Babcock International Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Company registration number:

00065805



Directors and advisors

Current directors

I Urquhart F Martinelli N Borrett

· Company secretary

Babcock Corporate Secretaries Limited

Registered office 33 Wigmore Street London W1U 1QX

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Savannah House
3 Ocean Way
Ocean Village
Southampton
SO14 3TJ

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company continue to be that of a Group finance company within the Group headed by Babcock International Group PLC.

Review of the business

2018	2017
£'000	£'000
, .	

Profit / (loss) for the financial year

75,741 (2,822)

The profit for the year is increased primarily due to receipt of a dividend from a subsidiary undertaking.

The directors regard the position of the company at the year-end to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. These are managed through the operational review process supplemented at Group level by independent challenge and review by the Group Risk Manager and the Audit and Risk Committee.

Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties, in the context of the Group as a whole, is provided on pages 68 to 79 of the annual report of Babcock International Group PLC, which does not form part of this report.

Future developments

There are no plans to alter significantly the business of the Company.

Key performance indicators

The Company's activities are managed on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

1 Urquhart

Director

21 December 2018

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Dividends

A dividend of £65,000,000 was paid during the financial year (2017: £nil). No final dividends are recommended.

Future developments

Information on the future developments of the Company can be found in the Strategic report.

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

All treasury transactions are carried out only with prime rated counter-parties. Financial risk is managed in accordance with Group policies and procedures which are discussed on pages 26 to 29 and Note 2 of the annual report of Babcock International Group PLC, which does not form part of this report.

Given the size of the Company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors of Babcock International Group PLC are implemented by the Group and Company's finance departments. The department has a policy and procedures manual that sets out specific guidelines to allow it to manage interest rate risk, credit risk and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage these.

Credit risk

Cash and bank balances are held with banks that have been assigned satisfactory credit ratings by international credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The Company retains access to pooled cash resources to ensure it has sufficient available funds for operations. The Company also has access to longer term funding from its ultimate parent undertaking if required.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The Company has both interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The interest-bearing assets earn interest at a floating rate. Interest-bearing liabilities accrue interest at a floating rate. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and, as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the Annual Report were as follows:

Urquhart

F Martinelli

N Borrett.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements:
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date of the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Babcock International Group PLC provides protections for directors of companies within the Group against personal financial exposure they may incur in their capacity as such. These include qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined by Companies Act 2006) for the benefit of members of Babcock International Group PLC, including, where applicable, in their capacity as a director of the Company and other companies within the Group. These indemnities came into force in 2012 and remain in force.

Reappointment of independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were reappointed as auditors at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

I Urquhart

Director

21 December 2018

Independent auditors' report to the members of Babcock International Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Babcock International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet at 31 March 2018, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Babcock Corporate Services Limited (continued)

Reporting on Other Information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually

Registered number 0065805

Independent auditors' report to the members of Babcock Corporate Services Limited (continued)

or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 Exception Reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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Sasha Lewis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Southampton
22 December 2018

Income statement

For the year ended 31 March 2018			
	Note	2018	2017
	. 7	£'000	£,000
•			•
Administrative expenses	•	903	(2,359)
Operating profit / (loss)	4	903	(2,359)
Income from shares in group undertakings		75,198	`. •
Finance income	5	159	163
Finance costs	5	· (537)	(517)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		75,723	(2,713)
Income tax credit / (expense)	6	18	(109)
Profit / (loss) for the financial year		75,741	(2,822)
All of the above results derive from continuing of	operations		•
	- (:	4.	· ·
Statement of comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 March 2018			•
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
Profit / (loss) for the financial year		75,741	(2,822)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the	year	75,741	- (2,822)
	-		and the same of the same of

