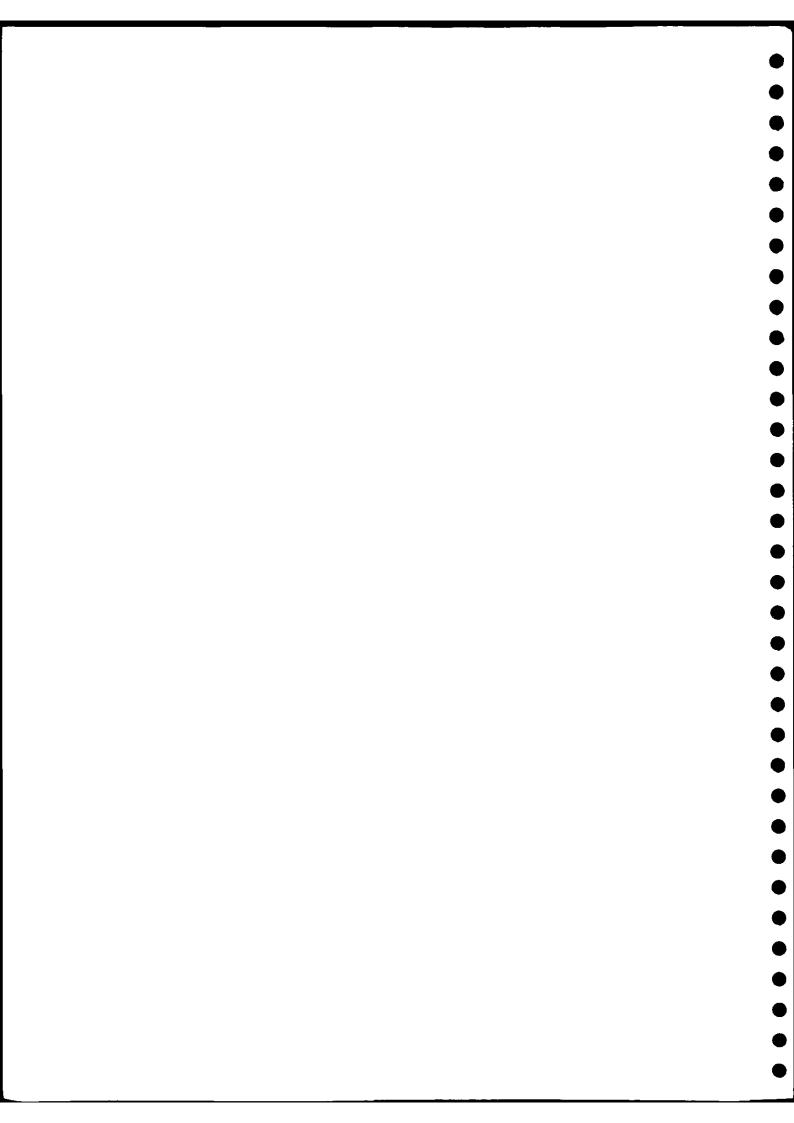
Directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012

Registered number: SC101959



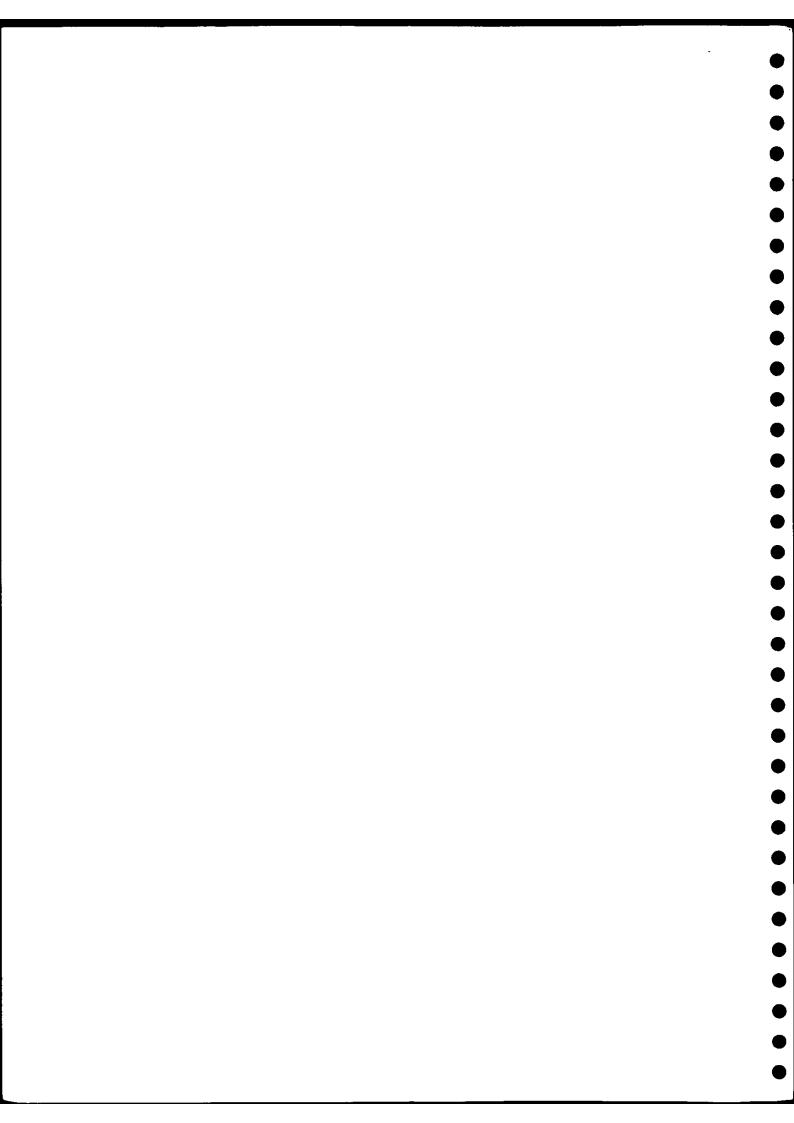
COMPANIES HOUSE



Directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012

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Company information

Directors

IS Urquhart

A A Bethel CBE

F Martinelli

D M Jones

J A Donaldson

T M R Pettigrew

J Reilly

JW Howie

Company secretary

J D T Greig

Registered office

Rosyth Business Park

Rosyth

Dunfermline

Fife

KY11 2YD

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

141 Bothwell Street

Glasgow

G2 7EQ

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc

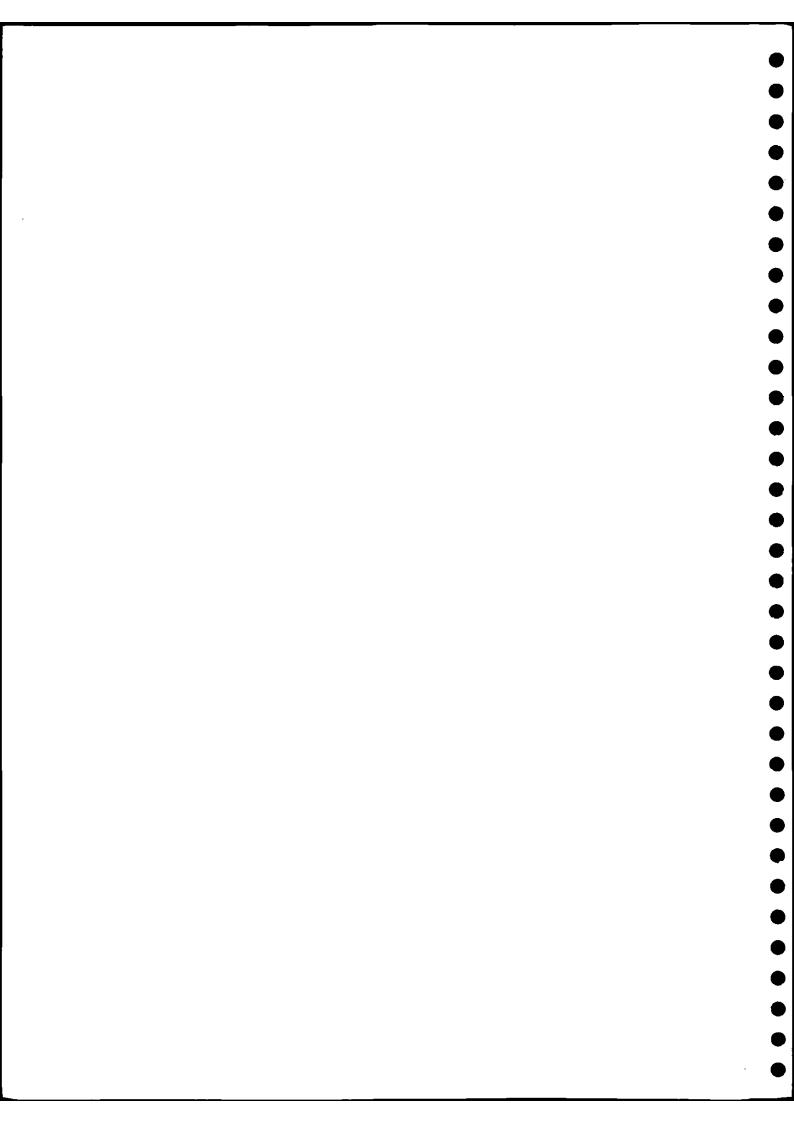
Dunfermline Branch

52-54 East Port

Dunfermline

Fife

KY12 7HB



Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

The directors present their report on the affairs of the company, together with the audited financial statements of the company and independent auditors' report, for the year ended 31 March 2012.

Principal activities

The company continued to make its employees and assets available to other Babcock International Group PLC companies and is also engaged in leasing land and buildings to commercial tenants. The company is undertaking the decommissioning of legacy infrastructure associated with submarine refitting at Rosyth on behalf of the Ministry of Defence. The company continues to grow its port business with both bulk and specialist project cargoes.

Review of business

The decommissioning of the legacy submarine refitting infrastructure has continued in line with both the Ministry of Defence and Babcock's plans. The first phase of decommissioning under the RD83 contract is now complete and the Submarine Disposal Project (SDP) will determine future phases of decommissioning at the site.

The leasing of surplus buildings and land to commercial tenants continues to meet expectations with high occupancy levels and rental fees in line with current market pricing.

The port business continues to attract new customers and deliveries of aggregate and timber have been in line with our plans.

The strategic focus on health and safety performance and culture continued throughout the financial year, managed by a joint team drawn from across the business with regular performance feedback to all employees. The rate of reportable accidents per 100,000 hours of work during the financial year was 0.08 (2011: 0.51).

Future developments

The company plans to continue with the leasing of land and buildings to commercial tenants and to develop additional business opportunities related to the exploitation of the Rosyth site.

As part of the Scottish Parliament review of key national infrastructure projects, Rosyth has been included in the National Planning Framework 2 to develop an International Container Terminal at the west end of the site. Application for planning permission was submitted during 2010/11 and the Scottish Government conducted a public local inquiry (PLI) between December 2011 and April 2012, the results are expected within the next financial year.

The directors consider that the development of the additional business does not present any significant risks to the company.

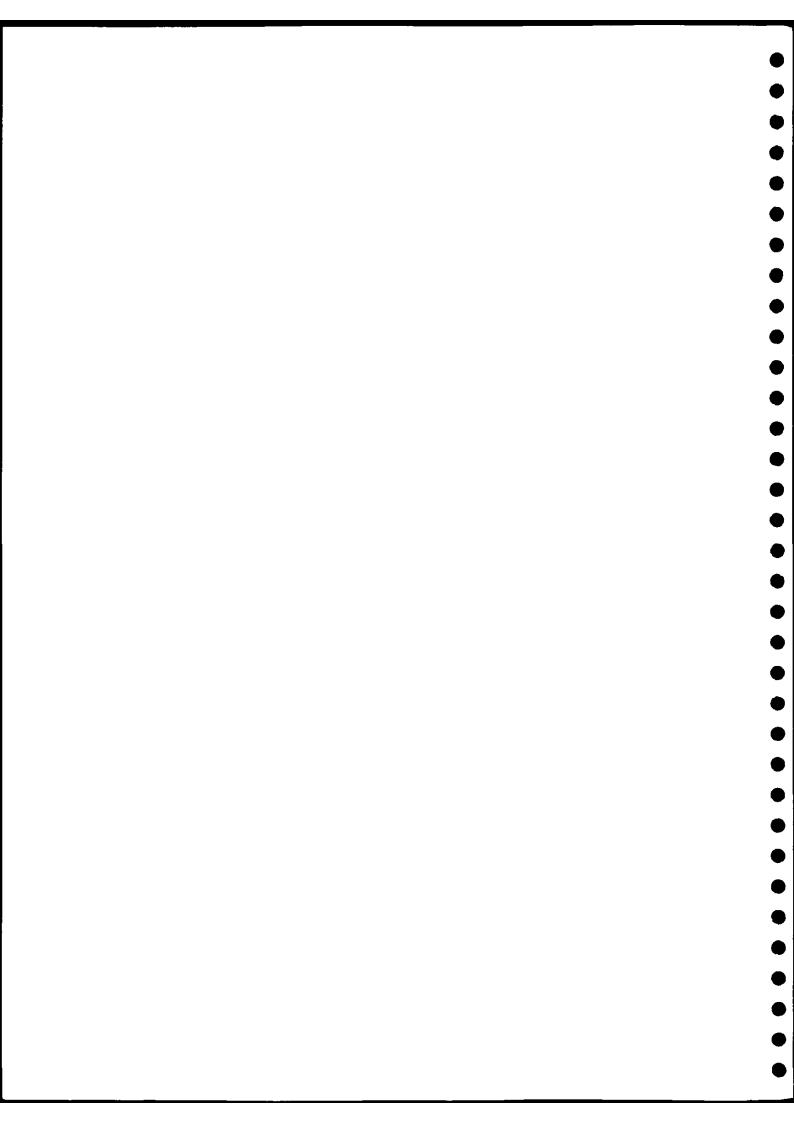
Principal risks and uncertainties

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 Babcock International Group PLC ("Group") level by independent challenge and review by the Group Risk Manager and the Audit and Risk Committee.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to contractual performance, the political and regulatory environment, and exposure to defined benefit pension schemes. Further discussion of these risk and uncertainties, in the context of the Group as a whole, is provided on pages 40 to 43 of the annual report of Babcock International Group PLC, which does not form part of this report.

