

TRIUMPH GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
July 28, 2017
Table of Contents

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

ý Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2017

or

¨ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Transition Period From _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 1-12235

TRIUMPH GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

51-0347963

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

899 Cassatt Road, Suite 210, Berwyn, PA 19312

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(610) 251-1000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes S No £

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. (Check one)

Large accelerated filer x

Accelerated filer o

Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company o

Emerging growth company o

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If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 49,623,221 shares outstanding as of July 27, 2017.

Table of Contents

TRIUMPH GROUP, INC.

INDEX

Page Number

Part I. Financial InformationItem 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30,
2017 and March 31, 2017 1

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
Three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 2

Condensed Consolidated Statements of
Comprehensive Income 3
Three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 4

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial
Statements June 30, 2017 5

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations 28

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About
Market Risk 40

Item 4. Controls and Procedures 40

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings 42

Item 6. Exhibits 42

Signatures 43

Table of Contents

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Triumph Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	June 30, 2017 (unaudited)	March 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$36,968	\$69,633
Trade and other receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,120 and \$4,559	343,962	311,792
Inventories, net of unliquidated progress payments of \$432,760 and \$222,485	1,248,656	1,340,175
Prepaid and other current assets	34,213	30,064
Assets held for sale	—	21,255
Total current assets	1,663,799	1,772,919
Property and equipment, net	794,770	805,030
Goodwill	1,147,676	1,142,605
Intangible assets, net	578,525	592,364
Other, net	91,274	101,682
Total assets	\$4,276,044	\$4,414,600
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$140,869	\$160,630
Accounts payable	420,260	481,243
Accrued expenses	600,478	674,379
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	—	18,008
Total current liabilities	1,161,607	1,334,260
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,140,165	1,035,670
Accrued pension and other postretirement benefits	572,501	592,134
Deferred income taxes	67,052	68,107
Other noncurrent liabilities	481,829	537,956
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 52,460,920 and 52,460,920 shares issued; 49,609,065 and 49,573,029 shares outstanding	51	51
Capital in excess of par value	845,451	846,807
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,851,855 and 2,887,891 shares	(182,264)	(183,696)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(385,921)	(396,178)
Retained earnings	575,573	579,489
Total stockholders' equity	852,890	846,473
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$4,276,044	\$4,414,600

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net sales	\$781,689	\$893,253
Operating costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	627,346	726,388
Selling, general and administrative	79,303	68,026
Depreciation and amortization	39,131	45,462
Restructuring costs	17,500	6,651
	763,280	846,527
Operating income	18,409	46,726
Interest expense and other	21,018	18,126
(Loss) income before income taxes	(2,609)	28,600
Income tax (benefit) expense	(678)	8,866
Net (loss) income	\$(1,931)	\$19,734
(Loss) earnings per share—basic:	\$(0.04)	\$0.40
Weighted-average common shares outstanding—basic	49,341	49,271
(Loss) earnings per share—diluted:	\$(0.04)	\$0.40
Weighted-average common shares outstanding—diluted	49,341	49,413
Dividends declared and paid per common share	\$0.04	\$0.04

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net (loss) income	\$(1,931)	\$19,734
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	11,421	(14,797)
Defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefits:		
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income - (gains) losses, net of tax expense (benefits):		
Amortization of net loss, net of taxes of \$0 and (\$489)	1,695	836
Recognized prior service credits, net of taxes of \$0 and \$1,408	(3,042)	(2,408)
Total defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefits, net of taxes	(1,347)	(1,572)
Cash flow hedges:		
Unrealized gain (loss) arising during period, net of tax of \$0 and \$339	552	(553)
Reclassification of loss included in net earnings, net of tax of \$0 and \$2	(369)	(13)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges, net of tax	183	(566)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	10,257	(16,935)
Total comprehensive income	\$8,326	\$2,799

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands) (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Operating Activities		
Net (loss) income	\$(1,931)	\$19,734
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	39,131	45,462
Amortization of acquired contract liabilities	(29,473)	(29,349)
Other amortization included in interest expense	3,263	1,284
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable	(363)	(207)
Provision for deferred income taxes	(1,060)	4,996
Employee stock-based compensation	(41)	1,956
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding the effects of acquisitions and dispositions of businesses:		
Trade and other receivables	(30,310)	55,413
Inventories	118,243	(123,589)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	751	15,096
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(172,918)	(47,419)
Accrued pension and other postretirement benefits	(21,207)	(24,558)
Other	(3,133)	(2,854)
Net cash used in operating activities	(99,048)	(84,035)
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(12,085)	(12,723)
Proceeds from sale of assets	1,351	948
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	9
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,734)	(11,766)
Financing Activities		
Net increase in revolving credit facility	118,961	174,091
Repayment of debt and capital lease obligations	(33,268)	(46,989)
Payment of deferred financing costs	(7,160)	(10,689)
Dividends paid	(1,984)	(1,981)
Repayment of government grant	—	(7,285)
Repurchase of restricted shares for minimum tax obligation	(296)	(171)
Net cash provided by financing activities	76,253	106,976
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	864	(860)
Net change in cash	(32,665)	10,315
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	69,633	20,984
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$36,968	\$31,299

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES.

Triumph Group, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Triumph Group, Inc. (the "Company") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the interim financial information includes all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending March 31, 2018. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the fiscal 2017 audited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2017 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on May 24, 2017.

The Company designs, engineers, manufactures, repairs and overhauls a broad portfolio of aerostructures, aircraft components, accessories, subassemblies and systems. The Company serves a broad, worldwide spectrum of the aviation industry, including original equipment manufacturers of commercial, regional, business and military aircraft and aircraft components, as well as commercial and regional airlines and air cargo carriers.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 identifies areas for simplification involving several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, an option to recognize gross stock compensation expense with actual forfeitures recognized as they occur, as well as certain classifications on the statement of cash flows. The Company adopted ASU 2016-15 effective April 1, 2017. The adoption of ASU 2016-15 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Standards Issued Not Yet Implemented

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09", "ASC 606"), which requires recognition of revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The FASB has issued several updates to ASU 2014-09 which must be adopted concurrently with ASU 2014-09.

Under ASC 606, revenue is recognized when control of promised goods or services transfers to a customer and is recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The major provisions include determining enforceable rights and obligation between parties, defining performance obligations as the units of accounting under contract, accounting for variable consideration, and determining whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point of time. Additionally, ASC 606 requires disclosure of the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

ASC 606 will be effective for the Company beginning April 1, 2018. The guidance permits two methods of adoption: retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented (the "full retrospective method"), or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying ASC 606 recognized at the date of initial application (the "modified retrospective method"). The Company is adopting ASC 606 effective April 1, 2018 and the Company expects to do so using the modified retrospective method.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we established a cross-functional team to assess and prepare for implementation of the new standard. We are analyzing the impact of the new standard on the Company's revenue

contracts, comparing our current accounting policies and practices to the requirements of the new standard, and identifying potential differences that would result from applying the new standard to our contracts.

While further analysis of ASC 606 and a review of all material contracts is underway, the adoption of ASC 606 may impact the amount and timing of revenue recognition and the accounting treatment of deferred production costs for certain of our contracts. Under ASC 606, the units-of-delivery method is no longer viable and some performance obligations may be satisfied over time which may change the timing of recognition of revenue and associated production costs for certain contracts.

5

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost ("ASU 2017-07"). ASU 2017-07 amends ASC 715, Compensation — Retirement Benefits, to require employers that present a measure of operating income in their statement of income to include only the service cost component of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in operating expenses (together with other employee compensation costs). The other components of net benefit cost, including amortization of prior service cost/credit, and settlement and curtailment effects, are to be included in nonoperating expenses. Employers that do not present a measure of operating income are required to include the service cost component in the same line item as other employee compensation costs. Employers are required to include all other components of net benefit cost in a separate line item(s). The line item(s) in which the components of net benefit cost other than the service cost are included need to be identified as such on the income statement or in the disclosures. ASU 2017-07 also stipulates that only the service cost component of net benefit cost is eligible for capitalization. ASU 2017-07 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently performing its assessment of the impact of adopting the guidance; however based on its expectations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the Company believes it will likely have a material impact due to the reclassification of pension and OPEB income from capitalized costs (Operating Income) to Other Income. Excluding the service costs, the net periodic pension benefit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 is expected to be \$67,000.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"). This update requires recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet of lessees. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim reporting periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted. ASU 2016-02 requires a modified retrospective transition approach and provides certain optional transition relief. The Company is currently evaluating the new guidance to determine the impact it may have to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are generally recognized in accordance with the contract terms when products are shipped, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, pricing is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. A significant portion of the Company's contracts are within the scope of the Revenue Recognition - Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts topic of the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 605-35 and revenue and costs on contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Accounting for the revenue and profit on a contract requires estimates of (1) the contract value or total contract revenue, (2) the total costs at completion, which is equal to the sum of the actual incurred costs to date on the contract and the estimated costs to complete the contract's scope of work, and (3) the measurement of progress toward completion. Depending on the contract, the Company measures progress toward completion using either the cost-to-cost method or the units-of-delivery method of accounting, with the great majority measured under the units-of-delivery method of accounting.

Under the cost-to-cost method of accounting, progress toward completion is measured as the ratio of total costs incurred to estimated total costs at completion. Costs are recognized as incurred. Profit is determined based on estimated profit margin on the contract multiplied by the progress toward completion. Revenue represents the sum of costs and profit on the contract for the period.

