Babcock Leaseco Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

Company registration number: 04168215

TUESDAY



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The directors present the audited financial statements of the Company, for the year ended 31 March 2013 This report has been prepared taking advantage of the small companies exemption in accordance with section 415A of the Companies Act 2006

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is the leasing of vessels

The directors believe that preparing the accounts on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of the ultimate parent company babcock International Group Plc The directors have received confirmation that Babcock Leaseco Limited intend to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed

Future developments

Following the sale of the assets to Babcock Critical Services in the year the company is expected to become dormant

Results and dividends

The results for the company show a loss on ordinary activities before taxation of £47,000 (2012 loss of £70,000) and turnover of £176,000 (2012 £244,000)

The company continued to lease pilot/patrol boats to another group company under a jointly held contract with Associated British Ports (ABP). This contract has continued to perform in line with expectations

The directors do not recommend the payments of a dividend (2012 £nil)

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows

J Davies

F Martinelli

Directors' liabilities

Under their respective Articles of Association, the directors of the Company are, and were during the year to 31 March 2013, entitled to be indemnified by the Company against liabilities and costs incurred in connection with the execution of their duties or the exercise of their powers, to the extent permitted by the Companies Act 2006

Political and charitable donations

In the year ended 31 March 2013 the company made charitable donations of £nil (2012 £nil) There were no political contributions during the financial year (2012 £nil)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 year

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- 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 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. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

Independent auditors and the disclosure of information

Each director, as at the date of this report, has confirmed that insofar as they are aware there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) 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 this information

By order of the Board

F Martinelli Director

27 August 2013

Independent auditors' report to the members of Babcock Leaseco Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Babcock Leaseco Limited for the year ended 31 March 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 2 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2013 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report

Phil Harrold (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors East Midlands, United Kingdom

29 August 2013

Babcock Leaseco Limited Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 March 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Turnover	2	176	244
Cost of sales		(150)	(244)
Gross profit		26	-
Administrative expenses		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating profit		26	-
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(73)	(70)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	4	(47)	(70)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	91	68
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	14	44	(2)

There is no difference between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit/(loss) for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents

There were no other recognised gains or losses aside from those shown in the profit and loss account

All results derive from discontinued operations.

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	<u> </u>	375
		-	375
Current assets			
Debtors	9	336	98
		336	98
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	10	(4,890)	(4,980)
Net current liabilities		(4,554)	(4,882)
Total assets less current liabilities		(4,554)	(4,507)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	11		(91)
Net liabilities		(4,554)	(4,598)
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account	14	(4,554)	(4,598)
Total Shareholders' deficit	14	(4,554)	(4,598)

The financial statements on pages 5-12 were approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by

F Martinelli Director

27 August 2013

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year.

Under the provisions of FRS 1 (Revised 1996) "Cash Flow Statements", the company has not prepared a cash flow statement because its ultimate parent company, Babcock International Group PLC, which is registered in England and Wales, prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in which the results and cash flows of the company are included. The company is also exempt under the terms of FRS 8 from disclosing related-party transactions with entities that are part of the Babcock International Group PLC or investees of the Babcock International Group PLC group

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment in value. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis to write off the cost of all tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives or contract period if shorter, to their estimated residual value as follows

Vessels

10 years

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted as at the balance sheet date. The taxation liabilities of certain group companies may be reduced, wholly or in part, by surrender of losses by fellow group companies. The decision to charge group relief is made on a case by case basis.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

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1. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligation under the contract

Going concern

The company has net liabilities at 31 March 2013. The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as confirmation has been received from Vosper Thornycroft (UK) Limited, the company's parent undertaking, that they will provide financial support to the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due

Group financial statements

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements afforded by the Companies Act 2006 because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Babcock International Group PLC which prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available

2. Turnover

Turnover is entirely attributable to the United Kingdom market and entirely attributable to the activities described in the Directors' report

