

BOEING CO
Form 11-K
June 28, 2016
Table of Contents

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 11-K

ANNUAL REPORT

Pursuant to Section 15 (d) of the

Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

Commission File No. 1-442

THE BOEING COMPANY VOLUNTARY INVESTMENT PLAN

THE BOEING COMPANY

100 N. Riverside Plaza

Chicago, Illinois 60606-1596

Table of Contents

The Boeing Company

Voluntary Investment Plan

Employer ID No: 91-0425694

Plan Number: 002

Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015, Supplemental
Schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting
Firm

Table of Contents

THE BOEING COMPANY VOLUNTARY INVESTMENT PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</u>	<u>1</u>
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits as of December 31, 2015 and 2014	<u>2</u>
Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits for the Year Ended December 31, 2015	<u>3</u>
Notes to Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015	<u>4</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES:	
Form 5500, Schedule H, Line 4(i) - Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year) as of December 31, 2015	<u>21</u>
Form 5500, Schedule G, Part III - Schedule of Nonexempt Transactions for the Year Ended December 31, 2015	<u>187</u>

NOTE: All other schedules required by Section 2520.103-10 of the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 have been omitted because they are not applicable.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Employee Benefit Plans Committee and
Members of The Boeing Company Voluntary Investment Plan
The Boeing Company
Chicago, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying statements of net assets available for benefits of The Boeing Company Voluntary Investment Plan (the "Plan") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Plan is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Plan as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2015 the Plan retrospectively adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2015-07, Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent) and ASU No. 2015-12, Plan Accounting: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Topic 960), Defined Contribution Pension Plans (Topic 962), Health and Welfare Benefit Plans (Topic 965).

The supplemental schedules listed in the table of contents have been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Plan's financial statements. The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the supplemental schedules reconcile to the financial statements or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information presented in the supplemental schedules. In forming our opinion on the supplemental schedules, we evaluated whether the supplemental schedules, including their form and content, are presented in compliance with the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. In our opinion, such supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Seattle, Washington
June 27, 2016

Table of Contents

THE BOEING COMPANY VOLUNTARY INVESTMENT PLAN
STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014
ASSETS:		
Investments — interest in Master Trust	\$46,437	\$45,509

Receivables:		
Notes receivable from participants	706	706

NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS	\$47,143	\$46,215
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See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

THE BOEING COMPANY VOLUNTARY INVESTMENT PLAN
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Dollars in millions)

ADDITIONS:

Net Master Trust activity	\$1,739
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Interest income from notes receivable from participants	22
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Contributions:

Employer	746
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Participant	1,706
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Total contributions	2,452
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Total additions	4,213
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DEDUCTIONS — Benefits paid	3,285
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NET ADDITIONS	928
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NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS:

Beginning of year	46,215
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End of year	\$47,143
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See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

THE BOEING COMPANY VOLUNTARY INVESTMENT PLAN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014, AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Dollars in millions)

1. DESCRIPTION OF PLAN

The following description of The Boeing Company Voluntary Investment Plan (the “VIP” or the “Plan”) provides only general information. Participants, as defined by the Plan (“Members”), should refer to the plan document for a more complete description of the Plan’s provisions.

General — The Plan is a defined contribution plan intended to qualify under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as a profit sharing plan with a cash or deferred arrangement and employee stock ownership plan component, and is designed to provide Members with a means of making regular savings to provide additional security for their retirement. An employee of The Boeing Company (the “Company” or “Boeing”) becomes eligible to participate on the first day of employment.

The Plan also provides for salary continuation during extended illness of certain bargaining units of active employees or disbursement of their remaining account balance at termination.

The Plan includes an auto-enrollment provision for newly eligible employees unless they affirmatively elect not to participate in the Plan. Automatically enrolled Members have their deferral rate set at a percentage of eligible compensation as defined in the plan document and their contributions are invested in a qualified default investment alternative (QDIA) until changed by the Members. The current QDIA for the Plan is the custom target date funds.

