	Rolling	Service	Consolidation	Group
Sales						
External sales	211,642	124,603	445,688	0	0	781,933
Inter-segment sales	180,894	7,618	60,345	0	(248,857)	0
	392,536	**132,221**	**506,033**	**0**	**(248,857)**	**781,933**
Earnings						
Earnings before interest and taxes	51,644	2,450	41,767	(8,085)	76	87,852
Interest income	4,854	44	505	10,900	(7,911)	8,392
Interest expense	(4,741)	(787)	(7,431)	(2,260)	7,909	(7,310)
Net interest income (expenses)	113	(743)	(6,926)	8,640	(2)	1,082
Other financial income (expenses)	729	57	(43)	50,657	(50,143)	1,257
Net financial income (expense)	**842**	**(686)**	**(6,969)**	**59,297**	**(50,145)**	**2,339**
Earnings before taxes	**52,486**	**1,764**	**34,798**	**51,212**	**(50,069)**	**90,191**
Income tax [1]	346	0	(55)	(17,912)	0	(17,621)
Net income after taxes						**72,570**
Of which						
Equity attributable to the equity holders						**33,274**
Attributable to non-controlling interests						39,296
Statement of financial position						
Segment assets	698,722	37,191	177,225	668,282	(475,004)	1,106,416
Segment liabilities	498,720	27,950	118,290	175,954	(309,789)	511,125
Other disclosures						
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	19,182	1,997	14,871	6,193	0	42,243
Investments (excluding financial investments)	7,660	2,030	14,150	12,152	0	35,992
Employees	6	116	963	139	0	1,224

1) In 2008, Austria Metall GmbH and its Austrian subsidiaries formed a consolidated tax group; taxes were allocated directly via Austria Metall GmbH as the lead company of the fiscal entity.

Geographic segments

2009 amounts in €'000	Production Site Austria	Production Site Canada	Total	Consolidation	Group
Sales					
Austrian Market	91,067	146,603	237,670	(146,603)	91,067
European market	283,072	0	283,072	0	283,072
Other markets	143,210	12	143,222	0	143,222
	517,349	**146,615**	**663,964**	**(146,603)**	**517,361**
Earnings					
Earnings before interest and taxes	48,937	11,315	60,252	−11	60,241
Consolidated statement of financial position					
Segment assets	681,498	242,647	924,145	(85,913)	838,232

2008 amounts in €'000	Production Site Austria	Production Site Canada	Total	Consolidation	Group
Sales					
Austrian Market [1)]	166,216	149,630	315,846	(149,630)	166,216
European market	444,805	0	444,805	0	444,805
Other markets	170,477	435	170,912	0	170,912
	781,498	**150,065**	**931,563**	**(149,630)**	**781,933**
Earnings					
Earnings before interest and taxes	94,656	−6,879	87,777	75	87,852
Consolidated statement of financial position					
Segment assets	883,742	289,554	1,173,296	(66,880)	1,106,416

1) The pro-rata share of the Canadian smelter production was allocated to the Austrian metals management company, which, in turn, transacted further aluminum sales.

L. Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. Within the statement of cash flows, the presentation differentiates between cash flows from operating activities, from investing activities and from financing activities.

The cash and cash equivalents balance shown in the statement of cash flows includes cash balances of €18 thousand (prior year €19 thousand) investments with a maximum remaining term of three months at the acquisition date in the amount of €56,929 thousand (prior year €17,617 thousand) as well as short-term loans under an intra-group clearing arrangement equal to €63,213 thousand (prior year €130,257 thousand).

M. Financial instruments

Risk management strategies

AMAG Holding GmbH is exposed to risk arising from changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and stock market prices with respect to its assets, liabilities and planned transactions. The management of these risks is governed by Group-wide guidelines. The goal of financial risk management is to limit these market risks through continuous operating and finance-oriented activities. Derivatives are employed exclusively as hedging instruments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to obtain funds at all times needed to settle financial obligations that have been assumed. The Group acts accordingly to ensure that adequate cash and cash equivalents are in hand or that the necessary financing can be obtained through existing credit facilities. Liquidity risks are identified by group-wide liquidity planning on a currency-by-currency basis. Based on these findings, measures are planned to ensure adequate capital for the Group companies.

