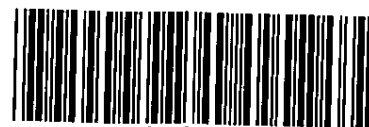


TWG YOUNG LIMITED
Report and Financial Statements

1 January 2016

Registered No: SC045285

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company information

Registered No: SC045285

Directors

Jon Stanton
Christopher Morgan

Company Secretary

Gillian Kyle

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
G1
5 George Street
Glasgow
G2 1DY

Registered Office

10th floor
1 West Regent Street
Glasgow
G2 1RW
Scotland

Country of Incorporation

Scotland

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of TWG Young Limited (Registered Number SC045285) ('the Company') for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2016.

Results

The Company made a profit after tax amounting to £121,000 (2014: £113,000).

Dividends

No dividend was declared in the period (2014: £nil).

Principal activities and review of the business

The Company was previously engaged in the design and installation of liquid gas storage and handling systems for marine and offshore markets. There was no trading in either the period to 1 January 2016 or the prior period.

Financial instruments

The Company's principal financial instruments are shown on the balance sheet. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are listed below. These risks are managed in accordance with Board approved policies.

Foreign exchange risk

As a result of the Company's business activities it is exposed to transactional currency risk. Transactional currency exposure arises when the Company enters into transactions denominated in currencies other than its functional currency which is Sterling. Foreign currency exposures are identified and managed directly by the Company within the policies and guidelines established by the Company's ultimate parent, The Weir Group PLC.

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and inter-company trading accounts.

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.

Going concern

The Company is ultimately owned by The Weir Group PLC ('the Group') and it participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking facilities with its parent company 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.

Future developments

There are no significant plans to alter the business of the company in the future.

Directors

The directors of the company during the period and to the date of this report were:

Jon Stanton

Keith Ruddock (resigned 2 December 2015)

Christopher Morgan (appointed 2 December 2015)

Directors' liabilities

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 (as amended). These indemnities are uncapped in amount. The Company's ultimate parent company maintained directors and officers liability insurance throughout 2015 in respect of the Company's directors and officers.

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; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The ultimate parent company's Annual General Meeting has recommended that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP be appointed under section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 as the Company's auditor.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

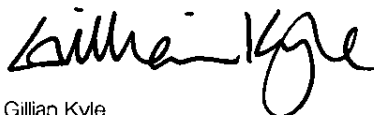
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (FRS 101). 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; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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.

By order of the Board



Gillian Kyle
Company Secretary

6 June 2016

Independent auditors' report to the members of TWG Young Limited

We have audited the financial statements of TWG Young Limited for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 which comprise the Income statement, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 12. 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out in the Directors' report, 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 (APB'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 Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 1 January 2016 and of its result for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

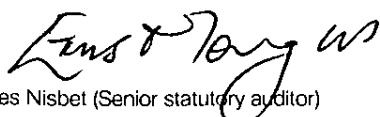
- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements;

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Directors' report.

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.



James Nisbet (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Glasgow
6 June 2016

Income statement
for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016

	Notes	2015 £000	2014 £000
Revenue	3	-	-
Operating profit (loss)		25	17
Finance income	5	104	96
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before tax		129	113
Tax on profit (loss) on ordinary activities	6	(8)	-
Profit (loss) for the period		121	113

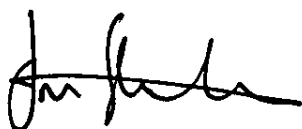
The Company's results for the current and the prior period were earned from continuing operations.

The result reported above includes all income and expenses for the period.

**Balance sheet
at 1 January 2016**

	Notes	2015 £000	2014 £000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset	6	-	8
Total non-current assets		-	8
Current assets			
Trade & other receivables	7	48,734	48,631
Total current assets		48,734	48,631
Total assets		48,734	48,639
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	(3,371)	(3,397)
Total current liabilities		(3,371)	(3,397)
Total liabilities		(3,371)	(3,397)
NET ASSETS		45,363	45,242
Capital & reserves			
Share capital	9	10	10
Retained earnings		45,353	45,232
TOTAL EQUITY		45,363	45,242

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Jon Stanton

Director

6 June 2016

**Statement of changes in equity
for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016**

	Share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 3 January 2014	10	45,119	45,129
Result for the period	-	113	113
At 2 January 2015	10	45,232	45,242
Result for the period	-	121	121
At 1 January 2016	10	45,353	45,363