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2018			•
		2018	2017
	Note	£'000	£,000
Non-current assets		,	•
Tangible fixed assets	. 7	732	2,315
Investments	8	20,838	20,838
Trade and other receivables	9	10,305	10,305
Deferred tax	13	73	55
	_	31,948	33,513
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	•	. 474.000	100.040
Cash and cash equivalents	9	474,699	436,646
Cash and Cash equivalents		5	5
		474,704	436,651
Trade and other payables – amounts falling due within one year	10	(458,219)	(432,472)
Net current assets		16,485	4,179
Total assets less current liabilities		48,433	37,692
Trade and other payables – amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(26,439)	(26,439)
Net assets		21,994	11,253
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	10,500	10,500
Share premium account		4,633	4,633
Retained earnings / accumulated losses		6,861	(3,880)
Total shareholders' funds		21,994	11,253

The notes on pages 12-22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9-22 were approved by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

l Urquhart Director

21 December 2018

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2018

		Called-up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	(Accumulated losses) / Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2016		10,500	4,633	(1,058)	14,075
Loss for the financial year			<u>-</u>	(2,822)	(2,822)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	•	<u>.</u>	<u>-</u>	(2,822)	(2,822)
Balance at 31 March 2017		10,500	4,633	(3,880)	11,253
Profit for the financial year		· • ,=	•	75,741	75,741
Total comprehensive income		-	-	75,741	75,741
Dividend paid		-	· -	(65,000)	(65,000)
Balance at 31 March 2018		10,500	4,633	6,861	21,994

Notes to the financial statements

General information

Babcock International Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of the registered Office is 33 Wigmore Street, London W1U 1QX.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £'000.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Birchill Investment Co. Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Babcock International Group PLC. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Babcock International Group PLC which are publicly available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- a) IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'
- b) Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- c) Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information in respect of:
- paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1 Share capital and reserves;
- paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment; and
- paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible assets (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period)
- d) The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
- 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38, 40, 111, and 134-136 IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'
- g) Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party transactions' in respect of key management compensation
- h) The requirements of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value.

Investments in subsidiaries

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries shares are held at cost in accordance with IAS27, less any provision for impairment as necessary.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are shown at cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of Tangible fixed assets over the estimated useful lives to their estimated residual value (reassessed at each balance sheet date) at the following annual rates:

Leasehold property

Lease term 6.6% to 33.3%

Plant and machinery

Tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount exceeds the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell or value in use.

Taxation

(a) Current income tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in either other comprehensive income or in equity.

Financial Instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and amounts owned by group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow Group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the local currency at the year end exchange rates.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

There were no areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where significant assumptions and estimates were made in the preparation of these financial statements.

4 Operating profit / (loss)

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Operating profit/ (loss) is stated after (crediting) / charging:	•	
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	(1,294)	1,784
Depreciation- owned fixed assets	261	256
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	10	-

Auditors' remuneration has been borne by another group entity.

Fees paid to the Company's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, and its associates, for services other than statutory audit of the Company, are disclosed on a consolidated basis in the financial statements of the ultimate parent undertaking, Babcock International Group PLC. The group financial statements are required to comply with the statutory disclosure requirements.

The company has no employees.

All of the directors are remunerated by other Babcock Group companies. It is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of these directors' emoluments relating to services provided to the Company and as such no disclosure of emoluments received by these directors has been made in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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5 Finance income and costs		٠.
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Finance Income:		. •
Bank interest		2
Loan interest receivable from group undertakings	159	161
	159	. 163
	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Finance costs:		
Bank interest	(226)	(208)
Loan interest payable to group undertakings	(311)	(309)
	(537)	(517)
6 Income tax (credit) / expense		
Tax (credit) / expense included in income statement		
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current tax:		٠.
UK Corporation tax on profit / (loss) for the year	•	•
Adjustment in respect of prior year	•	•
Current tax charge for the year	÷	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	15	10
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(32)	97
Impact of change in UK tax rate	(1)	2
Total deferred tax (credit) / charge (note 13)	(18)	109
Tax (credit) / charge on profit on ordinary activities	(18)	109