Key performance indicators

The marine activities of the Group are managed on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors consider 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. The growth and performance of Babcock Marine and Technology, the division of Babcock International



Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

Group PLC of which the company forms part, is discussed on pages 27 to 29 of the Group's annual report, which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management

Financial risk is managed in accordance with Group policies and procedures which are discussed on pages 41 to 43 and note 2 of the annual report of Babcock International Group PLC.

Management of capital

The Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are discussed on page 94 of the annual report of Babcock International Group PLC.

Results and dividends

The company's profit for the financial year was £4,932,000 (2011: £5,141,000). No dividends were proposed or paid during the financial year (2011: £nil).

Going concern statement

The company had net liabilities at 31 March 2012, primarily due to the pension scheme deficit. The directors believe that, having regard to the company's prospects for future business, and having agreed a recovery plan for the pension scheme deficit with the scheme's trustees, the company remains a going concern. Further, Babcock International Group PLC, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, has confirmed its intention to ensure that the company is able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the financial year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

IS Urguhart

A A Bethel CBE

F Martinelli

D M Jones

J A Donaldson

T M R Pettigrew

J Reilly

J W Howie (appointed 30 May 2012)

Safety policy

The company recognises the promotion of health and safety at work as an important objective. It is company policy to take steps to ensure, as far as reasonably practical, the health, safety and welfare of the employees of the company.

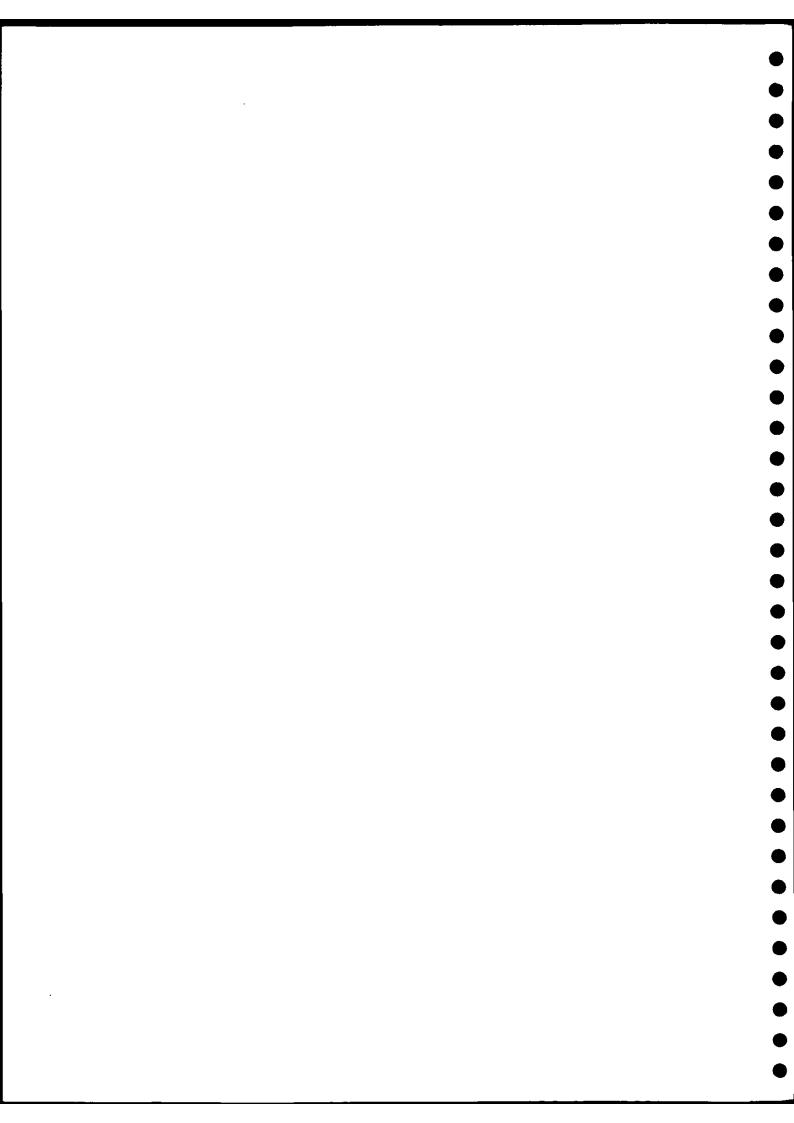
The company has developed and implemented an environmental policy to ensure that the impact of its activities on the environment is limited to the minimum practicable level.

Employment of disabled persons

We give full consideration to disabled applicants for employment, having regards to their particular aptitudes and abilities, and they share in the opportunities for training, career development and promotion. If an employee becomes disabled, our objective is the continued provision of suitable employment either in the same or an alternative position, appropriate training being given if necessary.

Employee involvement

The company communicates regularly with its employees in briefings and discussions, by written communications on specific topics and on more general issues through the bulletin "Newslines". The company routinely discusses issues affecting its employees with the employees' trade unions' representatives. This interaction has been further enhanced with the launch of an Employee Engagement Excellence programme.



Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

Environment

The company recognises its responsibility to minimise so far as reasonably possible the potential for adverse impacts from its operations. We aim to achieve the highest standards in environmental management and seek accreditation to applicable standards where appropriate.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Under the Articles of Association of the company and subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, each director and officer of the company is, and was during the year ended 31 March 2012, entitled to be indemnified by the company against any loss or liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from any liability.

Supplier payment policy

It is the company's policy to abide by terms of payment agreed with suppliers. All purchases in the year to 31 March 2012 were made by the company's immediate parent and therefore there were no amounts due to suppliers at 31 March 2012 (2011: £nil).

Charitable and political donations

There were no political or charitable contributions during the financial year (2011: £nil).

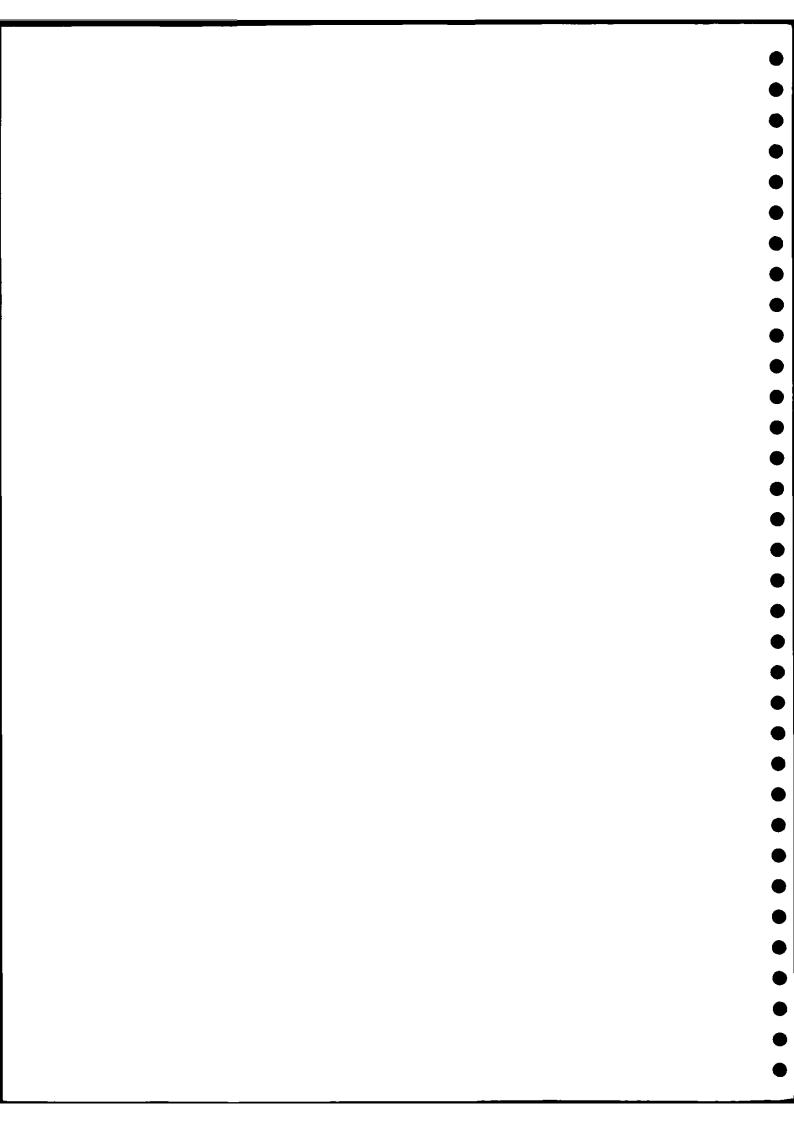
Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 period. In preparing these 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.



Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved, under Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 the following applies:

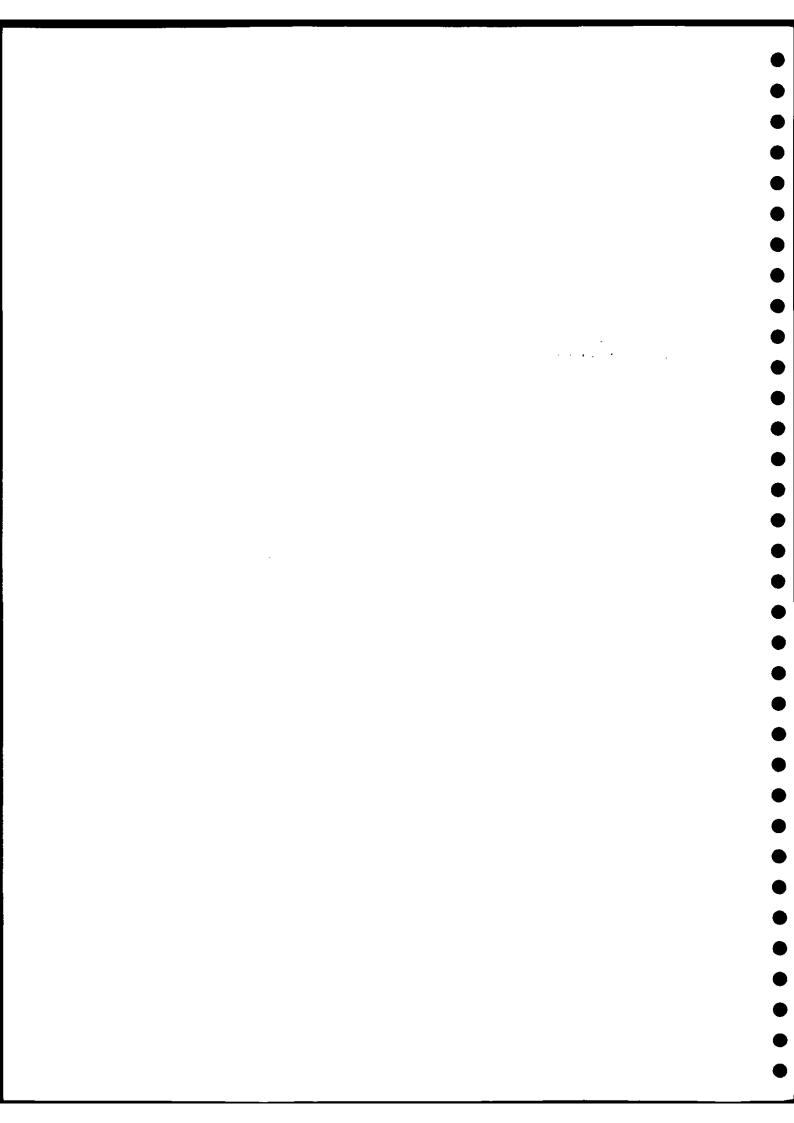
- a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- b) he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit.

On behalf of the Board

Dever Jones

D M Jones Director

26 June 2012



Independent auditors' report to the members of Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited for the year ended 31 March 2012 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses, 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 set out on page 4 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 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 and financial statements 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 2012 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.

