

Mettler-Toledo Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered number: 00959974



Mettler-Toledo Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Mettler-Toledo Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors have pleasure in presenting their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were the sale, installation and servicing of weighing and analytical equipment.

Review of the business

The results for the financial year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 10. The turnover for the financial year was £52,109,000 (2019: £49,061,000). The profit for the financial year was £3,329,000 (2019: £1,990,000). The directors regard this profit as satisfactory.

The balance sheet on page 13 shows the company has net assets at the year end of £13,414,000 (2019: £12,771,000).

The external environment is expected to remain competitive. However, the directors remain confident that the company can maintain the current level of performance in the future.

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 ones relating to competition pressures in each market sector. Our focus on segment specific offerings underpinned by a comprehensive sales and marketing strategy help us combat this and avoid margin erosion while maintaining flexibility to grow our market share. Service has been a key growth area and due to the focus on customer service and operational excellence we will continue to grow this part of the business further. Given the higher profitability in this sector we have the agility to ensure future growth across all categories as competitors seek to challenge this area. The domestic market growth outlook varies across different segments, our broad coverage is a competitive advantage. The post Brexit impacts are being managed and planned for.

The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty over (a) the level of demand for the company's products; and (b) the availability of bank finance for the foreseeable future. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

The COVID-19 outbreak developed rapidly in 2020 and continues into 2021, with a significant number of infections. Measures taken by both the UK and foreign governments to contain the virus have continued to impact economic activity. Mettler-Toledo Limited has taken a number of measures to monitor and prevent the effects of the COVID-19 virus such as safety and health measures for our people (social distancing, working from home etc.) and implementing additional protocols at our manufacturing site to keep them operating safely. Management has determined that the impact of COVID-19 does not impact the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company will continue to monitor the situation and potential impact to our business.

**Strategic report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

Key performance indicators

There are various key performance indicators (KPIs) assessed by the senior management team, which include revenue, profitability and other operational KPIs as set out below.

Revenue £52,109,000 (2019: £49,061,000)
Gross profit £17,544,000 (2019: £17,838,000)
Operating profit £4,119,000 (2019: £2,797,000)

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006

The Board of Directors (the "Board") confirm it has performed its duties in respect of Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006. Specifically, the Board has considered the long-term factors affecting the company and its strategic direction. The Board has engaged with the company's stakeholders which assists the Board in its decision-making process and in fulfilling its duty to promote the success of the company as set out in Section 172.

The Board has fulfilled their duties as follows:

On an ongoing basis the Board assesses the major risks affecting the company and develops appropriate responses to address those risks in an efficient and effective manner. This is taken into consideration when setting goals, budgets and forecasting financial performance. This ensures that the company understands the financial impact of such risks and can respond to these given situations on a timely basis.

Employees

The company engages with employees on a regular basis both directly, through an employee forum, management meetings as well as undertaking annual satisfaction surveys. Development reviews identify future talent and training programmes devised to support their progression. Monthly senior leadership team meetings are held to cover a range of topics including health & safety, financial performance, short and long-term forecasts, customer service, being an attractive employer and market opportunities and risks.

Business relationships

Customer feedback is extremely important to us. The company aims for continual improvement in nationally benchmarked satisfaction survey scores year on year through high standards of communication, product knowledge and solution offerings, training and knowledge sharing at the workplace and through online forums. Employees are expected to deliver a high level of customer service at all times.

Suppliers

Supply chain is integral to the success of the company and we have regular ongoing dialogue with both our group internal supply chain and independent external suppliers.

Communities

The company is committed to make a positive contribution to the local community and the environment. A key priority is the health and well-being of our employees through training and development programs. We also aim to reduce the company's impact on the environment, for example, through energy-saving initiatives and waste reduction together with moving towards a greener car fleet as newer technologies are available.

Shareholders

The company is a member of a global group. The Board maintains regular ongoing dialogue with our parent and fellow group undertakings.

