

**Annual
Report and
Financial
Statements
2017**

Airways Pension Scheme

**Year ended
31 March 2017**

Annual Report and Financial Statements

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Chair's Review

My second annual report as Chair of the Airways Pension Scheme covers issues around governance, funding, investment and administration. Throughout the year we've kept members well-informed about Scheme developments; with articles in both In Focus and quarterly online newsletters, and regular updates on the APS discretionary increase court case.

Discretionary increase court case

In 2011, the Trustee decided to introduce the power to award discretionary increases. It then exercised that power by granting a 0.2% increase from 1 December 2013. The 19 May 2017 High Court judgment ruled that the Trustee at the time and their advisers had acted appropriately and that both decisions were valid. The decisions were made in response to the Government changing, in 2010, the inflation measure for Pensions Increase (Review) Orders from the Retail Prices Index to the Consumer Prices Index. This change is likely to mean lower increases for members' pensions.

However, BA has appealed part of the judgment. The Court of Appeal will hear this appeal in May 2018 and we should know the result in the summer. BA was also granted an injunction. This stops us paying the 0.2% increase until we know the result of the appeal. If the Court of Appeal dismisses BA's appeal, the injunction will fall away and the increase will be paid. We'll then also be able to review our position on 2014-2017 discretionary increases which we've put on hold while the case is being heard.

Funding and investment

The Scheme's last formal three-yearly valuation was at 31 March 2012. To date, it hasn't been possible to complete the 31 March 2015 funding valuation because of the ongoing court case and the legal need to formally agree certain aspects of the valuation with BA. The Pensions Regulator (TPR) is aware of this.

Until the 2015 valuation can be agreed, BA must continue to contribute to the Scheme in the way agreed in the 2012 valuation. The Trustee report on page 5 describes this in detail. The Scheme Actuary has assessed current contributions and considers that they are sufficient to

improve the Scheme's financial position until the 2015 valuation is concluded. In the year ending 31 March 2017, BA paid £91.7m (including employee salary sacrifice contributions) into the Scheme. This, together with strong growth in returns over the same period, increased the Scheme's assets in round terms from £7bn in 2016 to £8bn. To an extent, this growth has been offset by a rise in the liabilities due to lower interest rates. However, overall the slightly improved funding has helped make members' benefits more secure by enabling us to reduce our exposure to investment risk.

In particular, in April 2017, we reduced our holding of assets with the potential for higher growth. They now make up 17.2% of our portfolio, rather than 18.7%. We moved the proceeds into less volatile assets. We've also managed our liabilities to reduce risk, including the risk of members living longer. By 2013 we'd insured £2.6bn of the Scheme's liabilities against this risk and recent lower prices have allowed us to insure another £1.6bn. You can read more about our investments on page 13.

Spotlight on governance

In my experience, good governance lies at the heart of a well-run pension scheme. It promotes better outcomes for members by improving efficiency and value for money. It makes sure all those involved in the scheme understand their roles and responsibilities. It helps schemes manage risks and avoid problems. It also establishes priorities so trustees can focus their resources and plan for the future. These themes are highlighted in the '21st Century Trusteeship' campaign recently launched by TPR.

In 2017 we completed a review of our investment governance to make sure the investment committee can focus on strategic decisions that affect funding and risk. The goal is to prioritise those decisions that are likely to have the biggest impact on outcomes.

During a strategy day in July 2017, the Trustee Directors of the Scheme refreshed the Scheme's direction. A Trustee Board effectiveness workshop is also in the diary for later in the year.

Chair's Review

Changes to the Trustee Board

TPR's research into 21st Century Trusteeship showed that, to be effective, schemes need the broad range of skills and experience which only a diverse mix of trustees can bring. This year we welcomed Jude Winstanley, Rebecca Napier and Sian Davies (replacing Charlie Maunder, Ian Howick and Philip Osmond). Their blend of skills complements the Board's existing qualifications and knowledge. Paul Douglas, Pensioner Trustee Director, reached the end of his term of office and was elected for a further term of office uncontested.

Earlier this year we won an industry award for our Trustee development programme which educates new and existing Trustee Directors. The programme recognises that trustees need to be increasingly knowledgeable and engaged as the regulatory, economic and commercial environment for UK pension schemes becomes ever more complex.

Member engagement

We also won an industry award for giving members the best administration. We'll continue to concentrate on improving the way we communicate with members and the quality of our service.

Finally, I'd like to thank all Trustee Directors past and present. I also want to put on record my gratitude to Fraser Smart (CEO, BA Pensions) and his team for their dedication, commitment and support over the year.

Virginia Holmes
Chair of the Trustee
October 2017

Trustee Directors & Advisers

Appointed by British Airways Plc (the Company)

Virginia Holmes
(Chair)
Independent Trustee

Jude Winstanley
Head of Network
Alliances and Compliance
IAG Cargo Ltd
Appointed 28 October 2016

Rebecca Napier
Head of Finance
Transformation
BA Plc
Appointed 31 March 2017

Andrew Fleming
Head of Legal and Company
Secretary
BA Plc

Sian Davies
Financial Controller
Engineering
BA Plc
Appointed 2 May 2017

William Francis
Head of Group IT
IAG Plc
Appointed 1 September 2016

Elected by pensioners/members

Ian Heath
Pensioner elected

Stephen Mallett
Pensioner elected

Phil Hogg
Pensioner elected

Paul Douglas
Pensioner elected

Frances Axford
Pensioner elected

Tom Mitchell
Active/Pensioner elected

Left office during the year

Charlie Maunder
2 May 2017

Ian Howick
30 March 2017

Philip Osmond
28 October 2016

Nick Goddard
31 August 2016

Administration & investment management (BA Pensions)

British Airways Pension Services Ltd
(BAPSL) – administration
Fraser Smart – Chief Executive Officer &
Scheme Secretary, BA Pensions

British Airways Pension Investment Management Ltd
(BAPIML) – investment management
Michelle McGregor Smith – Chief Executive Officer,
BAPIML

Advisers*

Scheme Actuary
Michael Pardoe
Towers Watson Limited

Legal Advisers
Eversheds Sutherland LLP
Sacker & Partners LLP

Banker
BNY Mellon

External Custodian
State Street Bank
and Trust Co

Investment Advisers
Towers Watson Limited
BAPIML

Auditor
KPMG LLP

Covenant Adviser
PricewaterhouseCoopers
LLP

* In addition to the Scheme's principal advisers the Trustee has appointed legal and other advisers to provide advice on specific matters as required.

Airways Pension Scheme – Pension Scheme Registry Number: 10057028

Trustee's Report

This report provides information about the management of the Scheme and provides more detail concerning the main activities undertaken during the year. There are sections on the funding position of the Scheme, investment, Scheme governance, Scheme changes and pension administration matters.

The financial statements of the Scheme for the year ended 31 March 2017, as set out on pages 19 to 35 have been prepared and audited in accordance with Sections 41(1) and (6) of the Pensions Act 1995.

SCHEME FUNDING POSITION

The last formal actuarial valuation was made as at 31 March 2012. The ongoing litigation and the statutory requirement to reach formal agreement with BA on certain aspects of the valuation mean that, at the time of writing, it has not been possible to conclude the 31 March 2015 funding valuation.

In the years between formal valuations, the Scheme Actuary provides an interim update which shows how the funding position had evolved since the last valuation date. As the 31 March 2015 valuation has yet to conclude the table below only covers the period to 31 March 2014.

	31 March 2014 (£m)	31 March 2013 (£m)	31 March 2012 (£m)
Liabilities*	(7,682)	(8,392)	(7,995)
Assets	7,273	7,845	7,315
(Deficit)	(409)	(547)	(680)
Funding level	94.7%	93.5%	91.5%

* The liabilities are based on the technical provisions agreed between the Trustee and BA at the 31 March 2012 valuation, updated by the Scheme Actuary in line with changes in market conditions as at 31 March 2013 and 31 March 2014.

In the meantime, the Trustee continues to monitor the development of the funding position, which has improved over the period to 31 March 2017. This has been largely due to continued receipt of contributions from BA. Deficit reduction contributions of £55m were received over the year to 31 March 2017, along with a cash sweep payment of £31.4m. The equivalent figures for the prior year to 31 March 2016 were £55m and £25.3m respectively.

Asset values have performed strongly but this has been offset by an increase in liabilities due to falling yields on Government bonds (gilts).

The recovery plan

The Scheme has a recovery plan in place to address the funding deficit. Under the terms of the recovery plan the Trustee and the Company have agreed to repair the deficit such that:

- the Company will pay additional contributions to the Scheme at a rate of £4,583,333 per month until 31 March 2023; and
- if the assumptions in the recovery plan are borne out in practice, the deficit will be removed by 31 March 2023. This includes an allowance for investment returns at 0.3% a year in excess of the discount rate.
- in addition, the Trustee and BA have agreed a package of additional security and other measures aimed at improving the funding position and members' benefit security over time, which are documented in separate legal agreements. This includes a contingent payment of £250 million in January 2019.

Until such time as the 31 March 2015 valuation can be concluded, BA is obliged to comply with the existing contribution arrangements. The Scheme Actuary's assessment is that the existing contribution arrangements are sufficient to improve the financial position of the Scheme until the 2015 valuation is agreed.

Trustee's Report

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) is engaged by the Trustee to carry out extensive and on-going reviews of the Company's financial position and future cash flows. PwC has advised the Trustee that the contributions that the Company has committed to pay to the Scheme and to the New Airways Pension Scheme (NAPS) are set at the level that the Company can reasonably afford in current circumstances. The airline industry is volatile and the Trustee has agreed protections in the event that the Company's position were to deteriorate but have also agreed a cash sweep mechanism which means that the Scheme will receive additional contributions in the event that the Company's annual 31 March cash balance exceeds prescribed thresholds.

BA paid £31.4m to the Scheme in respect of the 31 March 2016 cash sweep payment, received and accounted for in the current years financial statements, and £36.0m in respect of the 31 March 2017 cash sweep payment, which will be accounted for in the 2017/18 financial statements.

SCHEME INVESTMENT

The broad strategic asset allocations as at 31 March 2017 (net of the Rothesay Life swaps) are shown below:

Investment category	Allocation
Return seeking	19%
Liability matching	81%

Return seeking assets are those chosen with long-term returns expected to exceed those of risk-free assets – which compensates for the higher risk exposure. Equities (UK and overseas), private equity, property and alternatives are return seeking assets. Liability matching assets are those held to be aligned with the Scheme's future benefit payments and are intended to reduce the amount of risk. Government bonds are an example of a liability matching asset. The strategic asset allocation set out above is subject to more detailed control limits and bandwidths exercised by the Investment Committee in consultation with the investment advisers and BAPIML.

DYNAMIC DE-RISKING AND YIELD TRIGGER FRAMEWORK

Dynamic de-risking

The Trustee has put in place suitable policies to dynamically manage risk as funding levels improve, to buy insurance against longevity risk for a specified group of liabilities to hedge a proportion of the liabilities using specific assets on a buy and hold basis, to move the weighting from return seeking assets towards liability matching assets and to hedge interest rate and inflation risks.

