Whessoe Limited (formerly Whessoe Public Limited Company)
Report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010

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Report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2010

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2010

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2010

Principal activities, business review and future developments

The company has ceased operations and is now effectively dormant. There are no plans to recommence trading

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are those surrounding the performance and funding of the pension scheme for which the full details are set out in Note 9.

Key performance indicators ('KPIs')

The company is no longer trading and has no current operational risk. The company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

As described in note 5 the company continues to receive claims against it relation to industrial diseases. To the extent that any claims received are not covered by insurance, the company has received confirmation from its parent and ultimate parent undertakings that they will provide any necessary financial support

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 4 A dividend of £19,100,000 was paid in the year (2009 £Nil)

Directors

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

F Fuenzalıda

G Copeland

Directors' indemnities

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. The company has also provided an indemnity for its directors and the company secretary, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

Financial risk management

As the company does not trade it is not exposed to many financial risks, however it is exposed to issues around liquidity risk. The directors monitor the risks in order to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance by reviewing levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

Liquidity risk

The company manages and uses its working capital to ensure that it has sufficient funds for ongoing operations

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 those financial statements, the directors are required to

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each director, as at the date of this report, has confirmed that insofar as they are aware there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting

On behalf of the Board

Mentalist

F Fuenzalida

Director 01 June 2011

Independent auditors' report to the members of Whessoe Limited (formerly Whessoe Public Limited Company)

We have audited the financial statements of Whessoe Limited (formerly Whessoe Public Limited Company) for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Accounting Policies 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, 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 the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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 December 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted 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

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

More webster

Mark Webster (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Newcastle upon Tyne

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2010

Discontinued operations	Note	2010	2009
		£,000	€ 000
Administrative expenses		(161)	(14)
Write off inter company balance		-	(39)
Other operating income		87	171
Operating profit/(Loss)	1	(74)	118
Cost of disposal of group pension scheme	9	-	(3,463)
(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		(74)	(3,345)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	3	100	(369)
Profit /(Loss) for the financial year	8	26	(3,714)

There are no material differences between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents

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Balance sheet as at 31 December 2010

		2010	2009
	Note	£'000	£'000
Current assets			
Debtors	4	20,013	19,985
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(19,987)	(885)
Net current assets		26	19,100
Net assets		26	19,100
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	•	-
Profit and loss account	8	26	19,100
Total shareholders' funds		26	19,100

The financial statements on pages 4 to 12 were approved by the Board on 01 June 2011 and signed on its behalf by

F Fuenzalıda Director

Himalich H.

Registered number 166242

Statement of accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Cash flow statement and related party disclosure

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Endress + Hauser AG and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Endress + Hauser AG, which are publicly available. Consequently the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 1 (revised 1996). The company is also exempt under the terms of FRS 8 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Endress + Hauser AG group.

Accounting for industrial disease claims

The company receives claims against it in respect of industrial diseases. Accruals are made for the uninsured element of such claims when it is probable that there will be a transfer of economic benefits required to settle the claim and a reliable estimate of the amount of the claim can be made. These accruals are held within other creditors. Employee liability claims which cover a period of employment post 1972 are 95% protected by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS). Refunds from the FSCS are credited to other operating income when received

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 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

A net deterred tax asset is recognised 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 against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured 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. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

1 Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charges of £234,000 (2009-£19,000) in relation to the settlement of industrial disease claims

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after crediting other operating income of £0 (2009 £171 000). This relates to refunds received from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme for employee liability claims previously paid out and which were protected under the FSCS.

Auditors' remuneration was borne by fellow group companies for the current year and prior year

2 Directors and employees

The company has no employees (2009 none) other than the directors. None of the directors received any emoluments from Whessoe Limited (formerly Whessoe Public Limited Company) (2009 £Nil) and no director (2009 none) had benefits accruing under a group defined benefit pension scheme

3 Taxation on loss on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax credit in the year

	2010	2009
	€,000	£,000
Current tax:		
Group relief receivable	•	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(100)	-
Fotal current tax	(100)	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	369
Total deterred tax charge (note 6)	<u> </u>	369
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(100)	369

3 Taxation on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2009) higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (28%). The differences are explained below.

	2010	2009
	€,000	€ 000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(74)	(3,345)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2009 28%)	(21)	(937)
Etfects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	299	253
Short term timing differences	(278)	56
Pension cost relief in excess of net pension cost charge	-	-
Group relief surrendered not paid	-	628
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(100)	
Current tax credit for the year	(100)	-

(c) Factors affecting future tax charges

The directors are not aware of any factors that are expected to materially affect future tax charges

There is an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £1,079,000 (2009 £730,000) This has not been recognised because of the uncertainty over whether the losses it relates to will be utilised (note 6). There is also an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £0 (2009 £38,000) in relation to the defined benefit pension scheme which has not been recognised due to the uncertainty over whether it will be utilised.

4 Debtors

	2010	2009
	€,000	£,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	19,350	18,985
Other debtors	663	1 000
	20,013	19 985

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and are repayable on demand

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2010	2009
	£,000	€ 000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	19,100	-
Provision for pension scheme wind up costs	663	805
Other creditors	224	80
	19,987	885

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

Other creditors relates to amounts due in respect of industrial disease claims which the company has a history of claims being lodged against it. Settlement has been made for such claims where appropriate and it is likely that similar claims will be received for the foreseeable future. Most of these claims are covered by insurance policies, however there is uncertainty over the extent to which uninsured claims may arise, the timing over which this may occur and the value of such claims, and therefore provision for these claims has not been made. To the extent that any claims received are not covered by insurance, the company has received confirmation from its parent and ultimate parent undertakings that they will provide any necessary financial support

6 Deferred tax

The deterred taxation asset at 31 December 2010 is summarised below

	Recognised		Unrecognised	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€'000	€,000	6,000	€ 000
Short term timing differences	-	-	-	185
Losses	-	-	1,079	545
Pension provision	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
	-	•	1 079	730

7 Called up share capital

	2010	2009
	€.000	£,000
Authorised		
48 000 000 ordinary shares of 25p each	12,000	12,000
Allotted and fully paid		
Nil (2009 nil)	•	

8 Reserves

	Profit and loss account
	ε.000
At 1 January 2010	19 100
Dividends paid	(19 100)
Transfer to profit and loss reserve	
Profit / (Loss) for the financial year	26
At 31 December 2010	26

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010	2009
	€,000	£,000
Profit / (Loss) for the financial year	26	(3,714)
Dividends paid	(19,100)	
Net deduction in shareholders' funds	(19.074)	(3,714)
Opening shareholders' funds	19,100	22,814
Closing shareholders' funds	26	19,100

9 Pension scheme

The company operated a defined benefit pension scheme, the Whessoe Group Pension Scheme

This scheme closed on 31 December 2001 and so there were no active members in the scheme

On 29 January 2009 the Whessoe Group Pension Scheme flabilities were transferred to AIG for a consideration of £10.8 million. This was financed by a loan from a group undertaking and the disposal of the pension scheme assets.

10 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Endress + Hauser Investments Limited, a company incorporated in England

The ultimate parent undertaking is Endress + Hauser AG a company incorporated in Switzerland

Endress + Hauser AG is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Endress and Hauser AG consolidated financial statements are available upon request from Endress and Hauser AG, Kagenstrasse 2, CH-4153 Reinach/BL Switzerland.

The ultimate controlling parties are the Endress Family Trusts