Under the units-of-delivery method of accounting, revenue on a contract is recorded as the units are delivered and accepted during the period at an amount equal to the contractual selling price of those units. The costs recorded on a contract under the units-of-delivery method of accounting are equal to the total costs at completion divided by the total units to be delivered. As contracts can span multiple years, the Company often segments the contracts into production lots for the purposes of accumulating and allocating cost. Profit is recognized as the difference between revenue for the units delivered and the estimated costs for the units delivered.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Adjustments to original estimates for a contract's revenues, estimated costs at completion and estimated total profit are often required as work progresses under a contract, as experience is gained and as more information is obtained, even though the scope of work required under the contract may not change, or if contract modifications occur. These estimates are also sensitive to the assumed rate of production. Generally, the longer it takes to complete the contract quantity, the more relative overhead that contract will absorb. The impact of revisions in cost estimates is recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions are made. Provisions for anticipated losses on contracts are recorded in the period in which they become evident ("forward losses") and are first offset against costs that are included in inventory, with any remaining amount reflected in accrued contract liabilities in accordance with the Revenue Recognition - Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts topic. Revisions in contract estimates, if significant, can materially affect results of operations and cash flows, as well as valuation of inventory.

Furthermore, certain contracts are combined or segmented for revenue recognition in accordance with the Revenue Recognition - Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts topic.

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, cumulative catch-up adjustments from changes in estimates, inclusive of changes in forward loss estimates, decreased operating income, net income and earnings per share by approximately \$(5,289), \$(3,915) and \$(0.08), net of tax, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, cumulative catch-up adjustments from changes in estimates decreased operating income, net income and earnings per share by approximately \$(27,968), \$(19,298) and \$(0.39), net of tax, respectively.

Amounts representing contract change orders or claims are only included in revenue when such change orders or claims have been settled with the customer and to the extent that units have been delivered. Additionally, some contracts may contain provisions for revenue sharing, price re-determination, requests for equitable adjustments, change orders or cost and/or performance incentives. Such amounts or incentives are included in contract value when the amounts can be reliably estimated and their realization is reasonably assured.

Although fixed-price contracts, which extend several years into the future, generally permit the Company to keep unexpected profits if costs are less than projected, the Company also bears the risk that increased or unexpected costs may reduce profit or cause the Company to sustain losses on the contract. In a fixed-price contract, the Company must fully absorb cost overruns, notwithstanding the difficulty of estimating all of the costs the Company will incur in performing these contracts and in projecting the ultimate level of revenue that may otherwise be achieved.

As previously disclosed, the Company recognized a provision for forward losses associated with our long-term contract on the 747-8 and Bombardier programs. There is still risk similar to what the Company has experienced on the 747-8 and Bombardier programs. Particularly, the Company's ability to manage risks related to supplier performance, execution of cost reduction strategies, hiring and retaining skilled production and management personnel, quality and manufacturing execution, program schedule delays, potential need to negotiate facility lease extensions or alternatively relocate work and many other risks, will determine the ultimate performance of these programs.

Included in net sales of Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures and Precision Components is the non-cash amortization of acquired contract liabilities that were recognized as fair value adjustments through purchase accounting from various acquisitions. For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized \$29,473 and \$29,349, respectively, into net sales on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Product Support provides repair and overhaul services, of which a small portion of services are provided under long-term power-by-the-hour contracts. The Company applies the proportional performance method of accounting to recognize revenue under these contracts. Revenue is recognized over the contract period as units are delivered based on the relative value in proportion to the total estimated contract consideration. In estimating the total contract consideration, management evaluates the projected utilization of its customers' fleet over the term of the contract, in connection with the related estimated repair and overhaul servicing requirements to the fleet based on such utilization.

Changes in utilization of the fleet by customers, among other factors, may have an impact on these estimates and require adjustments to estimates of revenue to be realized.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's trade accounts receivable are exposed to credit risk. However, the risk is limited due to the diversity of the customer base and the customer base's wide geographical area. Trade accounts receivable from Boeing (representing commercial, military and space) represented approximately 11% and 5% of total trade accounts receivable as of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, respectively. Trade accounts receivable from Gulfstream (representing commercial, military and space)

7

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

represented approximately 21% and 3% of total trade accounts receivable as of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, respectively. The Company had no other concentrations of credit risk of more than 10%.

Sales to Boeing for the three months ended June 30, 2017, were \$257,311, or 33% of net sales, of which \$53,530, \$102,396, \$99,292 and \$2,093 were from the Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures, Precision Components and Product Support, respectively. Sales to Boeing for the three months ended June 30, 2016, were \$337,988, or 38% of net sales, of which \$53,760, \$162,935, \$112,823 and \$8,470 were from the Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures, Precision Components and Product Support, respectively.

Sales to Gulfstream for the three months ended June 30, 2017, were \$116,026, or 15% of net sales, of which \$306, \$113,346, \$2,364 and \$10 were from the Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures, Precision Components and Product Support, respectively. Sales to Gulfstream for the three months ended June 30, 2016, were \$107,627, or 12% of net sales, of which \$558, \$104,795, \$2,254 and \$20 were from the Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures, Precision Components and Product Support, respectively.

No other single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's net sales. However, the loss of any significant customer, including Boeing and Gulfstream, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its operating subsidiaries.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for share-based awards based on the fair value of those awards at the date of grant. Stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was \$(41) and \$1,956, respectively. The Company has classified share-based compensation within selling, general and administrative expenses to correspond with the same line item as the majority of the cash compensation paid to employees. Upon the exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock, the Company first transfers treasury stock, then issues new shares.

Intangible Assets

The components of intangible assets, net, are as follows:

	June 30, 2017			
	Weighted-Average Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	16.6	\$659,179	\$(246,773)	\$412,406
Product rights, technology and licenses	11.4	54,470	(40,074)	14,396
Non-compete agreements and other	16.3	2,756	(830)	1,926
Tradenames	10.3	163,000	(13,203)	149,797
Total intangibles, net		\$879,405	\$(300,880)	\$578,525

	March 31, 2017			
	Weighted-Average Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	16.6	\$663,165	\$(241,124)	\$422,041
Product rights, technology and licenses	11.4	54,347	(39,486)	14,861
Non-compete agreements and other	16.3	2,756	(786)	1,970
Tradenames	10.3	163,000	(9,508)	153,492
Total intangibles, net		\$883,268	\$(290,904)	\$592,364

Amortization expense for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was \$14,847 and \$13,631, respectively.

8

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. When determining fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and also considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. The fair value hierarchy has three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value: Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, or unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and Level 3—Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The Company has applied fair value measurements to its divestitures and interest rate swap (see Note 3 and Note 5).

Warranty Reserves

A reserve has been established to provide for the estimated future cost of warranties on our delivered products. The Company periodically reviews the reserves and adjustments are made accordingly. A provision for warranty on products delivered is made on the basis of historical experience and identified warranty issues. Warranties cover such factors as non-conformance to specifications and defects in material and workmanship. The majority of the Company's agreements include a three-year warranty, although certain programs have warranties up to 20 years. The warranty reserves as of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, were \$83,810 and \$107,088, respectively. The decrease in warranty reserves during the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31 2018, was offset by a corresponding decrease to the related indemnification asset, which is included in other assets on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The Company paid \$2,749 and \$1,198 for income taxes, net of refunds, for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The Company made interest payments of \$24,007 and \$25,751 for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company remains able to purchase an additional 2,277,789 shares under the existing stock repurchase program. However, there are certain restrictions placed on the repurchase program by the Company's lenders that prevent any repurchases at this time.

3. DIVESTED OPERATIONS

In September 2016, the Company sold all of the shares of Triumph Aerospace Systems-Newport News, Inc. ("TAS-Newport News") for total cash proceeds of \$9,000. As a result of the sale of TAS-Newport News, the Company recognized a loss of \$4,774 which is presented on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income as "Loss on divestiture and assets held for sale." The operating results of TAS-Newport News were included in Integrated Systems through the date of disposal.

In December 2016, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to divest Triumph Air Repair, the Auxiliary Power Unit Overhaul Operations of Triumph Aviations Services - Asia, Ltd. and Triumph Engines - Tempe ("Engines and APU"). As a result, the Company recognized a loss of \$14,263 on the sale. The operating results of Engines and APU were included in Product Support through the date of disposal. The transaction closed during the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

The disposal of these entities does not represent a strategic shift and is not expected to have a major effect on the Company's operations or financial results, as defined by ASC 205-20, Discontinued Operations; as a result, the disposals do not meet the criteria to be classified as discontinued operations.

To measure the amount of impairment, the Company compared the fair values of assets and liabilities at the evaluation dates to the carrying amounts at the end of the month prior to the respective evaluation dates. The sale of TAS-Newport News

9

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

and Engines and APU assets and liabilities are categorized as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The key assumption included the negotiated sales price of the assets and the assumptions of the liabilities (see Note 2 above for definition of levels).