AMAG has obtained secured and unsecured credit lines for €81,085 thousand (prior year: €81,085 thousand) to minimize liquidity risk. In addition, the Group also has access to secured guarantee facilities in the amount of €153,099 thousand (prior year €165,216 thousand).

Credit risk

Credit risk or counterparty default risk is managed through the use of credit reviews, credit limits and routine audits. Where appropriate, the Group obtains government export guarantees or guarantees from private insurers in order to reduce the risk of a payment default.

The credit risk is also mitigated by the fact that the Group only works with financial partners of excellent financial standing.

With respect to assets, the amounts reported for primary financial instruments also represent the maximum credit and default risk. Impairment allowances have been applied for all identified risks, so that management is of the opinion that no further credit risks will emerge.

The trade receivables that are not yet due for payment are mainly due from business partners of many years' standing. The credit quality ratings are assigned on the basis of internal assessment guidelines. The majority of trade receivables are covered by credit insurance obtained from various insurance providers.

The aging schedule of overdue trade receivables breaks down as follows:

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Receivables not yet due	**41,499**	**54,671**
Overdue receivables	**9,814**	**14,209**
Overdue by less than 30 days	8,718	7,733
Overdue by more than 30 days but less than 60 days	717	3,551
Overdue by more than 60 days but less than 90 days	60	1,278
Overdue by more than 90 days but less than 180 days	284	1,178
Overdue by more than 180 days	35	469
	51,313	**68,880**
Allowances for doubtful debt	(771)	(1,368)
Total	**50,542**	**67,512**

These insurance policies provide for a deductible in case of a loss event. In the case of such receivables, the deductible is applied as a maximum impairment allowance in accordance with an evaluation by local management. No such receivables are overdue.

Market risk
Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange rate risk arises from the fact that the value of a financial instrument can change as the result of exchange rate fluctuations. The Group enters into foreign currency forwards and options contracts in order to exclude the exchange rate risk to the cash flow from operating activities (cash flow hedge). The fair value of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet is hedged by foreign currency forwards and options (fair value hedge).

The transaction risk is calculated individually for each currency. Foreign currency receivables and liabilities arising from transactions recognized on the statement of financial position are taken

into account as of the transaction date, as are certain contingent items, which include primarily recurring transactions (anticipated purchases of materials and proceeds from sales). The Group is further exposed to foreign exchange rate risk due to the fact that the AMAG Group maintains operations and transacts sales in various countries world-wide.

Materials purchases are mostly denominated in the national currency of the local entity. Conversely, the majority of outgoing invoices of foreign entities are presented in the same local currency. This closes out currency positions, significantly mitigating the identifiable exchange rate risk. In the case of positions that cannot be closed out by such matching positions (natural hedge) overhangs are hedged by means of forward or options contracts that are aligned with risk position and the risk horizon.

As of the balance sheet date, primary financial instruments, which include trade receivables and trade payables, financial receivables and liabilities as well as securities, break down by currency position as follows:

	Currency	31 Dec. 2009 in €'000	%-share	Currency	31 Dec. 2008 in €'000	%-share
Primary financial instruments/assets	EUR	153,710	81.6%	EUR	190,823	85.8%
	USD	26,710	14.2%	USD	25,677	11.6%
	CAD	5,817	3.1%	CAD	3,076	1.4%
	GBP	1,885	1.0%	GBP	1,464	0.6%
	CHF	58	0.0%	CHF	87	0.0%
	DKK	192	0.1%	DKK	912	0.4%
	SEK	15	0.0%	SEK	27	0.0%
	NOK	83	0.0%	NOK	95	0.1%
	Other	3	0.0%	Other	136	0.1%
		188,473	**100.0%**		**222,297**	**100.0%**