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited (continued)

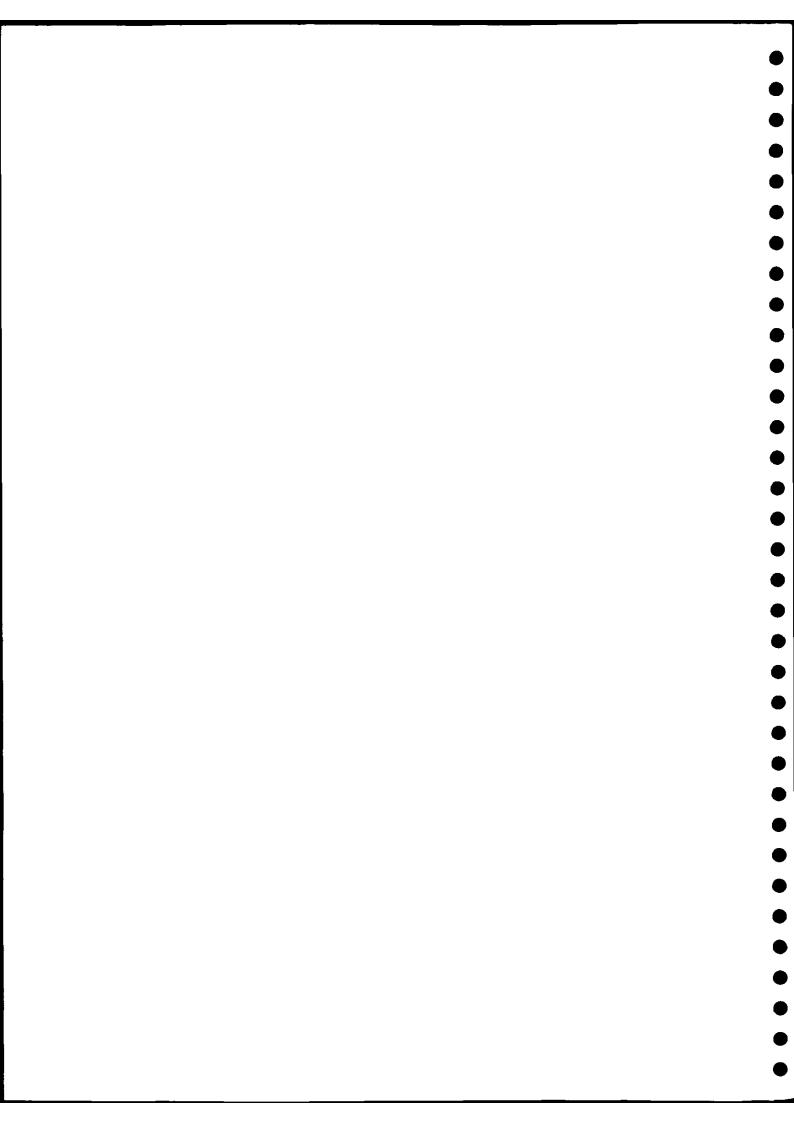
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Kenneth Heldson

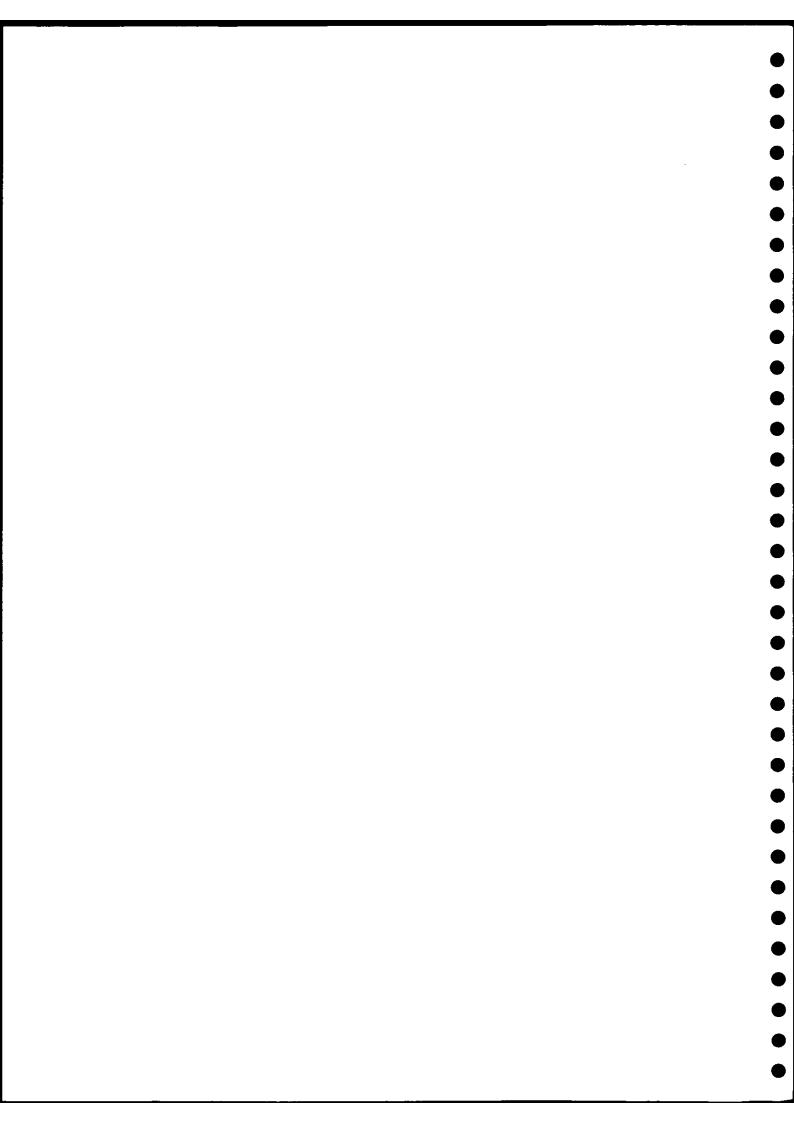
Kenneth Wilson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Glasgow
27 June 2012



Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2012

	Note	2012	2011
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	2	62,036	57,224
Cost of sales		(57,165)	(52,203)
Operating profit		4,871	5,021
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(931)	(1,155)
Other finance income/(cost)	17	1,200	1,500
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	5,140	5,366
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(208)	(225)
Profit for the financial year	14	4,932	5,141

All the profit and loss items relate to continuing operations.

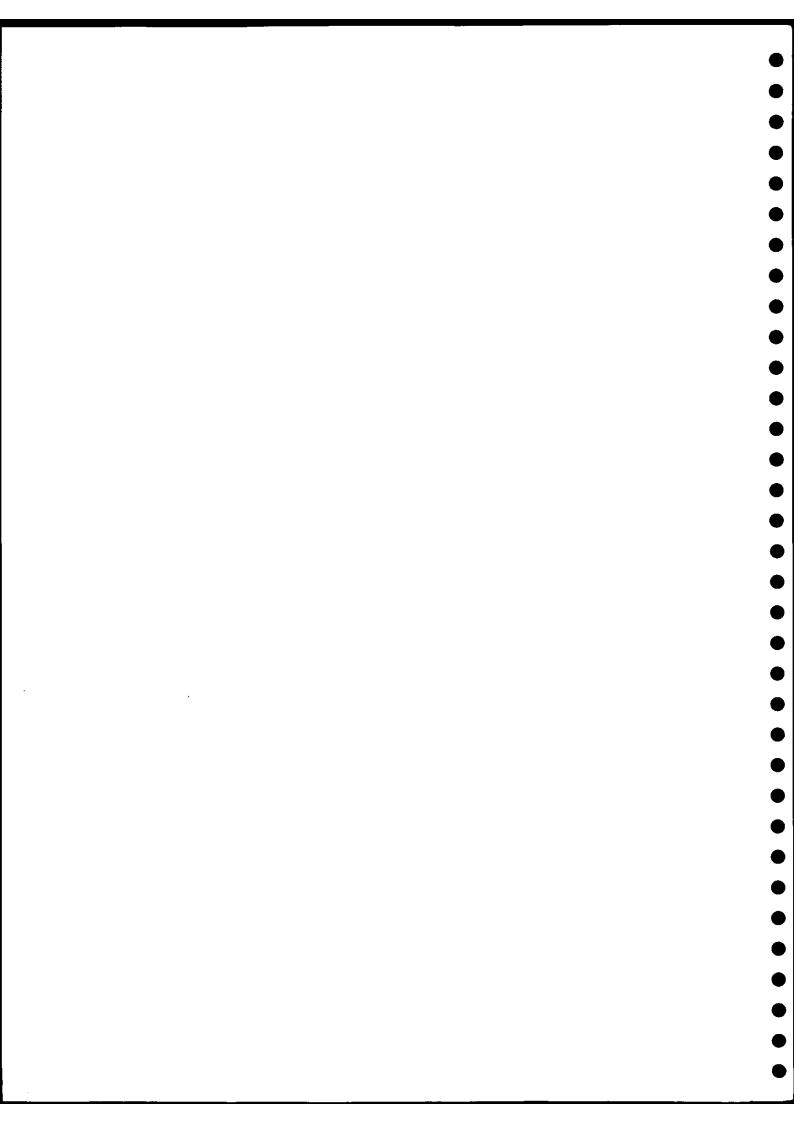


Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 March 2012

		2012	2011
	Note	£'000	£'000
Profit for the financial year		4,932	5,141
Actuarial losses on pension scheme	17	(45,100)	(12,100)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	9	-	14,235
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year		(40,168)	7,276

Note of historical cost profits and losses for the year ended 31 March 2012

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5,140	5,366
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the financial year calculated on the revalued amount	3,100	2,689
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	8,240	8,055
Historical cost profit for the financial year	8,032	7,830



Registered number: SC101959

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2012

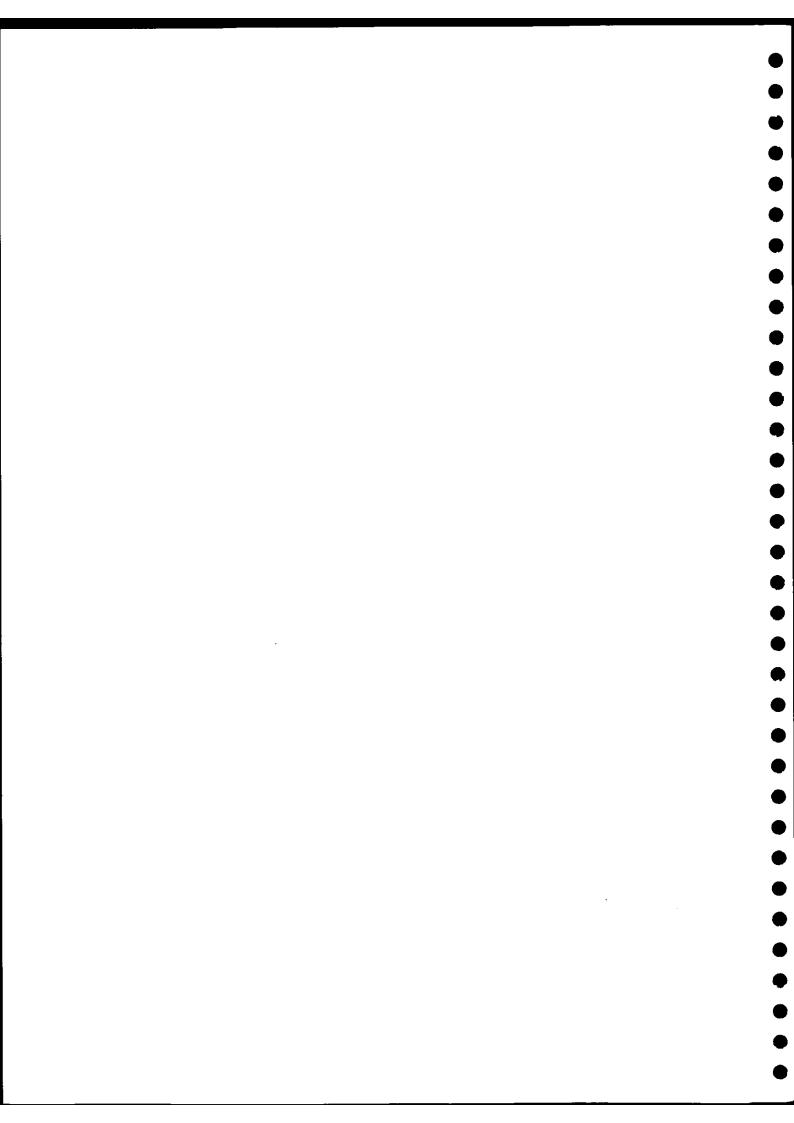
		2012	2011
	Note	£.000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	1	4
Tangible assets	9	47,662	50,235
Investments	10	-	-
		47,663	50,239
Current assets			
Debtors	11	59,433	59,225
Cash at bank and in hand		602	602
Net current assets		60,035	59,827
Total assets less current liabilities		107,906	110,066
Net assets excluding pension liability		107,698	110,066
Defined benefit pension liability	17	(172,039)	(134,239)
Net liabilities including pension liability		(64,341)	(24,173)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	250	250
Share premium account	14	32,300	32,300
Revaluation reserve	14	46,147	49,247
Profit and loss account	14	(143,038)	(105,970)
Total shareholders' deficit	15	(64,341)	(24,173)

The financial statements on pages 8 to 29 were approved by the Board of directors on 26 June 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:

D M Jones

Develisones

Director



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the key accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

Tangible fixed assets

(i) Tangible fixed assets (with the exception of those revalued as at 1 April 2008, see (ii) below) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment in value. This includes assets held and leased to third parties under operating lease arrangements. The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis to write off the cost of these tangible fixed assets over the course of their estimated useful lives, or for assets leased on operating leases over their contract period if shorter, to their estimated residual values as follows:

Buildings related to operating leases
Land and other buildings
Specialised marine facilities (including associated land), see (ii) below
Plant and machinery

10 to 15 years
10 to 20 years
10 to 15 years
3 to 8 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

(ii) Revalued assets: A class of assets comprising the specialised marine facilities at Rosyth Royal Dockyard was revalued as at 1 April 2008 (and updated at 31 March 2011), see note 9. Recognising the specialist nature of these assets a depreciated replacement cost approach has been adopted to the valuation of these assets, with the associated land assessed at existing use value. Depreciation has been provided on the revalued amounts (excluding the associated land) on a straight line basis in accordance with the estimated remaining economic lives of the assets. The estimated remaining economic lives of such assets are between 10 to 15 years.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets represent intellectual property rights acquired from the Ministry of Defence. Initially, amortisation was provided in line with the allocated programme of work from the Ministry of Defence, amortisation of the remaining value is taking place over an 8 year period.