The assets of the Plan, excluding notes receivable from participants, are held in The Boeing Company Employee Savings Plans Master Trust (the “Master Trust”). State Street Bank and Trust Company (“SSBT”) serves as trustee for the Master Trust. The Employee Benefit Plans Committee oversees the operation and administration of the Plan. The Plan is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”), as amended.

Contributions — Members may elect to contribute to the Plan a percentage of their eligible compensation on a pretax, after-tax, Roth, or a combination of those bases, as defined in the plan document and subject to statutory limitations.

Members who have attained age 50 before the end of the plan year are eligible to make catch-up contributions, as defined in the plan document and subject to statutory limits. Catch-up contributions are ineligible for an employer-matching contribution. The Plan also accepts certain rollover contributions.

Under the terms of the Plan, Boeing makes employer-matching and Company contributions for eligible Members. Members should refer to the plan document for details.

Members may elect to change contribution percentages to be effective the next pay period after the request is received, or as soon as administratively possible thereafter. The allocation of both Members’ contributions and employer contributions to the funds may be changed at any time and become effective on the day of the change or the next business day, according to the time of the request for a change in relation to the stock market close of business.

Members’ Accounts — Individual accounts are maintained for each Plan Member. Each Member’s account is credited with the Member’s contributions, employer-matching contributions, Company contributions, and allocations of Plan earnings (losses) from the funds in which the account is invested, and charged with an allocation of certain administrative and investment-related expenses, and Member-specific charges, if applicable. Allocations are based on Member earnings or account balances, as defined by the plan document. The benefit to which a Member is entitled is the benefit that can be provided from the Member’s account.

Investment Funds — Upon enrollment in the Plan, Members may direct the investment of their contributions and any employer contributions to the investment funds offered under the Plan. These investment funds consisted of common/collective trusts, separately managed U.S. equity accounts, separately managed non-U.S. equity accounts, a separately managed fixed-income account, custom target date funds, a stable value fund

Table of Contents

(composed of synthetic-guaranteed investment contracts (“synthetic GICs”)), and Boeing common stock, which is The Boeing Employee Stock Ownership Plan Stock Fund (the “Boeing Stock Fund”), as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. Members may elect that dividends received with respect to their investments in the Boeing Stock Fund be distributed to them in cash or reinvested in the Boeing Stock Fund (a dividend payout program). Investment funds are valued daily and Members may elect to change their investment allocations on a daily basis.

Vesting — Member contributions, employer-matching contributions, Company contributions, and earnings on those contributions are immediately vested.

Withdrawals — Members may elect to withdraw all or a portion of their accounts, at any time on or after the day the Member attains age 59 1/2. If a Member is under age 59 1/2, withdrawals from his or her accounts are subject to restrictions for certain accounts and certain hardship rules as provided by the Plan. If a Member takes a hardship withdrawal, the Member may continue contributions to the Plan; however, employer-matching contributions will be suspended for six months following the withdrawal.

In addition, a Member may elect to withdraw all or part of his or her employer-matching contribution account before the Member attains age 59 1/2, but only if the Member has attained his or her fifth anniversary of employment. If such a withdrawal is made, employer-matching contributions will be suspended for six months following the withdrawal. Company contributions may be fully withdrawn upon termination of employment. Withdrawals of after-tax contributions and rollover contributions can be made at any time.

In the event of illness or injury and if eligible Members have used all of their regular sick leave benefits, the eligible Members may elect to withdraw, subject to Plan requirements, all or a portion of their salary continuation balance.