**Strategic report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 (continued)

Regulators

The Board ensures the company is in compliance with all regulatory requirements. In particular in compliance with health and safety regulations and the Modern Slavery Act.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the board:



A Gent
Company Secretary

Date: 16 September 2021

Registered office:
64 Boston Road
Beaumont Leys
Leicester
LE4 1AW

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The company's registered number is 00959974.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks. As a subsidiary of Mettler-Toledo International Inc, the majority of the company's funding is provided through a fellow subsidiary when required. The overarching group policies in relation to external risks, including foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk, are all managed centrally by Group Treasury, and set out in the annual report and financial statements of Mettler-Toledo International Inc.

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on new customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit, which is regularly reassessed by the management team. The Board receives regular reports on amounts due and amounts significantly overdue and the relevant action taken.

Future developments

The innovation pipeline for products remains strong. Focus on aftersales service support at point of sale across all areas generates highly profitable future revenue streams creating increased customer loyalty. Cross selling across categories within key customers where brand provenance is already strong allows future growth opportunities in new areas.

Energy Carbon Reporting

In line with the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 our energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are set out below.

The data relates to UK emissions for the 12-month period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

Mettler-Toledo Ltd Energy Use and Associated Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Total Energy consumption	2,584,592 kWh
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1)	30 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from combustion of fuel for the purposes of transport (Scope 1)	513 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2)	64 tCO ₂ e
Total gross emissions	607 tCO ₂ e
Emissions per million sales	172 tCO ₂ e per million sales

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Results and dividends

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 10. During the year the company paid an interim dividend of £nil (2019: £7,000,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

Going concern

As explained in the Accounting Policies (note 3), the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Directors

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

M Purle
F I M Scharpe
A Gent

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

Subsequent events

The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of infections. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected the economic activity and the company's business in various ways. The Covid-19 pandemic is deemed a non-adjusting subsequent event and is covered in more detail in the Strategic Report on Page 1.

Employee involvement

Regular meetings are held with employees' representatives, at which the position of the company is fully discussed. The company also provides regular information to employees through emails and newsletters regarding developments in the company. Employee involvement in the business is actively encouraged so that employees feel engaged and ensures regular and open dialogue between employees and the leadership team.

Employment of disabled persons

It is the policy of the company to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment from people with disabilities, having regard to the nature of their employment. Suitable opportunities and training are offered to people with disabilities in order to promote their career development and, where appropriate, to continue the employment of those individuals who become disabled.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

**Directors' report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

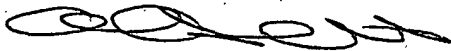
The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information 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.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the board:



A Gent
Company secretary
Date: 16 September 2021
Registered office:
64 Boston Road
Beaumont Leys
Leicester
LE4 1AW

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Mettler-Toledo Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Mettler-Toledo Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Mettler-Toledo Limited (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and 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 did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Mettler-Toledo Limited (continued)

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to general laws and regulations applicable to all companies, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting unusual journal entries to increase revenue and profits, or the manipulation of accounting entries including estimates which could be subject to management bias. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance over compliance with general laws and regulations applicable to all companies; including consideration of actual or potential litigation and claims;
- Reviewing accounting estimates for any indicators of management bias by validating supporting evidence and challenging the assumptions that are made.
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls or risk of fraud in revenue recognition through testing journal entries mainly relating to entries with unusual account combinations to revenue; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Mark Kingsbury (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Birmingham
16 September 2021

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover	4	52,109	49,061
Cost of sales		(34,565)	(31,223)
Gross profit		17,544	17,838
Distribution costs		(6,881)	(7,870)
Administrative expenses		(6,544)	(7,171)
Operating profit	5	4,119	2,797
Interest receivable and similar income	8	300	213
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(77)	(37)
Profit before taxation		4,342	2,973
Tax on profit	10	(1,013)	(983)
Profit for the financial year		3,329	1,990

In both the current and preceding years, the company activities relate to continuing operations.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit for the financial year		3,329	1,990
Actuarial (loss)/gain on pension scheme	20	(3,318)	127
Movement on deferred tax relating to actuarial gain	20	631	(22)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		642	2,095