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (average-cost or specific-identification methods) or market. The components of inventories are as follows:

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Raw materials	\$95,095	\$89,069
Work-in-process, including manufactured and purchased components	1,403,460	1,297,989
Finished goods	127,258	118,265
Rotable assets	55,603	57,337
Less: unliquidated progress payments	(432,760)	(222,485)
Total inventories	\$1,248,656	\$1,340,175

Work-in-process inventory includes capitalized pre-production costs on newer development programs. Capitalized pre-production costs include nonrecurring engineering, planning and design, including applicable overhead, incurred before production is manufactured on a regular basis. Significant customer-directed work changes can also cause pre-production costs to be incurred. These costs are typically recovered over a contractually determined number of ship set deliveries. The balance of development program inventory, comprised principally of capitalized pre-production costs, excluding progress payments related to the Company's contracts with Bombardier for the Global 7000/8000 program ("Bombardier") and Embraer for the second generation E-Jet program ("Embraer") are as follows:

June 30, 2017

	Inventory	Capitalized Pre-Production	Forward Loss Provision	Total Inventory, net
Bombardier	\$140,809	\$ 618,070	\$(390,758)	\$ 368,121
Embraer	17,490	176,607	(5,800)	188,297
Total	\$158,299	\$ 794,677	\$(396,558)	\$ 556,418

March 31, 2017

	Inventory	Capitalized Pre-Production	Forward Loss Provision	Total Inventory, net
Bombardier	\$89,650	\$ 589,449	\$(399,758)	\$ 279,341
Embraer	14,987	173,169	(5,800)	182,356
Total	\$104,637	\$ 762,618	\$(405,558)	\$ 461,697

Under our contract for the Bombardier Global 7000/8000 wing program ("Global 7000"), the Company has the right to design, develop and manufacture wing components for the Global 7000 program. The Global 7000 contract provides for fixed pricing and requires the Company to fund certain up-front development expenses, with certain milestone payments made by Bombardier.

The Global 7000 program charge resulted in the impairment of previously capitalized pre-production costs due to the combination of cost recovery uncertainty, higher than anticipated non-recurring costs and increased forecasted costs on recurring production. The increases in costs were driven by several factors, including: changing technical

requirements, increased spending on the design and engineering phase of the program, and uncertainty regarding cost reduction and cost recovery initiatives with our customer and suppliers.

10

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

The Global 7000 program has continued to incur costs since March 2016 in support of the development and transition to production.

In May 2017, Triumph Aerostructures and Bombardier entered into a comprehensive settlement agreement that resolves all outstanding commercial disputes between them, including all pending litigation, related to the design, manufacture and supply of wing components for the Global 7000 business aircraft. The settlement resets the commercial relationship between the companies and allows each company to better achieve its business objectives going forward.

Further cost increases or an inability to meet revised recurring cost forecasts on the Global 7000 program will likely result in additional forward loss reserves in future periods, while improvements in future costs compared to current estimates may result in favorable adjustments if forward loss reserves are no longer required.

The Company is still in the pre-production stages for the Bombardier and Embraer programs, as these aircrafts are not scheduled to enter service until 2018, or later. Transition of these programs from development to recurring production levels is dependent upon the success of the programs achieving flight testing and certification, as well as the ability of the Bombardier and Embraer programs to generate acceptable levels of aircraft sales. The failure to achieve these milestones and level of sales or significant cost overruns may result in additional forward losses.

5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Revolving line of credit	\$148,961	\$29,999
Term loan	302,344	309,375
Receivable securitization facility	95,900	112,900
Capital leases	63,561	72,800
Senior notes due 2021	375,000	375,000
Senior notes due 2022	300,000	300,000
Other debt	7,978	7,978
Less: Debt issuance costs	(12,710)	(11,752)
	1,281,034	1,196,300
Less: Current portion	140,869	160,630
	\$1,140,165	\$1,035,670

Revolving Credit Facility

In May 2017, the Company entered into an Eighth Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Eighth Amendment Effective Date"), among the Company and its lenders to, among other things, (i) eliminate the total leverage ratio financial covenant, (ii) increase the maximum permitted senior secured leverage ratio financial covenant applicable to each fiscal quarter, commencing with the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2017, and to revise the step-downs applicable to such financial covenant, (iii) reduce the aggregate principal amount of commitments under the revolving line of credit to \$850,000 from \$1,000,000, (iv) modify the maturity date of the term loans so that all of the term loans will mature on March 31, 2019, and (v) establish a new higher pricing tier for the interest rate, commitment fee and letter of credit fee pricing provisions and provide that the highest pricing tier will apply until the maximum senior secured leverage ratio financial covenant is 2.50 to 1.00 and the Company delivers a compliance certificate demonstrating compliance with such financial covenant. In connection with the amendment to the Credit Facility, the Company incurred \$6,780 of financing costs. These costs, along with the \$10,532 of unamortized financing costs subsequent to the amendment, are being amortized over the remaining term of the Credit Facility. In

accordance with the reduction of the Credit Facility, the Company impaired a proportional amount of unamortized financing fees prior to the amendment.

11

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

The Eighth Amendment also provided the Company's Vought Aircraft Division (Triumph Aerostructures, LLC) and certain affiliated entities (collectively, the "Vought entities") with the option, if necessary, to commence voluntary insolvency proceedings within 90 days of the Eighth Amendment Effective Date, subject to certain conditions set forth in the Credit Agreement. Upon the commencement of such proceedings, the Vought entities would no longer be Subsidiary Co-Borrowers under the Credit Agreement, and transactions between any of the Vought entities, on the one hand, and the Company and any of the Subsidiary Co-Borrowers, on the other hand, would have been restricted. The Company entered into the Eighth Amendment, among other reasons, in order to provide the Vought entities with greater financial flexibility to address their significant cash utilization relative to certain contracts. The Company expected that any action it may have taken regarding the Vought entities would have improved the Company's credit profile and equity value.

The Company does not intend to exercise its option to commence voluntary insolvency for the Vought entities, which expires on July 31, 2017.

The obligations under the Credit Facility and related documents are secured by liens on substantially all assets of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries pursuant to a Second Amended and Restated Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of November 19, 2013, among the administrative agent, the Company and the subsidiaries of the Company party thereto.

Pursuant to the Credit Facility, the Company can borrow, repay and re-borrow revolving credit loans, and cause to be issued letters of credit, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$850,000 outstanding at any time. The Credit Facility bears interest at either: (i) LIBOR plus between 1.50% and 3.50%; (ii) the prime rate; or (iii) an overnight rate at the option of the Company. The applicable interest rate is based upon the Company's ratio of total indebtedness to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. In addition, the Company is required to pay a commitment fee of between 0.25% and 0.50% on the unused portion of the Credit Facility. The Company's obligations under the Credit Facility are guaranteed by the Company's domestic subsidiaries.

At June 30, 2017, there were \$148,961 in borrowings and \$60,978 in letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Line of Credit provisions of the Credit Facility, primarily to support insurance policies. At March 31, 2017, there were \$29,999 in borrowings and \$27,240 in letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Line of Credit provisions of the Credit Facility, primarily to support insurance policies. The level of unused borrowing capacity under the Revolving Line of Credit provisions of the Credit Facility varies from time to time depending in part upon its compliance with financial and other covenants set forth in the related agreement. The Credit Facility contains certain affirmative and negative covenants, including limitations on specified levels of indebtedness to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and interest coverage requirements, and includes limitations on, among other things, liens, mergers, consolidations, sales of assets, and incurrence of debt. If an event of default were to occur under the Credit Facility, the lenders would be entitled to declare all amounts borrowed under it immediately due and payable. The occurrence of an event of default under the Credit Facility could also cause the acceleration of obligations under certain other agreements. The Company is currently in compliance with all such covenants. Although the Company does not anticipate any violations of the financial covenants, its ability to comply with these covenants is dependent upon achieving earnings and cash flow projections. As of June 30, 2017, the Company had borrowing capacity under this facility of \$587,604 after reductions for borrowings, letters of credit outstanding under the facility and consideration of covenant limitations.

The Credit Facility also provides for a variable rate term loan (the "2013 Term Loan"). The Company repays the outstanding principal amount of the 2013 Term Loan in quarterly installments, on the first business day of each January, April, July and October.

The Company maintains an interest rate swap agreement through November 2018 to reduce its exposure to interest on the variable rate portion of its long-term debt. As of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the interest rate swap agreement had a notional amount of \$302,344 and \$309,375, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017,

the interest rate swap agreement had a fair value of \$475 and \$309, respectively, which is recorded in other noncurrent liabilities with an offset to other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes (Level 2). The interest rate swap settles on a monthly basis when interest payments are made. These settlements occur through the maturity date.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Receivables Securitization Facility

In November 2014, the Company amended its Securitization Facility, increasing the purchase limit from \$175,000 to \$225,000 and extending the term through November 2017. In connection with the Securitization Facility, the Company sells on a revolving basis certain trade accounts receivable to Triumph Receivables, LLC, a wholly-owned special-purpose entity, which in turn sells a percentage ownership interest in the receivables to commercial paper conduits sponsored by financial institutions. The Company is the servicer of the trade accounts receivable under the Securitization Facility. As of June 30, 2017, the maximum amount available under the Securitization Facility was \$225,000. Interest rates are based on LIBOR plus a program fee and a commitment fee. The program fee is 0.40% on the amount outstanding under the Securitization Facility. Additionally, the commitment fee is 0.40% on 100.00% of the maximum amount available under the Securitization Facility. The Company secures its trade accounts receivable, which are generally non-interest bearing, in transactions that are accounted for as borrowings pursuant to the Transfers and Servicing topic of the ASC 860. The Securitization Facility is classified within the current portion of long term debt on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2017.

The agreement governing the Securitization Facility contains restrictions and covenants, including limitations on the making of certain restricted payments, creation of certain liens, and certain corporate acts such as mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets.

Senior Notes Due 2021

On February 26, 2013, the Company issued \$375,000 principal amount of 4.875% Senior Notes due 2021 (the "2021 Notes"). The 2021 Notes were sold at 100% of principal amount and have an effective interest yield of 4.875%. Interest on the 2021 Notes accrues at the rate of 4.875% per annum and is payable semiannually in cash in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2013.

Senior Notes Due 2022

On June 3, 2014, the Company issued \$300,000 principal amount of 5.250% Senior Notes due 2022 (the "2022 Notes"). The 2022 Notes were sold at 100% of principal amount and have an effective interest yield of 5.250%. Interest on the 2022 Notes accrues at the rate of 5.250% per annum and is payable semiannually in cash in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on December 1, 2014.