Notes Receivable from Participants — Members may borrow from their fund accounts a minimum of \$1,000 up to a maximum equal to the lesser of \$50,000 or 50% of their account balance (subject to restrictions for certain accounts and minus any current outstanding loan balance), reduced by the highest outstanding loan balance under all of the Company’s savings plans during the last 12 months. Members may have a maximum of two loans outstanding under the Plan at any time. Loans may be additionally limited in accordance with the Plan provisions and/or loan policies and procedures. The interest rate on new loans is set every month and is equal to the prime rate published in the Wall Street Journal as of the last business day of the calendar month, immediately preceding the date of the loan. Interest rates on outstanding loans ranged from 2.0% to 9.8% at December 31, 2015, with loans maturing at various dates through January 2036.

Loan repayment is made through regular payroll deductions for a period of up to 60 months for general loans and over a longer period for loans used to finance the purchase of a principal residence. If a Member’s employment terminates for any reason, and the loan balances are not paid in full by the termination date, the Member may continue to make monthly loan repayments until the loan is scheduled to be paid off. A loan will generally continue to be subject to default if a payment has not been made for 90 days, an outstanding loan balance remains 30 days after the scheduled payoff date, or the Member takes a full distribution of his or her net account balance before the loan is paid off. If the loan defaults, the loan balance will become taxable income to the Member.

Benefit Payments — Upon termination of service, a Member may elect to receive a lump-sum amount equal to the full value of the Member’s vested interest in his or her account; a partial payment amount; or monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual installments of a fixed dollar amount or for a specific number of years, up to 10 years.

Generally, a Member may also elect to have all or a portion of his or her Boeing Stock Fund balance paid in shares and/or cash. A Member also has the option to elect an annuity contract. If a Member makes no election, annual distributions of the required minimum amount will generally begin after age 70 1/2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, following a Member’s termination of service, if his or her account balance is \$1,000 or less, it will automatically be paid out to the Member in accordance with applicable Plan provisions.

Table of Contents

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting — The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Use of Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and changes therein and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties — The Plan utilizes various investment instruments. Investment securities, in general, are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Valuation of Investments — Investments in the Master Trust are stated at fair value, except for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts (FBRICs) or synthetic GICs, which are reported at contract value. Fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Securities traded in markets that are not considered active may be valued using unobservable inputs, such as less recent trade prices, single broker-dealer quotations, related yield curves, and other assumptions about the security. Contract value is the amount Members would receive if they were to initiate permitted transactions under the terms of the Plan (see Note 3). The Master Trust's investments, as discussed in Note 4, are valued as follows:

Common stock, including Boeing common stock, preferred stock, and other investments (rights, warrants, exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded options, and other exchange-traded derivatives) traded in active markets on national and international exchanges are primarily valued using a market approach based on the closing market prices of identical instruments on the last trading day of the year. The other exchange-traded derivatives are included in other receivables and other liabilities on the Master Trust's statements of net assets available for benefits.

Forward and spot currency contracts are valued using a market value approach based on spot foreign currency rates if the contract tenor is two days or less and on interpolated forward rates for any contracts with a tenor greater than two days. Forward and spot currency contracts are included in other receivables and other liabilities on the Master Trust's statements of net assets available for benefits.

Investments in common/collective trust funds are valued based on the year-end unit net asset value (NAV). The NAV is used as a practical expedient to estimate fair value. Unit values are determined by the issuer or third party administrator by dividing the fair values of the total net assets at year-end by the outstanding units. There were no unfunded commitments, no restrictions on redemption frequency, and no advance notice periods required for redemption for these investments.

Synthetic GICs are stated at contract value. There are no reserves against contract value for credit risk of the contract issuer. The fixed-income securities underlying the contracts were valued using prices provided by SSBT, which are based on the pricing methodology stated below for fixed-income securities.