The dynamic nature of these policies mean that the asset allocation described above will move over time towards a position with a higher allocation to liability matching assets linked to the funding position and appropriate market conditions.

Liability hedging

The Trustee has also established liability hedging arrangements involving interest rate and inflation hedging triggers. The aim of the liability hedging programme is to better align the Scheme's assets with the liabilities by hedging the Scheme's exposure to interest rates and inflation which are the key drivers in relation to the value placed on the liabilities. A range of instruments can be used for this purpose including Government bonds and swaps.

Statement of Investment Principles (SIP)

An updated SIP was adopted in September 2016.

A copy of the SIP is available on request from the Secretary's office or can be accessed on the 'Scheme documents' page of the member website www.mybapension.com.

Measuring investment performance

The Trustee has adopted a customised strategic benchmark as this ensures that the investment performance objectives are related directly to the circumstances of the fund.

The Trustee monitors the Fund's performance by comparing the returns achieved against this benchmark. The performance of each asset category is measured against an index. For example, the UK equity portion of the fund is measured relative to the performance of the FTSE All Share Index.

Trustee's Report

BAPIML is the in-house investment manager to the Scheme. BAPIML's expenses are charged to the Scheme at cost and routine or day to day investment decisions are delegated to them. The Trustee has set BAPIML the target of performance of 0.3% per annum above the weighted average of the agreed strategic benchmark over a rolling five year period, though the Trustee will continue to monitor performance over a range of different time periods.

Details of the Fund performance can be found on pages 14 to 17.

SCHEME GOVERNANCE

Trustee knowledge and understanding (TKU)

The Trustee has a formal training policy, the foundation of which is TPR's TKU regime. The Trustee conducts a detailed review of its approach to training biennially.

An induction programme is provided for new Trustee Directors on appointment. The amount of material covered in the induction programme is significant and will usually take several months to complete. This is consistent with the law on TKU which allows 6 months for a new Trustee Director to be trained before they are expected to have achieved the required level of knowledge and understanding. After the initial training Trustee Directors are encouraged to undertake the Award in Pension Trusteeship, a formal pensions qualification.

Further requirements for training are established by asking Trustee Directors to complete an individual skills gap biennially, analysis of which informs future training provision. The content, frequency and level of training is tailored to the outcomes of the assessment of each Trustee Director's particular learning needs but is also related to the Committee(s) on which the Trustee Director serves. The Trustee Board and each of its Committees produce an annual Committee calendar which identifies the topics and issues that are to be discussed and determined during the year. Appropriate training sessions are then scheduled to support these activities.

Training is provided in a range of formats by a variety of providers. The Scheme Actuary and other advisers provide training to some or all of the Trustee Directors either in routine Main Board or Committee meetings or in specially arranged sessions. Bespoke training is also provided by BAPIML and BAPSL, and Trustee Directors are actively encouraged to supplement this formal training plan by accessing other resources including TPR's Trustee Toolkit, pensions related publications and, where appropriate, industry conferences, seminars and publications. Records of all training undertaken are maintained in respect of each individual Trustee Director.

Conflicts of interest

The Trustee understands that it is in a position of trust and needs to have policies and arrangements in place to identify, monitor and manage conflicts. The Scheme's primary legal advisers are Eversheds Sutherland LLP and they are also the primary legal advisers for NAPS. To ensure that appropriate processes are in place to manage conflicts of interest, Sacker and Partners LLP acts for APS in relation to matters which require separate legal advice.

The Scheme's current policy and procedure for managing conflicts of interest was adopted in December 2016.

Monitoring of the employer covenant

The Trustee considers it critical that it understands and monitors the financial strength and covenant of the employer on a continuing basis and in order to achieve this PwC act as advisers to the Trustee on employer covenant issues. A reporting framework was agreed with the Company during the 2012 valuation to ensure that the Trustee receives regular updates on the business activities and financial position of the Company.

Trustee arrangements

- The Scheme is administered by twelve Trustee Directors.
- Six of the Trustee Directors are appointed by the Company.
- Five of the Trustee Directors are elected by pensioner members* and adult survivor pensioners of the Scheme and must be pensioner members* of APS.

Trustee's Report

- One of the Trustee Directors is elected by active members of the Scheme and must be an active member of APS.
 - Where an active member vacancy results in no nominations the vacancy is opened to pensioner members* and a notice inviting nominations from both active and pensioner members* is issued. Such a notice was issued in July 2015 and Tom Mitchell was elected as Trustee in the resulting ballot.
 - A Trustee Director may remain in office for a minimum of five years and a maximum of five and a half years and is eligible for re-appointment (provided that he/she still meets the eligibility criteria for the relevant vacancy).
 - Nominations for elected active member Trustee Directors must be supported by at least ten members in the relevant constituency and nominations for pensioner member* Trustee Directors must be supported by ten pensioner members* or adult survivor pensioners. If there is more than one nomination for a vacancy a postal ballot of the relevant members is held. The result is decided on a simple majority of the votes cast.
 - Members taking flexible retirement cannot apply to be a pensioner member* Trustee Director and an active member Trustee Director at the same time, however flexible retirement members are eligible to vote in both active member and pensioner member* Trustee Director elections.
 - An elected Trustee Director may be removed from office following a postal ballot in which two thirds of the votes cast by members in the relevant constituency are in favour of removal. A ballot may be held on written request to the Trustee by fifty of the relevant members.
- * For this purpose 'pensioner members' do not include pensioners whose benefits have not yet come into payment, contingent beneficiaries and pensioners receiving only Equivalent Pension Benefits under the National Insurance Acts.

Committees

APS and NAPS have separate Trustee Boards and Committees however much of the business of the two Schemes is common. Although separate meetings are held when required, most Main Board and Committee meetings have been held jointly although each Trustee Board reaches its decisions independently. Much of the work is undertaken by Trustee Committees who are able to review matters in detail before making recommendations to the Main Board. Each Committee operates under clear Terms of Reference which govern its activities. Each Committee constructs a forward looking annual activity calendar plan which is used to allocate budgetary resources and informs the development of the Trustee training programme.

The Governance and Audit Committee is principally concerned with legislative compliance, audit and risk management. It monitors the management of the risks to which the Scheme is exposed and oversees audit activity (including the work of both the external and internal auditors appointed by the Trustee). It is also responsible for the establishment of training programmes, reviewing the performance of the Scheme Advisers, budget reviews and internal procedures such as ballot processes.

The Operations Committee considers a range of matters requiring Trustee discretion (e.g. payment of death-in-service benefits) and second stage applications under the internal dispute resolution procedures. In addition, the Committee considers certain proposed Rule changes, oversees the Scheme's communication strategy and monitors levels of service.

The Investment Committee, which is supported by independent and strategic investment advisers, deals with investment approval and reporting arrangements, the monitoring of investment performance and consideration of the various investment options available to the Scheme. In valuation years it also undertakes a detailed review of the Scheme's investments in the context of its liabilities which includes an asset liability modelling study.

In addition to the three main Trustee Committees, sub-committees are established where a small number of Trustee Directors are tasked with a detailed investigation into one or more defined issues.

Trustee's Report

Performance of Trustee Directors

Attendance records for Trustee and Committee meetings have been maintained and are shown below:

Trustee	Governance Committee	Investment Committee	Operations Committee	Main Board	Period of Appointment to Main Board
Virginia Holmes (<i>Chair</i>)	4/4	7/7	-	8/8	Whole Year
Frances Axford	4/4	-	-	7/8	Whole Year
Paul Douglas	-	6/7	-	8/8	Whole Year
Andrew Fleming	-	-	-	7/8	Whole Year
William Francis	-	-	4/4	4/5	Part Year
Nick Goddard	-	-	-	2/3	Part Year
Ian Heath	-	-	8/8	8/8	Whole Year
Phil Hogg	-	6/7	-	7/8	Whole Year
Ian Howick	-	7/7	-	8/8	Whole Year
Stephen Mallett	3/4	-	-	8/8	Whole Year
Charlie Maunder	1/1	-	3/4	8/8	Whole Year
Tom Mitchell	-	-	5/8	5/8	Whole Year
Philip Osmond	0/1	-	4/5	5/6	Part Year
Jude Winstanley	0/1	-	1/2	2/2	Part Year

Although the Main Board is scheduled to meet quarterly, the number of matters requiring the Trustee Directors' attention necessitated the convening of additional meetings which were often called at short notice.

On occasions that Trustee Directors are not able to attend a meeting, the Rules provide for them to appoint an alternate to attend and vote for them. During the period under review this has been standard practice. In addition, some Trustee Directors attended, as observers, meetings of Committees to which they were not formally appointed. Such occurrences are not included in the attendance list.

Security of assets

The Custodian Trustee of the Scheme, British Airways Pension Trustees Limited, holds title to the assets of the Scheme on behalf of the Trustee, however physical custody of the Scheme's securities (i.e. bonds and shares) has been delegated to independent external custodians, State Street Bank and Trust Co.

Defined contribution (DC) governance statement

Additional Voluntary Contributions (both money purchase and cash balance AVCs) are considered in some respects to be Defined Contribution (DC) Benefits by TPR. In this regard the Scheme Trustee annually reviews and assesses the systems, processes and controls across key governance functions (the "controls") to ensure that they are consistent with the Standards of Practice set out in TPR's DC Code of Practice and Regulatory Guidance. The Trustee is satisfied that the controls are consistent with that Code, however, were the annual review to identify any areas where those Standards of Practice are not met, the Trustee would consider the reason for those differences and whether any changes to current practice are required.

SCHEME CHANGES

Factor review

On the advice of the Actuary, the Scheme factors used to convert Scheme Pays debts into pension reductions were changed with effect from 1 March 2017.

Trustee's Report

Scheme factors are reviewed from time to time approximately every three years, usually at the end of the formal valuation process. Consideration will be given to the timing of the review of factors given the uncertainty as to when the 31 March 2015 valuation will be finalised. Once any changes together with an implementation date have been agreed, a period of notice will be given.

Equity Biased Fund (EBF) AVC Fund

The Guarantee Component of the EBF was historically set in line with returns on a 7-days' notice local authority deposit account. As this index has been discontinued the basis of the Guarantee Component has been changed to the Sterling overnight index average.

Overseas Transfer Charge

In March 2017 the Government introduced a new 25% overseas transfer charge which applies to benefits of members resident in the European Economic Area (EEA) that are transferred to a country outside of the EEA. The charge also applies to pensions transferred to a country outside of the EEA if the member is not resident there for tax purposes and may still apply if members change their country of residence within five years of transferring pension benefits.

From April 2017 legislation also changed the criteria of overseas schemes to which benefits can be transferred, to be an arrangement within an EU country or a country in which the member is resident for tax purposes and which has a double taxation agreement with the UK.

Trust Deed amendments

The following amendments were made during the year:

- Scheme Pays – extends the facility to allow tapered Annual Allowance tax charges to be paid directly from pension benefits/prospective pension benefits or Additional Voluntary Contributions.
- Corporate Trustee – enabling a Corporate Trustee to be appointed as the sole Management Trustee of the Scheme and mechanical changes to reflect the move from individual Trustees to Trustee Directors of the Corporate Trustee.