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6 Income tax (credit) / expense (continued)

Tax (credit) /expense for the year is lower (2017: higher) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 March 2018 of 19% (2017: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit / (loss) before taxation	75,723	(2,713)
Tax on profit / (loss) multiplied by standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 20%) Effects of:	14,387	(543)
(Income not taxable) / Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(14,242)	43
Group relief (claimed) / surrendered for nil consideration	(130)	510
Adjustment in respect of deferred tax prior years	(32)	97
Impact of change in UK tax rate	(1)	2
Total tax (credit) / charge for the year	(18)	109

In the UK 2015 Budget it was announced that the UK corporation tax rate will reduce to 19% for April 2017. It was announced in the 2016 UK Budget that it will be further reduced to 18% from April 2020. It was subsequently announced in the 2017 UK Budget that it will be reduced to 17% from April 2020. As a result of this change, UK deferred tax balances have been re-measured at 17% as this is the tax rate that will apply on reversal.

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
Cost		:	
At 1 April 2017	3,324	251	3,575
Additions	141	21	162
Disposals	(1,484)	•	(1,484)
At 31 March 2018	1,981	272	2,253
Accumulated depreciation	•		
At 1 April 2017	1,100	160	1,260
Charge for the year	232	29	261
At 31 March 2018	1,332	189	1,521
Net book value			
At 31 March 2018	649	83	732
At 31 March 2017	2,224	91	2,315

Registered number 0065805

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Investments

		2018			2017	
	Shares in group undertakings £'000	Provisions for impairment £'000	Total £'000	Shares in group undertakings £'000	Provisions for impairment £'000	Total £'000
Cost At 1 April Additions	21,454	(616) -	20,838	21,454	(616) -	20,838
Carrying amount at 31 March	21,454	(616)	20,838	21,454	(616)	<u> 20,838</u>

The Directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

Company	Country of Registration	Principal Activities
Babcock Nominees Limited	England	Dormant
The Stirling Boiler Company Limited	Scotland	Dormant
Hiberna Contract Services Limited	England	Dormant
Babcock Contractors Limited	England	Dormant
Babcock Woodall-Duckham (Overseas)	-	
Limited	England	Dormant
Babock-Moxey Limited	England	Dormant
BMH (2002) Limited	England	Dormant
Hiberna Limited	England	Dormant
St Helen's Securities Limited	England	Dormant

On 15 September 2010, the use of the Babcock name was sublicensed to Babcock Integration LLP in exchange for an interest in the partnership. This was in order to facilitate the integration of the Babcock and VT groups. The Babcock name was not capitalised in the financial statements of the Company in accordance with FRS10 "Goodwill and Intangible Assets".

The partnership interest has been recognised at a cost of £nil given that the use of the Babcock name was not recognised in the financial statements of the Company prior to the sublicense to the LLP.

During the year the company received a dividend of £75,198.096 from Babcock Integration LLP (2017: £nil).

Full lists of related undertakings for the Company have been disclosed in note 15.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9 Trade and other receivables

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:	•	•
Trade receivables	8	63
Amounts due from group undertakings	472,643	434,136
Amounts due from Joint Ventures	231	207
Other receivables	335	107
Prepayments and accrued income	1,482	2,133
	474,699	436,646

All amounts due from group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

Amounts due after more than one year:

Amounts due from group undertakings

10,305

10.305

Included in amounts due from group undertakings due after more than one year, is an amount of £10,000,000 (2017: £10,000,000) that bears an interest rate of UK LIBOR plus 100 basis points, the remaining balance is interest free.