Receivables Purchase Agreement

On March 28, 2016, the Company entered into a Purchase Agreement ("Receivables Purchase Agreement") to sell certain accounts receivables to a financial institution without recourse. The Company is the servicer of the accounts receivable under the Receivables Purchase Agreement. As of March 31, 2016, the maximum amount available under the Receivables Purchase Agreement was \$90,000. Interest rates are based on LIBOR plus 0.65% - 0.70%. As of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the Company sold \$0 and \$78,006, respectively, worth of eligible accounts receivable.

Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value

The carrying amounts of certain of our financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable, approximate fair value because of their short maturities (Level 1 inputs). Carrying amounts and the related estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments not recorded at fair value in the financial statements are as follows:

	June 30, 2017		March 31, 2017	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	\$1,281,034	\$1,289,639	\$1,196,300	\$1,178,968

The fair value of the long-term debt was calculated based on interest rates available for debt with terms and maturities similar to the Company's existing debt arrangements, unless quoted market prices were available (Level 2 inputs).

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

6. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation between the weighted-average outstanding shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended June 30, (in thousands)	
	2017	2016
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – basic	49,341	49,271
Net effect of dilutive stock options and nonvested stock	—	142
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – diluted	49,341	49,413

7. INCOME TAXES

The Company follows the Income Taxes topic of ASC 740, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute criteria for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, as well as guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

The Company has classified uncertain tax positions as noncurrent income tax liabilities unless expected to be paid in one year. Penalties and tax-related interest expense are reported as a component of income tax expense. As of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the total amount of accrued income tax-related interest and penalties was \$293 and \$282, respectively.

As of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$10,398 and \$10,266, respectively, of which \$10,398 and \$10,266, respectively, would impact the effective rate, if recognized. The Company does not anticipate that total unrecognized tax benefits will be reduced in the next 12 months.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company has a valuation allowance against principally all of its net deferred tax assets given insufficient positive evidence to support the realization of the Company's deferred tax assets. The Company intends to continue maintaining a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets until there is sufficient positive evidence to support the reversal of all or some portion of these allowances. A reduction in the valuation allowance could result in a significant decrease in income tax expense in the period that the release is recorded. However, the exact timing and amount of the reduction in its valuation allowance is unknown at this time and will be subject to the earnings level the Company achieves during fiscal 2018 as well as the Company's projected income in future periods.

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2017, was 26.0% as compared to 31.0% for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for fiscal years ended before March 31, 2011, state or local examinations for fiscal years ended before March 31, 2013, or foreign income tax examinations by tax authorities for fiscal years ended before March 31, 2011.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company is subject to examination in one state jurisdiction. The Company has filed appeals in a prior state examination related to fiscal years ended March 31, 1999 through March 31, 2005. Because of net operating losses acquired as part of the acquisition of Vought, the Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations and various state jurisdictions for the years ended December 31, 2001, and after related to previously

filed Vought tax returns. The Company believes appropriate provisions for all outstanding issues have been made for all jurisdictions and all open years.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

8. GOODWILL

The following is a summary of the changes in the carrying value of goodwill by reportable segment, from March 31, 2017 through June 30, 2017:

	Integrated Precision Systems	Precision Components	Product Support	Total
Balance, March 31, 2017	\$541,155	\$ 532,418	\$69,032	\$1,142,605
Effect of exchange rate changes	3,610	1,512	(51)	5,071
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$544,765	\$ 533,930	\$68,981	\$1,147,676

9. PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Company sponsors several defined benefit pension plans covering some of its employees. Certain employee groups are ineligible to participate in the plans or have ceased to accrue additional benefits under the plans based upon their service to the Company or years of service accrued under the defined benefit pension plans. Benefits under the defined benefit plans are based on years of service and, for most non-represented employees, on average compensation for certain years. It is the Company's policy to fund at least the minimum amount required for all qualified plans, using actuarial cost methods and assumptions acceptable under U.S. Government regulations, by making payments into a separate trust.

In addition to the defined benefit pension plans, the Company provides certain healthcare and life insurance benefits for eligible retired employees. Such benefits are unfunded. Employees achieve eligibility to participate in these contributory plans upon retirement from active service if they meet specified age and years of service requirements. Election to participate for some employees must be made at the date of retirement. Qualifying dependents at the date of retirement are also eligible for medical coverage. Current plan documents reserve the right to amend or terminate the plans at any time, subject to applicable collective bargaining requirements for represented employees. From time to time, changes have been made to the benefits provided to various groups of plan participants. Premiums charged to most retirees for medical coverage prior to age 65 are based on years of service and are adjusted annually for changes in the cost of the plans as determined by an independent actuary. In addition to this medical inflation cost-sharing feature, the plans also have provisions for deductibles, co-payments, coinsurance percentages, out-of-pocket limits, schedules of reasonable fees, preferred provider networks, coordination of benefits with other plans and a Medicare carve-out.

In accordance with the Compensation – Retirement Benefits topic of ASC 715, the Company has recognized the funded status of the benefit obligation as of the date of the last remeasurement, on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the pension benefit obligation or accumulated postretirement benefit obligation, of the plan. In order to recognize the funded status, the Company determined the fair value of the plan assets. The majority of the plan assets are publicly traded investments which were valued based on the market price as of the date of remeasurement. Investments that are not publicly traded were valued based on the estimated fair value of those investments based on our evaluation of data from fund managers and comparable market data.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Net Periodic Benefit Plan Costs

The components of net periodic benefit costs (income) for our postretirement benefit plans are shown in the following table:

	Pension benefits	
	Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2017	2016
Components of net periodic benefit costs:		
Service cost	\$1,120	\$1,649
Interest cost	18,788	18,189
Expected return on plan assets	(38,048)	(39,058)
Amortization of prior service credits	(710)	(446)
Amortization of net loss	3,477	3,031
Net periodic benefit income	\$(15,373)	\$(16,635)

	Other	
	postretirement	
	benefits	
	Three Months	
	Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Components of net periodic benefit costs:		
Service cost	\$102	\$179
Interest cost	1,219	1,247
Amortization of prior service credits	(2,328)	(3,366)
Amortization of gain	(1,775)	(1,647)
Net periodic benefit income	\$(2,782)	\$(3,587)

10. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") by component for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were as follows:

	Currency	Unrealized	Defined	
	Translation	Gains and	Benefit	
	Adjustment	Losses on	Pension Plans	Total (1)
		Derivative	and Other	
		Instruments	Postretirement	
			Benefits	
Balance March 31, 2017	\$(87,212)	\$ 2,153	\$(311,119)	\$(396,178)
AOCI before reclassifications	11,421	552	—	11,973
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	(369)	(1,347)	(2)(1,716)
Net current period AOCI	11,421	183	(1,347)	10,257
Balance June 30, 2017	\$(75,791)	\$ 2,336	\$(312,466)	\$(385,921)
Balance March 31, 2016	\$(58,816)	\$(2,920)	\$(285,426)	\$(347,162)
AOCI before reclassifications	(14,797)	(553)	—	(15,350)

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Amounts reclassified from AOCI —	(13)	(1,572)	(2)(1,585)
Net current period AOCI	(14,797)	(566)	(1,572) (16,935)
Balance June 30, 2016	\$(73,613)	\$(3,486)	\$(286,998) \$(364,097)

(1) Net of tax.

16

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

(2) Includes amortization of actuarial losses and recognized prior service (credits) costs, which are included in the net periodic pension cost of which a portion is allocated to production as inventoried costs.

Issuance of Restricted Stock Awards and Stock Options

Included in the employment agreement for the Company's CEO were restricted stock awards totaling 179,134 shares. The awards generally vest in full after four to seven years. The fair value of the awards is determined by the product of the number of shares granted, the grant date market price of the Company's stock and adjusted for the market conditions necessary to achieve the awards. Certain of these awards contain performance conditions, in addition to service conditions. The fair value of the awards is expensed over a graded vesting period of the requisite service period of four to seven years. In addition the employment agreement included 150,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$30.86, a contractual term of 10 years and vesting over a 4-year period.

11. SEGMENTS

The Company has four reportable segments: Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures, Precision Components and Product Support. The Company's reportable segments are aligned with how the business is managed and views the markets that the Company serves. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (the "CODM") evaluates performance and allocates resources based upon review of segment information. The CODM utilizes earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA") as a primary measure of segment profitability to evaluate performance of its segments and allocate resources.

Integrated Systems consists of the Company's operations that provides integrated solutions including design, development and support of proprietary components, subsystems and systems, as well as production of complex assemblies using external designs. Capabilities include hydraulic, mechanical and electro-mechanical actuation, power and control; a complete suite of aerospace gearbox solutions including engine accessory gearboxes and helicopter transmissions; active and passive heat exchange technology; fuel pumps, fuel metering units and Full Authority Digital Electronic Control fuel systems; hydro-mechanical and electromechanical primary and secondary flight controls; and a broad spectrum of surface treatment options.

Aerospace Structures consists of the Company's operations that supply commercial, business, regional and military manufacturers with large metallic and composite structures. Products include wings, wing boxes, fuselage panels, horizontal and vertical tails and sub-assemblies such as floor grids. Inclusive of most of the former Vought Aircraft Division, Aerospace Structures also has the capability to engineer detailed structural designs in metal and composites. Precision Components consists of the Company's operations that produce close-tolerance parts primarily to customer designs and model-based definition, including a wide range of aluminum, hard metal and composite structure capabilities. Capabilities include complex machining, gear manufacturing, sheet metal fabrication, forming, advanced composite and interior structures, joining processes such as welding, autoclave bonding and conventional mechanical fasteners and a variety of special processes including: super plastic titanium forming, aluminum and titanium chemical milling and surface treatments.