- Deed of appointment and resignation – implemented the appointment of the new Corporate Trustee and vacation of office of the outgoing individual Trustees. The Corporate Trustee, Airways Pension Scheme Trustee Limited, was appointed as the sole Management Trustee of the Scheme on 26 October 2016.

Copies of the Deeds implementing these changes can be viewed via the 'Scheme documents' page of the member website www.mybapension.com.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

Cash equivalent transfer values

Transfer values paid during the year were calculated and verified in the manner prescribed by the regulations under Section 97 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993. A partial allowance for discretionary pension increases is included in the calculation of transfer values.

Pension increases

The Scheme Rules provide that the annual increase shall be the percentage specified in the Pensions Increase (Review) Orders (Orders). Following the Rule amendment made in March 2011, the Trustee is required to consider, on at least an annual basis, whether to award an additional pension increase to that provided in the Orders. The Trustee undertook a review in March 2017 and decided that no discretionary award for 2017 would be awarded but that when the power to award discretionary increases is confirmed, the Trustee would reconsider the position. The Orders currently reflect the rise in the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) over a twelve-month period measured up to the end of the preceding September. The 2017 Order was 1% and in accordance with the Scheme Rules, qualifying pensions were increased by 1% on 10 April 2017. Increases apply to all pensions payable under the Rules of the Scheme (whether in deferment or currently in payment excluding any guaranteed minimum pension in payment) except where the member remained in active service after 31 December 1973 and did not transfer to Part VI of the Scheme. People in this latter category receive increases in line with price inflation, as determined by the Orders annually, up to 5% a year in respect of any part of the pension relating to pensionable service after 5 April 1997.

Trustee's Report

The Pensions Act 2004 reduced increases to pensions in payment for people within this category to inflation up to 2.5% in respect of service after 5 April 2005. The Pensions Act 2008 reduced increases to deferred pensions for people within this category who have not attained their normal pension date to inflation up to 2.5% in respect of pension accrued after 5 April 2009. Dependants in receipt of pensions derived from a deceased member within this category receive increases at the rate shown in the Orders, but only up to 5% a year. Any increases above those provided for by the Orders are granted on a discretionary basis; those increases provided in line with the Orders are a right under the Scheme.

Internal dispute resolution procedure (IDRP)

The Trustee is required by law to operate an IDRP. This is a mechanism by which a member may request a designated person to adjudicate on a disagreement with their scheme. The designated person to deal with the first stage adjudication is Kate Tollis, Head of Trustee Governance & Secretariat, BAPSL. In the event that the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome the matter is then referred to the Trustee's Operations Committee. Complaints made under this procedure must be in writing and a leaflet giving full details is available from Whitelocke House.

Tax

For members affected by tax charges arising from the Annual Allowance or the tapered Annual Allowance, any applicable charge can be paid direct from a member's pension or Additional Voluntary Contributions using the Scheme Pays facility.

HMRC has launched a new online service for individuals to apply to protect pension savings from the lifetime allowance charge. The interim paper-based application process that was in force since 6 April 2016 is no longer available.

Online communications

Further enhancements have continued throughout the year to our online communications to make it easier for members to make changes to their pension and to update personal details securely. Address changes can be made online by pensioners and deferred members. Active members must still alert BA. Bank changes for pension payments, nominations for death lump sums, registration of surviving dependant's for consideration for an Adult Survivor's pension if no spouse or civil partner and changes to Additional Voluntary Contributions investments can now also be made online.

This report was approved by the Trustee Board on 27 September 2017 and was signed on its behalf by:

Fraser Smart
Scheme Secretary

Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities

The audited financial statements, which are to be prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, are the responsibility of the Trustee. Pension scheme regulations require the Trustee to make available to Scheme members, beneficiaries and certain other parties, audited financial statements for each Scheme year which:

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the Scheme year and of the amount and disposition at the end of the Scheme year of the assets and liabilities, other than liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the Scheme year; and
- contain the information specified in the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, including a statement as to whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Reports of Pension Schemes'.

The Trustee has supervised the preparation of the financial statements and has agreed suitable accounting policies, to be applied consistently, making estimates and judgements on a reasonable and prudent basis. It is also responsible for making available each year, commonly in the form of a Trustee's annual report, information about the Scheme prescribed by pensions legislation, which it should ensure is consistent with the financial statements it accompanies.

The Trustee also has certain responsibilities in respect of contributions which are set out in the statement of Trustee's responsibilities accompanying the Trustee's summary of contributions.

The Trustee has a general responsibility for ensuring that adequate accounting records are kept and for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the Scheme and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities, including the maintenance of appropriate internal controls.

Investment Report

(Forming part of the Trustee's Report)

Review of the year

2016 was a year of political surprises and change which impacted global markets. The UK referendum result on European Union (EU) membership was not what the polls had predicted and many economists expected the UK to suffer due to the result of the vote to leave the EU. The Bank of England was quick to respond to weak survey data in the summer of 2016 with a comprehensive package of monetary policy to stimulate the economy, cutting interest rates to a historic low of 0.25% and expanding the quantitative easing (QE) programme. UK data in the autumn was much more resilient and more positive than the market expected. Household spending continued to grow and a sharp decline in investment did not materialise. As sterling depreciated sharply between June and October 2016, inflation expectations began to rise due to pressures in the pipeline from import prices. In November, the Bank of England stated that it had "limited tolerance for above target CPI" and dropped its guidance that the next move in interest rates was likely to be down. In light of concerns on the long-term implications of the Brexit vote there have been discussions that monetary policy has reached its useful limits and fiscal policy should take over to support the UK economy.

A similar theme was emerging overseas as the rise in populism, increased concerns on inequality, migration, terrorism and globalisation helped Donald Trump unexpectedly win the US election. With the new president came the idea that fiscal policy would move to the forefront as monetary policy and unconventional policies such as negative rates and QE were thought to have limited impact going forward. The changing political landscape has led to higher inflation expectations from fiscal spending in the US and other countries. More recently the new Administration in the US has been troubled by personnel changes and difficulties putting their agenda into action.

The European Central Bank (ECB) acknowledged the strengthening eurozone economy, revising up growth prospects for 2017 and observing a recovery in inflation. This led to markets being surprised in December by a reduction

in the size of the QE programme, albeit accompanied by an extension into the longer term. Nevertheless we expect the ECB will be cautious in normalising monetary policy, assessing the pace of recovery and strength of the European financial system before taking action. The Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in the US was also cautious on raising interest rates due to external concerns and weaker than expected US economic data. After overestimating the pace of interest rate increases, the Fed raised interest rates once, in 2016, followed by two increases so far in 2017, taking the Fed funds range to 1-1.25%. Strong growth from China was expected to subside in 2016 following the devaluation of its currency, however the feared downside risks to global growth did not materialise. On 29 March 2017 the UK Government triggered Article 50, beginning the two year process of leaving the European Union and so politics continue to dominate headlines in 2017 in the form of Brexit negotiations, alongside French, German, UK and possibly Italian elections.

Both bond and equity markets had stellar performance during the year ending 31 March 2017. Equities were the strongest performing markets and overseas equities were boosted by sterling depreciating by 13%. UK equities also benefitted from the move in sterling as a large proportion of earnings are from non-sterling operations. Bond markets were supported as investors started to believe that the use of negative interest rates in the eurozone and Japan meant that the lower boundary for bond yields was no longer zero. UK bond performance was compounded by the surprise Brexit vote as investor's discounted lower growth and bought perceived 'safe haven' assets.

Growth had disappointed since the global financial crisis and global deflationary pressures have dominated monetary policy up until now, leading to a "lower for longer" consensus for interest rates, driving bond yields to historic lows in the summer of 2016. Wage pressures have been lacklustre, but inflationary pressures are building as energy prices increase from recent lows and as labour markets tighten. Fiscal policy looked set to provide further upside momentum.

Investment Report

(Forming part of the Trustee's Report)

The Fund has maintained an overweight bias on equities throughout the fiscal year but reduced this ahead of key political events, namely the EU referendum in June 2016 and the US election in November 2016. The Fund remains underweight bonds but took a neutral position relative to benchmark at the time of the EU referendum.

Exposure to property was reduced during the year after strong performance from the asset class in prior years.

Asset allocation and benchmarks

The Trustee Directors and their advisers have set bandwidths around the strategic benchmarks shown below. The strategic benchmark is composed of assets which can broadly be categorised as having a principal focus of either return seeking or liability matching. The bandwidths around the strategic benchmark allow BAPIML to make tactical asset allocation decisions to take advantage of valuation differentials between asset classes which may occur from time to time. The actual allocation shown was within the allowed bandwidths. Since 2011 the decision to hedge overseas currency is a tactical decision to be taken by BAPIML, within allowed limits.

The Rothesay Life asset swap and longevity swaps do not form part of the benchmarks and performance returns.

Strategic benchmark and performance

The Trustee Directors' Investment Committee sets a business plan each year which deals with the annual monitoring of performance and activities such as corporate governance. It also carries out work on developing the strategic benchmark to improve the risk return profile of the Fund where possible, as well as having a trigger based dynamic governance framework to be able to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. The Investment Committee reviews the liquidity of the asset portfolio annually.

In March 2017 the Trustee Directors conducted the annual review of the strategic benchmark and approved a de-risking of return seeking assets by 1.5%, reducing equity and private equity benchmark allocations, and a commensurate increase in matching assets. This became effective from 1 April 2017.

The loan note portfolio matured and cash was returned to the Fund.

Asset category		Actual % 31 March 2017	Benchmark % 31 March 2017	Actual % 31 March 2016	Benchmark % 31 March 2016
Return seeking	Equities	9.8	8.5	9.8	8.5
	UK	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6
	Overseas	7.1	5.9	7.0	5.9
	Private equity	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Alternatives	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0
	Property	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.8
	Loan notes	-	-	1.1	-
Liability matching	Real assets	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.0
	Bonds	77.2	77.8	76.7	77.8
	UK fixed	14.9	16.0	14.9	16.0
	UK index-linked	61.4	61.8	61.3	61.8
	Overseas index-linked	0.9	-	0.5	-
Cash	1.6	2.5	0.4	2.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Investment Report

(Forming part of the Trustee's Report)

The performance of the Fund is shown in the two tables below. Table 1 shows the performance of the Fund including the liability hedging portfolio which includes the derivatives held to hedge interest rate and inflation risk. Table 2 shows the performance of the Fund compared to agreed strategic benchmarks.

Table 1 – Including interest rate and inflation swaps

Fiscal years to 31 March 2017	1 year % p.a.	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	10 years % p.a.
Fund return	15.39	9.76	7.75	7.71

Tactical asset allocation and stock selection performance

The portfolio managers are set an outperformance target of 0.3% per annum relative to the strategic benchmark on a rolling five year period. Since 1 April 2011 the decision to hedge overseas currency is a tactical decision to be taken by BAPIML, within allowed limits. The long-term returns exclude hedging up to that date and are shown below.