	Currency	31 Dec. 2009 in €'000	%-share	Currency	31 Dec. 2008 in €'000	%-share
Primary financial instruments/liabilities	EUR	41,488	36.0%	EUR	52,645	35.6%
	USD	60,333	52.3%	USD	76,713	51.9%
	CAD	13,309	11.5%	CAD	18,350	12.4%
	GBP	80	0.2%	GBP	58	0.1%
	CHF	0	0.0%	CHF	1	0.0%
	DKK	21	0.0%	DKK	48	0.0%
	SEK	2	0.0%	SEK	1	0.0%
	NOK	7	0.0%	NOK	13	0.0%
	Other	22	0.0%	Sonstige	0	0.0%
		115,262	**100.0%**		**147,829**	**100.0%**

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of changes in net interest flows or changes in the present value of a financial instrument. Interest rate risk cannot be eliminated entirely since there is an offsetting relationship between the risk related to net interest flows and the risk related to present values. Present value risk affects the Group in relation to the fair value of interest-bearing financial instruments and investments; net interest flow risk affects it in relation to net interest expense or income.

On the balance sheet date, the Group was a party in interest rate swaps qualifying as cash flow hedges denominated in euros and U.S. dollars, as well as in interest rate caps and forward rate agreements (FRA) denominated in euros. Under the swap contracts that it uses, AMAG Holding GmbH pays fixed interest on the notional value of the swap contract and in return receives variable interest payments on the same notional principal.

The interest rate swaps smooth out the impact of future changes in interest rates on cash flows from the underlying variable-rate financial liabilities. The interest rate swaps are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position.

Changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps classified as cash flow hedges are recognized directly in equity under the hedging reserve. When interest payments on the hedged item are received, the amounts in the hedging reserve are reclassified and recognized through profit and loss under net interest income (expenses).

Interest rate caps place a ceiling on the net interest flow risk. If interest rates rise above the level of the cap, an offsetting payment is received from the counterparty. Changes in the fair value of interest rate caps classified as cash flow hedges are recognized directly in equity under the hedging reserve.

A forward rate agreement (FRA) represents a fixed interest rate agreed for a future time. An FRA thus protects the interest rate on borrowed funds. When the FRA matures, the FRA interest rate is applied for the agreed period. Compensation is paid if the actual market rate differs.

On the balance sheet date, the detailed breakdown of weighted interest rates was as follows:

Interest rate summary as of 31 Dec. 2009

Position	**Rate type**	**Average**	**Bank accounts**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Deposits	Fixed	-	-	-	-
	Variable	0.46%	0.53%	0.41%	-
	Average	**0.46%**			
Financial liabilities	Fixed	3.59%	-	3.67%	3.56%
	Variable	1.67%	1.73%	1.65%	-
	Average	**3.54%**			
Net financial liabilities	**Total**	**−2.83%**			

Interest rate summary as of 31 Dec. 2008

Position	**Rate type**	**Average**	**Bank accounts**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Deposits	Fixed	—	—	—	—
	Variable	2.32%	1.98%	2.35%	—
	Average	**2.32%**			
Financial liabilities	Fixed	1.12%	—	—	1.12%
	Variable	3.24%	4.77%	2.32%	3.51%
	Average	**2.77%**			
Net financial liabilities	**Total**	**1.31%**			

Commodity price risk

In connection with its business operations, AMAG Holding GmbH is exposed to commodity price risk with respect to aluminum. The Group's exposure to risk related to aluminum arises from the fact that the AMAG Group produces and processes aluminum. The production of aluminum creates price risk, which is mitigated by the use of derivatives. Risk also arises from aluminum (re)processing. In this connection, aluminum-based metals (e.g. scrap) are purchased and are then (re)sold after they have been processed.

The related risks inherent in these purchases and sales are mitigated with the use of hedging instruments.

The risk of price changes for commodities quoted on the London Metal Exchange (LME) are hedged by means of standard commodity forward contracts and commodity options. Hedges of future cash flows from aluminum production are designated as cash flow hedges. Inventory hedges are designated as fair value hedges in accordance with the IFRS criteria.