Product Support consists of the Company's operations that provide full life cycle solutions for commercial, regional and military aircraft. The Company's extensive product and service offerings include full post-delivery value chain services that simplify the MRO supply chain. Through its line maintenance, component MRO and postproduction supply chain activities, Product Support is positioned to provide integrated planeside repair solutions globally. Capabilities include fuel tank repair, metallic and composite aircraft structures, nacelles, thrust reversers, interiors, auxiliary power units and a wide variety of pneumatic, hydraulic, fuel and mechanical accessories.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA is total segment revenue reduced by operating expenses (less depreciation and amortization) identifiable with that segment. Corporate includes general corporate administrative costs and any other costs not identifiable with one of the Company's segments, including restructuring of \$10,548 for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

The Company does not accumulate net sales information by product or service or groups of similar products and services and, therefore, the Company does not disclose net sales by product or service because to do so would be impracticable.

17

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

Selected financial information for each reportable segment and the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to operating income is as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net sales:		
Integrated Systems	\$238,136	\$257,356
Aerospace Structures	275,976	331,596
Precision Components	236,870	254,561
Product Support	66,433	84,199
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(35,726)	(34,459)
	\$781,689	\$893,253
(Loss) income before income taxes:		
Operating income (expense):		
Integrated Systems	\$47,417	\$47,986
Aerospace Structures	(281)	9,163
Precision Components	(3,265)	(7,782)
Product Support	8,437	14,059
Corporate	(33,899)	(16,700)
	18,409	46,726
Interest expense and other	21,018	18,126
	\$(2,609)	\$28,600
Depreciation and amortization:		
Integrated Systems	\$9,951	\$10,303
Aerospace Structures	19,391	17,962
Precision Components	7,749	14,330
Product Support	1,738	2,484
Corporate	302	383
	\$39,131	\$45,462
Amortization of acquired contract liabilities, net:		
Integrated Systems	\$7,303	\$10,337
Aerospace Structures	21,293	18,438
Precision Components	877	574
	\$29,473	\$29,349

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Adjusted EBITDA:		
Integrated Systems	\$50,065	\$47,952
Aerospace Structures	(2,183)	8,687
Precision Components	3,607	5,974
Product Support	10,175	16,543
Corporate	(33,597)	(16,317)
	\$28,067	\$62,839
Capital expenditures:		
Integrated Systems	\$2,565	\$3,228
Aerospace Structures	4,417	3,833
Precision Components	4,062	4,902
Product Support	261	630
Corporate	780	130
	\$12,085	\$12,723
	June 30,	March 31,
	2017	2017
Total Assets:		
Integrated Systems	\$1,296,558	\$1,281,828
Aerospace Structures	1,433,739	1,548,239
Precision Components	1,256,392	1,262,691
Product Support	266,142	284,231
Corporate	23,213	37,611
	\$4,276,044	\$4,414,600

During the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company had international sales of \$178,407 and \$180,419, respectively.

12. SELECTED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PARENT, GUARANTORS AND NON-GUARANTORS

The 2021 Notes and the 2022 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by the Guarantor Subsidiaries. The total assets, stockholders' equity, revenue, earnings and cash flows from operating activities of the Guarantor Subsidiaries exceeded a majority of the consolidated total of such items as of and for the periods reported. The only consolidated subsidiaries of the Company that are not guarantors of the 2021 Notes and the 2022 Notes (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries") are: (a) the receivables securitization special-purpose entity; and (b) the foreign operating subsidiaries. The following tables present condensed consolidating financial statements including the Company (the "Parent"), the Guarantor Subsidiaries, and the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries. Such financial statements include summary Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017, Condensed Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

SUMMARY CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS:

	June 30, 2017				Consolidated Total
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 654	\$ 82	\$ 36,232	\$—	\$ 36,968
Trade and other receivables, net	222	91,504	252,236	—	343,962
Inventories	—	1,141,422	107,234	—	1,248,656
Prepaid expenses and other	8,361	13,830	12,022	—	34,213
Total current assets	9,237	1,246,838	407,724	—	1,663,799
Property and equipment, net	8,794	661,987	123,989	—	794,770
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	—	1,546,059	180,142	—	1,726,201
Other, net	20,984	52,986	17,304	—	91,274
Intercompany investments and advances	2,206,150	81,541	74,065	(2,361,756)	—
Total assets	\$ 2,245,165	\$ 3,589,411	\$ 803,224	\$ (2,361,756)	\$ 4,276,044
Current liabilities:					
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 30,592	\$ 14,377	\$ 95,900	\$—	\$ 140,869
Accounts payable	10,082	371,450	38,728	—	420,260
Accrued expenses	40,378	514,863	45,237	—	600,478
Total current liabilities	81,052	900,690	179,865	—	1,161,607
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,083,263	56,902	—	—	1,140,165
Intercompany advances	219,690	1,839,709	380,279	(2,439,678)	—
Accrued pension and other postretirement benefits, noncurrent	6,784	565,717	—	—	572,501
Deferred income taxes and other	1,485	506,840	40,556	—	548,881
Total stockholders' equity	852,891	(280,447)	202,524	77,922	852,890
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,245,165	\$ 3,589,411	\$ 803,224	\$ (2,361,756)	\$ 4,276,044

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

SUMMARY CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS:

	March 31, 2017				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,942	\$ 24,137	\$ 25,554	\$—	\$ 69,633
Trade and other receivables, net	546	34,874	276,372	—	311,792
Inventories	—	1,243,461	96,714	—	1,340,175
Prepaid expenses and other	7,763	11,678	10,623	—	30,064
Assets held for sale	—	3,250	18,005	—	21,255
Total current assets	28,251	1,317,400	427,268	—	1,772,919
Property and equipment, net	8,315	673,153	123,562	—	805,030
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	—	1,560,050	174,919	—	1,734,969
Other, net	17,902	67,955	15,825	—	101,682
Intercompany investments and advances	2,057,534	81,541	77,090	(2,216,165)	—
Total assets	\$ 2,112,002	\$ 3,700,099	\$ 818,664	\$ (2,216,165)	\$ 4,414,600
Current liabilities:					
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 33,298	\$ 14,432	\$ 112,900	\$—	\$ 160,630
Accounts payable	17,291	426,646	37,306	—	481,243
Accrued expenses	53,829	578,457	42,093	—	674,379
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	—	—	18,008	—	18,008
Total current liabilities	104,418	1,019,535	210,307	—	1,334,260
Long-term debt, less current portion	974,693	60,977	—	—	1,035,670
Intercompany advances	178,381	1,754,529	370,907	(2,303,817)	—
Accrued pension and other postretirement benefits, noncurrent	6,633	585,501	—	—	592,134
Deferred income taxes and other	1,403	564,358	40,302	—	606,063
Total stockholders' equity	846,474	(284,801)	197,148	87,652	846,473
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,112,002	\$ 3,700,099	\$ 818,664	\$ (2,216,165)	\$ 4,414,600

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
Net sales	\$—	\$ 715,090	\$ 87,911	\$ (21,312)	\$ 781,689
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales	—	575,404	73,254	(21,312)	627,346
Selling, general and administrative	22,989	44,853	11,461	—	79,303
Depreciation and amortization	302	34,773	4,056	—	39,131
Restructuring	10,547	6,446	507	—	17,500
	33,838	661,476	89,278	(21,312)	763,280
Operating (loss) income	(33,838)	53,614	(1,367)	—	18,409
Intercompany interest and charges	(43,242)	41,022	2,220	—	—
Interest expense and other	17,042	2,781	1,195	—	21,018
(Loss) income before income taxes	(7,638)	9,811	(4,782)	—	(2,609)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(7,074)	5,763	633	—	(678)
Net (loss) income	(564)	4,048	(5,415)	—	(1,931)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	183	(1,347)	11,421	—	10,257
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(381)	\$ 2,701	\$ 6,006	\$ —	\$ 8,326

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
Net sales	\$—	\$ 817,345	\$ 94,651	\$ (18,743)	\$ 893,253
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales	—	668,539	76,592	(18,743)	726,388
Selling, general and administrative	14,444	45,907	7,675	—	68,026
Depreciation and amortization	383	40,766	4,313	—	45,462
Restructuring	1,860	4,791	—	—	6,651
	16,687	760,003	88,580	(18,743)	846,527
Operating (loss) income	(16,687)	57,342	6,071	—	46,726
Intercompany interest and charges	(51,564)	49,173	2,391	—	—
Interest expense and other	17,375	2,282	(1,531)	—	18,126
Income before income taxes	17,502	5,887	5,211	—	28,600
Income tax expense	2,050	5,289	1,527	—	8,866
Net income	15,452	598	3,684	—	19,734
Other comprehensive loss	(566)	(1,572)	(14,797)	—	(16,935)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 14,886	\$ (974)	\$ (11,113)	\$ —	\$ 2,799