3. Interest payable and similar income charges

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges		
Bank interest	73	70

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4. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Depreciation – owned fixed assets (note 8)	176	234
Auditors' remuneration	-	-
- audit fees	-	_

5. Staff costs

There were no employees of the company during the current, or prior financial year

6. Directors' remuneration

None of the directors received remuneration for their services to the company, as the services provided to the company are incidental to their wider role in the group (2012 £nil)

7. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax on loss for the year	•	_
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Group relief for consideration		
Current tax charge for the year Deferred tax	-	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	91	(61)
Impact of change in UK tax rate		(7)
Tax credit	91	(68)

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2012 higher) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 March 2013 of 24% (2012 26%) The differences are explained below

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7. Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)		
	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(47)	(70)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 24% (2012 26%)	(11)	(18)

Effects of
Timing differences
42 61
Group relief for nil consideration
(31) (43)

Current tax charged for the year -

Factors affecting current and future tax charges

A number of changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the March 2013 Budget Statement Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 24% to 23% from 1 April 2012 is included in the Finance Act 2013. Further reductions to the main rate are proposed to reduce the rate to 21% by 1 April 2014 and to 20% by 1 April 2015. These further changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore the impact is not included in these financial statements.

8. Tangible fixed assets

		Vessels £'000
Cost		£ 000
At 1 April 2012		2,440
Disposals		(2,440)
At 31 March 2013		
Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2012 Charge for the year Disposals		2,065 176 (2,241)
At 31 March 2013		
Net book value		
At 31 March 2013		
At 31 March 2012		375
9. Debtors		
	2013 £'000	2012
Amounts owed by group undertakings	336	£'000 98

10. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year		
•	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,724	4,813
Accruals and deferred income	74	75
UK corporation tax payable	92	92
	4,890	4,980
The overdraft is secured by other group companies		
11. Provisions for liabilities		
	Deferred tax	Total
	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2012	91	91
Credited to the profit and loss account	(91)	(91)
At 31 March 2013		
12. Deferred taxation		
The major components of the deferred tax liability are as follows		
	2013	2012
	Provided	Provided
	£'000	£'000
Other short term timing differences	-	91
The movement on the deferred tax liability is as follows		
		£'000
At 31 March 2012 as previously reported		91
Current year movement		(91)
At 31 March 2013		
13. Called-up share capital		
	2013 £	2012 £
Authorised	1	1
1 ordinary shares of £1 each (2012 1 ordinary share of £1 each)		1
Allotted, issued and fully paid 1 ordinary shares of £1 each (2012 1 ordinary share of £1 each)	1	1
I ordinary shares of LT each (2012 Tordinary share of LT each)	'	<u>_</u>

14. Reconciliation of movement in shareholders deficit

	Profit and	
	loss	
	account	Total
	£'000	£'000
At 4 April 2042	(4.500)	(4.500)
At 1 April 2012	(4,598)	(4,598)
Profit for the financial year	44	44
At 31 March 2013	(4,554)	(4,554)
	Profit and	
	loss	
	account	Total
	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2011	(4,596)	(4,596)
·	•	
Loss for the financial year	(2)	(2)_
At 31 March 2012	(4,598)	(4,598)_

15. Guarantees and financial commitments

The Company at the year end had guaranteed or had joint and several liabilities for drawn Babcock international Group PLC bank facilities of £658 6 million (2012 £731 8 million)

In addition, the company at the period end had joint and several liabilities for drawn bank overdraft facilities of other group companies for the value of £nil (2012 £nil)

16. Related party disclosures

The Company, as a wholly owned subsidiary, has taken advantage of the exemption, granted under Financial Reporting Standard 8, Related Party Disclosures, from disclosing details of sales and purchases with other members of the group headed up by Babcock International Group PLC

17. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Vosper Thornycroft (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The Company's ultimate parent company is Babcock International Group PLC, a company registered in England and Wales. The only Group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Babcock International Group PLC.

Copies of Babcock International Group PLC Financial Statements are available from the following address

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