Under current accounting regulations, derivatives classified as held for trading are not eligible to be designated as cash flow or fair value hedges, but nevertheless serve to hedge the Group's financial risk.

In light of the long risk horizon in some cases, these derivatives contracts are entered into for terms up until 2013. The principle that derivatives are only employed if they can be clearly accounted for and measured applies equally in connection with these commodity price hedges.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the sensitivity to a change in interest rates—on the order generally considered possible by reasonable estimation—on this part of the loan after the effect of the hedging relationship. If all other variables remain constant, the impact on the consolidated earnings before taxes attributable to the effect of such a change on variable interest rate loans is as follows:

Sensitivity analyses as of 31 December 2009 (amounts in €'000)

Foreign exchange rate risk	**Change**	**EUR**	**USD**	**Other**	**Total**
Change in net financial liabilities due to an exchange rate movement by	10%	0	−3,929	30	**−3,899**
Interest rate risk	**Change**	**EUR**	**USD**	**Other**	**Total**
Change in net interest income/expense due to an interest rate movement by	1%	459	162	3	**624**
Commodity price risk	**Change**			**AL**	**Total**
Change in inventory write-down due to LME aluminum price reduction by	10%			−6,567	**−6,567**

Sensitivity analyses as of 31 December 2008 (amounts in € '000)

Foreign exchange rate risk	**Change**	**EUR**	**USD**	**Other**	**Total**
Change in net financial liabilities due to an exchange rate movement by	10%	0	−5,645	89	−5,556
Interest rate risk	**Change**	**EUR**	**USD**	**Other**	**Total**
Change in net interest income/expense due to an interest rate movement by	1%	1,383	−564	9	827
Commodity price risk	**Change**			**AL**	**Total**
Change in inventory write-down due to LME aluminum price reduction by	10%			−5,407	−5,407

The table further shows the sensitivity of consolidated earnings before taxes (as a result of changes in the fair value of the monetary assets and liabilities, including the non-designated foreign currency derivatives) and the equity of the Group (due to changes in the fair value of the foreign currency forward transactions entered into as cash flow hedges and as net investment hedges of a foreign subsidiary or operation) to a change—on an order generally considered possible according to a reasonable estimation—in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar.

All other variables remain constant. The risk exposure of the Group to changes in the exchange rates of all other currencies is not material.

Finally the table also shows the effects of changes in the price of aluminum after the effect of the hedging relationships.

Primary financial instruments
For the inventory of primary financial instruments, please refer directly to the statement of financial position and the related disclosures in the notes.

Cash and cash equivalents
The carrying amounts can be considered appropriate estimates of their market value.

Securities recognized as current and non-current assets
The securities represent an interest of less than 20%; they are classified as financial assets available for sale and are carried at cost.

Derivatives
Only standard market instruments traded in a sufficiently liquid market are used as hedges.

Cash flow hedges
Currency derivatives are used to hedge future cash flows from pending and anticipated transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Commodity derivatives are likewise used to hedge commodity (aluminum) prices in relation to anticipated or highly probable transactions. Interest rate swaps denominated in euros and U.S. dollars as well as interest rate caps and forward rate agreements are used to hedge interest rate risk. The fair values of the derivatives are the result of changes in the yield curve since the contract start dates.

In the case of options, only the intrinsic value of the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument; only changes in the fair value of this intrinsic value are recognized in the hedging reserve; other changes in fair value are recognized directly through profit or loss.

Derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges and recognized in the hedging reserve:

			Notional contract currency in €'000		Fair value in €'000	
CASH FLOW HEDGE	**Currency or Commodity**		**31 December 2009**	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2009**	**31 December 2008**
Currency derivatives						
Foreign exchange forwards	USD	Sale	93,635	145,836	266	(4,314)
Foreign exchange forwards	EUR	Sale	0	8,706	0	120
Foreign exchange forwards	CAD	Buy	65,400	56,360	3,923	(2,910)
Foreign exchange forwards	USD	Buy	5,460	12,780	(256)	(153)
Foreign exchange options	USD	Put	1,800	0	0	0
Commodity Derivates						
Forward contract	AL	Sale	44,375	89,500	(16,891)	11,324
Options	AL	Sale	116,400	112,350	568	28,776
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	USD		55,000	85,000	(1,429)	(2,359)
Forward Rate Agreement	USD		25,000	0	(36)	0

Amounts of notional values for currencies are stated in thousands, for commodities in metric tons of aluminum (AL).

Fair value hedges

Currency forwards are used to hedge receivables denominated in foreign currency and are designated as fair value hedges. Changes in the fair value of these foreign currency derivatives due to market fluctuations are recognized through profit and loss. Forward contracts are used to hedge aluminum inventories and are designated as fair value hedges. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives due to market fluctuations are recognized as cost of materials.

Trading

Foreign currency derivatives and commodity (aluminum) derivatives that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39 with respect to documentation or effectiveness are classified as held for trading. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized through profit or loss and reported in the income statement. Derivatives qualifying as fair value hedges or classified as held for trading and recognized through profit or loss:

			Notional contract currency in €'000		Fair value in €'000	
FAIR VALUE HEDGE	**Currency or Commodity**		**31 December 2009**	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2009**	**31 December 2008**
Commodity Derivates						
Forward contracts	AL	Sale	46,500	42,690	(7,196)	12,749
	AL	Buy	20,423	42,025	(2,993)	(25,748)
Hedged binding commitments	AL	Sale	20,423	41,525	2,995	25,404
	AL	Buy	6,500	890	216	4

			Notional contract currency in €'000		Fair value in €'000	
HELD FOR TRADING	**Currency or Commodity**		**31 December 2009**	**31 December 2008**	**31 December 2009**	**31 December 2008**
Currency derivatives						
Foreign exchange forwards	CHF	Buy	0	855	0	36
	EUR	Buy	0	4,122	0	629
	USD	Buy	18,490	19,191	(2)	160
	GBP	Sale	1,775	1,425	(6)	86
	JPY	Sale	20,000	67,000	3	17
	SEK	Sale	800	800	(2)	3
	USD	Sale	71,942	61,148	(556)	635
	CHF	Sale	300	200	(4)	(6)
	NOK	Sale	1,600	2,300	(3)	13
	DKK	Sale	0	6,000	0	0
Foreign exchange options	USD	Call	0	12,800	0	(547)
	CAD	Call	0	1,000	0	(103)
	USD	Put	1,800	30,700	(3)	1,189
Commodity Derivates						
Forward contracts	AL	Buy	268,352	255,742	39,442	(167,566)
	AL	Sale	268,275	255,700	(45,699)	190,553
Options	AL	Buy	0	0	(498)	5,239
	AL	Sale	0	0	6,025	0
Embedded Derivative	USD	Sale	0	0	(5,664)	(6,139)

Amounts of notional values for currencies are stated in thousands, for commodities in metric tons of aluminum (AL).

The notional values correspond to the total underlying amount of all purchase and sale transactions for financial derivatives while the commodity derivatives are stated in metric tons by transaction currency.

Fair market values are derived from the amounts at which the financial transactions in question were traded on the balance sheet date. The fair values of commodity derivatives are based on official quotations for aluminum on the LME on the balance sheet date. The fair values of foreign currency derivatives are determined on the basis of forward prices as of the balance sheet date.

Standard option pricing models were used to determine the value of options. The fair value of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and forward rate agreements was determined on the basis of generally accepted mathematical valuation models.

Hedging periods are generally based on the term of the hedged item. Maturities for foreign currency derivatives extend to 2014; those for commodity derivatives and interest rate derivatives extend, respectively, to 2013 and 2015.