Table 2 – Excluding hedging, benchmark interest rate and inflation swaps

Fiscal years to 31 March 2017	1 year % p.a.	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	10 years % p.a.
Fund return	14.96	9.85	7.76	7.83
Benchmark	14.72	10.13	7.85	7.70
Relative performance	0.22	(0.25)	(0.08)	0.12

In the year under review (1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017) the Fund outperformed the benchmark by 0.22%. In relation to the outperformance target of 0.3% per annum relative to the strategic benchmark over a rolling five year period, the Fund underperformed (returning 7.76% compared to a benchmark return of 7.85%).

During the year the tactical asset allocation, the choice of asset class such as equity versus bonds, country and currency exposure, has had a positive impact on the performance of the Fund against its benchmark. In equities, the European portfolio exceeded the benchmark over the year whilst other equity portfolios underperformed their respective benchmarks.

The illiquid assets such as private equity, alternatives and property also produced positive returns and within matching assets, real assets also produced solid returns.

The private equity and real assets portfolios were a drag on relative performance as they did not keep pace with the strong returns from the listed security benchmarks they are measured against in the short-term.

Fund's 10 largest stock holdings as at 31 March 2017

Stock name	Security type	£m	% portfolio
UK Treasury 0.125% Index-Linked 2029	Government Bond	431.7	5.4
UK Treasury 1.875% Index-Linked 2022	Government Bond	414.9	5.2
UK Treasury 0.125% Index-Linked 2019	Government Bond	379.4	4.7
Network Rail 1.75% Index-Linked 2027	Government Bond*	317.9	4.0
UK Treasury 1.25% Index-Linked 2032	Government Bond	299.8	3.7
UK Treasury 0.125% Index-Linked 2044	Government Bond	285.6	3.6
UK Treasury 1.25% Index-Linked 2017	Government Bond	268.3	3.4
UK Treasury 0.75% Index-Linked 2034	Government Bond	264.2	3.3
UK Treasury 0.625% Index-Linked 2042	Government Bond	249.6	3.1
UK Treasury 0.125% Index-Linked 2046	Government Bond	216.1	2.7

*Government guaranteed corporate bond

Investment Report

(Forming part of the Trustee's Report)

Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

The Mixed Portfolio Fund (MPF) returned 19.48% for the year ending 31 March 2017. This was the best year since 2010 and was the result of good returns across all asset classes. In particular, the overseas equity markets posted strong returns which were boosted by the decline in the value of sterling.

The Trustee Directors set a benchmark for each type of asset class held within the Fund and use this to monitor the Fund's performance. The benchmark returned 20.5% over the year and so the Fund underperformed its benchmark by 0.8%. The Fund's target is to beat its benchmark by 0.5% per annum over a five year period and this goal has not been achieved.

The return on the MPF was below those of other large AVC providers in the market place over the latest year, which returned an average of 21.27%, with a range of 18.5% to 25.3%. Over a ten year period returns have been similar.

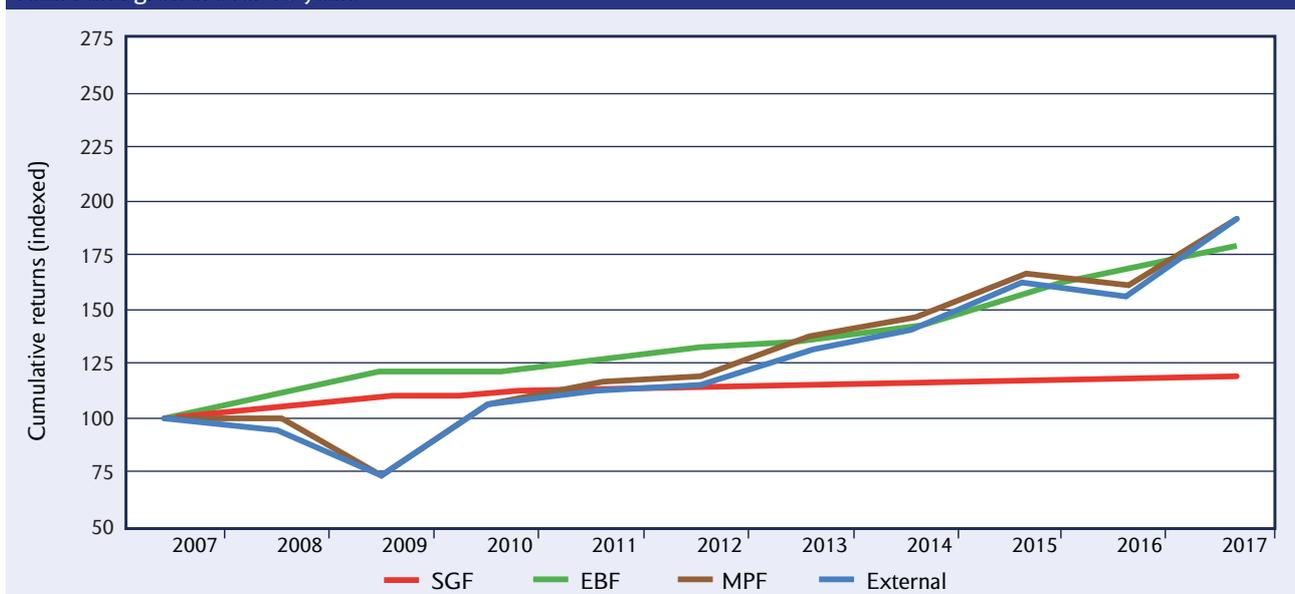
In the year to March 2017, the Short-dated Gilts Fund (SGF) returned 0.40% and the Equity Biased Fund (EBF) returned 5.32%. Further information on the performance of the AVC funds can be found in the annual AVC funds investment commentary on the Scheme documents' page of the member website www.mybapension.com.

The long-term returns for all of the AVC funds are shown in the chart and table below.

Fund	EBF %	SGF %	MPF %	External %
10 years	5.91	1.75	6.56	6.53
5 years	6.13	0.71	9.90	10.37
3 years	7.84	0.76	9.14	10.37
1 year (to 2017)	5.32	0.40	19.48	21.27

The MPF benchmark has a high weighting in equities, standing at 80%. The positive returns overall reflect the high weighting of equities in the Fund's benchmark as all of the equity benchmarks, produced positive returns in 2016/17. In particular, the overseas equity markets posted strong returns which were boosted by the decline in the value of sterling.

Total Fund growth over 10 years



Investment Report

(Forming part of the Trustee's Report)

The MPF hedges a proportion of holdings in overseas assets by converting these back to sterling. These returns are shown as the 'including hedging' returns in the following table. From 1 January 2012 the currency hedging was incorporated into the strategic benchmark and will be tactically managed by BAPIML within agreed tolerances, a similar policy to NAPS.

Fiscal years to 31 March 2017	1 year % p.a.	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	10 years % p.a.
Including hedging				
MPF	19.48	9.13	9.89	6.56
Excluding hedging				
MPF	19.48	9.13	9.89	7.35
Benchmark	20.46	9.77	10.24	7.14
Relative performance	(0.81)	(0.58)	(0.32)	0.19

Note returns slightly different to the table on the previous page due to rounding differences.

The choice of asset class such as equity versus bonds, country and currency exposure has had a positive impact on the performance of the Fund against its benchmark, but stock selection within the equity portfolio underperformed the benchmark, resulting in the overall underperformance.

Corporate governance

The Portfolio Managers follow the UK Stewardship Code which aims to improve and enhance the quality of engagement between companies and institutional investors. The Portfolio Managers monitor and engage with companies on aspects of corporate governance and exercising voting rights in all regions through our custodian bank. Research and monitoring aspects of corporate social responsibility are also taken into account to assess impacts on shareholder value. In respect of climate change, the Fund Manager participates in the Carbon Disclosure Project investor initiatives to encourage investee companies to disclose their impact on the environment and natural resources. The outcomes of these programmes are reported back yearly to the Trustees of APS and NAPS. The voting records of the Fund Manager are held on our website: www.mybapension.com in the 'Corporate Governance' section of the 'Scheme documents' page. These records are updated each year, usually in August.

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of the Airways Pension Scheme

We have audited the financial statements of the Airways Pension Scheme for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 19 to 35. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to UK and Republic of Ireland.

This report is made solely to the Scheme's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with the Pensions Act 1995 and Regulations made thereunder. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme's Trustee, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Trustee and the auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustee's responsibilities set out on page 12, the Scheme's Trustee is responsible for supervising the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). These standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the Scheme year ended 31 March 2017 and of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities, other than liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the Scheme year;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- contain the information specified in Regulation 3 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, made under the Pensions Act 1995.

Richard Hinton
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square, Canary Wharf
London E14 5GL

31 October 2017

Fund Account

	Note	31 March 2017 £'m	31 March 2016 £'m
Contributions and Benefits			
Employer contributions		91.7	86.7
Employee contributions		2.9	3.7
Total contributions	3	<u>94.6</u>	<u>90.4</u>
Benefits paid or payable	4	(367.5)	(375.9)
Payments to and on account of leavers	5	(31.6)	(9.1)
Administrative expenses	6	(6.0)	(2.8)
		<u>(405.1)</u>	<u>(387.8)</u>
Net withdrawals from dealings with members		<u>(310.5)</u>	<u>(297.4)</u>
Returns on Investments			
Investment income	7	88.0	94.0
Investment management expenses	8	(6.6)	(7.4)
Change in market value of investments	9	1,245.0	(304.0)
Net return on investments		<u>1,326.3</u>	<u>(217.4)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in the fund during the year		1,015.9	(514.8)
Net assets of the Scheme at 1 April		6,994.4	7,509.2
Net assets of the Scheme at 31 March		<u>8,010.3</u>	<u>6,994.4</u>

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Net Assets

(available for benefits)

	Note	31 March 2017 £'m	31 March 2016 £'m
Investment assets:			
Equities		659.1	572.2
Fixed interest bonds		983.6	949.2
Index-linked bonds		7,995.5	6,739.0
Pooled arrangements			
Property		287.6	278.5
Alternative investments		413.3	364.1
Private equity		73.9	84.0
Derivatives		23.8	3.9
AVC mixed portfolio fund		18.4	17.6
Cash		90.9	30.1
Other investment balances		27.7	40.5
		10,573.8	9,079.1
Investment liabilities:			
Derivatives			
Other investment balances		(2,546.3)	(2,068.6)
		(3.8)	(5.7)
Total net investments	9,10,11,12,13,14	8,023.7	7,004.8
Current assets		1.0	3.6
Current liabilities		(14.4)	(14.0)
Net assets of the Scheme at 31 March		8,010.3	6,994.4

The financial statements summarise the transactions of the Scheme and deal with the net assets at the disposal of the Trustee. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the Scheme year. The actuarial position of the Scheme, which takes into account such obligations, is dealt with in the report on actuarial liabilities on pages 41 and 42 and these financial statements should be read in conjunction with this report.

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Trustee Board on 27 September 2017 and were signed on their behalf by:

Virginia Holmes Trustee Director

Paul Douglas Trustee Director

Fraser Smart Secretary

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, Financial Reporting Standard 102 – the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice (revised November 2014).