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				Consolidated Total
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Net (loss) income	\$(564)	\$ 4,048	\$ (5,415)	\$ —	\$ (1,931)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) operating activities provided by	(24,495)	(101,363)	28,086	655	(97,117)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(25,059)	(97,315)	22,671	655	(99,048)
Capital expenditures	(780)	(10,375)	(930)	—	(12,085)
Proceeds from sale of assets	—	1,183	168	—	1,351
Net cash used in investing activities	(780)	(9,192)	(762)	—	(10,734)
Net increase in revolving credit facility	118,961	—	—	—	118,961
Retirements and repayments of debt	(12,139)	(4,129)	(17,000)	—	(33,268)
Payments of deferred financing costs	(7,160)	—	—	—	(7,160)
Dividends paid	(1,984)	—	—	—	(1,984)
Repurchase of restricted shares for minimum tax obligation	(296)	—	—	—	(296)
Intercompany financing and advances	(90,831)	86,581	4,905	(655)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6,551	82,452	(12,095)	(655)	76,253
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	—	864	—	864
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(19,288)	(24,055)	10,678	—	(32,665)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	19,942	24,137	25,554	—	69,633
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 654	\$ 82	\$ 36,232	\$ —	\$ 36,968

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS:

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
Net income	\$15,452	\$ 598	\$ 3,684	\$ —	\$ 19,734
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,131)	(121,953)	19,688	627	(103,769)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	13,321	(121,355)	23,372	627	(84,035)
Capital expenditures	(130)	(8,961)	(3,632)	—	(12,723)
Proceeds from sale of assets	—	108	840	—	948
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	9	—	—	9
Net cash used in investing activities	(130)	(8,844)	(2,792)	—	(11,766)
Net increase in revolving credit facility	174,091	—	—	—	174,091
Retirements and repayments of debt	(7,102)	(3,687)	(36,200)	—	(46,989)
Payments of deferred financing costs	(10,689)	—	—	—	(10,689)
Dividends paid	(1,981)	—	—	—	(1,981)
Repayment of government grant	—	(7,285)	—	—	(7,285)
Repurchase of restricted shares for minimum tax obligations	(171)	—	—	—	(171)
Intercompany financing and advances	(168,266)	141,776	27,117	(627)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(14,118)	130,804	(9,083)	(627)	106,976
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	—	(860)	—	(860)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(927)	605	10,637	—	10,315
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,544	201	19,239	—	20,984
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$617	\$ 806	\$ 29,876	\$ —	\$ 31,299

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As previously reported, on December 22, 2016, Triumph Aerostructures, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (“Triumph Aerostructures”), initiated litigation against Bombardier, Inc. (“Bombardier”) in the Quebec Superior Court, District of Montreal. The lawsuit related to Bombardier’s failure to pay to Triumph Aerostructures certain non-recurring expenses incurred by Triumph Aerostructures during the development phase of a program pursuant to which Triumph Aerostructures agreed to design, manufacture, and supply the wing and related components for Bombardier’s Global 7000 business aircraft.

In May 2017, Triumph Aerostructures and Bombardier entered into a comprehensive settlement agreement that resolves all outstanding commercial disputes between them, including all pending litigation, related to the design, manufacture and supply of wing components for Bombardier’s Global 7000 business aircraft. The settlement resets the commercial relationship between the companies and allows each company to better achieve its business objectives going forward.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is involved in disputes, claims and lawsuits with employees, suppliers and customers, as well as governmental and regulatory inquiries, that it deems to be immaterial. Some may involve claims or potential claims of substantial damages, fines, penalties or injunctive relief. While the Company cannot predict the outcome of any pending or future litigation or proceeding and no assurances can be given, the Company does not believe that any pending matter will have a material effect, individually or in the aggregate, on its financial position or results of operations.

14. RESTRUCTURING COSTS

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Company committed to a restructuring of certain of its businesses as well as the consolidation of certain of its facilities (“2017 Restructuring Plan”). The Company expects to reduce its footprint by approximately 1.0 million square feet, to reduce head count by approximately 100 employees and to amend certain contracts. Over the next few fiscal years, the Company estimates that it will record aggregate pre-tax charges of \$55,000 to \$60,000 related to these programs, which represent employee termination benefits, contract termination costs, accelerated depreciation and facility closure and other exit costs, and will result in future cash outlays.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company committed to a restructuring of certain of its businesses as well as the consolidation of certain of its facilities (“2016 Restructuring Plan”). The Company expects to reduce its footprint by approximately 3.5 million square feet and to reduce head count by approximately 1,200 employees. Over the next few fiscal years, the Company estimates that it will record aggregate pre-tax charges of \$140,000 to \$150,000 related to these programs, which represent employee termination benefits, contract termination costs, accelerated depreciation and facility closure and other exit costs, and will result in future cash outlays.

The following table provides a summary of the Company's current aggregate cost estimates by major type of expense associated with the restructuring plans noted above:

Type of expense:	Total estimated amount expected to be incurred
Termination benefits	\$ 21,000
Facility closure and other exit costs (1)	44,000

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Contract termination costs	18,000
Accelerated depreciation charges (2)	37,000
Other (3)	89,000
	\$ 209,000

(1) Includes costs to transfer product lines among facilities and outplacement and employee relocation costs.

(2) Accelerated depreciation charges are recorded as part of Depreciation and amortization on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

26

Table of Contents

Triumph Group, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

(3) Consists of other costs directly related to the plan, including project management, legal, regulatory costs and other transformation related costs, such as costs to amend certain contracts.

The restructuring charges recognized for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, by type and by segment consisted of the following:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017					Total
	Integrated Systems	Aerospace Structures	Precision Components	Product Support	Corporate	
Termination benefits	\$—	\$—	\$ 256	\$—	\$—	\$256
Facility closure and other exit costs	—	1,406	1,898	—	—	3,304
Other	615	—	2,017	760	10,548	13,940
Total Restructuring	615	1,406	4,171	760	10,548	17,500
Accelerated depreciation	546	—	314	—	—	860
Total	\$1,161	\$ 1,406	\$ 4,485	\$ 760	\$ 10,548	\$18,360
	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016					Total
	Integrated Systems	Aerospace Structures	Precision Components	Product Support	Corporate	
Termination benefits	\$—	\$—	\$ 27	\$ 25	\$—	\$52
Facility closure and other exit costs	—	—	247	—	—	247
Other	—	3,052	1,440	—	1,860	6,352
Total Restructuring	—	3,052	1,714	25	1,860	6,651
Accelerated depreciation	46	—	3,300	145	—	3,491
Total	\$46	\$ 3,052	\$ 5,014	\$ 170	\$ 1,860	\$10,142

Termination benefits include employee retention, severance and benefit payments for terminated employees. Facility closure costs include general operating costs incurred subsequent to production shutdown as well as equipment relocation and other associated costs. Contract termination costs include costs associated with terminating existing leases and supplier agreements. Other transformation costs include legal, outplacement and employee relocation costs, and other employee-related costs and costs to amend certain contracts.

Table Of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

(The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained elsewhere herein.)

OVERVIEW

We are a major supplier to the aerospace industry and have four operating segments: (i) Integrated Systems, whose companies' revenues are derived from integrated solutions including design, development and support of proprietary components, subsystems and systems, as well as production of complex assemblies using external designs; (ii) Aerospace Structures, whose companies supply commercial, business, regional and military manufacturers with large metallic and composite structures; (iii) Precision Components, whose companies produce close-tolerance parts primarily to customer designs and model-based definition, including a wide range of aluminum, hard metal and composite structure capabilities; and (iv) Product Support, whose companies provide full life cycle solutions for commercial, regional and military aircraft.

Highlights for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018 included:

• Net sales for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018 were \$781.7 million, compared to \$893.3 million for the prior year period.

• Operating income in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 was \$18.4 million, compared to \$46.7 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

• Net loss for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 was \$1.9 million, compared to net income of \$19.7 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

• Backlog as of June 30, 2017 was \$4.19 billion. Of our existing backlog of \$4.19 billion, we estimate that approximately \$1.69 billion will not be shipped by June 30, 2018.

• Net loss for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 was \$0.04 per diluted common share, as compared to net income of \$0.40 per diluted share in the prior year period.

• We used \$99.0 million of cash flow from operating activities for the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to cash used in operations of \$84.0 million in the comparable prior year period.

We committed to several plans that incorporate the restructuring of certain of our businesses as well as the consolidation of certain of our facilities. We expect to reduce our footprint by approximately 4.5 million square feet and to reduce head count by 1,300 employees. Over the course of the programs (which were initiated in fiscal 2016), We estimates that we will record aggregate pre-tax charges of \$195.0 million to \$210.0 million related to these programs, which represent employee termination benefits, contract termination costs, accelerated depreciation and facility closure and other exit costs, and will result in future cash outlays. For three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we recorded charges of \$17.5 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, related to these plans.

We are currently performing work on several new programs, which are in various stages of development. Several of the these programs are expected to enter flight testing during our fiscal 2018, including the Bombardier Global 7000/8000 ("Bombardier"), and Embraer second generation E-Jet ("E2-Jets") and we expect to deliver revenue generating production units for these programs in fiscal 2018. Historically, low-rate production commences during flight testing, followed by an increase to full-rate production, assuming that successful testing and certification are achieved. Accordingly, we anticipate that each of these programs will begin generating full-rate production level revenues between fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2021. We are still in the early development stages for the Gulfstream G500/G600 programs, as these aircraft are not expected to enter service until fiscal 2019. Transition of each of these programs from development to recurring production levels is dependent upon the success of each program at achieving flight testing and certification, as well as the ability of the OEM to generate acceptable levels of aircraft sales.

During the three months ended June, 2017, we incurred approximately \$32.1 million in capitalized pre-production costs associated with the Bombardier Global 7000/8000 and the Embraer second generation E-Jet programs, for which we have not yet begun deliveries. We expect to incur additional costs related to these programs as they continue to develop. Inventory costs are evaluated for recoverability through their inclusion in the total costs used in the calculation of each contract's estimated

28

Table Of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(continued)

profit margin. When the estimated total contract costs exceed total estimated contract revenues, an inventory reserve is established. We may incur additional costs related to these programs if there are further delays due to our customer or our capability to execute timely.