Additional disclosures concerning financial instruments according to IFRS 7

2009 Amounts in €'000	**Carrying Amount 31 Dec. 09**	**Fair Value Hedge**	**Cashflow Hedge**	**Held for Trading**	**Held to Maturity**	**Loans and Receivables**	**Cash & Cash Equivalents**	**Not a Financial Instrument**	**Fair Value 31 Dec. 09**
Assets									
Other non-current and financial assets	38,832	2,137	5,033	14,359	7,300	4,192	0	5,811	**38,832**
Trade receivables	50,542	0	0	0	0	50,542	0	0	**50,542**
Current tax receivables	5,062	0	0	0	0	5,062	0	0	**5,062**
Other receivables	127,602	2,222	5,755	41,236	0	9,700	63,213	5,476	**127,602**
Cash and cash equivalents	56,947	0	0	0	0		56,947	0	**56,947**
Liabilities									
Non-current interest-bearing financial liabilities	42,105	0	0	0	0	42,105	0	0	**42,105**
Other non-current liabilities	47,677	2,137	10,297	16,482	0	17,394	0	1,367	**47,677**
Current interest-bearing financial liabilities	18,048	0	0	0	0	18,048	0	0	**18,048**
Trade payables	34,265	0	0	0	0	34,265	0	0	**34,265**
Current tax liabilities	539	0	0	0	0	539	0	0	**539**
Other current liabilities	84,375	9,201	14,345	46,081	0	2,443	0	12,305	**84,375**

2008 Amounts in €'000	Carrying Amount 31 Dec. 08	Fair Value Hedge	Cashflow Hedge	Held for Trading	Held to Maturity	Loans and Receivables	Cash & Cash Equivalents	Not a Financial Instrument	Fair Value 31 Dec. 08
Assets									
Other non-current and financial assets	80,877	9,858	43,882	13,752	7,300	724	0	5,361	**80,877**
Trade receivables	67,512	0	0	0	0	67,512	0	0	**67,512**
Current tax receivables	3,456	0	0	0	0	3,456	0	0	**3,456**
Other receivables	361,641	26,994	64,791	125,265	0	7,119	130,257	7,215	**361,641**
Cash and cash equivalents	17,636	0	0	0	0	0	17,636	0	**17,636**
Liabilities									
Non-current interest-bearing financial liabilities	63,759	0	0	0	0	63,759	0	0	**63,759**
Other non-current liabilities	74,635	0	33,357	26,026	0	12,711	0	2,541	**74,635**
Current interest-bearing financial liabilities	35,213	0	0	0	0	35,213	0	0	**35,213**
Trade payables	50,158	0	0	0	0	50,158	0	0	**50,158**
Current tax liabilities	2,014	0	0	0	0	2,014	0	0	**2,014**
Other current liabilities	171,877	24,443	44,832	88,792	0	1,062	0	12,748	**171,877**

Cash and cash equivalents, securities, trade receivables as well as other receivables mainly have short remaining maturities. The carrying amounts of these items thus approximate their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The financial instruments not classified according to IFRS 7 categories and other financial instruments include financial instruments recognized at fair value as well as instruments measured at amortized cost.

The fair values of other non-current financial instruments, as well as other financial instruments held to maturity with remaining terms of more than one year correspond to the present value of the payments associated with these assets, taking into account the respective current interest rates that reflect market and counter-party based changes in conditions and expectations.

Trade receivables and other non-current receivables mainly have remaining maturities of less than one year; the recognized carrying amounts correspond approximately to their fair value.

The fair value of liabilities due to the banks and other financial liabilities are calculated as the present value of the payments related to the debt on the basis of the relevant applicable yield curves.

The measurement classes break down as follows

In €'000	31 December 2009 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	31 December 2008 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS								
Other non-current and financial assets	0	21,529	0	21,529	0	67,492	0	67,492
Other receivables	0	49,213	0	49,213	0	217,050	0	217,050
LIABILITIES								
Non-current liabilities	0	23,252	5,664	28,916	0	53,244	6,139	59,383
Current financial liabilities	0	69,627	0	69,627	0	158,067	0	158,067

The Group uses the following fair value hierarchy to measure and recognize the fair values of financial instrument according to the respective measurement method:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: methods that use input parameters having a material effect on the fair value of the asset or liability to be recognized which are all either directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3: methods that use input parameters having a material effect on the fair value of the asset or liability to be recognized which are not based on observable market data.