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies of the Scheme are as follows:

a. Contributions

- i. Employees' contributions, including AVCs, are accounted for when they are deducted from pay by the Employer.
- ii. Employer normal contributions are accounted for on the same basis as the employees' contributions, in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions in force during the year. Employer normal contributions include contributions payable to the Scheme under salary sacrifice arrangements.
- iii. Employer augmentation contributions are accounted for in accordance with the agreement under which they are payable.
- iv. Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the due dates on which they are payable under the Schedule of Contributions or on receipt if earlier with the agreement of the Employer and the Trustee.
- v. Income from cash and short-term deposits is accounted for on an accruals basis.

b. Payments to members

- i. Pensions in payment are accounted for in the period to which they relate.
- ii. Benefits are accounted for in the period in which the member notifies the Trustee of their decision on the type or amount of benefit to be taken, or if there is no member choice, the date of retiring or leaving.
- iii. Individual transfers out of the Scheme are accounted for when member liability is discharged which is normally when the transfer amount is paid.

c. Administrative and investment management expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

d. Investment income

- i. Dividends from equities are accounted for on the ex-dividend date.
- ii. Income from bonds is accounted for on an accruals basis and includes interest bought and sold on investment purchases and sales.
- iii. Rental income is accounted for on an accruals basis.
- iv. Income from pooled arrangements is accounted for when declared by the fund manager, net of any associated management fees.

e. Investment change in market value

The change in market value of investments during the year comprises all increases and decreases in the market value of investments held at any time during the year, including profits and losses realised on sales of investments during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies - continued

f. Investments

Investments are included at fair value as described below:

- i. Quoted securities in active markets are usually valued at either the current bid price or the last traded price, depending on the convention of the stock exchange on which they are quoted, at the reporting date.
- ii. Accrued interest is excluded from the market value of fixed income securities and is included in investment income receivable.
- iii. Exchange traded derivatives are stated at market value determined using market quoted prices.
- iv. Over the counter (OTC) derivatives are stated at fair value.
- v. Swaps are valued by taking the current value of future cash flows arising from the swap determined using discounted cash flow models and relevant market data at the reporting date.
- vi. Longevity swaps are valued on a fair value basis based on the expected future cash flows arising under the swap discounted using market interest rates and taking account of the risk premium inherent in the contract.

g. Rothesay Life swaps

The Scheme has entered into two contracts with Rothesay Life.

Firstly, the Artemis contract which is structured as one contract with two components – an asset swap and a longevity swap. The Scheme pays a fixed stream of cash flows, based on an underlying portfolio of assets in exchange for a floating stream of cash flows which represent 24% (2016: 24%) of the actual pension payments due to the members who are covered by the contract.

Secondly, the Concerto contract, a longevity swap, where a further 20% (2016: 20%) longevity risk has been hedged through a second longevity swap with Rothesay Life. The swaps are valued at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out above.

Collateral is posted between the Scheme and Rothesay Life as the asset and longevity swap values change; as the contract matures over time and as life expectancy changes over time.

The assets used by the Scheme to purchase the swap under the Artemis contract are still held by the Scheme and they have been recognised separately in the financial statements.

Cash flows from the longevity swaps are recorded as movement on investments as either sales or purchases within the investment movements table.

h. Pooled arrangements

The indirect property, alternative and private equity investments are invested in externally pooled funds. A proportion of the private equity and alternatives, and all of the property investments (direct and indirect) are pooled internally and held jointly in unitised funds on behalf of the Airways Pension Scheme and the New Airways Pension Scheme.

Direct and indirect investment properties have been valued in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' Valuation Standards UK PS 1.1 Valuation for Financial Statements taking into consideration the current estimate of the rental values and market yields. The valuations for the direct properties have been carried out by

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies - continued

h. Pooled arrangements - continued

Cushman & Wakefield, chartered surveyors, who have the appropriate knowledge and experience to value such assets. Indirect properties are valued by the management companies.

The Scheme's interest in the Tesco Red Limited Partnership was accounted for as an associate using the equity method.

Private equity and alternative investments are valued at the best estimate of fair value taking the latest available valuations issued by the managers and adjusting for any cash movements occurring between the date of the valuation and the Scheme year end.

i. Foreign currencies

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling using the closing exchange rates at the Scheme year end. Foreign currency transactions are recorded in sterling at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

3. Contributions

	2017 £'m	2016 £'m
Employer contributions		
Normal	5.3	6.4
Deficit funding – regular	55.0	55.0
Deficit funding – cash sweep	31.4	25.3
Employee contributions		
Normal	0.2	0.2
Additional voluntary contributions	2.7	3.5
	<u>94.6</u>	<u>90.4</u>

Employer normal contributions include contributions in respect of salary sacrifice arrangements.

Deficit funding contributions of £4.6m (2016: £4.6m) per month are due until 31 March 2023 in order to improve the Scheme's funding position.

4. Benefits paid or payable

	2017 £'m	2016 £'m
Pensions	353.0	358.0
Commutations of pensions and lump sum retirement benefits	14.3	17.2
Lump sum death benefits	0.1	0.7
Taxation where lifetime or annual allowance exceeded	0.1	-
	<u>367.5</u>	<u>375.9</u>

Taxation arising on benefits paid or payable is in respect of members whose benefits exceeded the lifetime or annual allowance and who elected to take lower benefits from the Scheme in exchange for the Scheme settling their tax liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Payments to and on account of leavers

	2017	2016
	£'m	£'m
Individual transfers out to other schemes	<u>31.6</u>	<u>9.1</u>

6. Administrative expenses

The Scheme bears the cost of administration. However, the levies required by the Pension Protection Fund are payable by BA Plc. The Airways Pension Scheme bears 30% (2016: 30%) of the costs of BAPSL except where a cost relates specifically to the Scheme. The administrative expenses include the in-house costs of running the BAPSL team who provide pension administration services, finance operations and secretariat support. They also include the costs of external advisers engaged by the Trustee including the auditor, actuary, financial advisers, legal advisers and compliance costs. The split of costs at the year end are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£'m	£'m
BAPSL in-house administration and processing	1.9	1.7
External professional fees	9.6	7.4
Reimbursed by employer in respect of litigation	<u>(5.5)</u>	<u>(6.3)*</u>
	<u>6.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>

* £2.0m of the amount reimbursed by the employer relates to costs incurred in the prior year.

7. Investment income

	2017	2016
	£'m	£'m
Dividends from equities	19.3	17.4
Income from fixed interest bonds	33.4	41.5
Income from index-linked bonds	33.0	31.4
Net rents from properties	-	1.5
Interest on cash deposits	0.4	0.6
Other income	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>
	<u>88.0</u>	<u>94.0</u>

8. Investment management expenses

The Scheme bears the cost of investment management expenses. The Airways Pension Scheme bears 50% (2016: 50%) of the costs of BAPIML except where a cost relates specifically to the Scheme.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Reconciliation of investments

	Value at 31 March 2016	Purchases at cost & derivative payments	Sales proceeds & derivative receipts	Change in market value	Value 31 March 2017
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
Equities	572.2	390.3	(442.5)	139.1	659.1
Fixed interest bonds	949.2	494.6	(556.1)	95.9	983.6
Index-linked bonds					
Rothesay Life assets	3,043.3	-	-	832.7	3,876.0
Index-linked bonds	3,695.7	927.9	(1,013.6)	509.5	4,119.5
Pooled arrangements					
Property	278.5	29.4	(36.6)	16.3	287.6
Alternative investments	364.1	15.6	(42.6)	76.2	413.3
Private equity	84.0	4.4	(26.2)	11.7	73.9
Derivatives					
Rothesay Life swaps	(2,042.3)	71.2	(148.2)	(417.9)	(2,537.2)
Inflation-linked swaps	(23.0)	-	-	22.4	(0.6)
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	10.5	10.5
Futures	0.7	11.0	(8.8)	(2.6)	0.3
Forward foreign exchange	(0.1)	88.7	(26.6)	(57.5)	4.5
AVC mixed portfolio fund	17.6	1.4	(3.7)	3.1	18.4
	6,939.9	2,034.5	(2,304.9)	1,239.4	7,908.9
Cash	30.1	55.2	-	5.6	90.9
Other investments	34.8	-	(10.9)	-	23.9
	7,004.8	2,089.7	(2,315.8)	1,245.0	8,023.7

There were 4 (2016: 3) individual investments which comprised greater than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme; the 2050 0.5% Treasury index-linked gilt 2017: 34.6%, (2016: 43.5%), the Artemis asset swap 2017: 30.8% (2016: 29.3%), the 2029 0.125% Treasury index-linked gilt 2017: 5.4% (2016: 5.2%) and the 2022 1.875% Treasury index-linked gilt 2017: 5.2% (2016: under 5%).

Transaction costs are included in the cost of purchases and deducted from sale proceeds. Direct transaction costs analysed by main asset class and type of cost are as follows:

	Fees £'m	Commission £'m	Taxes £'m	2017 Total £'m	2016 £'m
Equities	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.5
Other -	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
2017	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.8	
2016	0.1	1.1	0.4	-	1.6

In addition to the transaction costs disclosed above, indirect costs in relation to bonds are incurred through the bid-offer spread. Indirect costs are also incurred in relation to external pooled arrangements, through charges made to those vehicles.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Pooled arrangements

The indirect property, alternative and private equity investments are invested in externally pooled funds. A proportion of the private equity and alternatives, and all of the property investments (direct and indirect) are pooled internally and held jointly in unitised funds on behalf of the Airways Pension Scheme and the New Airways Pension Scheme. The remainder are held directly on behalf of the Scheme. As at 31 March 2017 the value of these funds are as follows:

Property	% held	2017	2016
		£'m	£'m
Externally pooled indirect		80.8	69.2
Direct UK property		<u>206.8</u>	<u>209.3</u>
Total property unitised	17.80%	<u>287.6</u>	<u>278.5</u>
Alternatives	% held	2017	2016
		£'m	£'m
Alternative unitised fund	50.63%	2.0	1.8
Direct investments		<u>411.3</u>	<u>362.3</u>
Total		<u>413.3</u>	<u>364.1</u>
Private equity	% held	2017	2016
		£'m	£'m
Private equity unitised fund	50.63%	16.6	18.6
Direct investments		<u>57.3</u>	<u>65.4</u>
Total		<u>73.9</u>	<u>84.0</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Derivatives

The Scheme uses derivative instruments for both investment purposes and to manage exposures to financial risks, such as interest rate, foreign exchange, longevity and liquidity risks arising in the normal course of business.

Rothesay Life swaps

The Scheme holds an asset swap and 2 longevity swaps with Rothesay Life. The Artemis contract covers 24% of the Scheme's pensioner liabilities, and provides protection against the pensioners living longer, and interest and inflation rates movements. The Concerto contract covers 20% of the Scheme's pensioner longevity risk and provides protection against the pensioners living longer.

