Registered number: 3441891

BBA AVIATION EUROPE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Daniel Marcinik

Michael Friedrich Lange

Iain Fraser Macleod (resigned 31 December 2018)

Registered number

3441891

Registered office

105 Wigmore Street

London W1U 1QY United Kingdom

Effective place of management

and control

6 avenue Pasteur Luxembourg L-2310

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP

1 New Street Square

London EC4A 3HQ

Bankers

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg

69 route d'Esch Luxembourg L-1470

Solicitors

Cabinet d'Avocats Baker McKenzie Luxembourg

Luxembourg L-2450

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of the Company is that of an asset holding company. The directors do not envisage any change in the principal activity during the forthcoming period.

Financial risk management

Due to the fact that the Company has not had any commercial trading during the year and has no plans to commence trading within the foreseeable future, the directors do not consider it necessary to adopt a financial risks policy as such information is not considered material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

The Company does not have a regular policy to enter into hedging instruments, as it is not believed to have any material exposure. It also does not enter into any speculative financial instruments.

As the Company does not hold external borrowings the directors do not feel there is undue exposure to the current uncertainties in the credit market. The directors are continuing to monitor the situation to ensure that the Group's borrowing facilities and other banking arrangements continue to be robust.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements (Note 2).

Results and Future Developments

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £37,000 (2017 - loss £39,000).

There have not been any significant changes to the Company's activities during the year and the directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of signing of the financial statements were:

Daniel Marcinik Michael Friedrich Lange Iain Fraser Macleod (resigned 31 December 2018)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interreted in accordance with the provision of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 26 June 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Michael Friedrich Lange Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- * properly select and apply accounting policies;
- * present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- * make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- * provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BBA AVIATION EUROPE LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of BBA Aviation Europe Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BBA AVIATION EUROPE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BBA AVIATION EUROPE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Andrew Bond FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom
EC4A 3HQ

Date: 26/06/2019

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Administrative expenses		(33)	(35)
Operating loss	_	(33)	(35)
Tax on loss		(4)	(4)
Loss for the financial year		(37)	(39)

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
	(37)	(39)
-		
8	(51,712)	(6,140)
_	(51,712)	(6,140)
	-	Note £000 (37) ———————————————————————————————————

BBA AVIATION EUROPE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 3441891

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Fixed assets			
Fixed asset investments		180,753	232,465
	-	180,753	232,465
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		8	8
	-	. 8	8
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(193)	(156)
Net current liabilities	-	(185)	(148)
Total assets less current liabilities	-	180,568	232,317
Net assets	- -	180,568	232,317
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	3,135	3,135
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income reserve		140,753	192,465
Legal reserve		314	314
Profit and loss account	_	36,366	36,403
	_	180,568	232,317

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 June 2019.

Michael Friedrich Lange Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £000	Fair value through Other Comprehens ive Income reserve £000	Legal reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2017	3,135	198,605	314	36,442	238,496
Comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year Loss arising during the period on financial instruments measured through other comprehensive	-		-	(39)	(39)
income (FVTOCI)	•	(6,140)	-	-	(6,140)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(6,140)	-	(39)	(6,179)
At 1 January 2018	3,135	192,465	314	36,403	232,317
Comprehensive loss for the year					
Loss for the year Loss arising during the period on financial instruments measured	•	•	-	(37)	(37)
through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	-	(51,712)	-	•	(51,712)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(51,712)		(37)	(51,749)
At 31 December 2018	3,135	140,753	314	36,366	180,568

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(37)	(39)
Adjustments for:	•	
Taxation charge	4	4
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	5	(4)
Increase in amounts owed to groups	32	45
Corporation tax (paid)	(4)	(4)
Net cash generated from operating activities	-	2
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	•	2
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8	6
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	8	8
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	8	8
	8	8

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

The Company is a private Company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activity is set out in the directors' report on page 2.

2. **Accounting policies**

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with United Kingdom accounting standards and law.

In the year 2016, the Company decided to adopt full International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union having previously prepared financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 101 ("FRS 101").

Upon adoption of full IFRS, there were no adjustments to the current or prior year profit, assets or liabilities of the Company. Instead further disclosure has been provided with respect to those items previously exempt under FRS 101.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires managment to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Adoption of new and revised Standards

IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment and hedge accounting.

Classification and measurment: The number of categories of financial assets under IFRS 9 has been reduced compared to IAS 39. The classification is based on the business model within which the asset is held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the assets.