While work progressed on these development programs, we have experienced difficulties in achieving estimated cost targets particularly in the areas of engineering and estimated recurring costs. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016, we recorded a \$399.8 million forward loss on our Global 7000/8000 wing contract. The Global 7000/8000 contract provides for fixed pricing and requires us to fund certain up-front development expenses, with certain milestone payments made by Bombardier.

The provision for forward losses on the Global 7000/8000 program resulted in the impairment of previously capitalized pre-production costs due to the combination of cost recovery uncertainty, higher than anticipated non-recurring costs and increased forecasted costs on recurring production. The increases in costs were driven by several factors, including: changing technical requirements, increased spending on the design and engineering phase of the program and uncertainty regarding cost reduction and cost recovery initiatives with our customer and suppliers. The program has continued to incur costs since March 2016 in support of development and transition to production. On December 22, 2016, Triumph Aerostructures, LLC, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company that is party to the Global 7000/8000 contract with Bombardier ("Triumph Aerostructures"), initiated litigation against Bombardier in the Quebec Superior Court, District of Montreal. The lawsuit related to Bombardier's failure to pay to Triumph Aerostructures certain non-recurring expenses incurred by Triumph Aerostructures during the development phase of a program pursuant to which Triumph Aerostructures agreed to design, manufacture, and supply the wing and related components for Bombardier's Global 7000 business aircraft.

In May 2017, Triumph Aerostructures and Bombardier entered into a comprehensive settlement agreement that resolves all outstanding commercial disputes between them, including all pending litigation, related to the design, manufacture and supply of wing components for Bombardier's Global 7000/8000 business aircraft. The settlement resets the commercial relationship between the companies and allows each company to better achieve its business objectives going forward.

Further cost increases or an inability to meet revised recurring cost forecasts on the Global 7000/8000 program will likely result in additional forward loss reserves in future periods, while improvements in future costs compared to current estimates or additional cost recovery may result in favorable adjustments if forward loss reserves are no longer required.

Under our contract with Embraer, we have the exclusive right to design, develop and manufacture the center fuselage section III, rear fuselage section and various tail section components (rudder and elevator) for the E2-Jets over the initial 600 ship sets. The contract provides for funding on a fixed amount of non-recurring costs, which will be paid over a specified number of production units. Higher than expected spending on the E2-Jets program has resulted in a near breakeven estimated profit margin percentage, with additional potential future cost pressures as well as opportunities for improved performance. Risks related to additional engineering as well as the recurring cost profile remains as this program completes flight testing.

We seek additional consideration for customer work statement changes throughout our contract life as a standard course of business. We recently reached preliminary agreement with Gulfstream across many programs we support, including but not limited to, the G650 wing program. We are also currently engaged with other customers in similar negotiations. The ability to recover or negotiate additional consideration is not certain and varies by contract. Varying market conditions for these products may also impact future profitability

Although none of these new programs individually is expected to have a material impact on our net revenues, they do have the potential, either individually or in the aggregate, to materially and negatively impact our consolidated results of operations if future changes in estimates result in the need for a forward loss provision. Absent any such loss provisions, we do not anticipate that any of these new programs will significantly dilute our future consolidated margins.

In March 2017, the Company settled several outstanding change orders and open pricing on a number of its programs with Boeing. The agreement included pricing settlements, advanced payments, delivery schedule adjustments and the opportunity to extend the mutual relationship on future programs. The agreement also provides for continued build ahead on the 747-8 program through the end of the existing contract, resulting in a reduction to the previously recognized forward losses on the 747-8 program.

29

Table Of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(continued)

As disclosed during fiscal 2016, Boeing announced a rate reduction to the 747-8 program, which lowers production to one plane every two months. We assessed the impact of the rate reduction and recorded an additional \$161.4 million forward loss during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. Subsequently, in July 2016, Boeing announced that it was reasonably possible that they could end production on the 747-8 program if the demand for the program did not improve. If this were to occur, we could potentially claw back a portion of the aforementioned forward loss. Additional costs associated with exiting the facilities where the 747-8 program is manufactured, such as asset impairment, supplier and lease termination charges, as well as severance and retention payments to employees and contractors have been included in the 2016 Restructuring Plan.

As previously disclosed, we recognized a provision for forward losses associated with our long-term contract on the 747-8 and Bombardier programs. There is still risk similar to what we have experienced on the 747-8 and Bombardier programs. Particularly, our ability to manage risks related to supplier performance, execution of cost reduction strategies, hiring and retaining skilled production and management personnel, quality and manufacturing execution, program schedule delays, potential need to negotiate facility lease extensions or alternatively relocate work and many other risks, will determine the ultimate performance of these long-term programs.

Recognition of additional forward losses in the future periods continues to be a risk and will depend upon several factors, including the impact of the above discussed production rate change, our ability to successfully perform under current design and manufacturing plans, achievement of forecasted cost reductions as we continue production and our ability to successfully resolve claims and assertions with our customers and suppliers.

In December 2016, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to divest Triumph Air Repair, the Auxiliary Power Unit Overhaul Operations of Triumph Aviations Services - Asia, Ltd. and Triumph Engines - Tempe ("Engines and APU"). As a result, the Company recognized a loss of \$14,263 on the sale. The operating results of Engines and APU were included in Product Support through the date of disposal. The transaction closed during the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

In September 2016, the Company sold all of the shares of Triumph Aerospace Systems-Newport News, Inc. ("TAS-Newport News) for total cash proceeds of \$9,000. As a result of the sale of TAS-Newport News, the Company recognized a loss of \$4,774, which is included in Corporate. The operating results of TAS-Newport News were included in Integrated Systems through the date of disposal.

The divestitures of Engines and APU and TAS-Newport News are subsequently referred to as "fiscal 2017 divestitures."

OF OPERATIONS

The following includes a discussion of our consolidated and business segment results of operations. The Company's diverse structure and customer base do not allow for precise comparisons of the impact of price and volume changes to our results. However, we have disclosed the significant variances between the respective periods.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We prepare and publicly release quarterly unaudited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") guidance on Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations, we also disclose and discuss certain non-GAAP financial measures in our public releases. Currently, the non-GAAP financial measure that we disclose is Adjusted EBITDA, which is our income from continuing operations before interest, income taxes, amortization of acquired contract liabilities, curtailments, settlements and early retirement incentives, legal settlements and depreciation and amortization. We disclose Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated and a reportable segment basis in our earnings releases, investor conference calls and filings with the SEC. The non-GAAP financial measures that we use may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Also, in the future, we may disclose different non-GAAP financial measures in order to help our investors more meaningfully evaluate and compare our future results of operations to our previously reported results of operations.

We view Adjusted EBITDA as an operating performance measure and, as such, we believe that the U.S. GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to it is income from continuing operations. In calculating Adjusted EBITDA, we exclude from income from continuing operations the financial items that we believe should be separately identified to provide additional analysis of the financial components of the day-to-day operation of our business. We have outlined below the type and scope of these exclusions and the material limitations on the use of these non-GAAP financial measures as a result of these exclusions. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as a measure

30

Table Of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(continued)

of liquidity, as an alternative to net income (loss), income from continuing operations, or as an indicator of any other measure of performance derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investors and potential investors in our securities should not rely on Adjusted EBITDA as a substitute for any U.S. GAAP financial measure, including net income (loss) or income from continuing operations. In addition, we urge investors and potential investors in our securities to carefully review the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to income from continuing operations set forth below, in our earnings releases and in other filings with the SEC and to carefully review the U.S. GAAP financial information included as part of our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Annual Reports on Form 10-K that are filed with the SEC, as well as our quarterly earnings releases, and compare the GAAP financial information with our Adjusted EBITDA.

Adjusted EBITDA is used by management to internally measure our operating and management performance and by investors as a supplemental financial measure to evaluate the performance of our business that, when viewed with our U.S. GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliation, we believe provides additional information that is useful to gain an understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business. We have spent more than 20 years expanding our product and service capabilities, partially through acquisitions of complementary businesses. Due to the expansion of our operations, which included acquisitions, our income from continuing operations has included significant charges for depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA excludes these charges and provides meaningful information about the operating performance of our business, apart from charges for depreciation and amortization. We believe the disclosure of Adjusted EBITDA helps investors meaningfully evaluate and compare our performance from quarter to quarter and from year to year. We also believe Adjusted EBITDA is a measure of our ongoing operating performance because the isolation of non-cash charges, such as depreciation and amortization, and non-operating items, such as interest and income taxes, provides additional information about our cost structure and, over time, helps track our operating progress. In addition, investors, securities analysts and others have regularly relied on Adjusted EBITDA to provide a financial measure by which to compare our operating performance against that of other companies in our industry.

Set forth below are descriptions of the financial items that have been excluded from our income from continuing operations to calculate Adjusted EBITDA and the material limitations associated with using this non-GAAP financial measure as compared to income from continuing operations:

• Divestitures may be useful for investors to consider because they reflect gains or losses from sale of operating units. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.

• Legal settlements may be useful for investors to consider because it reflects gains or losses from disputes with third parties. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.

• Curtailments, settlements and early retirement incentives may be useful for investors to consider because they represent the current period impact of the change in the defined benefit obligation due to the reduction in future service costs as well as the incremental cost of retirement incentive benefits paid to participants. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.

• Amortization of acquired contract liabilities may be useful for investors to consider because it represents the non-cash earnings on the fair value of off-market contracts acquired through acquisitions. We do not believe these earnings necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash earnings related to our operations.