The total net investment of £2,537.2m shown on the net assets statement includes Artemis and Concerto swap contract assets that comprise:

Rothesay Life assets and liabilities	2017 £'m	2016 £'m
United Kingdom public sector quoted		
2050 index-linked gilt 0.5%	2,770.0	2,171.0
2052 index-linked gilt 0.25%	251.8	193.6
2044 index-linked gilt 0.125%	264.1	211.3
2046 index-linked gilt 0.125%	364.1	287.4
2047 index-linked gilt 0.75%	226.0	180.0
	<u>3,876.0</u>	<u>3,043.3</u>
Artemis asset swap	(2,464.0)	(2,021.3)
Artemis longevity swap	(45.2)	(15.9)
Concerto longevity swap	(28.0)	(5.1)
	<u>(2,537.2)</u>	<u>(2,042.3)</u>

For collateral purposes there is a fixed charge, agreed at the outset of the Artemis contract which represents the collateral Rothesay Life, as insurer, could expect to receive if the Scheme defaulted. This reduces over the life of the contract.

A proportion of the Scheme's UK Treasury index-linked 1.25% 2032 and 0.5% 2050 positions are held in fixed charge accounts to the order of Rothesay Life to cover their longevity risk exposure and also the fixed charge. The value of this proportion for the Concerto contract was £58.0m as at 31 March 2017 (2016: £58.9m). The value of the proportion for the Artemis contract was £75.4m as at 31 March 2017 (2016: £77.1m). The gilts are also used to cover the collateral requirements of the asset swap. See note 12 for the collateral values.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Derivatives - continued

A summary of the Scheme's outstanding derivative contracts at the year end aggregated by key characteristics were as follows:

Over the counter swaps

Nature	Duration	Nominal Amount £'m	Asset value £'m	Liability value £'m
Inflation-linked swaps	<10 years	153.2	2.1	0.8
Inflation-linked swaps	10-20 years	119.6	1.6	2.0
Inflation-linked swaps	20-30 years	46.8	1.6	4.7
Inflation-linked swaps	30-40 years	30.0	2.6	1.0
Interest rate swaps	<10 years	1,088.0	10.5	-
Total 2017		1,437.6	18.4	(8.5)
Total 2016		349.6	0.2	(23.2)

Futures

The Scheme had exchange traded stock index futures outstanding at the year end relating to its equity portfolio as follows:

Nature		Notional Amount/ Contract Size	Duration	Fair Value £'m
Topix stock futures	Buy	950,000	June 2017	0.3
Total overseas futures				0.3
			Total 2017	0.3
			Total 2016	0.7

Included within cash balances are £2.5m (2016: £3.3m) in respect of initial and variation margins arising on open futures contracts at the year end.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Scheme holds investments in a number of currencies and their policy is to hedge within agreed limits.

The Scheme enters into over the counter foreign exchange forward contracts to offset the impact of currency fluctuations in foreign currency. The open FX contracts at the year end were as follows:

Contract	Maturity Date	Nominal value	Asset value £'m	Liability value £'m
EUR				
Forward to sell EUR	Apr 17-Jun 17	€127.1	1.2	(0.2)
Forward to buy EUR	Apr 17	€0.6	-	-
USD				
Forward to sell USD	Apr 17-Jun 17	\$509.2	4.0	(0.2)
Forward to buy USD	Apr 17	\$30.6	-	(0.2)
JPY				
Forward to sell JPY	Apr 17-Jun 17	¥3,580.6	-	(0.1)
Total 2017			5.2	(0.7)
Total 2016			3.0	(3.1)

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Collateral

Collateral is used by the Scheme to manage counterparty risk. The collateral balances at the year end are as follows:

Counterparty	Collateral Type	Pledge £'m	Derivative position
Rothesay Life	UK Gilt	(2,496.6)	Asset Swap/Longevity Swap
Barclays	UK Gilt	(3.4)	Swaps
Goldman Sachs	UK Gilt	1.6	Swaps
RBS	UK Gilt	8.0	FX Forwards & Swaps
RBS	Cash	3.6	FX Forwards & Swaps
UBS	Cash	0.9	FX Forwards & Swaps
Nomura	UK Gilt	2.6	FX Forwards & Swaps
JP Morgan	UK Gilt	(0.9)	FX Forwards & Swaps
		<u>(2,484.2)</u>	

Collateral pledged with counterparty is reflected as a negative value.

The collateral balances at the 2016 year end amounted to £(2,062.0)m.

13. Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)

The Trustee holds assets to secure additional benefits on a defined contribution basis for those defined benefit section members electing to pay AVCs. Members participating in this arrangement each year receive an annual statement confirming the amounts held in their account and the movements in the year.

There are three AVC funds. The mixed portfolio fund, which is a separately managed internally pooled arrangement, the short-dated gilts fund and the equity biased fund, which are held within the investments. The values of these funds are as follows:

	% held	2017 £'m	2016 £'m
Mixed portfolio fund			
Equities		15.3	14.8
Fixed interest		2.6	2.6
Cash		0.5	0.2
Total mixed portfolio fund	11.21%	<u>18.4</u>	<u>17.6</u>
Short-dated gilts fund		2.5	2.7
Equity biased fund		<u>25.5</u>	<u>25.2</u>
		<u>46.4</u>	<u>45.5</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. Fair value determination

The fair value of financial instruments has been estimated using the following fair value hierarchy:

Level (1) The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level (2) Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level (3) Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

The Scheme's investment assets and liabilities have been fair valued using the above hierarchy levels as follows:

	As at 31 March 2017			Total £'m
	Level (1) £'m	Level (2) £'m	Level (3) £'m	
Equities	659.1	-	-	659.1
Bonds	8,979.1	-	-	8,979.1
Pooled arrangements	-	-	774.8	774.8
Derivatives	0.3	14.4	(2,537.2)	(2,522.5)
AVC mixed portfolio fund	18.4	-	-	18.4
Cash	85.0	5.9	-	90.9
Other investment balances	23.9	-	-	23.9
	<u>9,765.8</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>(1,762.4)</u>	<u>8,023.7</u>

	As at 31 March 2016			Total £'m
	Level (1) £'m	Level (2) £'m	Level (3) £'m	
Equities	572.2	-	-	572.2
Bonds	7,688.2	-	-	7,688.2
Pooled arrangements	-	-	726.6	726.6
Derivatives	0.7	(23.1)	(2,042.3)	(2,064.7)
AVC mixed portfolio fund	17.6	-	-	17.6
Cash	28.0	2.1	-	30.1
Other investment balances	34.8	-	-	34.8
	<u>8,341.5</u>	<u>(21.0)</u>	<u>(1,315.7)</u>	<u>7,004.8</u>

Interest, inflation and discount rate assumptions were based on the prevailing market rates at the year end, and longevity assumptions were based on the 2012 actuarial valuation, updated for changes in demographic assumptions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Investment risk disclosures

Investment risks

The disclosure of information in relation to certain investment risks are as follows:

Credit risk: this is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Market risk: this comprises currency risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, and other price risk.

- **Currency risk:** this is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- **Interest rate risk:** this is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- **Other price risk:** this is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk, inflation risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Inflation risk: In addition to the above, the Trustee has chosen to disclose inflation risk as this is considered a key risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in inflation.

The Scheme has exposure to credit, currency, interest rate, inflation and other price risks as a result of the investments it makes to implement its investment strategy described in the Trustee's Report. The Trustee manages investment risks, including credit risk and market risk, within agreed risk limits which are set taking into account the Scheme's strategic investment objectives. These investment objectives and risk limits are implemented through the investment management agreements in place with the Scheme's investment manager and monitored by the Trustee by regular reviews of the investment portfolios.

Further information on the Trustee's approach to risk management and the Scheme's exposures to credit and market risks are set out below. This does not include AVC investments as these are not considered significant in relation to the overall investments of the Scheme.

(i) Investment strategy

The investment objective of the Scheme is to maintain a portfolio of suitable assets of appropriate liquidity which will generate investment returns to meet, together with future contributions, the benefits payable under the Trust Deed and Rules as they fall due.

The Trustee sets the investment strategy for the Scheme taking into account considerations such as the strength of the employer covenant, the long-term liabilities and the funding agreed with the employer. The investment strategy is set out in its Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) which can be viewed on the member website www.mybapension.com.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Investment risk disclosures - continued

(i) Investment strategy - continued

The current strategy is to hold:

- Liability matching assets – 79% in investments that move in line with the long-term liabilities of the Scheme. This is referred to as liability matching investments and comprises UK and overseas Government and corporate bonds and inflation and interest rate swaps, the purpose of which is to hedge against the impact of interest rate and inflation movements on long-term liabilities.
- Return seeking assets – 19% in return seeking investments comprising UK and overseas equities, equities futures, investment property, alternatives and private equity.
- Cash – 2% of the total portfolio assets are held as liquid cash to meet the day-to-day Scheme requirements.

11% of the above investments are in overseas currencies. To minimise the currency risk the fund manager is permitted to engage in currency hedging on a discretionary basis using forward foreign exchange contracts.

(ii) Credit risk

The Scheme is subject to credit risk because the Scheme invests in bonds, OTC derivatives, holds cash balances and undertakes stock lending activities.

Credit risk arising on bonds is mitigated by investing predominantly in Government bonds where the credit risk is minimal or investment grade corporate bonds which are rated BB or above. The Trustee manages the associated credit risk by requesting that the Investment Manager diversifies the portfolio to minimise the impact of default by any one issuer. Credit risk arising on other investments is mitigated by investment mandates requiring counterparties to have predominantly investment grade credit quality. This was the position at the year end.

Credit risk arising on derivatives depends on whether the derivative is exchange traded or over the counter (OTC). Exchange traded derivatives are guaranteed by a regulated exchange whereas OTC is not; therefore, the Scheme is subject to risk of failure of the counterparty. The credit risk for OTC derivatives is reduced by collateral arrangements (see note 12).

Cash is held with financial institutions which are at least investment grade credit rated. This was the position at the year end.

The Scheme lends certain fixed interest and equity securities under a Trustee-approved stock lending program which is managed at the discretion of, and is fully indemnified by, the custodian State Street Bank and Trust Company. The Trustee manages the credit risk arising from stock lending activities by restricting the amount of overall stock that may be lent, only lending to approved borrowers, limiting the amount that can be lent to any one borrower and putting in place collateral arrangements. At the year end, the Scheme had lent £139.7 million (2016: £374.4 million) of public sector securities and £44.7 million (2016: £20.9 million) of quoted securities and held collateral in the form of cash and fixed interest securities with a value of 106.4% of stock lent.

The Scheme invests in private equity, alternatives, real assets, and indirect property funds through pooled arrangements and some of these investments are exposed to credit risk and leverage. This risk is mitigated through active management of the funds, the regulatory environments in which the pooled arrangements operate, and diversification of investments amongst a number of funds.

The Trustee carries out due diligence checks on the appointment of a new fund and on an on-going basis monitors any changes to the management, regulatory, and operating environment of the funds. The Scheme's holdings in pooled investment vehicles are unrated and predominantly held through shares of limited liability partnerships.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Investment risk disclosures - continued

(iii) Currency risk

The Scheme is subject to currency risk because some of the Scheme's investments are held in overseas markets, either as segregated investments or via pooled arrangements. The overseas currency exposure is minimised by the fund manager through a discretionary currency hedging policy.

