

WEIR WARMAN (U.K.) LIMITED
Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2019

Registered No: 01636530



COMPANIES HOUSE

3 DEC 2020

EDINBURGH MAILBOX

Company information

Registered No: 01636530

Directors

John Heasley
Graham Vanhegan

Company Secretary

Gillian Kyle

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
141 Bothwell Street
Glasgow
G2 7EQ

Registered office

Halifax Road
Todmorden
Lancashire
OL14 5BT

Country of incorporation

England and Wales

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Weir Warman (U.K.) Limited (Registered Number 01636530) ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Company has taken advantage of the small companies exemption under section 414(3)(b) of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare a strategic report.

Results

The Company made a profit after tax amounting to £2,000 (2018: £2,000).

Dividends

No dividend was declared in the year (2018: £nil).

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company. During the year, finance income related to interest received on a loan to a group undertaking. In addition, the Group undertook a review of its legal structure and the Company was considered for liquidation. As part of the pre-liquidation steps the Company passed a resolution to reduce its share capital which required the Directors to prepare a solvency statement. As the Group review progressed, it was decided to retain the Company as a holding company in the Group structure for the foreseeable future.

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.

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. The company uses interest rate swaps to adjust interest rate exposures in order to guarantee fixed interest payments where payments are variable and hence exposed to interest rate movements.

Going concern

The Company has a strong net current asset position with no liabilities and as such, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Events since the balance sheet date

The COVID-19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity. At this stage, the impact on our business and results has not been significant. We will continue to follow the various government policies and advice and, in parallel, we will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible.

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 year and up to the date of this report were:

John Heasley

Graham Vanhegan

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 2019 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements in respect of the Company's directors and officers. The directors and officers liability insurance is considered to be a qualifying third party indemnity as detailed in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed under section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 as the Company's auditors at the Annual General Meeting of the Group on 28 April 2020 and have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

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 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 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*, 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 year.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Weir Warman (U.K.) Limited

By order of the Board

Gillian Kyle

Gillian Kyle

Company Secretary

1 December 2020

Independent auditors' report to the members of Weir Warman (U.K.) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Weir Warman (U.K.) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the income statement, the 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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.

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 Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 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 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 set out on page 4, 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.

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

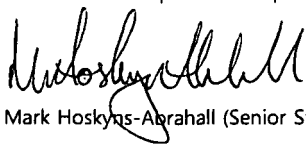
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received 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.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Mark Hoskyns-Abrahall (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Glasgow

1 December 2020

Income statement
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Operating profit (loss)		-	-
Finance income	5	2	2
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before tax		2	2
Tax on profit (loss) on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Profit (loss) for the financial year		2	2

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

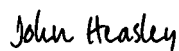
The result reported above includes all income and expenses for the year and therefore no statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments	7	4,100	4,100
Total non-current assets		4,100	4,100
Current assets			
Trade & other receivables	8	335	333
Total current assets		335	333
Total assets		4,435	4,433
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade & other payables	9	(6)	(6)
Total current liabilities		(6)	(6)
Total liabilities		(6)	(6)
NET ASSETS		4,429	4,427
Capital & reserves			
Called up share capital	10	-	4,300
Retained earnings		4,429	127
TOTAL EQUITY		4,429	4,427

The notes numbered 1 to 12 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 19 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by



John Heasley

Director

1 December 2020

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 31 December 2017	4,300	125	4,425
Profit (loss) for the financial year	-	2	2
At 31 December 2018	4,300	127	4,427
Profit (loss) for the financial year	-	2	2
Capital reduction	(4,300)	4,300	-
At 31 December 2019	-	4,429	4,429

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2019

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

The financial statements of Weir Warman (U.K.) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 December 2020 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by John Heasley.

Weir Warman (U.K.) Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (FRS 101).

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

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Weir Group PLC. The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of The Weir Group PLC which are publically available.

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

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 ('2019'), the comparative information is provided for the year ended 31 December 2018 ('2018'). The accounting policies are consistent with those of the previous period, with the exception of the following new standard which applies for the first time in 2019. The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and the historic cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and derivative financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. An assessment of the going concern basis is included within the Directors' Report.