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	11	6,204	7,653
Tangible assets	12	361	405
Deferred tax asset	13	-	-
		6,565	8,058
Current assets			
Inventories	14	1,287	1,858
Debtors (including £1,085,000 (2019: £4,498,000) due after one year)	15	28,372	31,671
Cash at bank and in hand		748	783
		30,407	34,312
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(21,286)	(21,751)
Net current assets		9,121	12,561
Total assets less current liabilities		15,686	20,619
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	17	(2,000)	(7,000)
Deferred tax liabilities	13	(188)	(729)
Provisions for liabilities	19	(85)	(119)
Net assets		13,413	12,771
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	5,005	5,005
Other reserves	22	623	623
Profit and loss account		7,785	7,143
Total shareholders' funds		13,413	12,771

The accounting policies and notes on pages 13 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors on _____ and were signed on its behalf by:


M Purle
Managing Director

Registered number: 00959974

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total Shareholders' funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 January 2019	5,005	623	12,048	17,676
Profit for the financial year	-	-	1,990	1,990
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	105	105
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	2,095	2,095
Dividend paid (note 21)	-	-	(7,000)	(7,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	5,005	623	7,143	12,771
Balance as at 1 January 2020	5,005	623	7,143	12,771
Profit for the financial year	-	-	3,329	3,329
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(2,687)	(2,687)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	642	642
Dividend paid (note 21)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	5,005	623	7,785	13,413

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 General Information

The principal activity of Mettler-Toledo Limited ("the company") is the marketing, sales and service of weighing and measuring equipment. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 64 Boston Road, Beaumont Leys, Leicester, LE4 1AW.

2 Statement of Compliance

The individual financial statements of Mettler-Toledo Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed at the end of note 3.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102:

A qualifying entity is exempt from the following disclosure requirements:

- A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period.
- Certain financial instrument disclosures providing equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated.
- Key management personnel compensation in total.
- The requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows.
- Certain disclosure requirements of Section 26 in respect of share-based payments.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Mettler-Toledo International Inc., includes the company's cash flows in its consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty over (a) the level of demand for the company's products; and (b) the availability of bank finance for the foreseeable future. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

3 Accounting policies (continued)

The COVID-19 outbreak developed rapidly in 2020 and continues into 2021, with a significant number of infections. Measures taken by both the UK and foreign governments to contain the virus have continued to impact economic activity. Mettler-Toledo Limited has taken a number of measures to monitor and prevent the effects of the COVID-19 virus such as safety and health measures for our people (social distancing, working from home etc.) and implementing additional protocols at our manufacturing site to keep them operating safely. Management has determined that the impact of COVID-19 does not impact the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company will continue to monitor the situation and potential impact to our business.

Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including bonus arrangements, paid holidays and pensions. Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the employee service is performed.

i. Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

ii. Defined contribution pension plans

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

iii. Defined benefit pension plan

The company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The surplus/liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets at the reporting date.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- (a) the increase in pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- (b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as 'finance expense'.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

3 Accounting policies (continued)

To the extent that the plan assets exceed the plan liabilities resulting in a surplus asset, this is recognised on the balance sheet as a current asset to the extent that once all obligations to members have been settled, the amount is recoverable from the scheme (under the scheme rules) if the scheme were to be wound up.

iv. Share-based payments

Certain company employees have been granted share options by the ultimate parent company, Mettler-Toledo International Inc. The company makes use of the exemption in Section 26 of FRS 102 to account for the expense based on a reasonable allocation of the parent company's total expense. The company has calculated its allocation of the parent company's total expense based on the number of participating employees in the company compared to the number of participating employees in the group.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i. Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method.

The cost of a business combination is the fair value of the consideration given, liabilities incurred or assumed and of equity instruments issued plus the costs directly attributable to the business combination.

On acquisition of a business, fair values are attributed to the identifiable assets and liabilities unless the fair value cannot be measured reliably, in which case the value is incorporated in goodwill.

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value and directly attributable costs of the purchase consideration over the fair values to the company's interest in the identifiable net assets and liabilities.

Goodwill is amortised over its expected useful life which is estimated to be ten years. Goodwill is assessed for impairment when there are indicators of impairment and any impairment is charged to the income statement. No reversals of impairment are recognised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets to nil over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Customer relationships	- 5 years
Trade name	- 4 years
Software	- 10 years

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation has been provided on all fixed assets to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Improvements to leasehold property	- remainder of lease term
Plant and machinery	- 3 to 12 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 3 to 12 years

Residual values are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure they remain appropriate.