The other non-current liability, for which the measurement at fair value is determined as a subsequent measurement is based on level 3, represents the embedded derivative in the Alouette electric power supply contract. For details, please refer to Note 9.

Net gains and losses by measurement category:

Net gains (losses) on financial instruments in €'000	2009	2008
Held for Trading	1,660	5,992
Available for Sale	492	804
Loans and receivables	(1,779)	4
	373	**6,800**

Net financial income includes dividend income but not the proportionate share of income from associated entities or interest expense or income. The amount reported as net income from financial instruments includes impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses, income and expenses from currency translations, gains and losses on disposal as well as other changes to the fair value of financial instruments recognized through profit or loss. In the 2009 financial year, impairment losses of €771 thousand (prior year: €1,368 thousand) were recorded against trade receivables. Income and expenses form derivatives used to hedge operating risks for which the matching expenses or income are recognized as sales revenue or as cost of materials are not included in the income/(losses) from financial instruments.

N. Contingent liabilities

Litigation

There were no pending law suits as of the balance sheet date that could have a material adverse effect on normal business operations. Nor were there any known significant legal issues that could give rise to such a lawsuit.

Other

Amounts in €'000	**2009**	**2008**
Warranties and guarantees	12,903	14,549
Discounted bank drafts	135	156
	13,038	**14,705**

The warranties and guaranties mainly comprise bank guarantees for public institutions.

O. Related party disclosures

Constantia Packaging AG with registered offices in Vienna is the sole shareholder of AMAG Holding GmbH.

In the 2009 financial year, Constantia Packaging B.V. acquired an additional interest of 16.55% in Austria Metall GmbH. The purchase price was €75,000 thousand.

In the course of the financial year, the Group maintained a relationship as supplier with Teich AG, a member company of the Constantia Group. The value of sales in 2009 was equal to €51,015 thousand (prior year: €60,312 thousand). The outstanding receivables as of 31 December 2009 were equal to €13,307 thousand (prior year: €13,620 thousand). The income from the handling of metal management tasks for Teich AG was equal to €250 thousand (prior year: € 0 thousand).

The Group invested cash and cash equivalents totaling €63,213 thousand (prior year: €130,257 thousand) on the basis of a clearing arrangement with the Constantia Group.

Deliveries of aluminum equaling €146,603 thousand (prior year: €149,630 thousand) were received from Alouette during the 2009 financial year. The outstanding payables as of 31 December 2009 totaled €14,679 thousand (prior year: €11,803 thousand).

The relevant business transactions are settled under arms-length conditions.

No loans were granted to members of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board, nor were liabilities assumed for their benefit. No transactions of any other kind, and particular no contracts for the purchase of material assets were entered into with the same.

P. Auditor's fees

Pursuant to § 266 no. 11 of the Austrian Corporate Code (UGB), fees payable to the independent financial auditor during the financial year must be disclosed in the notes.

Amounts in €'000	2009	2008
Audits	290	410
of which to the domestic network	*198*	*205*
Tax advisory services	164	233
of which to the domestic network	*34*	*0*
Other services and other certification services	28	30
of which to the domestic network	*28*	*30*

The domestic network comprises Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH as the appointed independent financial auditor, as well as its affiliates within the meaning of § 228 (3) of the UGB. The totals by category include all expenditures for services of Deloitte as the appointed independent financial auditor and/or to the global network of Deloitte partners. The fees for audits include the fees for the audit of the individual financial statements according to local law, of the IFRS packages of the individual entities and the consolidated financial statements of AMAG Holding GmbH by Deloitte as the independent financial auditor.