The Scheme's net unhedged exposure by major currency at the year end was as follows:

	2017 £'m	2016 £'m
US Dollar	186.4	224.5
Euro	45.5	66.9
Other	180.4	166.7
	<u>412.3</u>	<u>458.1</u>

(iv) Interest rate risk

The Scheme is subject to interest rate risk because some of the Scheme's investments are held in bonds and interest rate swaps. The Trustee has set an interest rate target hedge ratio to decrease the impact of adverse interest rate movements against liability as part of their liability matching investment strategy. Under this strategy, if interest rates fall, the value of liability matching investments will rise to help match the expected increase in actuarial liabilities arising from a fall in the discount rate. Similarly, if interest rates rise, the liability matching investments will fall in value, as the actuarial liabilities are expected to because of an increase in the discount rate.

(v) Inflation risk

The Scheme is subject to inflation risk on the liability matching investments comprising index-linked bonds and inflation-linked swaps. The Trustee has set an inflation target hedge ratio to decrease the impact of adverse movements in inflation against liability as part of their liabilities matching investment strategy. Under this strategy, if inflation rates rise, the liability matching investments will rise to help match the increase in actuarial liabilities arising from future pension increases. Similarly, if inflation rates fall, the value of liability matching investments will fall in value, as will the actuarial liabilities because the future pension increases will be smaller.

(vi) Other price risk

Other price risk arises principally in relation to the Scheme's return seeking portfolio which includes directly held equities, investments held in pooled arrangements including private equity, alternatives, real assets, investment properties and equity futures. The Scheme has set a target asset allocation of 19% of investments in return seeking assets. This was the position at the year end.

The Scheme manages this exposure to other price risk by constructing a diverse portfolio of investments across various markets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. Contingent liabilities and contractual commitments

The following contractual commitments existed at the year end:

	2017 £'m	2016 £'m
Pooled arrangements		
Property	13.7	17.6
Alternatives	52.9	46.6
Private equity	<u>24.4</u>	<u>28.4</u>
	<u>91.0</u>	<u>92.6</u>

Additionally, at the prior year end the Scheme had committed to the disposal of a property for sales proceeds of £32.2m.

17. Self-investment

The Scheme holds no direct investment in BA Plc or in International Consolidated Airline Group SA, or any shares or other securities as defined by section 40 of the Pensions Act 1995.

18. Related party transactions

The Corporate Trustee of APS is Airways Pension Scheme Trustee Limited (APSTL). This company is dormant, and its set up cost was paid by the Scheme.

BAPTL, a company limited by guarantee, holds the assets on behalf of the Scheme as Custodian Trustee, including the assets of the pooled arrangements. The directors of BAPTL are all Directors of either APSTL or New Airways Pension Scheme Trustee Limited (NAPSTL). The companies described below are all wholly owned by BAPTL.

During the year APS Insurance ICC Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey, was formed to facilitate longevity insurance for the Scheme. This company is a subsidiary of BAPTL. The set up costs were paid by the Scheme.

BAPSL provides administration services and BAPIML provides investment management services to the Scheme. The Scheme is recharged for these services, as shown in the fund account, and in notes 6 and 8.

BAPSL provides secretariat and financial administration services to the British Airways Retirement Pension Plan. BA Plc is recharged for these services. BA Plc provide occasional services to the Scheme (e.g. recruitment, advice on contracts for the purchase of equipment) for which the Scheme is not recharged.

British Airways Pension Property Holdings Limited and British Airways Property Holdings (Number 2) Limited were dormant at all times during the period and were struck off the Companies House register on 27 June 2017. These companies held the legal title to some of the properties of the Scheme but these titles were all transferred to BAPTL during the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

18. Related party transactions - continued

Four of the Trustee Directors of APSTL and NAPSTL appointed by BA Plc that served during the year, William Francis, Ian Howick, Charlie Maunder and Jude Winstanley are members or pensioners of APS or NAPS. Virginia Holmes, Andrew Fleming, Philip Osmond, Rebecca Napier and Sian Davies are not members of the Schemes. If they are members or pensioners then their pension rights are on terms normally granted to members.

Virginia Holmes was remunerated by BA Plc in respect of her services as Chair of the Trustee Companies. Pensioner elected Trustee Directors were also eligible for payment by the Employer.

Independent Auditor's Statement About Contributions

Independent auditor's statement about contributions to the Trustee of the Airways Pension Scheme

We have examined the summary of contributions payable under the Schedule of Contributions to the Airways Pension Scheme in respect of the Scheme year ended 31 March 2017, which is set out on page 37.

This statement is made solely to the Scheme's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with the Pensions Act 1995 and Regulations made thereunder. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's statement about contributions and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme's Trustee, as a body, for our work, for this statement, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Trustee and the auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustee's responsibilities set out on page 12, the Scheme's Trustee is responsible for ensuring that there is prepared, maintained and from time to time revised a Schedule of Contributions showing the rates and due dates of certain contributions payable towards the Scheme by or on behalf of the employer and the active members of the Scheme. The Trustee is also responsible for keeping records in respect of contributions received in respect of active members of the Scheme and for monitoring whether contributions are made to the Scheme by the employer in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions.

It is our responsibility to provide a statement about contributions paid under the Schedule of Contributions to the Scheme and to report our opinion to you.

Scope of work on statement about contributions

Our examination involves obtaining evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that contributions reported in the summary of contributions have in all material respects been paid at least in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions. This includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts of contributions payable to the Scheme and the timing of those payments under the Schedule of Contributions.

Statement about contributions payable under the Schedule of Contributions

In our opinion contributions for the Scheme year ended 31 March 2017 as reported in the summary of contributions and payable under the Schedule of Contributions have in all material respects been paid at least in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions certified by the actuary on 23 March 2016.

Richard Hinton
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor,
Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square, Canary Wharf
London E14 5GL

31 October 2017

Summary of Contributions

Statement of Trustee's responsibilities in respect of contributions

The Scheme's Trustee is responsible under pensions legislation for ensuring that there is prepared, maintained and from time to time revised a Schedule of Contributions showing the rates of contributions payable towards the Scheme by or on behalf of the employer and the active members of the Scheme and the dates on or before which such contributions are to be paid. The Scheme's Trustee is also responsible for keeping records of contributions received in respect of any active member of the Scheme and for procuring that contributions are made to the Scheme in accordance with the Schedule.

Trustee's summary of contributions payable under the Schedule in respect of the Scheme year ended 31 March 2017

This summary of contributions has been prepared on behalf of and is the responsibility of the Trustee. It sets out the employer and employee contributions payable to the Scheme under the Schedule of Contributions certified by the actuary on 23 March 2016 in respect of the Scheme year ended 31 March 2017. The Scheme auditor reports on contributions payable under the Schedule in the auditor's statement about contributions.

Contributions payable under the Schedule in respect of the Scheme year

	£'m
Employer normal contributions	5.3
Employer deficit funding – regular	55.0
Employer deficit funding – cash sweep	31.4
Employee normal contributions	0.2
Contributions payable under the Schedule (as reported on by the Scheme auditor)	91.9

Reconciliation of contributions

Reconciliation of contributions payable under the Schedule of Contributions reported in the financial statements in respect of the Scheme year:

	£'m
Contributions payable under the Schedule (as above)	91.9
Contributions payable in addition to those due under the Schedule:	
Employee additional voluntary contributions	2.7
Total contributions reported in the financial statements	94.6

This report was approved by the Trustee Board on 27 September 2017 and was signed on their behalf by:

Fraser Smart Secretary

Schedule of Contributions

The Airways Pension Scheme Schedule of Contributions

Period covered by this schedule: From the date of certification of this Schedule by the Actuary until 31 March 2023

Level of contributions payable:

By members:

- Salary sacrifice members: Nil
- Members who are not salary sacrifice members:

	% Pay for contribution purposes
General Staff	7.25%
Air Cabin Crew	8.50%
Pilots and Officers	8.50%

In addition, from 6 April 2016 for members under State Pension Age and who are not 2016 Lower Accrual Members, additional contributions of 3.1% of Band Earnings.

All rates subject to detailed variation as specified in the Scheme Rules.

By the Employers:

- Until 30 June 2013, contributions at the following rates to cover the cost of accrual:

	% Pay for contribution purposes
General Staff	33.0%
Air Cabin Crew	40.2%
Pilots and Officers	41.8%

- From 1 July 2013, contributions at the following rate to cover the cost of accrual:

	% Pay for contribution purposes
All categories of staff	34.7%

- In addition, for salary sacrifice members, an amount equal to the contributions that would be payable by the members if they were not salary sacrifice members.
- In addition, for those members who elect to link increases in their "Pay for Pension Purposes" to increases in their Pay, contributions will be paid at 4.5% of "Pay for Contribution Purposes" from the date the election is effective.
- In addition to the above, contributions will be paid at £4,583,333 per month, for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2023.

Schedule of Contributions

The Trustees and BA have agreed a package of additional security and other measures aimed at improving the funding position and members' benefit security over time, which are documented in a separate legal agreement. These include a contingent payment of £250 million in January 2019. As part of these additional agreements, payments have been made as part of the cash sweep arrangement, including a one-off payment of £3,750,000 paid in June 2012.

In accordance with the 2013 Funding Agreement, any payment made under Section 75 of the Pensions Act 2004 may be treated as a pre-payment of amounts due under this schedule.

**Due date for payment
of contributions:**

All contributions (from both members and the Employers except where noted otherwise above) are payable monthly and are due to be paid to the Scheme by the 19th day of the month following that to which the contributions relate.

Note: This Schedule of Contributions relates to the payment of normal contributions to the Scheme payable under Rule 5 of Part VI and Rule 6 of Parts I-V; it does not relate to payment of any amounts under the separate legal agreement, nor to the payments of additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) under Rule 32 of Part VI and Rule 29 of Parts I-V, nor to contributions payable under Clause 24. Pension Protection Fund levies are to be paid directly by BA Plc in addition to the amounts specified in this Schedule.

Date of Schedule (for reference purposes): 23 March 2016

Signed on behalf of the Trustees of the Scheme

Signed for and on behalf of the Participating Employers of
the Scheme

Virginia Holmes
Chairman of the Trustees

Keith Williams
Executive Chairman

Actuarial Certificate

Actuarial Certificate Schedule of Contributions

Name of Scheme: Airways Pension Scheme

Adequacy of rates of contributions

- 1 I certify that, in my opinion, the rates of contributions shown in this Schedule of Contributions are such that the statutory funding objective could have been expected on 31 March 2012 to be met by the end of the period specified in the recovery plan dated 28 June 2013.
- 2 I also certify that any rates of contributions forming part of this Schedule which the Scheme requires me to determine are not lower than I would have provided for had I had responsibility for preparing or revising the Schedule, the Statement of Funding Principles and any Recovery Plan.

Adherence to Statement of Funding Principles

- 3 I hereby certify that, in my opinion, this Schedule of Contributions is consistent with the Statement of Funding Principles dated 28 June 2013.