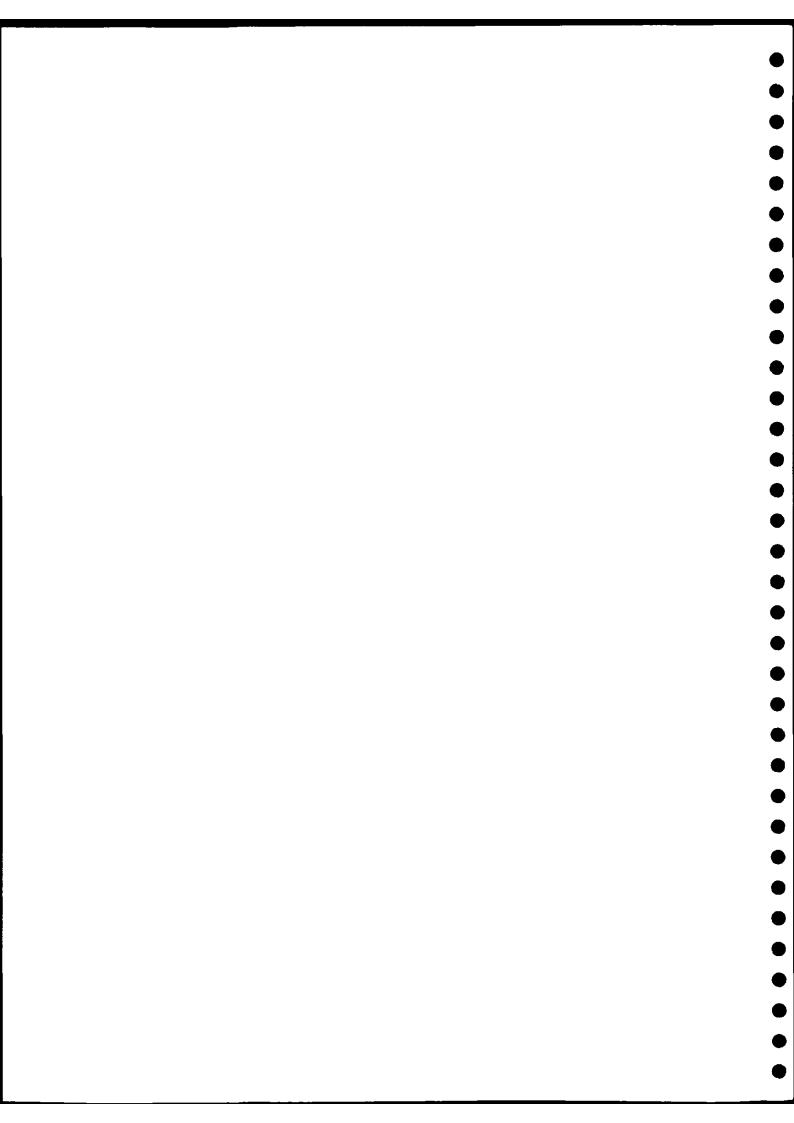
Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provisions for impairment in value. Impairment reviews are performed by the directors when there has been an indication of potential impairment.

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 by the balance sheet date. The taxation liabilities of certain group companies may be reduced, wholly or in part, by the surrender of losses by fellow group companies. The decision to charge group relief is made on a case by case basis.

Deferred tax 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



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

differences are differences between the group'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.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Turnover

Turnover includes operating lease income and the sale of fixed assets and labour supplied in the normal course of business. Operating lease income is recognised in the period to which it relates as defined by the lease agreements. Revenue in respect of fixed assets is recognised in line with the depreciation of the assets. Revenue in respect for labour is recognised in line with the costs incurred. All turnover is stated net of value added tax.

Pensions

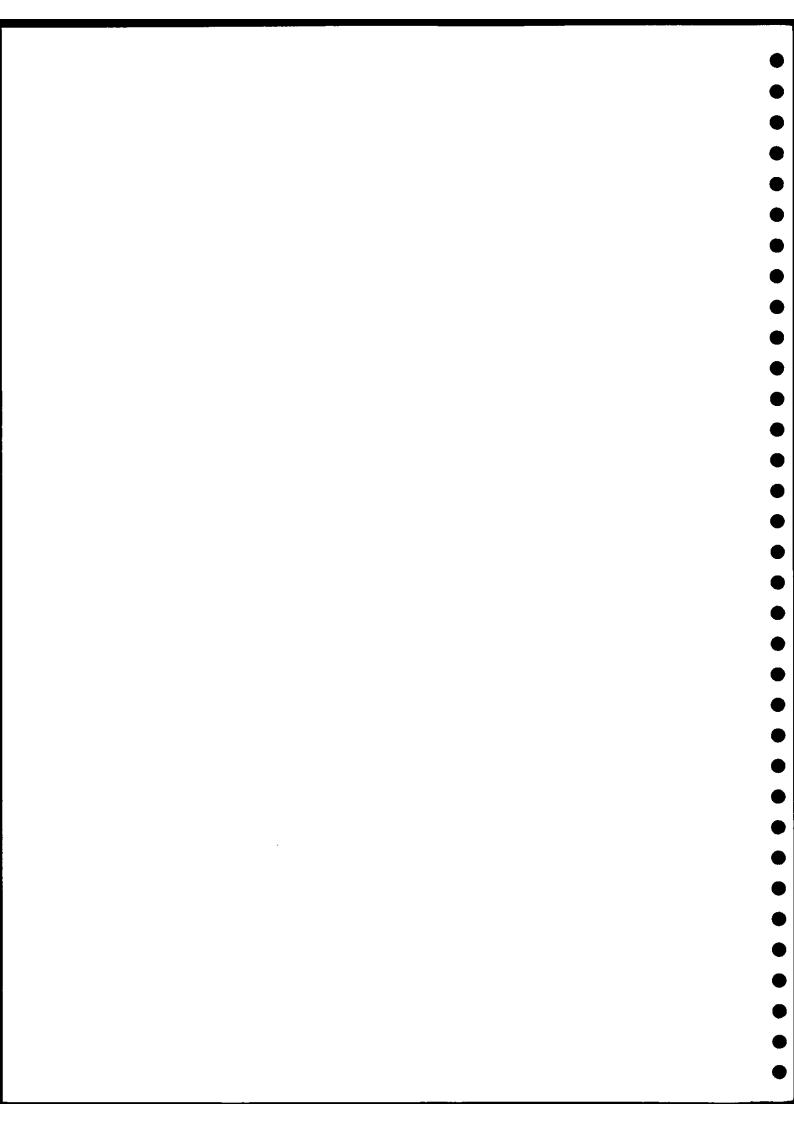
The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme for the benefit of the majority of its employees, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds.

Pension scheme assets are measured using market value. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit actuarial method and are discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent terms and currency to the liability. The increase in the present value of the liabilities of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes expected to arise from employee service in the period is charged to operating profit. The expected return on the schemes' assets and the increase during the year in the present value of the schemes' liabilities arising from the passage of time are included in other finance income. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of total recognised gains and losses.

Pension schemes' surpluses, to the extent that they are considered recoverable, or deficits are recognised in full and presented on the face of the balance sheet net of the related deferred tax.

The company is also a contributing employer to the Babcock International Group Pension Scheme, a defined benefit scheme, in respect of a small number of its employees. This scheme is multi-employer and as such the company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the scheme. The company therefore does not believe that the accounting treatment for a defined benefit scheme is appropriate and is accounting for it in line with that required for a defined contribution scheme. The cost of employer contributions is charged to the profit and loss account.

Contributions are also made to the personal plans of certain employees who are not members of defined benefit pension schemes. The expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which it relates.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis. Where the company acts as a lessor income received under operating leases is recognised in accordance with the terms of the lease agreements.

Group financial statements

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements afforded by section 400 of 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.

Cash flow statement and related party disclosures

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Babcock International Group PLC and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Babcock International Group PLC, which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions from preparing a cashflow statement under the terms of FRS 1 (revised 1996) 'Cash flow statements'. The company is also exempt under the terms of FRS 8 'Related party disclosures' from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of Babcock International Group PLC.

2 Turnover

Turnover is entirely attributable to the United Kingdom market and the sole activity described in the directors' report.

3 Interest payable and similar charges

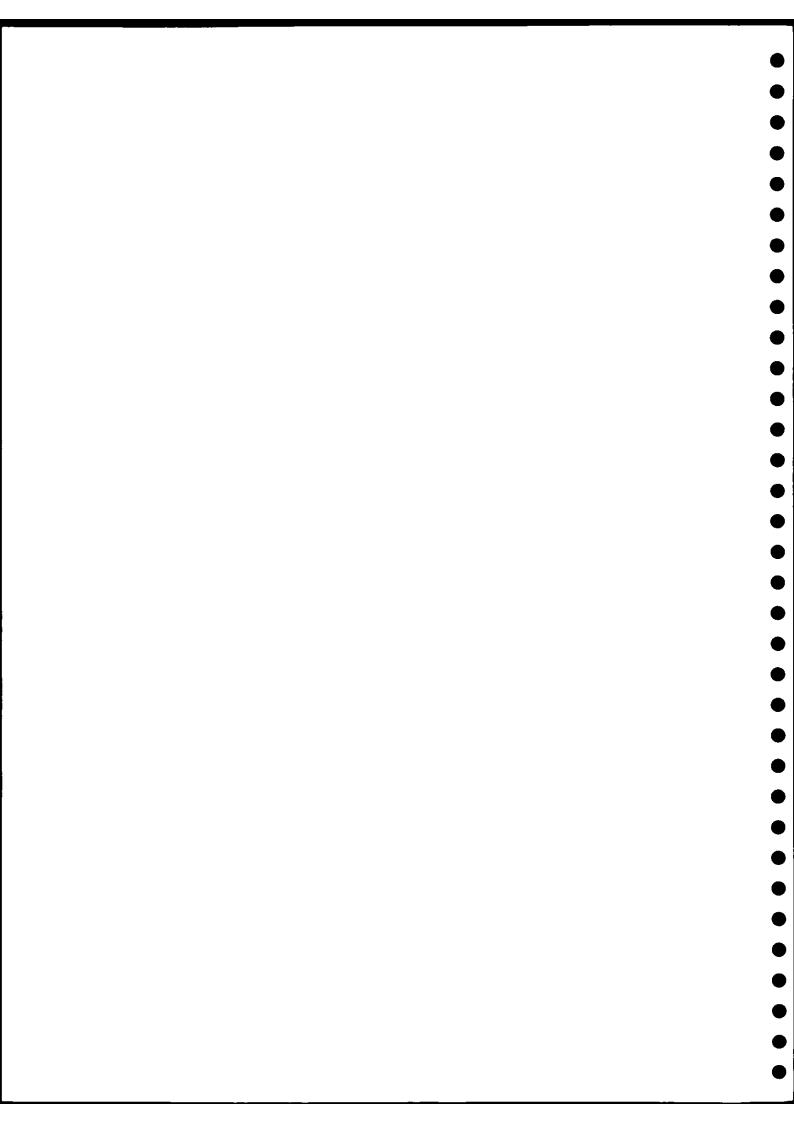
	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable and similar charges		
FRS 17 pension scheme interest charge	(931)	(1,155)

The FRS 17 pension scheme interest charge represents a proportion of the FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits' pension scheme interest income that is passed to other group undertakings. This proportion is in respect of employees of the company whose services are provided to other group undertakings.

4 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Depreciation - owned tangible fixed assets	3,290	2,869
Amortisation - intangible fixed assets	3	3
Operating lease rentals		
- land and buildings	15	17
Rents received in relation to operating leases	(2,175)	(2,349)



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

4 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation (continued)

The auditors' remuneration in both the current and prior financial year was borne by the immediate parent company. The amount of such auditors' remuneration was £14,000 (2011: £12,000).

5 Staff costs

Employee costs during the financial year amounted to:

	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	41,443	38,084
Social security costs	3,737	3,252
Other pension costs	5,312	4,494
	50,492	45,830

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the financial year was as follows:

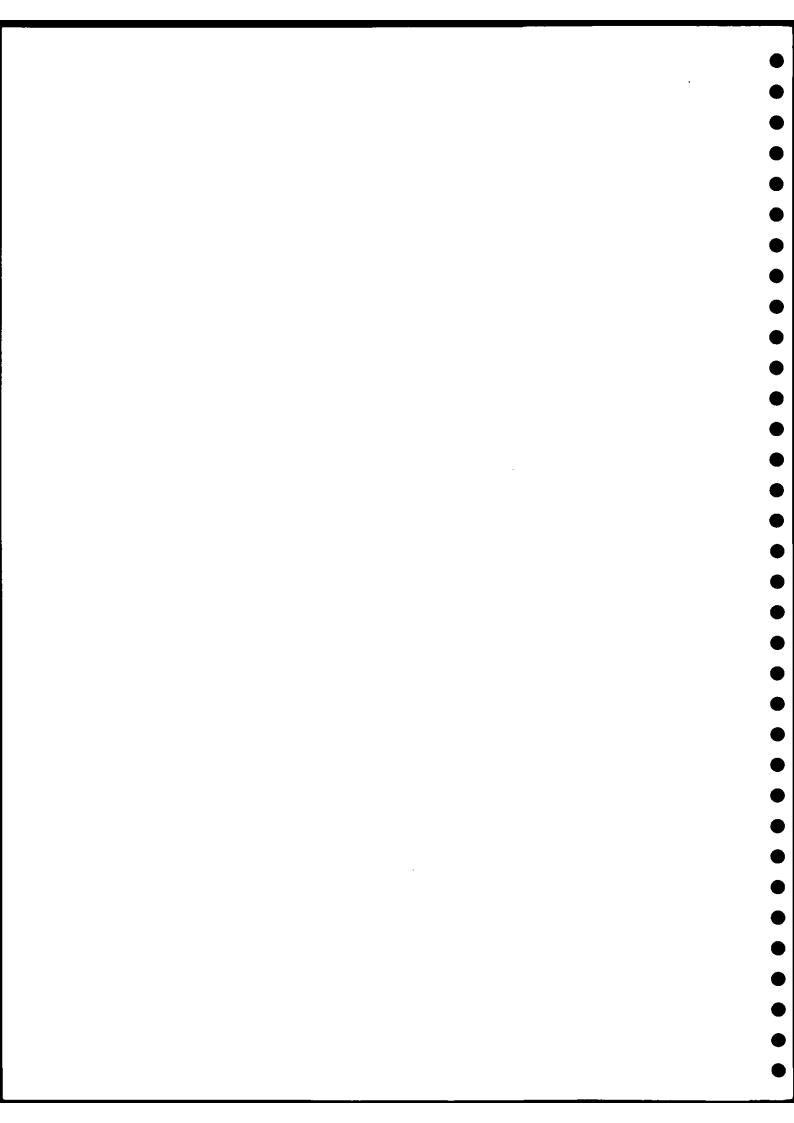
	2012	2011
	Number	Number
Production	940	816
Administration	309	417
	1,249	1,233

6 Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of directors which was paid by the company was as follows:

	2012	2011
	£.000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	855	632
Employer pension contributions	69	38
	924	670

During the financial year two (2011: two) directors exercised options over 60p shares of Babcock International Group PLC.



Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

6 Directors' remuneration (continued)

The above amounts for remuneration include the following in respect of the highest paid director:

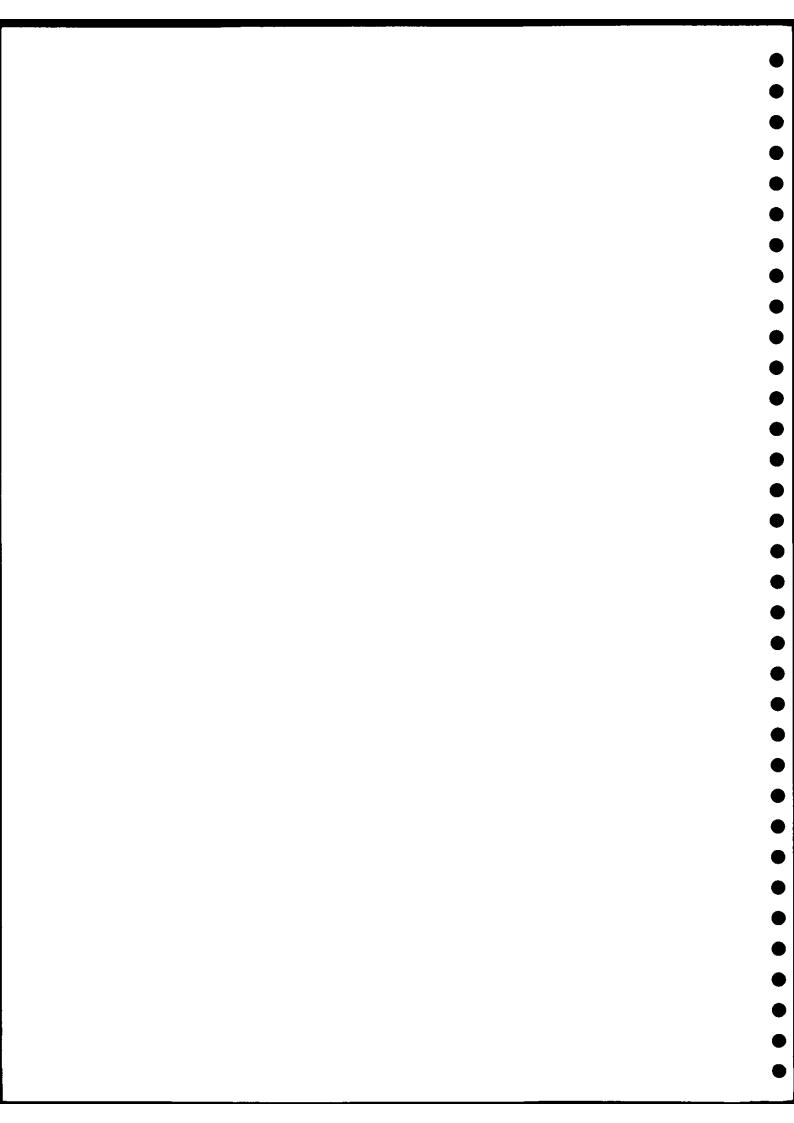
	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments (excluding pension and pension contributions)	274	216
Employer pension contributions	25	-
Accrued benefit entitlement under the group's defined benefit scheme	299	18

Retirement benefits are accruing to six directors (2011: seven) under defined benefit pension schemes.

The remuneration of F Martinelli was incurred by another other group undertaking. None of his emoluments received were in respect of services to the company. The remuneration of I S Urquhart and A A Bethel was incurred by and disclosed in the financial statements of the company's immediate parent, Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Limited. None of their emoluments received were in respect of services to the company.

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Tax on profit on ordinary activities	208	225
Adjustment in respect of prior years	6	6
Impact of change in UK tax rate	62	72
Origination and reversal of timing differences	140	147
Deferred tax (note 12)		
UK Corporation tax	•	<u>-</u>
Current tax		
	£'000	£'000
	2012	2011



Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

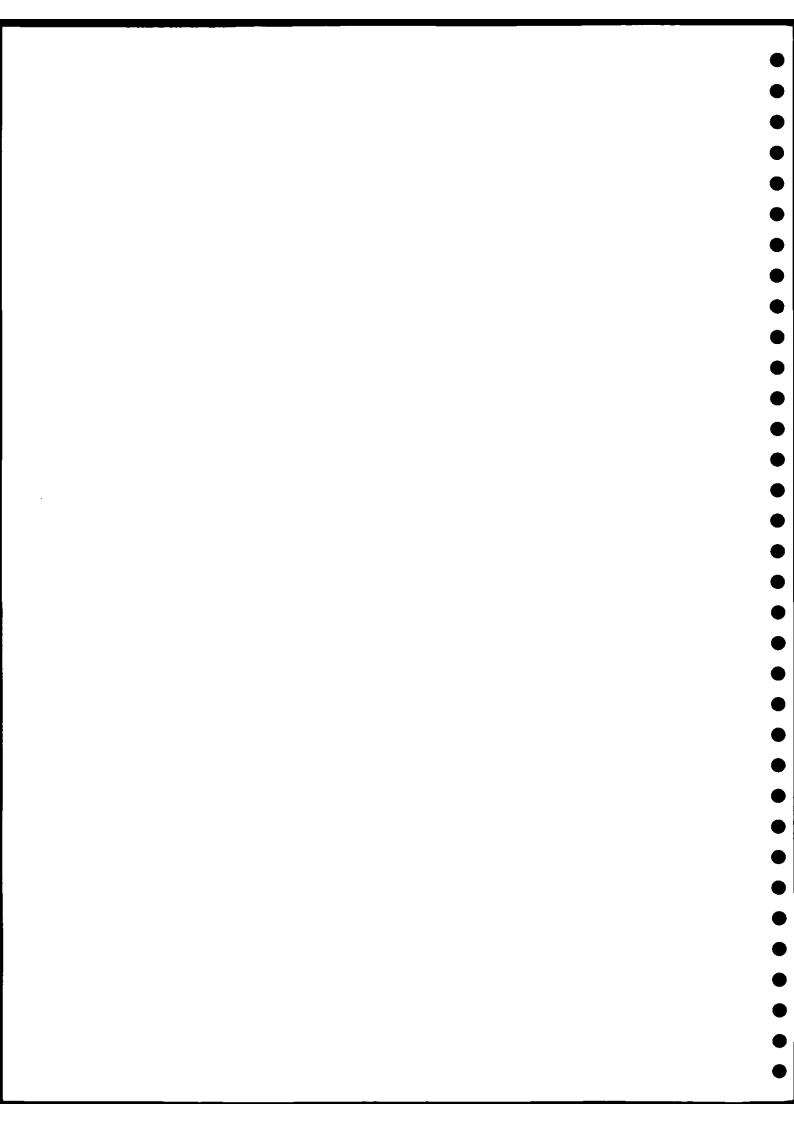
The tax assessed for the financial year is lower (2011: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (26%) (2011: 28%).

The difference between the total current year tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit on ordinary activities before taxation is as follows:

	2012	2011
	£,000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5,140	5,366
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 26% (2011: 28%)	1,336	1,502
Effects of:		
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(140)	(340)
Deferred tax unprovided	(1,898)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	825	783
Group relief claimed for no consideration	(123)	(1,945)
	-	-

A number of changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the March 2012 Budget Statement. Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 24% from 1 April 2012 is expected to be included in the Finance Act 2012. Further reductions to the main rate are proposed to reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 23% by 1 April 2013. These further changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore the impact is not included in these financial statements.

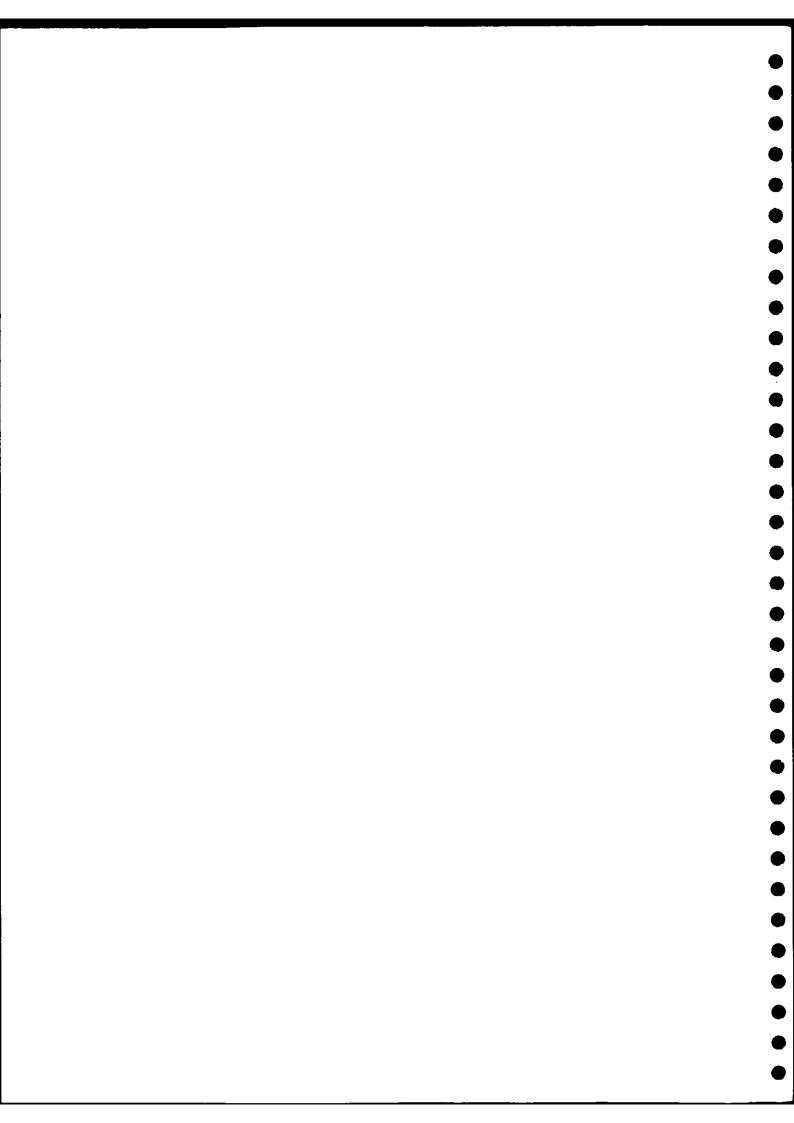
The effect of the changes expected to be enacted in the Finance Act 2012 would be to reduce the deferred tax asset provided at the balance sheet date by £31,000. This decrease in deferred tax asset would decrease the profit by £31,000. This decrease in the deferred tax asset is due to the reduction in the corporation tax rate from 24% to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013.



Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

8 Intangible fixed assets

Intellectual
property
£'000
300
296
3
299
1
4



Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

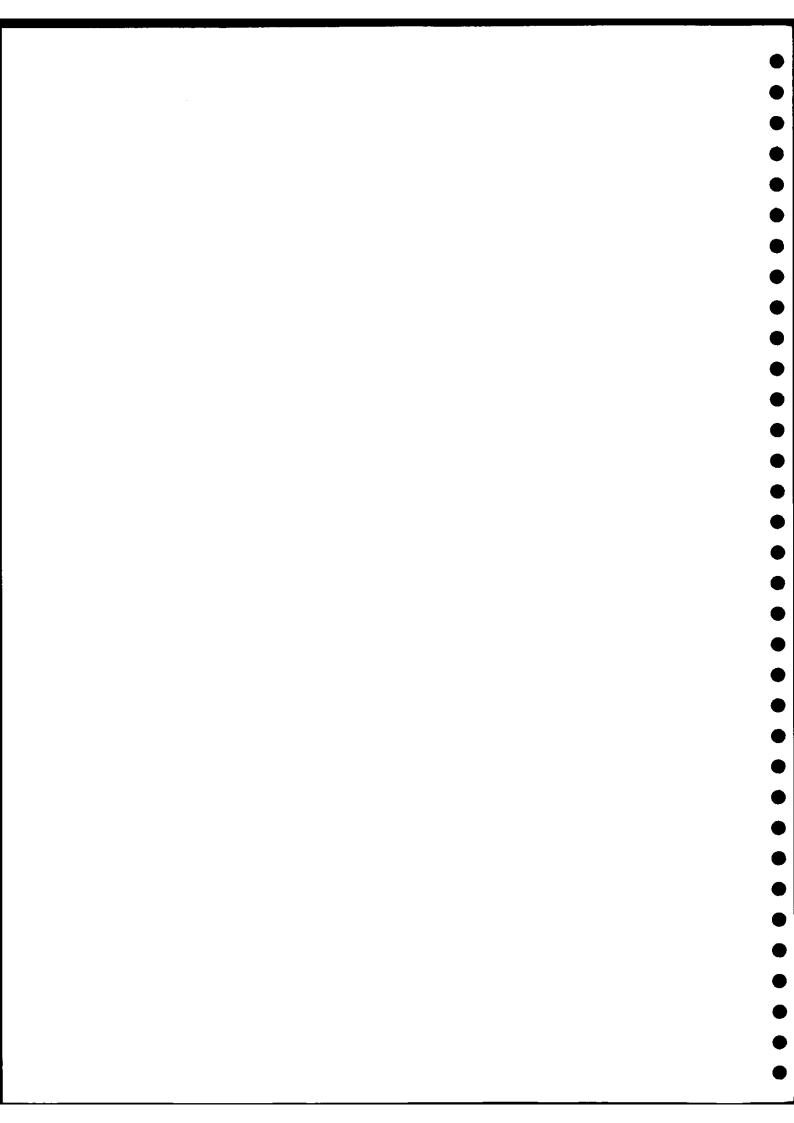
9 Tangible fixed assets

Buildings related to operating leases	Land and Other Buildings	Specialised Marine Facilities (including associated land)	Plant and machinery	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2,983	8,340	49,346	13,775	74,444
-	-	-	717	717
(29)	(83)	-	-	(112)
2,954	8,257	49,346	14,492	75,049
2,648	8,151	-	13,410	24,209
74	-	3,100	116	3,290
(29)	(83)	-	-	(112)
2,693	8,068	3,100	13,526	27,387
261	189	46,246	966	47,662
335	189	49,346	365	50,235
	related to operating leases £'000 2,983 (29) 2,954 2,648 74 (29) 2,693	related to operating leases Other Buildings £'000 £'000 2,983 8,340 (29) (83) 2,954 8,257 2,648 8,151 74 - (29) (83) 2,693 8,068 261 189	related to operating leases E'000 E	related to operating leases E'000 F'000 E'000 E'000 F'000 E'000 E'000 F'000 E'000 F'000 E'000 F'000 E'000 F'000 E'000 F'000 F

Land and buildings disclosed above relate to freehold land and buildings only.

A revaluation of a class of assets comprising the marine facilities at Rosyth Royal Dockyard was carried out at 1 April 2008.

An interim revaluation was carried out by James Barr Limited, chartered surveyors, qualified independent valuers as defined within the RICS Valuation Standards. The effective date of the valuation was 1 April 2011.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Historical cost values for the revalued class of assets are shown below:

Specialised marine facilities (including associated land)

	£'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012	4,030
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012	3,931
Net book value	
At 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012	99

An amount of £3,100,000, (2011: £2,689,000) representing the excess of the depreciation charge on the revalued assets over the amount charged on a historical cost basis has been transferred from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account, see note 14.

10 Fixed asset investments

The company owns 100% of the allotted ordinary share capital of Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Trustees Limited, a company registered in Scotland. This subsidiary undertaking is the trustee of the Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Scheme. The cost and net book value of the investment is £100 (2011: £100).

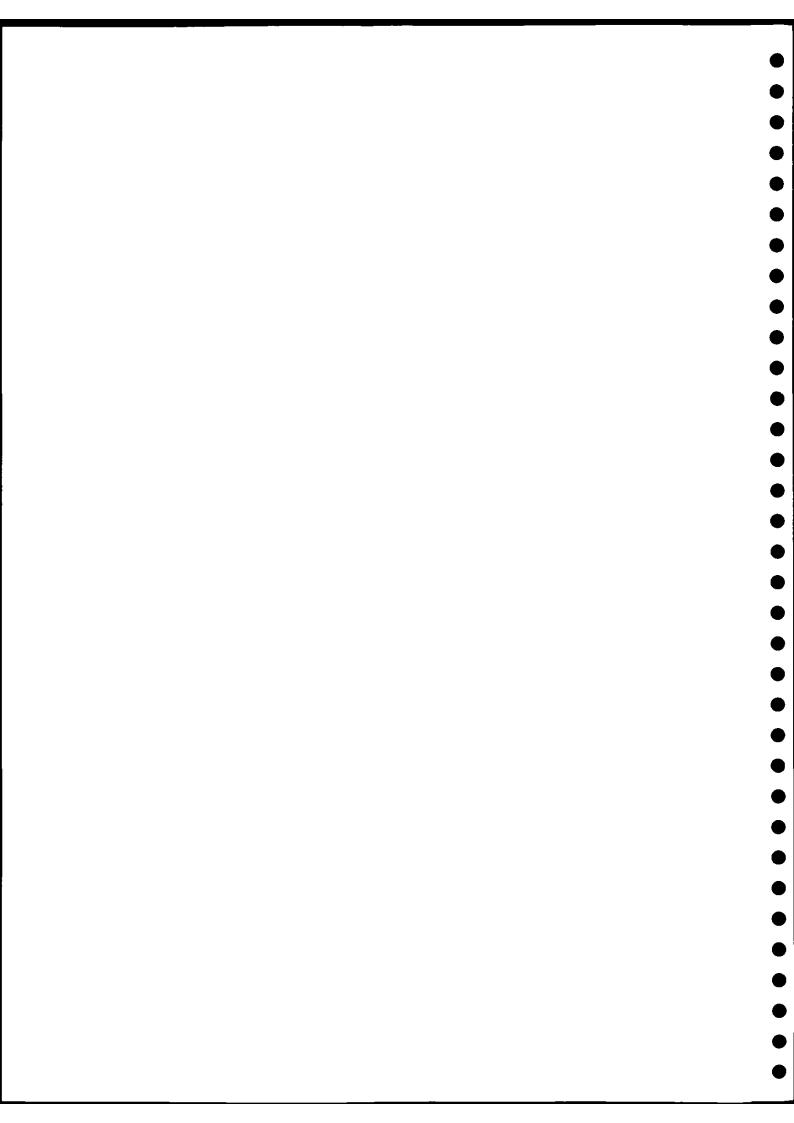
The directors believe that the carrying value of the investment is supported by the underlying net assets.

11 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

		2012	2011
	Note	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings		58,698	58,282
Deferred tax	12	735	943
		59,433	59,225

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

12 Deferred tax

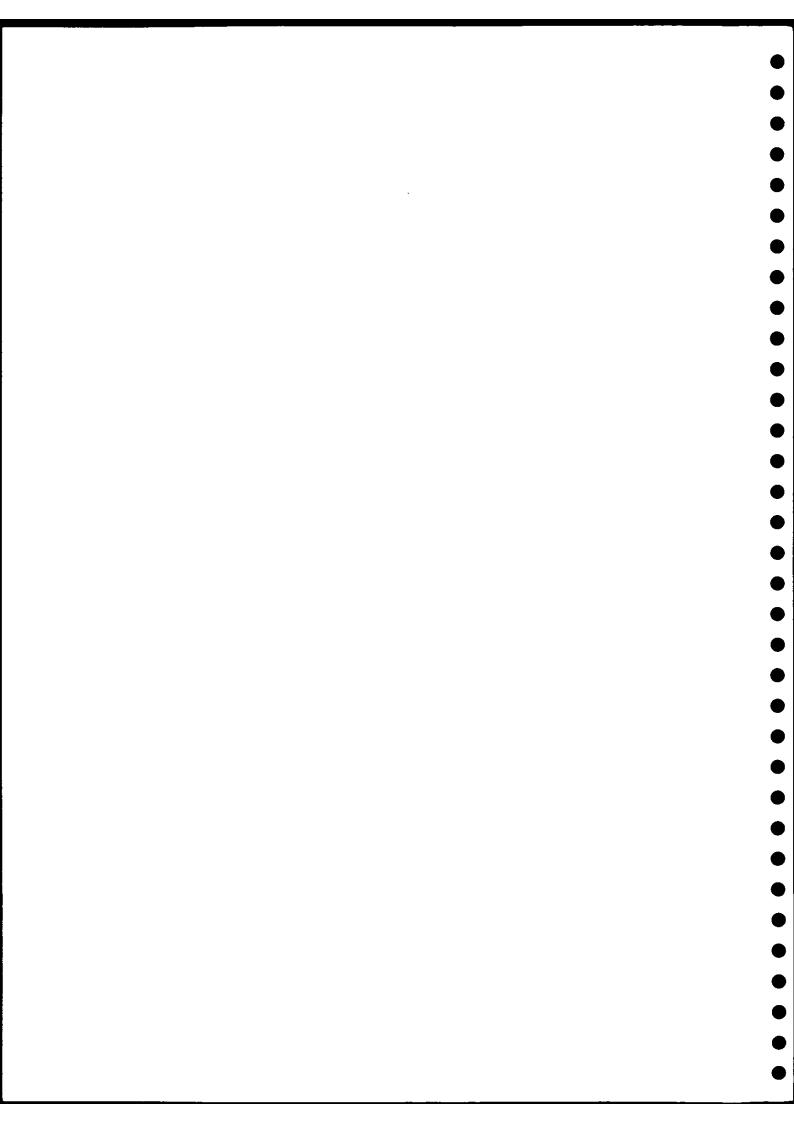
The components of the deferred tax asset recorded and the potential deferred tax asset are as follows:

	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Provided	Provided	Potential	Potential
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	735	943	735	943
Defined benefit pension liability	-	-	41,289	34,902
Capital tax losses	-	-	81	-
	735	943	42,105	35,845
Less defined benefit pension (liability)	-	-	(41,289)	(34,902)
Excluding defined benefit pension liability	735	943	816	943

The potential deferred tax asset of £41,289,000 (2011: £34,902,000) on the defined benefit pension liability has not been recognised by the company's immediate parent.

The movement on the deferred tax asset is as follows:

At 31 March 2012	735
Impact of change in UK tax rate	(62)
Adjustments to deferred tax in respect of prior years	(6)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(140)
At 1 April 2011	943
	£,000



Rosyth Royal Dockyard Limited Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

13 Called up share capital

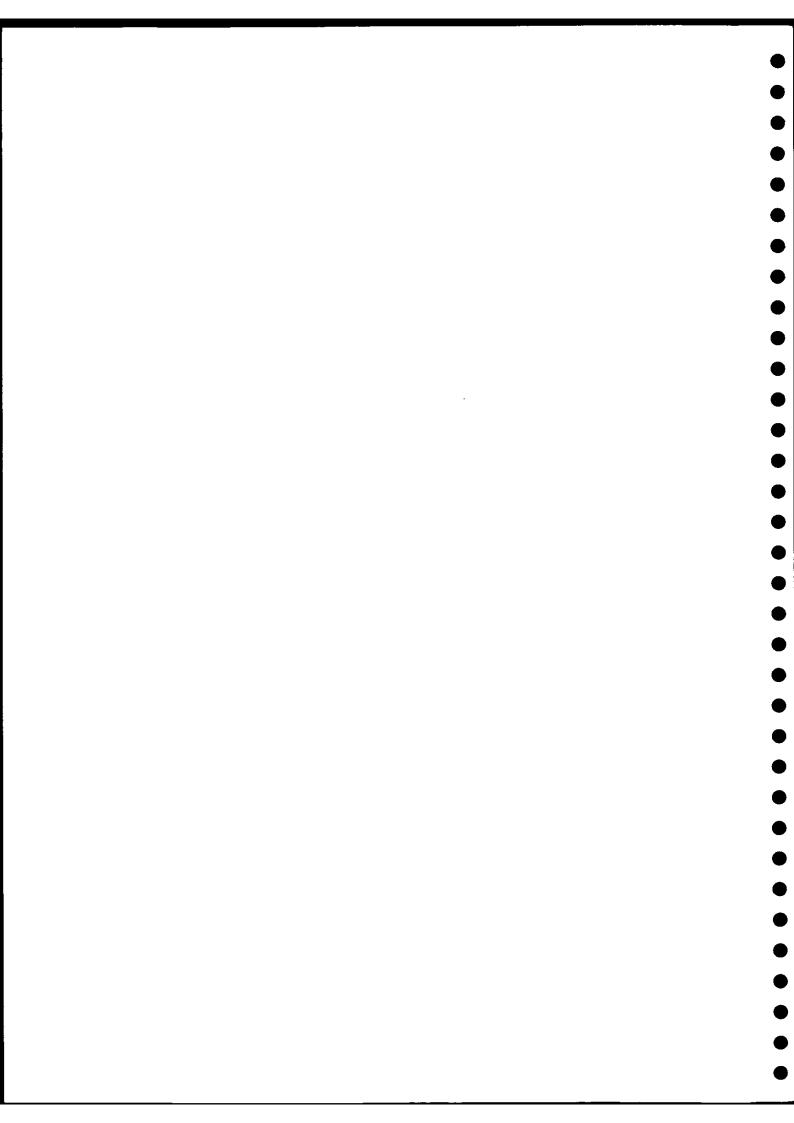
 	2012	2011
	£	£
Authorised		
200,101 ordinary shares of £1 each	200,101	200,101
49,998 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	49,998	49,998
Special share of £1	1	1
	250,100	250,100
Allotted and fully paid		
200,022 ordinary shares of £1 each	200,022	200,022
49,998 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	49,998	49,998
Special share of £1	1	1
	250,021	250,021

Share capital consists entirely of equity shares.