Tax advisory services include any and all services provided mainly for tax matters in relation to the subsidiaries of AMAG Holding GmbH. The reduction of audit fees between 2008 and 2009 was primarily attributable to significant savings at the Canadian subsidiary.

Q. Consolidated companies

Name	Registered Offices	Shares held in % direct*	indirect-**
Full consolidation			
Constantia Alumet B.V.	Vaasen, NL	100.0	100.0
Constantia Alumet GmbH	Vienna, A	100.0	100.0
Austria Metall GmbH	Ranshofen, A	33.8	62.4
AMAG metal GmbH	Ranshofen, A	100.0	62.4
AMAG rolling GmbH	Ranshofen, A	100.0	62.4
AMAG France S.A.R.L.	Suresnes, F	100.0	62.4
AMAG Benelux B.V.	Vlaardingen, NL	100.0	62.4
AMAG UK Ltd.	Great Bookham, Surrey, GB	100.0	62.4
AMAG USA Corp.	Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, USA	100.0	62.4
AMAG Italia S.R.L.	Milan, IT	100.0	62.4
AMAG Deutschland GmbH	Duisburg, D	100.0	62.4
AMAG casting GmbH	Ranshofen, A	100.0	62.4
AMAG service GmbH	Ranshofen, A	100.0	62.4
AMAG treasury GmbH	Ranshofen, A	99.8	62.4
Metallwerke Furth	Furth, D	100.0	62.4
Aluminium Austria Metall (Québec) Inc.	Montréal, CAN	100.0	62.4
Proportional Consolidation			
Aluminerie Alouette Inc.	Sept-îles, CAN	20.0	12.5
(The direct shareholder is Aluminium Austria Metall Inc., which is fully consolidated)			
Other equity investments			
Ausbildungszentrum Braunau GesmbH	Braunau, A	20.0	12.5
Hamburger Aluminium Werk GmbH i.L.	Hamburg, D	33.3	20.8
Speditionsservice Ranshofen GesmbH	Ranshofen, A	25.1	15.7
Companies not included in the consolidation			
APK Pensionskasse AG	Vienna, A	2.0	1.2
unlt-IT Dlenstleistungs GmbH & Co KG	Linz, A	12.6	7.8
unit-lT Dlenstleistungs GmbH	Linz, A	12.6	7.8

* from the perspective of the immediate parent company ** from the perspective of AMAG Holding GmbH

R. Other disclosures

Events after the balance sheet date

By contract dated 12 October 2009, 65.79% of the shares in Constantia Packaging AG were sold. The agreement became effective on 24 June 2010.

As Governing Bodies of the Company

Dr. Hanno M. Bästlein	Mag. Martin Schneeweiβ	Christian Udvarhelyi

Vienna, 13 December 2010

Auditor's Report

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of AMAG Holding GmbH, Vienna, for the fiscal year from January 1, 2008, to December 31, 2008, and from January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2009, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated cash flow statement and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2009, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements and for the Accounting System

The Company's management is responsible for the group accounting system and for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable under the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility and Description of Type and Scope of the Statutory Audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with laws and regulations applicable in Austria and Austrian Standards on Auditing, as well as in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). Those standards require that we comply with professional guidelines and that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Group's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

Our audit did not give rise to any objections. In our opinion, which is based on the results of our audit, the consolidated financial statements comply with legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2009, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the fiscal year from January 1, 2008, to December 31, 2008, and from January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

Comments on the Management Report

Pursuant to statutory provisions, the management report for the Group is to be audited as to whether it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and as to whether the other disclosures are not misleading with respect to the Company's position. The auditor's report also has to contain a statement as to whether the management report for the Group is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and whether the disclosures pursuant to Section 243a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code) are appropriate.

In our opinion, the management report for the Group is consistent with the consolidated financial statements. The disclosures pursuant to Section 243a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code) are appropriate.

Vienna, December 13, 2010

Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH

Mag. Manfred Geritzer e.h. Wirtschaftsprüfer	Mag. Josef Spadinger e.h. Wirtschaftsprüfer