The certification of the adequacy of the rates of contributions for the purpose of securing that the statutory funding objective can be expected to be met is not a certification of their adequacy for the purpose of securing the Scheme's liabilities by the purchase of annuities, if the Scheme were to be wound up.

Michael J Pardoe
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

Towers Watson Limited
Watson House
London Road
Reigate
Surrey
RH2 9PQ

23 March 2016

Report on Actuarial Liabilities

(Forming part of the Trustees' Report)

Airways Pension Scheme Report on Actuarial Liabilities

Under Section 222 of the Pensions Act 2004, every scheme is subject to the Statutory Funding Objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover its technical provisions. The technical provisions represent the present value of the benefits members are entitled to based on pensionable service to the valuation date. This is assessed using the assumptions agreed between the Trustee and the Employer and set out in the Statement of Funding Principles, which is available to Scheme members on request.

The most recent full actuarial valuation of the Scheme was carried out as at 31 March 2012. This showed that on that date:

The value of the technical provisions was: £7,995 million

The value of the assets at that date was: £7,315 million

The method and significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the technical provisions are as follows (all assumptions adopted are set out in the Appendix to the Statement of Funding Principles):

Method

The actuarial method to be used in the calculation of the technical provisions is the Projected Unit Method.

Significant actuarial assumptions

Discount rate (past service): the present value of the liabilities not covered by the swap contracts is derived using term-dependent discount rates from the full nominal gilt curve at the valuation date, with an addition of 0.4% per annum at all durations. The single equivalent discount rate weighted by the relevant liability cash flows at the valuation date is approximately 3.61% per annum.

Discount rate (future service): the present value of the liabilities in respect of future service is derived using term-dependent discount rates from the full nominal gilt curve at 31 March 2012 with an addition of 1.05% per annum at all durations.

Price inflation (RPI): the RPI assumption is derived from the difference between the full index-linked and nominal gilt curve at the valuation date. The single equivalent RPI assumption weighted by the relevant past service liability cash flows at the valuation date is 3.35% per annum.

Price inflation (CPI): the CPI assumption is derived from the RPI assumption and the long-term expected differential between RPI and CPI (0.75% per annum).

Salary increases: in relation to general increases in salary for pension purposes, the assumption reflects a zero increase for the first year, followed by increases in line with RPI in each future year.

Pension increases: the main pension increase assumption at 31 March 2012 is derived from RPI and CPI, adjusted for the timing of actual pension increases and the pension increase awarded in April 2013 at 2.2%. To allow for possible discretionary increases, pension increases are assumed to transition linearly from CPI in April 2013 to RPI from April 2023 onwards. The Trustee will consider at least annually whether a discretionary increase may be awarded, and the size (if any) could be higher or lower than the allowance in the technical provisions. An additional margin of 0.1% per annum is included from April 2023 onwards to allow for the possible impact of the 0% floor on RPI pension increases in any subsequent year.

Report on Actuarial Liabilities

(Forming part of the Trustees' Report)

Mortality: the base table of mortality assumed at 31 March 2012 is summarised below. This is based on standardised tables of mortality rates which are determined by reference to historic experience of occupational pension schemes. The table is then calibrated, based on the results of a Generalised Linear Model (GLM) mortality analysis, to reflect the demographic profile of the Scheme (by reference to age, gender, category of membership, category of occupation, pension amount and postcode).

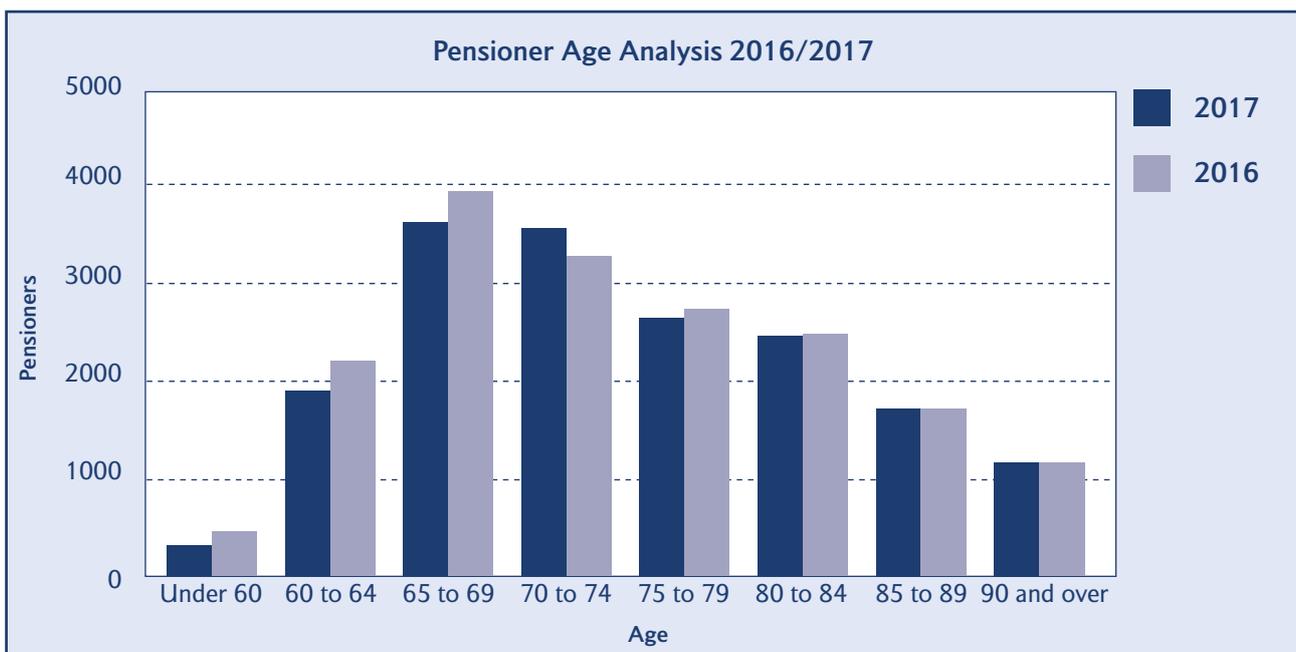
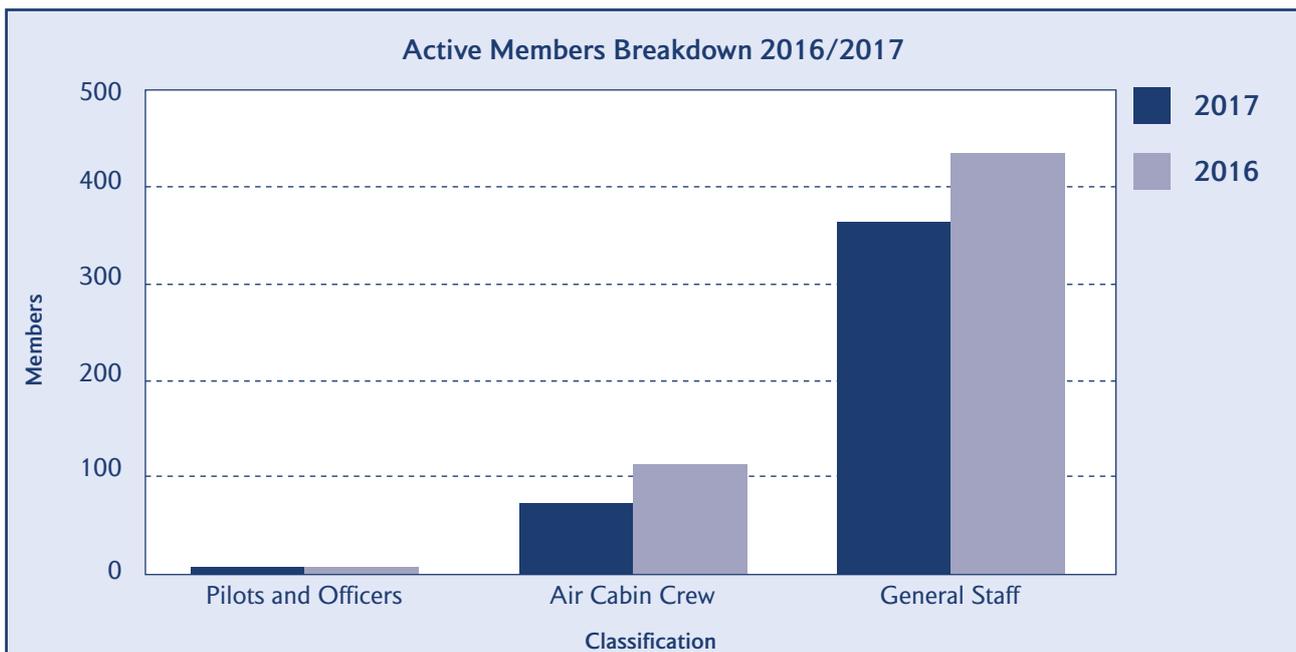
Group	
Male non-pensioners with:	
- Low pensions*	87% of S1PML
- High pensions*	113% of S1PMA_L
Female non-pensioners	85% of S1PFA
Male dependents of non-pensioners	124% of S1PMA
Female dependents of non-pensioners	90% of S1DFL
Male pensioners with:	
- Low pensions*	88% of S1PML
- High pensions*	91% of S1PMA_L
Female pensioners	93% of S1PFA
Male dependents of pensioners	123% of S1PMA
Female dependents of pensioners	87% of S1DFL

*Low pensions are classed as being lower than £23,600 p.a. at 31 March 2012. High pensions are higher than the specified limit.

At 31 March 2012 an allowance for future reductions in mortality rates has been included based on the CMI's 2011 core projection model, with an explicit allowance for long-term trend reductions in mortality rates of 1.5% per annum.

Membership Information

	2017	2016
Active members	431	548
Pensioners in payment	17,330	17,829
Dependant pensioners	6,509	6,702
Deferred pensioners	1,083	1,272
	<u>25,353</u>	<u>26,351</u>



In addition to the above, there are approximately 23,000 (2016: 23,950) deferred pensioners with Equivalent Pension Benefits (EPBs).

Compliance Statement

The Scheme

The Scheme provides retirement benefits for employees of BA and some of its subsidiary and associated companies and benefits for dependants of members and pensioners who die.

The Scheme was established under a Trust Deed dated 8 October 1948 in accordance with Regulations made under Section 20 of the Civil Aviation Act 1946 and was closed to new members at 31 March 1984.

The Scheme was “exempt approved” by the Inland Revenue and is now a registered pension scheme under the Finance Act 2004. Parts V and VI of the Scheme were contracted-out of the State Second Pension (formerly known as the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme) until contracting-out ceased with effect from 6 April 2016. Part IV of the Scheme was contracted-in to the State Second Pension.

Membership

Membership of the Scheme is voluntary and members can opt-out on giving one calendar months’ notice in writing to the Trustee. Members of the Scheme who opt-out cannot re-join APS, may only join NAPS in special circumstances as determined by the Company and may be auto enrolled into the British Airways Retirement Plan, a defined contribution pension scheme offered by BA Plc.

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