Fixed-income securities, including government and agency securities, corporate bonds, and mortgage and asset backed securities, are primarily valued using a market approach using matrix pricing, which considers a security's relationship to other securities for which quoted prices in an active market may be available, or alternatively based on an income approach, which uses valuation techniques to convert future cash flows to a single present value amount. The valuation approach is designed to maximize the use of observable inputs, such as observable trade prices, multiple broker-dealer quotations, related yield curves, and other assumptions about the security (prepayment projections, cash flows, other security characteristics, etc.) and minimize unobservable inputs. The securities are valued as of the last trading day of the year. Fixed-income instruments that have a delayed future settlement such as to-be-announced securities (TBAs) are valued

Table of Contents

similarly to fixed-income securities in active markets. TBAs are included in synthetic GICs and payables for securities purchased on the Master Trust's statements of net assets available for benefits.

Investments in limited partnerships are recorded based upon the NAV provided by the partnerships. There are no unfunded commitments and the Master Trust does not have the ability to make redemption requests from limited partnerships.

Other investments include over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, such as options and swap contracts. These derivatives are valued using a market approach and are based upon the expected amount that the Master Trust would receive or pay to exit the derivative at the reporting date. The valuation methodology relies on inputs, including, but not limited to, benchmark yields, swap curves, cash flow analysis, ratings updates, and interdealer broker rates. Credit risk of the derivative counterparties is offset by collateralizing the expected amount that the Master Trust would receive or pay to terminate the derivative.

Cash equivalents and short-term investments include certificates of deposits, Treasury bills, and discounted notes with original maturities of three months or less for cash equivalents and greater than three months, but less than one year for short-term investments. These investments are primarily valued using a market approach in the same manner as fixed-income securities referenced above. In the event that an instrument with an original maturity of less than three months does not have a market price, then those investments are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

In accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 946, Financial Services - Investment Companies, the synthetic GICs are included at contract value in participant-directed investments in the statements of net assets available for benefits. Contract value is the amount Members would receive if they were to initiate permitted transactions under the terms of the Plan. The statement of changes in net assets available for benefits is presented on a contract-value basis.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Net appreciation of investments includes both realized and unrealized gains or losses and is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the investments as of the beginning of the plan year or the purchase date in the current year and either the sales price or the end-of-year fair value.

Valuation Controls — Plan management has implemented controls that are designed to ensure that fair value measurements used by the Master Trust are appropriate and reliable, that they are based on observable inputs wherever possible, and that the valuation approaches are consistently applied and the assumptions used are reasonable. The controls consist of a framework that provides for oversight of the fair value methodologies and valuations, as well as validation procedures.

The Board of Directors of the Company has delegated the fiduciary oversight of plan assets over various retirement plans held within the Master Trust structures to the Employee Benefit Investment Committee (EBIC). The EBIC has sub-delegated this responsibility to the Chief Investment Officer (CIO), who manages Trust Investments and chairs the Valuation Committee. Trust Investments is responsible for the oversight of the Plan assets including selection and monitoring of investment managers, asset strategies, and risk management. The Valuation Committee is responsible for the oversight of the valuation practices of the Master Trust and is represented by members of Trust Investments including Risk Management and Trust Operations, Public Markets, and Investment Strategy. The Valuation Committee meets at least quarterly with the purpose of fulfilling the following responsibilities and provides an annual review to the EBIC of its findings and actions:

- Review and approve annually the valuation practices, including those used by third parties

- Review and approve the year-end valuations, including the methods used to develop and substantiate the unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement

Table of Contents

Review analysis and benchmarks used by the Company and the Master Trust to assess the reasonableness of the year-end valuations and changes in fair value measurements from period to period

Review and approve annual financial statement disclosures of the investments held in the Master Trust

Limited partnerships are generally valued using the NAV or its equivalent. Valuations provided by the funds are reviewed at least quarterly. The asset managers' audited financial statements are used in the Master Trust's annual financial reporting process, where applicable. Assessments of reasonableness include regular asset manager meetings and review of quarterly reports, third-party reviews and reconciliations, which includes escalation to Trust Investments for exceptions, quarterly CIO investment reviews, and reviews of manager valuation policies. Valuation policies are reviewed when a new mandate is entered into with an asset manager, on a rolling three-year basis for existing managers, or as changes to policies are provided by managers.

