SPECIALISED PETROLEUM MANUFACTURING LIMITED

Report and Accounts
30 December 2011

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Specialised Petroleum Manufacturing Limited (Registered Number SC131809) ("the Company") for the 52 week period ended 30 December 2011.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is the sale and rental of specialised flow control products to the oil and gas industry.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Measured by revenue the Company had its most successful year in 2011, largely due to increased expansion into the international markets. The domestic market remained strong. Looking forward, 2012 is expected to see an increase in international pump sales while it is anticipated the domestic market will show a marginal increase on 2011.

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the period were as follows:

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Turnover	18,284	17,040
Operating profit	3,488	3,567
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3,455	3,563
Profit for the period	2,521	2,582
Average number of employees	46	46

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the period after tax amounted to £2,521,000 (2010 - £2,582,000) which has been transferred to reserves. The directors agree that no dividend is payable.

GOING CONCERN

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the business review above as is the financial position of the Company. In addition, the directors' report includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and hedging activities and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company has considerable financial resources together with long-term relationships with a number of customers and suppliers across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The Company is ultimately owned by The Weir Group PLC and it participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking facilities with its parent companies and fellow subsidiaries. As a consequence, the Company depends, in part, on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. The directors have considered the Company's funding relationship with The Weir Group PLC to date and have considered available relevant information relating to The Weir Group PLC's ability to continue as a going concern. In addition, the directors have no reason to believe that The Weir Group PLC will not continue to fund the Company, should it become necessary, to enable it to continue in operational existence.

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Risk is inherent in our business activities and, as a consequence of operating a sound risk management process, the Company has identified the following principal risks and uncertainties, which it believes could have a materially adverse effect on its business, turnover, profit, assets, liquidity, resources and reputation.

The nature of risk is such that no list can be comprehensive and it is possible that other risks may arise, or that risks not currently considered material may become so in the future.

The Company's holding company, The Weir Group PLC, operates controls as described in its Directors report to mitigate these risks.

Political risks

The Company and its customers operate around the world including Northern and Eastern Europe, Russia and North Africa. While benefiting from the opportunities in these regions, the Company and its customers are exposed to the political and business risks associated with international operations, such as sudden changes in regulation, expropriation of assets, imposition of trade barriers and limits on the export of currency.

Product liability claims

The Company faces an inherent business risk of exposure to product liability and warranty claims in the event that a failure of a product results in, or is alleged to result in, bodily injury, property damage and/or consequential loss. The Company's ultimate parent company maintains insurance coverage for product liability claims where possible. For warranty claims not covered by insurance, warranty costs may be incurred which the Company may not be able to recover.

Employee issues

Company performance depends on the skills and efforts of its employees and management team across all aspects of its business. The Company recognises that failing to attract new talent and retain existing expertise, knowledge and skills in design, operations and product areas could have a negative impact on its business.

Health & safety

The Company operates long established working practices and controls to minimise damage and injury. The Company has developed quality and safety processes that are regularly audited.

Customer relationships and supply chain

The Company benefits from close commercial relationships with a number of key customers and suppliers. The loss of any of these key customers or suppliers, or a significant worsening in commercial terms, could impact on the Company's results. The Company devotes significant resources to supporting these relationships to ensure they continue to operate satisfactorily.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise of amounts due to and from its parent company and cash at bank. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the Company's funding and liquidity requirements. The Company has other financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade payables which arise directly from its operations. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are those relating to foreign currency, commodity price, credit, liquidity and interest rate. These risks are managed in accordance with Board approved policies.

Foreign currency risk

The Company buys and sells goods and services in currencies other than its functional currency. As a result, the Company's non sterling revenues, profits, assets, liabilities and cash flows can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Company seeks to minimise its transaction exposure by maintaining a policy that forward foreign currency contracts are used to eliminate exposures on material committed transactions. It is company policy not to engage in any speculative transaction of any kind.

Commodity price risk

The Company's exposure to raw material price risk is generally diminished by restricting bid validity to periods within those quoted by suppliers and by material price escalation clauses.

Credit risk

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because funds are held within group arrangements and the counter parties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables and amounts due under completed contract work. The Company is exposed to risk over a large number of countries and customers and there is no significant concentration of risk. Where appropriate, the Company endeavours to minimise risk by the use of trade finance instruments such as letters of credit and insurance. Credit worthiness checks are also undertaken before entering into contracts with new customers and credit limits are set as appropriate. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowance for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identifiable loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of cash flows.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of inter group loans.

Interest rate risk

The Company's borrowings consist of inter group loans and these are at variable rates of interest. Based on current levels of net debt, interest rate risk is not considered to be material.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the period, were as follows:

R Gilbert

A McDonald

S Pert (resigned 6 July 2011)

C McGregor (appointed 20 December, 2011)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Company's Articles of Association contain a provision that every director or other officer shall be indemnified against all losses and liabilities which they may incur in the course of acting as directors (or officers as the case may be) permitted by the Companies Act 2006. These indemnities are uncapped in amount. The Company's holding company maintained directors and officers liability insurance throughout 2011 in respect of the Company's directors and officers.