For financial assets that are debt instruments the classification categories are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Equity instruments that fall within the scope of the standard are usually measured at FVTPL unless an irrevocable election is made to recognise them within other comprehensive income.

Impairment: The impairment model under IFRS 9 reflects expected credit losses, as opposed to only incurred credit losses under IAS 39.

The company performed an assessment of the impact of adopting IFRS 9 based on the company's financial instruments upon transition to IFRS 9 and concluded that the impact of IFRS 9 was not material.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

In determining whether the Company's financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis, the directors have considered all the factors likely to affect its future development, performance, and its financial position including the matters disclosed in the Directors' report. The directors, having assessed the responses of the directors of the Company's parent BBA Aviation plc to their enquiries, have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the BBA Aviation plc to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the directors of BBA Aviation plc, the Company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in existence undertaking the principal business activity outlined above for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

The Company continues to be in a net current liability position at the balance sheet date, mainly due to amounts owed to group undertakings.

Whilst technically repayable upon demand, the Directors have obtained confirmation from the parent company that no repayments of intercompany loans or other amounts will be required within a year of the date of the signing of these financial statements.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial Instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deemed deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables excluding derivative assets are initially recognised at fair value and do not carry any interest and are stated at nominal value as reduced by appropriate loss allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts having considered expected losses as required by IFRS 9. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, the days past due and anticipated changes in economic conditions.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing loans and overdrafts are initially recorded at fair value, which equates to proceeds less direct issue costs at inception. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, except where they are identified as a hedged item in a fair value hedge. Any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on settlement is recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the borrowings.

Trade and other pavables

Trade payables, excluding derivative liabilities, are not interest bearing and are stated at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

2.6 Financial instruments measured through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial instruments measured through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) are non-derivatives that are either designated as FVTOCI or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company holds investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market but that are classified as FVTOCI and stated at fair value (because the directors consider that fair value can be reliably measured). Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve with the exception of impairment losses. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the investment's revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.8 Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and comprises current and deferred taxation. Current tax is calculated at tax rates which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation takes into account taxation deferred due to temporary differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method and is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit.

No provision is made for temporary differences on unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates where the Company has control and the reversal of the temporary difference is not foreseeable.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at tax rates which have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the course of preparing the financial statements, no judgements have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, other than those invloving estimations (which are dealt with separately below) that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The following are estimates that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Fair value of investments in group undertakings

As detailed in the accounting policies note, the Company's investments are treated as financial instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income. Fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow methodology which require the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the investments and suitable discount rates in order to calculate present values.

4. Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts were £3,000 (2017: £3,000). These have been borne by another Group undertaking.

No amounts have been paid to Deloitte LLP for non-audit services to the Company.

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Directors	3	3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6. Taxation

On 3 February 2010, the effective management and control of the Company was transferred to Luxembourg.

The Company is subject to all taxes applicable to a Luxembourg commercial company.

7. Directors' remuneration

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Directors' emoluments	17	15
	17	15

8. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	232,465
Revaluations	(51,712)
At 31 December 2018	180,753
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	180,753
At 31 December 2017	232,465

The undertakings in which the Company has an interest at the year end is as follows:

Name	Registered Office	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
	13485 Veterans Way, Suite			•
	600, Orlando, Florida			Holding
BBA US Holdings Inc.	32827 USA	Ordinary	4.7 %	Company

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	185	153
Accruals	8	3
	193	156
	=	

Amounts owed to group undertakings due within one year are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

10. Share capital

	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,135,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,135	3,135

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The directors are authorised to allot a maximum of 0,999,999 ordinary shares of £1 each.

11. Reserves

Under Luxembourg law, an amount equal to at least 5% of the net profit of the year must be allocated to a legal reserve until such reserve equals 10% of the share capital.

The profit and loss account represents the cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

12. Related party transactions

The following balances with group undertakings were outstanding at the balance sheet date:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Loans to BBA Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l.	185	153
	185	153

Loans due to BBA Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l. are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

2010

2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. Controlling Party

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is BBA Aviation plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. BBA Aviation plc is the only company which prepares group financial statements incorporating the financial statements of the Company. These group financial statements are available to the public from the Company Secretary of BBA Aviation plc at 3rd Floor, 105 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QY, its registered address. The immediate parent company is BBA Aviation USA Inc., its registered address being 13485 Veterans Way, Suite 600, Orlando, Florida 32827, USA.

14. Post balance sheet events

There have been no other events occurring after the end of the year which require disclosure.