Notes to the financial statements
for the 52 week period ended 1 January 2016

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of TWG Young Limited for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 6 June 2016 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by Jon Stanton.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values have been presented in thousands (£000) except where otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The Company transitioned from the previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 101 for both periods presented. Transition reconciliations showing all material adjustments under IFRS 1 are disclosed in note 12. The accounting policies which follow set out the policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the 52 weeks ended 1 January 2016 ('2015'), the comparative information is provided for the 52 weeks ended 2 January 2015 ('2014'). The Company's parent undertaking, The Weir Group PLC, was notified of and did not object to the use of the disclosure exemptions from EU-adopted IFRS, provided by FRS 101. Details of the recognition or measurement differences arising on the adoption of FRS 101 are included in note 12 to the financial statements. The Company has taken early adoption of SI2015/980 for presentational purposes in order to align with the Group Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

- paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, because the share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of the Weir Group PLC;
- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*;
- paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*;
- IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- paragraph 38 of IAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements* comparative information requirements in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant & Equipment*; and paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*;
- paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*; and
- IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* disclosure of related party transactions with a fellow wholly owned subsidiary in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*.

For the 52 week period ended 1 January 2016 and previous periods, the Company has reported its financial statements to the week ending closest to the Company reference date of 31 December. For practical purposes, a decision has been made to alter the reporting basis to reflect a calendar year, with the next annual reporting date being 31 December 2016. This is not expected to significantly impact the reported results in 2016.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date, and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, information available at the time and other factors considered relevant.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Taxation

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual arrangements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made or future changes to such assumptions could result in future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. Provisions are established based on reasonable estimates for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of such provisions, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

Significant accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Currency translation differences are recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets & liabilities

The Company's principal financial assets and liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise the following:

loans and fixed rate notes

trade receivables

trade payables.

A financial asset is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables, which are generally of a short term nature, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Provision is made where there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Taxation

Current tax is the amount of tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base with the following exceptions:

and

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities represent tax payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets represent tax recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unutilised tax losses and the carry forward of unused tax credits. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the income statement except if it relates to an item recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised directly in equity.

3. Revenues & expenses

The following disclosures are given in relation to total continuing operations.

	2015 £000	2014 £000
A reconciliation of revenue to operating profit (loss) is as follows		
Administrative expenses	25	17
Operating profit (loss)	25	17
	2015 £000	2014 £000
Operating profit (loss) is stated after charging (crediting)		
Exchange (gains) losses	(25)	(18)

Audit fees for the Company are borne by the parent company.

4. Staff costs & directors' remuneration

No management charges were paid to The Weir Group PLC during the period (2014: £nil) in connection with the services of the directors. No remuneration was paid to any director during the period (2014: £nil) in respect of their services to this Company. There were no employees during the period (2014: none).

5. Finance income

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Interest receivable on financial assets	104	96
	104	96

6. Taxation**Tax charged in the income statement**

	2015 £000	2014 £000
The tax charge (credit) is made up as follows		
Current income tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Total current income tax	-	-
Deferred income tax		
Adjustment to estimated recoverable deferred tax assets	8	-
Total deferred tax	8	-
Total income tax charge (credit) in the income statement	8	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for the period

The standard rate of tax for the period based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). The actual tax charge for the current period is set out in the following reconciliation.

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Result from continuing operations before income tax	129	113
Tax calculated at UK standard rate of corporation tax of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	26	24
Effect of		
Group relief	(26)	(24)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	8	-
Tax expense (income) in the income statement	8	-

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Deferred income tax assets		
Other timing differences	-	8
Deferred income tax assets	-	8

7. Trade and other receivables

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Amounts receivable from group undertakings	48,734	48,631
	48,734	48,631

The principal amount of £20,000,000 (2014: £20,000,000) of the Company's loans to its parent is repayable at the request of the parent company. Other amounts designated as loans are repayable on demand. All amounts receivable are unsecured.

All other amounts are recoverable within one year.

8. Trade and other payables

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Trade payables	48	52
Payments received on account	2,418	2,412
Amounts owed to group undertaking	549	551
Tax payable	208	222
Accruals & deferred income	148	160
	3,371	3,397

Amounts owed to group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9. Share capital

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	10	10
	10	10

10. Related party disclosures

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

11. Ultimate group undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is The Weir Group PLC.

The ultimate parent undertaking is The Weir Group PLC. The Company is included within these group accounts which are available to the public and may be obtained from The Weir Group PLC, 1 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G2 1RW.

12. Changes in accounting policies

For all periods up to and including the year ended 2 January 2015, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with previously extant United Kingdom generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements, for the year ended 1 January 2016, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared individual financial statements which comply with FRS 101 applicable for periods beginning on or after 4 January 2014 and the significant accounting policies meeting those requirements are described in the relevant notes.

In preparing the financial statements, the Company has started from an opening balance sheet as at 4 January 2014, the Company's date of transition to FRS 101, and made those changes in accounting policies and other restatements required for the first-time adoption of FRS 101.

No restatements have been identified as a result of this review.