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. Each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as the Company's auditor will be put to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

Mu

C McGregor Secretary

12 July 2012

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 elected to prepare 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 judgments 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; 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SPECIALISED PETROLEUM MANUFACTURING LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Specialised Petroleum Manufacturing Limited for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 19. 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).

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, 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.

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 Report and Accounts 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 30 December 2011 and of its profit for the period 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 SPECIALISED PETROLEUM MANUFACTURING 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.

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Ian James McDowall (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor Glasgow

13 July 2012

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

Continuing operations	Notes	2011 £000	2010 £000
TURNOVER Cost of sales	2	18,284 (12,248)	17,040 (11,314)
GROSS PROFIT Administrative expenses		6,036 (2,548)	5,726 (2,159)
OPERATING PROFIT	3	3,488	3,567
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(33)	(4)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	3,455 (934)	3,563 (981)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	13	2,521	2,582

All turnover and operating profit is derived from continuing activities.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those reported above.

BALANCE SHEET as at 30 December 2011

	Notes	2011 £000	2010 £000
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	7	2,590	2,389
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors	8 9	3,205 4,057	1,823 3,347
Cash at bank and in hand		16,063 23,325	14,622 19,792
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	10	(4,903)	(3,694)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		18,422	16,098
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,012	18,487
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(4)	
NET ASSETS		21,008	18,487
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	12	•	1
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13	21,007	18,486
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	14	21,008	18,487

Ass.

12 July 2012

C McGregor Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Specialised Petroleum Manufacturing Limited are prepared under the historical cost convention and were approved for issue by the board of directors on 12 July 2012.

Cash flow

The Company, being a subsidiary undertaking where 90% or more of its voting rights are controlled with the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 1.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of each tangible fixed asset over its estimated useful life by equal annual instalments, at the following rates:

Freehold land Nil
Freehold buildings 2.5%
Motor vehicles 25%
Fixture and fittings 8% to 25%
Rental assets 20%

Leasehold Improvements Over remaining minimum leasehold term

Plant and equipment 5% to 25%

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents the purchase price. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal. Provision is made for all foreseeable losses and, in the cases of stocks, due allowance is made for obsolete and slow moving items.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction or if appropriate at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date or if appropriate at the forward contract rate. Differences on exchange are taken to profit and loss account.

Leasing

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated over their useful lives

The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in tangible assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred taxation

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;
- provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes, the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Related parties

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 from disclosing transactions with related parties that are wholly owned by The Weir Group PLC group. There have been no material transactions with related parties that are non wholly owned by The Weir Group PLC group in the current or previous financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

2. TURNOVER AND PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Turnover represents the value of goods sold, rented and services provided in the period, excluding value added tax.

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Sale of goods	12,944	11,902
Provision of services	393	390
Rental Income	4,947	4,748
•	18,284	17,040

A further analysis of turnover and profit before taxation as required by SSAP 25 by geographical market has not been disclosed. The directors are of the opinion that to disclose such information would be seriously prejudicial to the commercial interests of the Company.

3. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

		2011	2010
		£000	£000
	Depreciation of owned assets (note 7)	759	733
	Depreciation of assets held under finance leases (note 7) Rental under operating leases	18	19
	Hire of plant and machinery	37	26
	Lease of buildings	60	-
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(9)	(29)
	Auditors' remuneration and expenses	- 16	15
4.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		2011	2010
		000£	£000
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3	4
	Other interest payable	30	
	·	33	4
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

5. TAXATION

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities The tax charge is made up as follows:

The tax charge is made up as follows.	2011 £000	2010 £000
Current tax:	2000	2000
UK corporation tax		
For current year	970	1,037
(Over) provided in previous years		(5)_
Total current tax	970	1,032
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(40)	(50)
Adjustments to estimated recoverable amount of deferred tax assets	-	(3)
Impact of reduction in tax rate	4_	2
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	934	981

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26.5% (2010 - 28%). The differences are reconciled below.

(b) Factors affecting the current tax charge

(b) Tuestors arrowing the variety tax onlarge	2011 £000	2010 £000
Profit before tax	3,455	3,563
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 26.5% (2010 - 28%)	916	998
Factors affecting the charge for the year		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	14	3
Capital allowances less/(more) than depreciation	48	(5)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(8)	41
Taxation (over) provided in previous years	<u>-</u>	(5)_
Total actual amount of current tax charge	970	1,032

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

It was announced in the Budget of 23 March 2011 that the UK corporation tax rate will reduce by 2% per year from 1 April 2011 for four years, bringing the corporation tax rate down to 23% from 1 April 2014. The Government has now proposed further reductions in the corporation tax rate, as announced in the budget 21 March 2012. The main rate of corporation tax will now be reduced to 24% from 1 April 2012 and decreased by further 1% each April thereafter, until the rate reaches 22% with effect from 1 April 2014. There is also a proposed reduction in the main and special rates of capital allowances to 18% and 8% respectively for accounting periods ending after April 2012. These changes will affect the amount of future cash tax payments to be made by the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

5. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

, ,		
(d) Balance sheet - deferred tax		
The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances		
Other timing differences	(80)	(37) (9)
Provision for deferred tax	(82)	(46)
The proposed reduction to 23% is not expected to have a material impact.		
DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES		
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Directors' remuneration	102	104
Emoluments excluding pension contributions	193	194
Bonus Payment	26	38
	219	232
Company contributions to money purchase and similar pension		
Schemes in respect of directors' services	7	7
	2011	2010
	No	No
The number of Directors' who:		
Are members of a money purchase scheme	1	1
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Remuneration of the highest paid Director:		
Aggregate of emoluments	135	131
Bonus Payment	<u>26</u>	32
	161	163
	2011	2010
	No	No
Average number of persons employed:		
Sales	3	2
Workshop	24	26
Administration	19	18_
	46	46
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Staff costs during the period (including directors)	_	
Wages and salaries	1,520	1,468
Social security costs	166	160
Other pension costs	53_	45
	1,739	1,673

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Freehold Land and Buildings	Rental Tools	Plant, Equipment and Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation:						
As at 1 January 2011	788	4,675	427	18	-	5,908
Additions at costs	•	723	42	-	293	1,058
Disposals	-	(230)	(84)	-	-	(314)
At 30 December 2011	788	5,168	385	18	293	6,652
Aggregate depreciation:						
As at 1 January 2011	289	2,925	287	18	-	3,519
Charge for period	17	713	40	-	7	777
Disposals	-	(154)	(80)	-	-	(234)
At 30 December 2011	306	3,484	247	18	7	4,062
Net book value:						
At 30 December 2011	482	1,684	138	-	286	2,590
At 1 January 2011	499	1,750	140	-	•	2,389

The net book value for plant and machinery at 30 December 2011 shown above includes £41,000 in relation to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts (2010 - £45,000).

8. STOCKS

-		
Finished goods	3,205	1,823_
	£000	£000
	2011	2010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

^	DEPTODS		
9.	DEBTORS	2011	2010
		£000	£000
	Trade debtors	2,953	2,743
	Amounts due from parent company	-	477
	Amounts due from other group undertakings	138	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	549	62
	Deferred tax VAT	82	46
		335 4,057	3,347
10.	CREDITORS AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2011	2010
		2011 £000	2010 £000
		2000	2000
	Trade creditors	176	129
	Other taxes and social security	80	75
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	5	18
	Accruals and deferred income	414	179
	Current Corporation tax	927	1,032
	Amounts owed to parent company	3,301	2,261
		4,903	3,694
11.	CREDITORS AMOUNTS FALLING DUE GREATER THAN ON	E YEAR	
		2011	2010
		£000	£000
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4	
	Obligations held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are se	cured over the related	assets.
	Finance Leases		
	Future minimum payments under finance leases are as follows	2011	2010
		£000	£000
	within one year	5	21
	in more than one year but not more than five years	4	
	Total gross payments	9	21
	Less finance charges included above	-	(3)
		9	18
12	SHARE CAPITAL		
12.	SHARE CAPITAL	2011	2010
12.	SHARE CAPITAL	2011 £000	
12.	SHARE CAPITAL Allotted, called up and fully paid:		2010
12.			2010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

13. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

TROTTI MIND EODS NECCCO.		
	2011	2010
	000£	£000
At the beginning of the period	18,486	15,904
Profit for the period	2,521_	2,582
At the end of the period	21,007	18,486
RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHARE	2011	2010
	0003	£000
Opening shareholders' funds	18,487	15,905
Profit for the period	2,521_	2,582
Closing shareholders' funds	21,008	18,487

15. LEASING COMMITMENTS

14.

As at 30 December 2011, the Company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases for assets other than land and buildings expiring as follows:

	Other 2011 £000	Other 2010 £000
within one year	1	13
between two and five years	19	13
	20	26

As at 30 December 2011, the Company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases for land and buildings expiring as follows:

	Land & Buildings 2011	Land & Buildings 2010
	0000£	£000
outwith 5 years	142_	

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITITES

The Company has given a guarantee in relation to the overdraft and loan facilities to the Weir Group PLC and certain subsidiary companies. The net debt of other companies party to these facilities at 30 December 2011 amounted to £16,097,000 (2010 - £14,284,000).

17. PENSION SCHEMES

The Company operates two defined contribution pension schemes, the assets of which are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the funds and amounted to £53,000 for the year (2010: £45,000). There were accrued contributions at 30 December 2011 of £7,000 (2010: £7,000) and this is included in accruals and deferred income (note 10).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2011

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 from disclosing transactions with related parties that are wholly owned by The Weir Group PLC group. There have been no material transactions with related parties that are not wholly owned by The Weir Group PLC group in the current or previous financial year.

19. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The directors report that The Weir Group PLC (registered in Scotland) is the Company's ultimate parent Company. This is the only parent undertaking for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. The address from which copies of these accounts are available to the public is:

The Weir Group PLC, Clydesdale Bank Exchange, 20 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, G2 6DB.