Fixed income, equity, and derivative instruments are generally valued using valuations obtained from pricing vendors. Pricing vendor valuation methodologies and custodian pricing controls and related documentation are assessed for reasonableness on an annual basis. The pricing vendor due diligence process includes reviews of pricing controls and procedures, as well as discussions in order to maintain a current understanding of the valuation processes and related assumptions and inputs that may be used by the vendors to price instruments. The custodian due diligence process includes reviews of pricing controls and procedures that are carried out on the Master Trust's behalf. This includes various levels of tolerances checks on price changes, review of stale or unchanged prices, multi-price source comparisons, and vendor price challenges. Additionally, on a monthly basis, the custodian reconciles its valuations to valuations obtained from each investment manager and any exceptions are reported to Trust Investments for resolution, which may include escalation to the Valuation Committee.

Benefits — Benefits are recorded when paid.

Expenses — Necessary and proper expenses of the Plan are paid from the Plan assets at the Master Trust level, except for those expenses the Company is required by law or chooses to pay. Expenses are paid at the Master Trust level, deducted from income earned and therefore are recorded as a reduction of investment return and are not separately reflected in the Plan's statement of changes in net assets available for benefits.

Notes Receivable from Participants — Notes receivable from participants are measured at the unpaid principal balance, plus any accrued but unpaid interest. Delinquent Member loans are recorded as distributions based on the terms of the plan document.

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance — In May 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent) ("ASU 2015-07"). ASU 2015-07 removes the requirement to present certain investments for which the practical expedient is used to measure fair value at NAV within the fair value hierarchy table. Instead, a plan would be required to include those investments as a reconciling item so that the total fair value amount of investments in the disclosure is consistent with the fair value investment balance on the statement of net assets available for benefits. ASU 2015-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted and is to be applied retrospectively. The Plan elected to early adopt ASU 2015-07 as of December 31, 2015, as permitted, and has applied ASU 2015-07 retrospectively, as required. The Plan presents the investment disclosure required by this new guidance in Note 5. There are no effects on the statements of net assets available for benefits or the changes therein.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-12, Plan Accounting: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Topic 960), Defined Contribution Pension Plans (Topic 962), and Health and Welfare Benefit Plans (Topic 965): (Part I) Fully Benefit-Responsive Investment Contracts, (Part II) Plan Investment Disclosures, and (Part III) Measurement Date Practical Expedient ("ASU 2015-12"). Part I eliminates the requirement to measure the fair value of FBRICs and provide certain disclosures. Contract value is the only required measure for FBRICs. Part II eliminates the requirements to disclose individual investments that represent 5% or more of net assets available for benefits and the net appreciation or depreciation in fair value of investments by general type. Part II also simplifies the level of disaggregation of investments that are measured using fair value. Plans will

Table of Contents

continue to disaggregate investments that are measured using fair value by general type; however, plans are no longer required to also disaggregate investments by nature, characteristics and risks. Further, the disclosure of information about fair value measurements shall be provided by general type of plan asset. Part III is not applicable to the Plan. ASU 2015-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. Parts I and II are to be applied retrospectively. The Plan has elected to early adopt ASU 2015-12 as of December 31, 2015, as permitted, and has applied the provisions of ASU 2015-12 retrospectively, as required. Parts I and II are reflected in the statements of assets available for benefits and in the notes to the financial statements. The adoption resulted in the reclassification of the adjustment from fair value to contract value for FBRICs totaling \$327, in the statement of net assets available for benefits for the Plan and the Master Trust as of December 31, 2014. Certain historical disclosures that are no longer required were removed.

3. SYNTHETIC GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

The Master Trust includes the VIP Stable Value Fund (VIP SVF), which is managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management Company LLP (“GSAM”). The VIP SVF holds synthetic GICs.