10 Trade and other payables

	458,219	432,472
Accruals and deferred income	9,439	9,336
Taxation and social security	693	300
Amounts due to group undertakings	405,657	405,655
Trade creditors	5,326	2,677
Bank loans and overdrafts	37,104	14,504
Amounts falling due within one year:		
	£'000	£'000
	2018	2017

Included in amounts due to group undertakings are loans of £3,398,000 (2017: £3,398,000) bearing interest at UK LIBOR plus 100 basis points and a loan of £1,426,000 (US\$2,000,000) (2017: £1,599,000) that bears interest at US LIBOR plus 100 basis points. The remaining balances are repayable on demand and non-interest bearing.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11 Trade and other payables

Amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts due to group undertakings	26,439	26,439

These debts are repayable between two and five years. £7,970,000 (2017: £7,970,000) is non-interest bearing. The debt of £18,469,000 (2017: £18,469,000) bears an interest rate of UK LIBOR plus 100 basis points.

12 Called up share capital

	£'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid	
100,000,000 (2017: 100,000,000) ordinary shares of £0.10 each	. 10,000
5,000,000 (2017: 5,000,000) preference shares of £0.10 each	500
At 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018	10,500

13 Deferred taxation

The major components of the deferred tax assets recorded are as follows:

Deferred tax (assets) / liabilities:	**	Accelerated capital allowances	Other £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2016; Charged to the income statement		(65) 10	(99) 99	(164) 109
At 31 March 2017	* •	(55)	-	(55)
Credited to the income statement		(18)		(18)
At 31 March 2018		(73)		(73)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14 Related party disclosures

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions within FRS 101 not to disclose transactions and balances with Babcock International Group PLC and its wholly owned subsidiaries, on the grounds that the Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of Babcock International Group PLC, for which the consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

During the year the Company also entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business with Ascent Flight Training (Management) Limited in which Babcock International Group PLC hold a 50% shareholding.

Transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Related party Ascent Flight Training (Management)	Recharges	Purchases	Amounts	Amounts
	to	from	owed by	owed to
	related	related	related	related
	party	party	party	party
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Limited	384	. •	231	-

Transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 March 2017 are as follows:

Related party Ascent Flight Training (Management)	Recharges	Purchases	Amounts	Amounts
	to	from	owed by	owed to
	related	related	related	related
	party	party	party	party
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Limited	384		207	•

All dealings with related parties noted above arise in the normal course of business and are subject to normal terms and conditions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15 Related undertakings

The Company's subsidiary undertakings, all of which are wholly-owned unless otherwise stated are listed in note 8; all related undertakings are as follows:

Company Name	Address	interest	Ultimate %	Immediate %
Babcock Contractors Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	6,7000,000 ORDINARY shares	100.00%	100.00%
Babcock Nominees Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	700,000 ORDINARY shares	100.00%	100.00%
Babcock Integration LLP	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	Partnership interest	66.80%	66.80%
Babcock IP Management (Number One) Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	10,002 ORDINARY shares	66.7666%	0.00%
Babcock IP Management (Number Two) Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	10,001 ORDINARY shares	66.80%	0.00%
Babcock Woodall-Duckham (Overseas) Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	108,485 'B' ORDINARY shares, 515,515 ORDINARY shares, 180,000 6% CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE shares	99.999%	99.999%
Babcock-Moxey Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	20,447 ORDINARY shares	100,00%	100.00%
BMH (2002) Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	129,572 ORDINRY shares	100.00%	100.00%
Hiberna Contract Services Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	8,614,327 ORDINARY shares	100.00%	100.00%
Hiberna Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	100 ORDINARY shares	100.00%	100.00%
St Helen's Securities Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	11,361,934 ORDINARY shares	100.00%	100.00%
The Stirling Boiler Company Limited	33 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QX, United Kingdom	15,000 ORDINARY shares	100.00%	100.00%

16 Parent undertakings

The Company's immediate parent company is Birchill Investment Co. Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Babcock International Group PLC, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Babcock International Group PLC. Copies of Babcock International Group PLC consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the following address:

The Company Secretary
Babcock International Group PLC
33 Wigmore Street
London
W1U 1QX