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a standard cost method. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories.

Inventory used as demonstrator models is recorded in inventory and amortised to its net realisable value over a period of 3 years.

At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i. Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

ii. Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Related party transactions

By virtue of the company being a wholly owned subsidiary included in the financial statements of a larger group, whose financial statements are publicly available, the company is exempt under FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A from disclosing transactions or balances with entities which are part of the group that qualify as related parties.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that the directors believe to be reasonable under the circumstances.

- a. Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies. There are no critical accounting judgements.
- b. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

i. Valuation of inventory (note 14)

Inventory provisions are calculated based on usage history and inventory levels to ensure that inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. See note 14 for the carrying amount of the asset and the value of the provision made.

ii. Defined benefit pension scheme (note 20)

The company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including; life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the balance sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. For details of assumptions adopted, see note 20.

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Turnover

Analysis of turnover by geography:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
UK	46,716	44,723
America	22	2
Rest of the world	5,371	4,336
	52,109	49,061

Analysis of turnover by category

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Sale of goods	37,399	34,946
Sale of services	14,710	14,115
	52,109	49,061

5 Operating profit

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- Owned assets	139	148
Operating lease charges:		
- Plant and machinery	4	4
- Vehicles	728	728
Amortisation of intangibles	1,449	1,550
(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of trade receivables	(71)	(10)
Impairment of inventories	825	424
Reorganisation expense	-	-
Inventories recognised as an expense	25,036	23,987
Services provided by the company's auditors:		
- Fees payable for the audit	62	87

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

6 Employee information

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Total remuneration, including that of the directors, was as follows:		
Wages and salaries	9,681	10,101
Social security costs	1,299	1,332
Other pension costs (note 20)	496	507
	11,476	11,940
Share based payments	180	156
Total staff costs	11,656	12,096

The monthly average number of employees, including directors, engaged in the following activities was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Selling and distribution	201	203
Administration	49	52
	250	255

During the financial year, the company received a recharge of £180,000 (2019: £156,000) from its ultimate parent company in respect of restricted stock units awarded to certain employees.

Certain employees have been awarded restricted stock units in the shares of the ultimate parent company. 887 (2019: 1,305 units) have been awarded of which 210 (2019: 286) have vested during the financial year.

7 Directors' emoluments were as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	449	378
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	17	18
	466	396

The aggregate emoluments for the highest paid director for the year to 31 December 2020 were £345,000 (2019: £268,000). The company also contributed to money purchase pension schemes for this director amounting to £10,000 (2019: £10,000).

During the year, the highest paid director was the only director to exercise share options. During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to 1 (2019: 2) directors under the company's money purchase section of the pension scheme.

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Net return on assets relating to pensions	93	123
Other interest	-	3
Interest receivable from fellow group undertakings	207	87
	300	213

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest payable to fellow group undertakings	-	-
Other interest	(77)	(37)
Net return on assets relating to pensions (note 24)	-	-
	(77)	(37)

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Tax on profit

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profit for the financial year	1,026	700
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(103)	176
Total current tax	923	876
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4	47
Deferred tax charge as result of tax rate change	86	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	60
Total deferred tax (note 13)	90	107
Tax on profit	1,013	983

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2016 (on 6 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

In November 2019, the Prime Minister announced that he intended to cancel the future reduction in corporation tax rate from 19% to 17%. In the Spring Budget 2021 the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. Since the proposal to increase the rate was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date its effects are not included in these financial statements. Had it been enacted by the balance sheet date the impact would likely be immaterial.