• Amortization expense (including intangible asset impairments) may be useful for investors to consider because it represents the estimated attrition of our acquired customer base and the diminishing value of product rights and licenses. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating cost structure.

• Depreciation may be useful for investors to consider because it generally represents the wear and tear on our property and equipment used in our operations. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating cost structure.

The amount of interest expense and other we incur may be useful for investors to consider and may result in current cash inflows or outflows. However, we do not consider the amount of interest expense and other to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.

Income tax expense may be useful for investors to consider because it generally represents the taxes which may be payable for the period and the change in deferred income taxes during the period and may reduce the amount of funds

Table Of ContentsManagement's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(continued)

otherwise available for use in our business. However, we do not consider the amount of income tax expense to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.

Management compensates for the above-described limitations of using non-GAAP measures only to supplement our U.S. GAAP results and to provide additional information that is useful to gain an understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business.

The following table shows our Adjusted EBITDA reconciled to our net income for the indicated periods (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$(1,931)	\$19,734
Amortization of acquired contract liabilities, net	(29,473)	(29,349)
Depreciation and amortization	39,131	45,462
Interest expense and other	21,018	18,126
Income tax (benefit) expense	(678)	8,866
Adjusted EBITDA	\$28,067	\$62,839

The following tables show our Adjusted EBITDA by reportable segment reconciled to our operating income for the indicated periods (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017					
	Total	Integrated Systems	Aerospace Structures	Precision Components	Product Support	Corporate/ Eliminations
Operating income (loss)	\$18,409	\$47,417	\$(281)	\$(3,265)	\$8,437	\$(33,899)
Amortization of acquired contract liabilities, net	(29,473)	(7,303)	(21,293)	(877)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	39,131	9,951	19,391	7,749	1,738	302
Adjusted EBITDA	28,067	\$50,065	\$(2,183)	\$3,607	\$10,175	\$(33,597)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016					
	Total	Integrated Systems	Aerospace Structures	Precision Components	Product Support	Corporate/ Eliminations
Operating income (loss)	\$46,726	47,986	\$9,163	\$(7,782)	\$14,059	\$(16,700)
Amortization of acquired contract liabilities, net	(29,349)	(10,337)	(18,438)	(574)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	45,462	10,303	17,962	14,330	2,484	383
Adjusted EBITDA	\$62,839	\$47,952	\$8,687	\$5,974	\$16,543	\$(16,317)

Table Of ContentsManagement's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(continued)

Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to three months ended June 30, 2016

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(dollars in thousands)	
Net sales	\$781,689	\$893,253
Segment operating income	\$52,308	\$63,426
Corporate expense	(33,899)	(16,700)
Total operating income	18,409	46,726
Interest expense and other	21,018	18,126
Income tax (benefit) expense	(678)	8,866
Net (loss) income	\$(1,931)	\$19,734

Net sales decreased by \$111.6 million, or 12.5%, to \$781.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, from \$893.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Organic sales decreased \$92.2 million, or 10.3%. The fiscal 2017 divestitures contributed \$19.4 million in net sales to the three months ended June 30, 2016. Organic sales decreased primarily due to the completion of the C-17 and G450 programs, production rate reductions and price step-downs on the 747-8 and 777, along with the timing of deliveries on certain programs. These factors were partially offset by increased production on the A330 and Global Hawk/Triton programs. Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2017, included \$2.5 million in total non-recurring revenues, as compared to \$6.9 million in non-recurring revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Cost of sales decreased \$99.0 million, or 13.6%, to \$627.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, from \$726.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Organic cost of sales decreased \$84.1 million, or 11.6%. The fiscal 2017 divestitures contributed \$14.9 million to cost of sales to the three months ended June 30, 2016. Organic cost of sales decreased due to the decrease in organic sales mentioned above. The organic gross margin for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was 18.9%, as compared to 17.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2016. The organic gross margin for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was burdened by a provision for forward losses of \$22.1 million on the high altitude long endurance unmanned aircraft system (UAS) and A350 programs and the strike at our Spokane, Washington facility which resulted in charges of \$15.7 million, partially offset by gross profit on completed programs of \$9.3 million, which is not included in the current year comparable period.

Gross margin included net unfavorable cumulative catch-up adjustments on long-term contracts of \$5.3 million. The cumulative catch-up adjustments to gross margin included gross favorable adjustments of \$14.4 million and gross unfavorable adjustments of \$19.7 million. The cumulative catch-up adjustments for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were mainly driven by increased labor costs estimates and unfavorable production block close outs. Gross margin for the three months ended June 30, 2016 included net unfavorable cumulative catch-up adjustments of \$28.0 million.

Segment operating income decreased by \$11.1 million, or 17.5%, to \$52.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, from \$63.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Organic segment operating income decreased \$8.6 million, or 14.4%. The fiscal 2017 divestitures contributed \$2.5 million to operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Organic operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 decreased due to the decreased gross margin noted above as well as increased restructuring of \$2.2 million and legal expense of \$1.3

million.

Corporate expenses were \$33.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$16.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. The increase in corporate expenses of \$17.2 million, or 103.0%, was due to the restructuring charges of \$8.7 million, consulting costs of \$1.2 million, other costs related to potential divestitures of \$1.6 million and an increase in compensation accruals as compared to the prior year period of \$1.5 million.

33

Table Of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(continued)

Interest expense and other increased by \$2.9 million, or 16.0%, to \$21.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$18.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, due to higher interest rates offset by lower relative debt levels, the impairment of deferred financing fees to the amendment to the Credit Facility of approximately \$1.6 million and foreign exchange rate loss of approximately \$3.3 million compared to the prior year period.

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was 26.0% compared to 31.0% for the three months ended June 30, 2016. We intend to continue maintaining a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets until there is sufficient positive evidence to support the reversal of all or some portion of these allowances. A reduction in the valuation allowance could result in a significant decrease in income tax expense in the period that the release is recorded. However, the exact timing and amount of the reduction in our valuation allowance are unknown at this time and will be subject to the earnings level we achieve during fiscal 2018 as well as our projected income in future periods. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018, the Company expects its effective tax rate to be approximately 6.0% with opportunity to be reduced further through the release of the valuation allowance that is discussed further in Note 7.

Business Segment Performance - Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to three months ended June 30, 2016
We report our financial performance based on the following four reportable segments: Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures, Precision Components and Product Support. The results of operations among our operating segments vary due to differences in competitors, customers, extent of proprietary deliverables and performance. For example, Integrated Systems, which generally includes proprietary products and/or arrangements where we become the primary source or one of a few primary sources to our customers, where our unique manufacturing capabilities command a higher margin. Also OEMs are increasingly focusing on assembly activities while outsourcing more manufacturing and repair to third parties, and as a result, are less of a competitive force than in previous years. This compares to Aerospace Structures, which generally includes long-term sole-source or preferred supplier contracts and the success of these programs provides a strong foundation for our business and positions us well for future growth on new programs and new derivatives. In contrast, Product Support provides MRO services on components and accessories manufactured by third parties, with more diverse competition, including airlines, OEMs and other third-party service providers. In addition, variability in the timing and extent of customer requests performed in Product Support can provide for greater volatility and less predictability in revenue and earnings than that experienced in Integrated Systems, Aerospace Structures and Precision Components segments.

Integrated Systems consists of the Company's operations that provides integrated solutions including design, development and support of proprietary components, subsystems and systems, as well as production of complex assemblies using external designs. Capabilities include hydraulic, mechanical and electro-mechanical actuation, power and control; a complete suite of aerospace gearbox solutions including engine accessory gearboxes and helicopter transmissions; active and passive heat exchange technology; fuel pumps, fuel metering units and Full Authority Digital Electronic Control fuel systems; hydro-mechanical and electromechanical primary and secondary flight controls; and a broad spectrum of surface treatment options.

Aerospace Structures consists of the Company's operations that supply commercial, business, regional and military manufacturers with large metallic and composite structures. Products include wings, wing boxes, fuselage panels, horizontal and vertical tails and sub-assemblies such as floor grids. Inclusive of most of the former Vought Aircraft Division, Aerospace Structures also has the capability to engineer detailed structural designs in metal and composites. Precision Components consists of the Company's operations that produce close-tolerance parts primarily to customer designs and model-based definition, including a wide range of aluminum, hard metal and composite structure capabilities. Capabilities include complex machining, gear manufacturing, sheet metal fabrication, forming, advanced composite and interior structures, joining processes such as welding, autoclave bonding and conventional mechanical fasteners and a variety of special processes including: super plastic titanium forming, aluminum and titanium chemical

milling and surface treatments.

Product Support consists of the Company's operations that provides full life cycle solutions for commercial, regional and military aircraft. The Company's extensive product and service offerings include full post-delivery value chain services that simplify the MRO supply chain. Through its line maintenance, component MRO and postproduction supply chain activities, Product Support is positioned to provide integrated planeside repair solutions globally. Capabilities include fuel tank repair, metallic and composite aircraft structures, nacelles, thrust reversers, interiors, auxiliary power units and a wide variety of pneumatic, hydraulic, fuel and mechanical accessories.

34

Table Of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(continued)

We currently generate a majority of our revenue from clients in the commercial aerospace industry, the military, the business jet industry and the regional airline industry. Our growth and financial results are largely dependent on continued demand for our products and services from clients in these industries. If any of these industries experiences a downturn, our clients in these sectors may conduct less business with us. The following table summarizes our net sales by end market by business segment. The loss of one or more of our major customers or an economic downturn in the commercial airline or the military and defense markets could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Business Segment Performance - Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to three months ended June 30, 2016

Three
Months
Ended June
30,
2017 2016

Integrated Systems
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