The Secretary of State for Defence retains a special share in the company, which empowers him to take control of the company under certain circumstances, particularly to safeguard national security. The "A" ordinary shares are non-voting, have no dividend rights and have a deferred right to the return of capital.

14 Reserves

	Note	Share premium account £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000
At 1 April 2011		32,300	49,247	(105,970)
Profit for the financial year		-	-	4,932
Actuarial loss on pension scheme		-	-	(45,100)
Transfer of excess depreciation on revalued assets	9	-	(3,100)	3,100
At 31 March 2012		32,300	46,147	(143,038)
Defined benefit pension deficit				172,039
Profit and loss account excluding defined benefit pension deficit				29,001



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

15 Reconciliation of movements in total shareholders' deficit

	Note	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Profit for the financial year		4,932	5,141
Actuarial loss on pension scheme	17	(45,100)	(12,100)
Gain on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	9	-	14,235
Net (deduction)/addition to shareholders' deficit		(40,168)	7,276
Opening shareholders' deficit		(24,173)	(31,449)
Closing shareholders' deficit		(64,341)	(24,173)

16 Guarantees and financial commitments

Capital commitments

There were capital commitments of £632,000 (2011: £nil) at the end of the financial year.

Contingent liabilities

- i. The company at the period end had guaranteed or had joint several liabilities for drawn Babcock International Group PLC bank facilities of £731.8 million (2011: £782.5 million) provided to certain group companies.
- ii. Pursuant to the agreement for the acquisition of Rosyth Royal Dockyard, the following charge and security interest has been granted in favour of the Ministry of Defence ("MoD"):

Development clawback

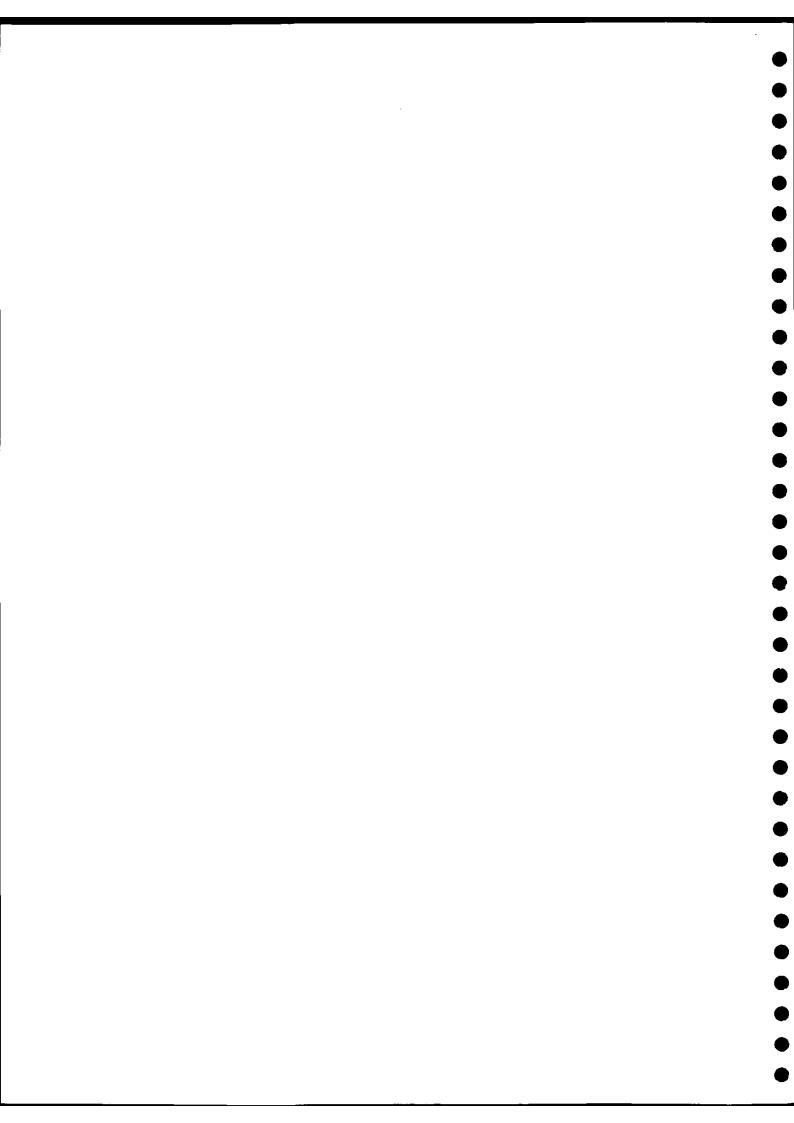
The MoD will share in the net proceeds of sale or development of the Dockyard following planning enhancement, on terms set out in the asset purchase agreement between the company and the MoD. By way of security for the MoD's rights to such share, the company has granted a fixed charge over the Dockyard in favour of the MoD.

Operating lease commitments

At 31 March the company had annual commitments under non cancellable operating leases expiring as follows:

Land and buildings

- within two to five years	6	6
- within one year	<u>-</u>	11
	£'000	£'000
	2012	2011



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

17 Pension commitments

The pension cost included as a charge in arriving at the profit for the financial year was as follows:

	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Scheme	3,876	3,618
Babcock International Group Pension Scheme	383	-
BIG Defined Contribution Scheme	1,053	876
	5,312	4,494

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme (the "Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Scheme") for the benefit of its employees and for employees of other Babcock group companies. The full details of this scheme are disclosed below.

The company is also a contributing employer to another defined benefit scheme (the "Babcock International Group Pension Scheme"). The Babcock International Group Pension Scheme is a multi-employer scheme, the full details of which are disclosed in the accounts of Babcock International Group Plc. The company is accounting for this scheme as if it was a defined contribution scheme as the company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the scheme. Any surplus or deficit in the scheme will affect the contributions made by the company. During the year a payment of £194,000 (2011: £nil) was made in respect of the deficit pertaining to that scheme.

The company also contributes to a defined contribution scheme (the "Babcock International Group Defined Contribution Scheme") in respect of a number of its employees.

The Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme, funded in advance by contributions from the members at rates set out in the scheme rules, and from the employers to meet the balance of the costs, at a rate assessed by the actuaries of the scheme in regular funding reviews.

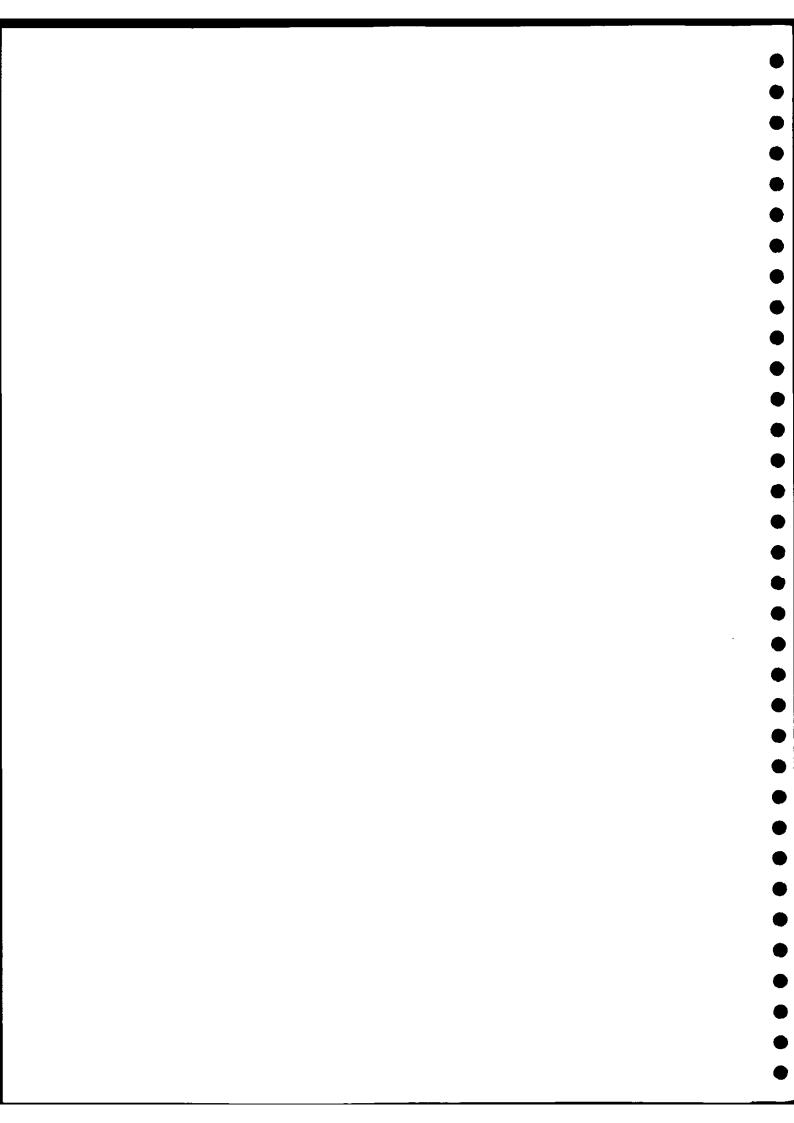
During the year ended 31 March 2012 contributions were made at 21.0% of pensionable pay. These contribution rates include the employer and employee elements. A salary sacrifice scheme is in place for most employees under which the employee element of contributions is classified as an employer contribution. Ordinary contributions are expected to remain at this level.

An additional contribution of £7.65 million was made in March 2012 in order to address the scheme's deficit. Further payments will follow for each of the next six years at this level (as adjusted in line with the Retail Prices Index).

The company also made additional contributions of £2.1m in respect of the longevity swap arrangement entered into with Credit Suisse with effect from 1 September 2009. The additional contribution is in order to meet the funding gap arising from this liability.

During the year ended 31 March 2011 the company made an advance payment of contributions of £4 million. As a result of this no cash payments were made for ordinary contributions until November 2011, at which point the advance payment had been fully utilised. No such advances were made in the year ended 31 March 2012. No amounts were outstanding at 31 March 2012 (2011: £nil).

For defined benefit schemes the fair values of pension scheme assets at 31 March 2012 are compared with the pension liabilities calculated under the projected unit method. A full actuarial



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

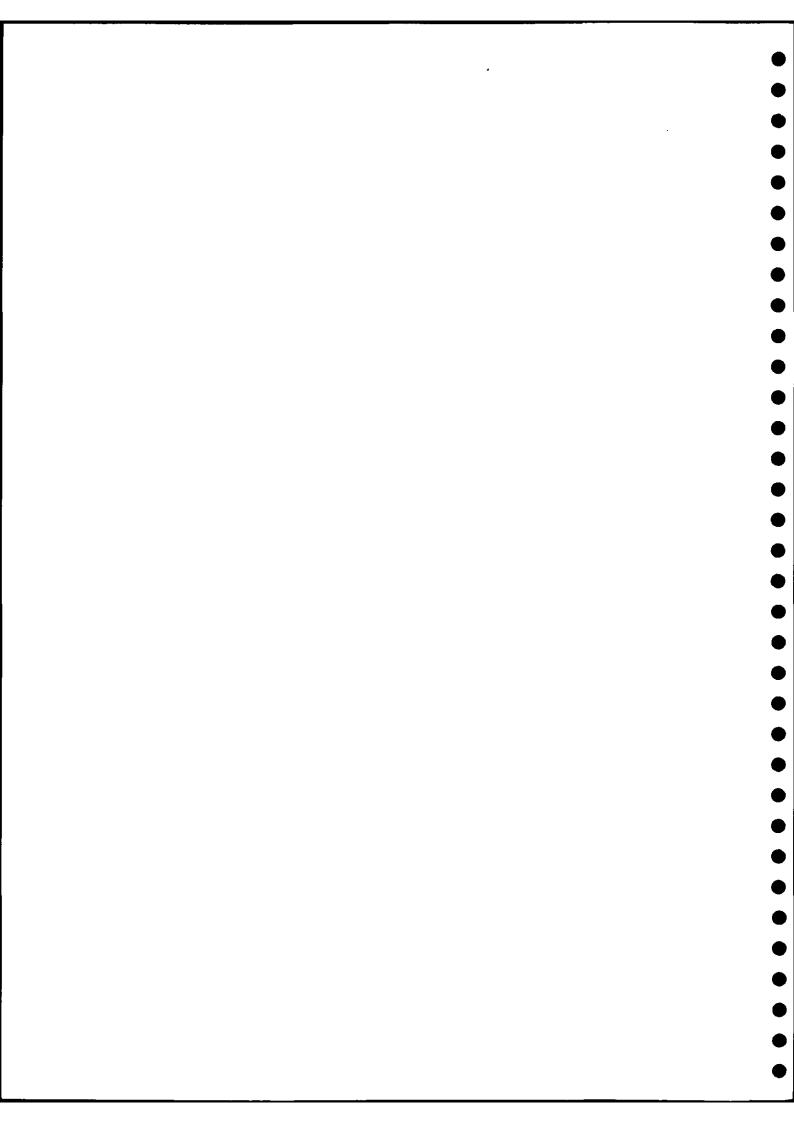
17 Pension commitments (continued)

valuation was carried out at 31 March 2009. The latest full actuarial valuation of the scheme has been updated to 31 March 2012 by qualified independent actuaries using the following assumptions:

	2012	2011
Rate of increase of future salaries	2.45%	3.05%
Discount rate	4.85%	5.6%
Expected pension increases	3.15%	3.0%
Inflation rate	3.15%	3.45%
The mortality assumptions used were as follows:		
	2012	2011
Life expectancy from age 65 (male age 65)	17.7	17.7
Life expectancy from age 65 (male age 45)	19.4	19.4

The fair value of the assets, the present value of the liabilities and the expected rates of return of the scheme at 31 March 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

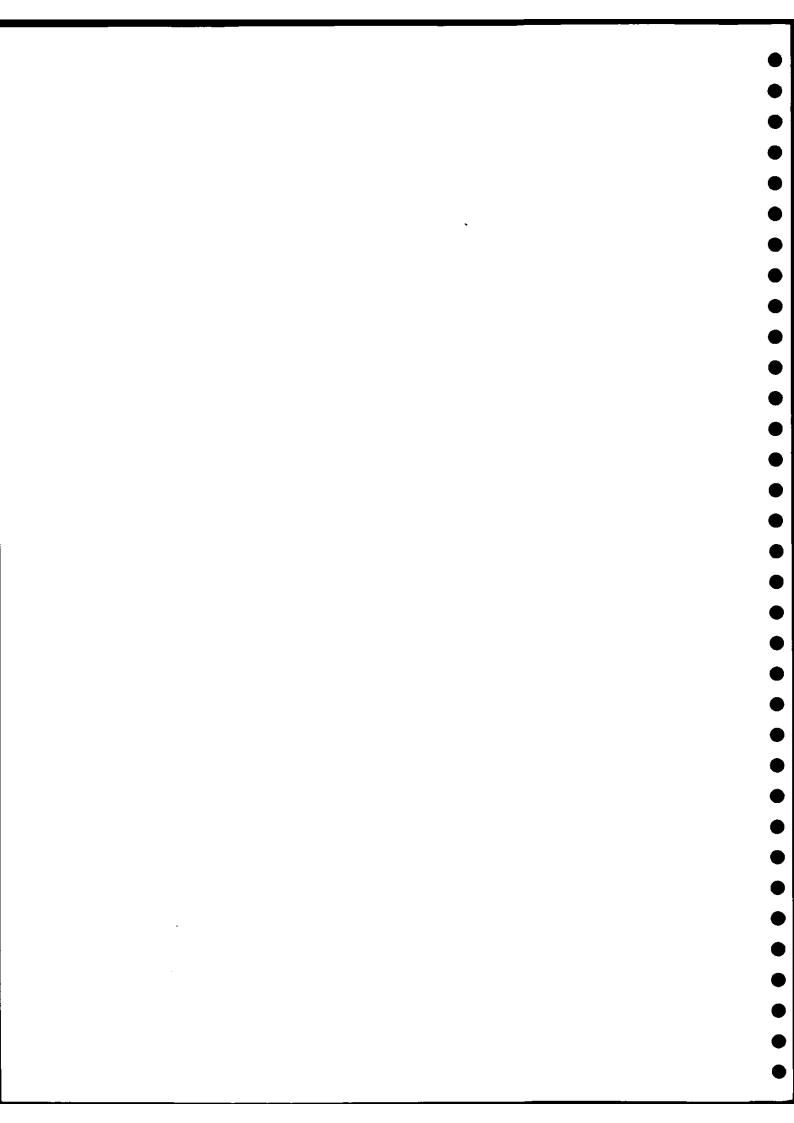
	2012		2011	
	Expected rate of return	Fair value	Expected rate of return	Fair value
	%	£'000	%	£'000
Equities / private equity / GTAA	8.4	260,100	8.7	256,100
Property	7.7	19,700	8.0	18,900
Corporate bonds / credit / EMD	4.85	169,900	5.6	157,400
Government	3.15	56,400	4.35	21,700
Cash (funds awaiting investment)	6.6	(1,800)	7.4	10,100
Active position of longevity swap	-	(47,700)	-	(47,500)
Fair value of assets		456,600		416,700
Present value of scheme liabilities		(628,639)		(550,939)
Recognised pension liability		(172,039)		(134,239)



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

17 Pension commitments (continued)

	2012	2011
Analysis of the amount charged to operating profit:	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	(6,200)	(6,200)
Analysis of the amount credited/(charged) to other finance	2012	2011
income/(cost):	£'000	£'000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	31,700	30,700
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(30,500)	(29,200)
	1,200	1,500
Analysis of amount recognised in statement of recognised gains and losses	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
gains and losses	£'000	£'000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	18,200	(12,800)
Experience losses arising on scheme liabilities	(18,900)	-
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of		
the scheme liabilities	(44,200)	3,900
	(200)	
Reimbursement right		(3,200)
Reimbursement right Actuarial loss recognised in the statement of recognised gains and losses	(45,100)	(3,200)



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

17 Pension Commitments (continued)

At 31 March

Movements in deficit during the financial year:	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
At 1 April	(134,239)	(136,339)
Movement in the year:		
Current service cost	(6,200)	(6,200)
Other financial income	1,200	1,500
Actuarial (loss)	(45,100)	(12,100)
Employer contributions	12,300	18,900
A1.02.84	(472.020)	(40.4.000)
At 31 March	(172,039)	(134,239)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
	2012 £'000	(134,239) 2011 £'000
Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities: At 1 April	2012	2011
Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities: At 1 April	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities:	2012 £'000 550,939	2011 £'000 537,439
Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities: At 1 April Current service cost Employee contributions	2012 £'000 550,939 6,200	2011 £'000 537,439 6,200
Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities: At 1 April Current service cost	2012 £'000 550,939 6,200 800	2011 £'000 537,439 6,200 1,100

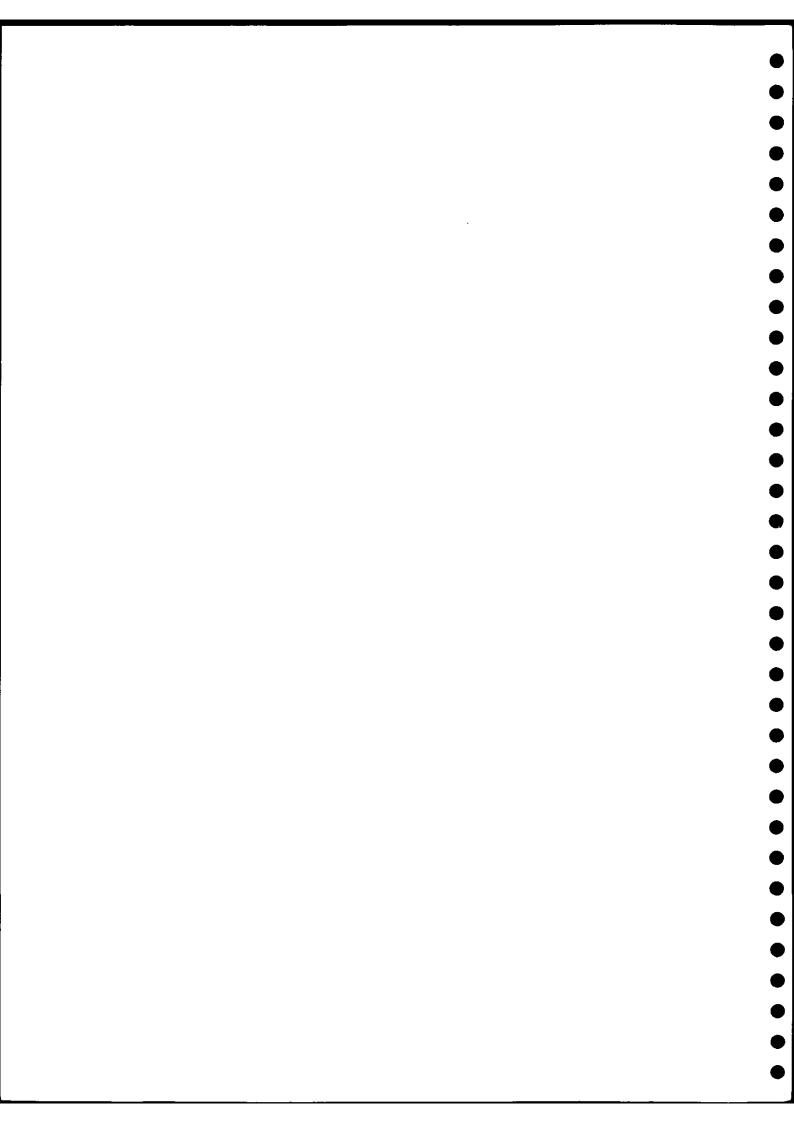
550,939

628,639

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

17 Pension Commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of present value of scheme assets:	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
At 1 April	416,700	401,100
Expected return on scheme assets	31,700	30,700
Actuarial gains / (losses)	18,200	(12,800)
Employer contributions	12,300	18,900
Employee contributions	800	1,100
Reimbursement right	(200)	(3,200)
Benefits paid	(22,900)	(19,100)
At 31 March	456,600	416,700
Actual return on scheme assets	49,900	17,900
History of experience gains and losses:	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Difference between the expected and actual return on scheme assets:		
Amount	18,200	(12,800)
Percentage of scheme assets	4.0%	(3.1)%
Experience gains and losses on scheme liabilities:		(0.1770
Amount	(18,900)	_
Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	(3.0)%	0.0%
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities:	(3.0) //	0.078
Amount	(44,200)	3,900
Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	(7.0)%	0.7%



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

17 Pension commitments (continued)

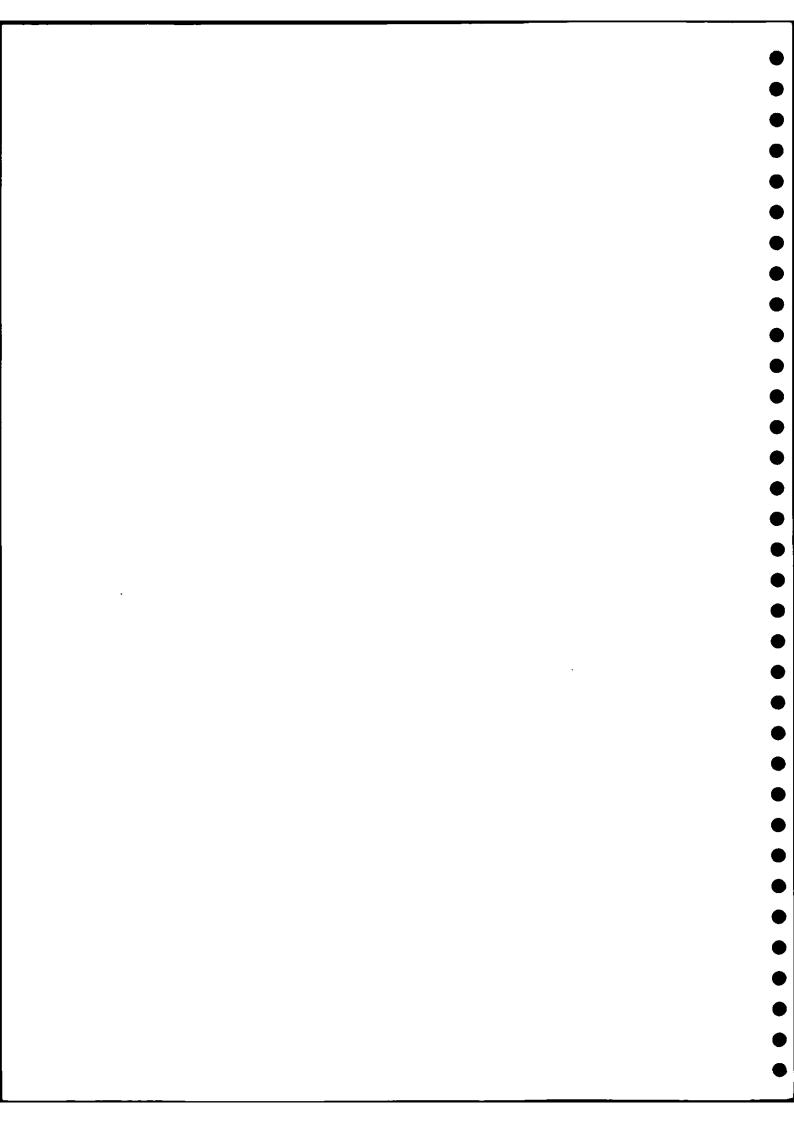
Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Defined benefit obligation	(628,639)	(550,939)	(537,439)	(385,239)	(417,939)
Scheme assets	456,600	416,700	401,100	346,200	422,200
Deficit	(172,039)	(134,239)	(136,339)	(39,039)	(4,261)
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	18,200	(12,800)	94,300	(104,500)	(49,000)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	(18,900)	-	(3,900)	(7,000)	(5,100)
Reimbursement right	(200)	(3,200)	(44,300)	-	-
Total amount recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses	(45,100)	(12,100)	(90,500)	(56,400)	5,200

Sensitivity analysis

The changes to the balance sheet at 31 March 2012 and the charges to the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2013, if the assumptions were sensitised by the amounts below, would be:

	Balance sheet	Profit and loss account
	2012	2013
	£'000	£,000
Initial assumptions	(172,039)	4,100
Discount rate moves up or down by 0.1%	±9,400	No change
Inflation rate moves up or down by 0.1%	±7,200	±400
Equity return moves up or down by 0.1%	No change	±300
Total life expectancy changes by half a year up or down	±7,800	±500
Real salaries move up or down by 0.25%	±6,900	±600



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 (continued)

18 Related party disclosures

The company, as a wholly owned subsidiary, has taken advantage of the exemption, granted under FRS 8 'Related party disclosures', by not disclosing details of related party transactions with other members of the group headed up by Babcock International Group PLC.

19 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Limited, a company registered in Scotland. 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 to the public from the following address:

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