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit before tax	4,342	2,973
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	825	565
Effects of:		
- Fixed asset differences	167	159
- Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes	82	67
- Deferred tax credited directly to STRGL or otherwise transferred	-	24
- Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(103)	236
- Deferred tax (charged) directly to STRGL	-	(22)
- Rate change	86	(8)
- Other differences	(44)	(38)
Total tax	1,013	983

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

11 Intangible assets

	Trade name	Customer relationships	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	250	1,845	3,974	7,282	13,351
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	250	1,845	3,974	7,282	13,351
Accumulated amortisation					
At 1 January 2020	250	1,521	1,639	2,288	5,698
Charge for the year	-	324	397	728	1,449
At 31 December 2020	250	1,845	2,036	3,016	7,147
Net book amount					
At 31 December 2020	-	-	1,938	4,266	6,204
At 31 December 2019	-	324	2,335	4,994	7,653

The computer software intangible asset relates to the company's Blue Ocean system which was created by an external development firm for the company's specific requirements. The asset is carried at £4,266,000 (2019: £4,994,000) and the amortisation charge of £728,000 (2019: £728,000) was recognised in administrative expenses. There are no other individually material intangible assets.

12 Tangible assets

	Improvements to leasehold property	Plant, machinery, fixture and fittings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	631	1,815	2,446
Additions	-	95	95
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	631	1,910	2,541
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	500	1,541	2,041
Charge for the year	32	107	139
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	532	1,648	2,180
Net book amount			
At 31 December 2020	99	262	361
At 31 December 2019	131	274	405

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Deferred tax asset/liability

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Reconciliation of deferred tax		
Deferred tax (liability) as at 1 January	(729)	(600)
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to the statement of comprehensive income	631	(22)
Deferred tax charged to profit and loss account	(90)	(107)
Deferred tax liability as at 31 December	(188)	(729)

Deferred tax liabilities that have been recognised, excluding amounts relating to pensions shown separately in note 20, comprise:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	10	37
Other short term timing differences	(198)	(766)
Deferred tax (liability) as at 31 December	(188)	(729)

There are no (2019: none) unrecognised deferred tax assets or liabilities. Other short term timing differences largely relate to pension contributions.

14 Inventories

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,287	1,858

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of the inventory and its carrying amount.

Inventories are stated after provisions for impairment of £1,406,000 (2019: £2,231,000).

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Debtors due in less than one year		
Trade debtors	12,408	12,293
Amounts owed by group undertakings	13,677	14,706
Other debtors	4	67
Corporation tax	469	-
Prepayments and accrued income	729	107
	27,287	27,173
Debtors due after more than one year		
Pension surplus	1,085	4,498
	28,372	31,671

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £72,000 (2019: £143,000).
Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Bank overdraft	4,484	5,113
Trade creditors	1,019	1,796
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,570	7,907
Corporation tax	-	261
Other taxation and social security	2,131	1,718
Accruals and deferred income	5,082	4,956
	21,286	21,751

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged on a revolving credit agreement at a 3 month LIBOR rate plus arm's length margin.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts falling due within one and five years		
Bank loan	2,000	7,000
	2,000	7,000

The bank loan is unsecured, accrues interest at 1.57% and is repayable in June 2023.

18 Loans and other borrowings

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts falling due within one and five years		
Bank loan	2,000	7,000
	2,000	7,000

The bank loan is unsecured, accrues interest at 1.57% and is repayable in June 2023.

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

19 Provisions for liabilities

	Warranty Provision £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2020	119	119
Credit in profit and loss account	(34)	(34)
At 31 December 2020	85	85

20 Pension scheme

As explained in the accounting policies, the company operates a pension scheme which consists of a defined benefit and defined contribution section. The defined benefit section closed to further accrual from 1 July 2004. The company's pension cost is determined annually by a qualified actuary, using the projected unit method of valuation.

Defined benefit scheme

The pension disclosures are based on the last full actuarial valuation carried out as at 31 December 2019, updated to 31 December 2020 by a qualified independent actuary.

	2020	2019
Main actuarial assumptions:		
Life expectancy for a male pensioner from age 65	22.1	22.0
Life expectancy for a female pensioner from age 65	24.4	23.4
Life expectancy from age 65 for a male participant currently aged 45	23.5	24.3
Life expectancy from age 65 for a female participant currently aged 45	25.9	25.9
Rate of increase in salaries	n/a	n/a
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	2.8%	2.7%
Discount rate	1.4%	2.1%
Inflation assumption	2.8%	2.7%

The fair value of scheme assets and expected rates of return under the defined benefits scheme were:

	31 December 2020 fair value £'000	Expected rate of return	31 December 2019 fair value £'000	Expected rate of return
Equities	26,791	1.4%	26,013	2.1%
Bonds	17,139	1.4%	17,367	2.1%
Cash and other	100	1.4%	100	2.1%
Total fair value	44,030		43,480	

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Reconciliation of assets and liabilities to the balance sheet:		
Fair value of scheme assets	44,030	43,480
Present value of scheme liabilities	(42,945)	(38,982)
Surplus in the scheme	1,085	4,498
Related deferred tax	(134)	(765)
Net pension asset	951	3,733

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

20 Pension scheme (continued)

	£'000	
Reconciliation of related deferred tax		
Related deferred tax as at 1 January 2020		(765)
Deferred tax charged to the statement of comprehensive income		631
Deferred tax charged to profit and loss account		-
Related deferred tax as at 31 December 2020		(134)
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Amounts charged to operating profit:		
- expenses of the scheme	397	242
Amounts (charged)/credited to interest (payable)/receivable:		
- expected return on scheme assets	896	1,119
- interest cost on scheme liabilities	(803)	(996)
Net financing return	93	123
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
Actual return less expected return on assets	1,295	4,633
Experience adjustments	-	-
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of liabilities	(4,613)	(4,506)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(3,318)	127
Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	38,982	35,232
Change arising from employee services	50	59
Loss on curtailments/changes/introductions	82	-
Insurance premiums for risk benefits	(50)	(59)
Interest cost	803	996
Benefits paid	(1,535)	(1,752)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	4,613	4,506
At 31 December	42,945	38,982

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

20 Pension scheme (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value of scheme assets

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At 1 January	43,480	39,434
Expected return on scheme assets	896	1,119
Actuarial gain/(loss)	1,295	4,633
Benefits paid	(1,535)	(1,752)
Administrative expenses paid from plan assets	(265)	(183)
Insurance premiums for risk benefits	(50)	(59)
Contributions paid by employer	209	288
At 31 December	44,030	43,480

Defined contribution scheme

The cost of contributions to the defined contribution scheme amounts to £496,000 (2019: £507,000). There were outstanding contributions at the year-end of £39,000 (2019: £46,000).

21 Called up share capital

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Allotted, and fully paid		
5,005,000 (2019: 5,005,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	5,005	5,005

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Dividends

During the year the company paid a dividend of £nil per ordinary share (2019: £1.40 per ordinary share totalling £7,000,000).

22 Other reserves

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Capital reserve	623	623

The capital reserve represents the cumulative amount of negative goodwill arising in the company.

23 Capital and other commitments

There were £nil capital commitments at 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil). The company had no other off-balance sheet arrangements.

24 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Payments due:		
- within one year	815	651
- in the second to fifth year inclusive	1,337	580
- after more than 5 years	-	-
	2,152	1,231

Mettler-Toledo Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

25 Contingent liabilities

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements largely through receipts from trade. The company also has access to cash pooling funds as part of the Mettler-Toledo Inc. via the Group credit facility of \$1.1bn which is administered through Mettler-Toledo Inc. In addition to this, the company has direct access to an £8m revolving credit facility with HSBC. As at 31 December 2020 the amount drawn down on this HSBC facility was £2,000,000 (2019: £5,006,000).

The company has received confirmation that the Mettler-Toledo Inc. Group has no intention to withdraw the facility in the foreseeable future and, in the unlikely and unforeseen circumstance it is withdrawn for whatever reason, Mettler-Toledo Inc. will allow the company sufficient time to obtain further financing arrangements to meet its obligations. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company is expected to be cash generative, and should be expected to be a net depositor into, rather than borrower from, the cash pooling facility.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has access to adequate financial and other resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

26 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available relating to the disclosure of transactions with wholly owned group companies which eliminate fully on consolidation.

27 Ultimate holding company

The company's immediate parent company is Mettler-Toledo GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany, which heads the smallest group in which the financial statements of the company are consolidated.

The company's ultimate holding company and ultimate controlling party is Mettler-Toledo International Inc., which is incorporated in the USA, and which heads the largest group in which the financial statements of the company are consolidated. These financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from Mettler-Toledo International Inc., 1900 Polaris Parkway, Columbus Ohio 43240, USA.