A synthetic GIC, also known as a wrap contract, is an investment contract issued by an insurance company or other financial institution, backed by diversified bond portfolios that are owned by the VIP SVF. These contracts provide that realized and unrealized gains and losses on the underlying assets are not reflected immediately in the net assets of the VIP SVF, but rather are amortized, at a maximum over the duration of the underlying assets, through adjustments to the future interest-crediting rate. Primary variables impacting the future crediting rate of the wrap contracts include current yield of the underlying assets within the wrap contract, duration of the underlying assets covered by the wrap contract, and the existing difference between market value and contract value of the underlying assets within the wrap contract. The issuer guarantees that all qualified participant withdrawals will occur at contract value (or book value), which represents contributions made under the contract, plus earnings, less withdrawals made under the contract and administrative expenses.

The synthetic GICs are included in the Master Trust’s statements of net assets available for benefits, as discussed in Note 2, at contract value in participant-directed investments. There are no reserves against contract value for credit risk of the contract issuers. The fixed-income securities underlying the contracts are valued using prices provided by SSBT, which are based on the valuation methodology stated in Note 2.

The assets underlying the synthetic GICs are owned by the VIP SVF, which is part of the Master Trust; SSBT is the custodian for the Master Trust assets. The underlying assets of the synthetic GICs are invested in diversified bond portfolios managed by BlackRock Financial Management Inc., Voya Investment Management Co., JPMorgan Asset Management (JPMAM), Pacific Investment Management Company, Prudential Fixed Income Management, and Western Asset Management Co. In addition to the diversified bond portfolios, GSAM oversees an allocation to a cash component, which is invested in a separately managed account, managed by JPMAM.

The wrap providers are each contractually obligated to pay the principal and specified interest rate that is guaranteed to the VIP SVF. The respective interest-crediting rates are each based on a formula agreed upon with each issuer; each one may not be less than 0%. Such interest rates are reviewed and reset on a quarterly basis. Synthetic GICs provide prospective crediting interest rates, which are adjusted quarterly based on the interest earnings, fair value, and duration of the underlying diversified bond portfolios. The crediting rate of each contract in any given quarter will reflect market experience from the previous quarter. The wrap providers may not terminate the contracts at any amount less than contract value.

Certain events, such as a Plan termination or a Plan merger outside the Master Trust initiated by the Company, could limit the ability of the VIP SVF to transact at contract value or may allow for the termination of the wrapper contract at less than contract value. The Company does not believe that any events are probable that could limit the ability of the VIP SVF to transact at contract value.

Table of Contents**4. MASTER TRUST**

The Master Trust assets are invested and records are maintained by each investment fund option. Funds are allocated to the participating plans in accordance with the Plan provisions and Member allocation elections. The allocation of net assets available for benefits is based on the respective number of units held by the plans' Members as of year-end. The allocation of the changes in net assets available for benefits is calculated daily based on the units held by the plans' Members as of that day's end.

The Plan's interest in the Master Trust was \$46,437 and \$45,509, respectively, representing 100% of the Master Trust's net assets at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Although the Plan is the only participating plan in the Master Trust as of December 31, 2015, the Company intends to keep the Master Trust for potential future acquired plans and file a Form 5500 as a master trust.

The Master Trust's statements of net assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	2015	2014
ASSETS:		
Investments — at fair value:		
Common/collective trusts	\$20,750	\$20,652
Common and preferred stock	5,598	5,819
Government and agency securities	491	507
Corporate bonds	466	454
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	200	193
Boeing common stock	6,028	6,086
Limited partnerships	1	1
Other investments	6	10
Total investments — at fair value	33,540	33,722
Investments — at contract value:		
Synthetic GICs	12,903	11,665
Cash and cash equivalents	320	227
Receivables:		
Receivables for securities sold	322	254
Accrued investment income	66	66
Other	30	30
Total receivables	418	350