IFRS 16 'Leases'

The Company adopted IFRS 16 'Leases' on 1 January 2019. The standard has resulted in any current operating leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. The Company has no leases and therefore there is no impact on the financial statements.

Statutory instruments & exemptions

The Company has adopted SI 2015/980 for presentational purposes in order to align with the financial statements of its ultimate parent company.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101, and the company intends to take these exemptions in future years:

- 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';
- IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' disclosure of related party transactions with a fellow wholly owned subsidiary in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosure';
- paragraph 10(d), 10(f) 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111, 134-136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements'; and
- paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraphs 52 and 58 of IFRS 16 'Leases'.

There are no new standards or interpretations, in addition to the above, which are considered to have a material impact on the financial statements.

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:

Impairment

The company carries out impairment testing on any assets that show indications of impairment as well as annually for goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives and so not subject to amortisation. This testing includes exercising management judgement about future cash flows and other events which are, by their nature, uncertain.

Significant accounting policies**Investment income**

Investment income is included at the amount of cash received or receivable plus withholding tax.

Investments

Investments are held at historical cost less a provision for impairment when required.

Impairment of non-current assets

All non-current assets are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying values might be impaired. Additionally, goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite life and any capitalised development expenditure are subject to an annual impairment test.

An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that an asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, which represents the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An asset's value in use represents the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is conducted for the cash generating unit to which it belongs. Similarly, the recoverable amount of goodwill is determined by reference to the discounted future cash flows of the cash generating units to which it is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in previous periods for an asset other than goodwill are reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The carrying amount of an asset shall not be increased above the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods. Impairment losses recognised in respect of goodwill are not reversed.

Financial assets & liabilities

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

- short-term borrowings
- 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 at original invoice amount where the consideration is unconditional. If they contain significant financing components, trade receivables are instead recognised at fair value. The Company holds trade receivables to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details of the Company's impairment policies and calculation of the loss allowance are provided in note 8.

Taxation

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

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:

- Deferred tax arising from the initial recognition of goodwill, or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, is not recognised;
- Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; 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 years in respect of taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets represent tax recoverable in future years 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

Audit fees of £4,000 (2018: £1,068) 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 year (2018: £nil) in connection with the services of the directors. No remuneration was paid to any director during the year (2018: £nil) in respect of their services to the Company. There were no employees during the year (2018: none).

5. Finance income

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	2	2
	2	2

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

	2019 £000	2018 £000
The tax charge (credit) is made up as follows		
Current income tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Total income tax charge (credit) in the income statement	-	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The standard rate of tax for the year based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19.00% (2018: 19.00%). The actual tax charge for the current year is set out in the following reconciliation.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Result from continuing operations before income tax	2	2
Tax calculated at UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	-	-
Effect of		
Tax expense (income) in the income statement	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Finance Bill 2016 enacted provisions to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. However in the March 2020 Budget it was announced that the reduction in the UK rate to 17% will now not occur and the corporation tax rate will be held at 19%

7. Investments

Cost and net book value:		£000
At beginning and end of the year		4,100

The subsidiary undertakings of the Company are listed in an Appendix.

8. Trade and other receivables

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts receivable from group undertakings	335	333
	335	333

All amounts are recoverable within one year.

Included with amounts receivable from group undertakings is £302,000 (2018: £302,000) which is unsecured, bears interest at 3 month LIBOR less a margin of 0.125% and has no fixed maturity.

Intercompany balances are typically managed on a Group basis, and the Company's credit risk management practices reflect this. The Company applies the IFRS9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all such receivables.

Over the term of the loans, the Company accounts for its credit risk by appropriately providing for expected credit losses on a timely basis. The majority of the Company's loans are repayable on demand by the Company. In calculating the expected credit loss allowance of repayable on demand loans, the Company considers the financial position and internal forecasts of each subsidiary and their ability to repay on request, or over time. For those loans repayable on maturity, expected credit losses are calculated using market-implied probabilities of default and loss-given-default estimations.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of an asset and subsequently whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The primary indicators considered are actual or expected significant adverse changes in business and financial conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations.

Independent of the primary indicators above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment. A default on a financial asset is considered to occur when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due. A write off is considered to be required when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, or when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 120 days past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in the income statement

9. Trade and other payables

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Tax payable	6	6
	6	6

10. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2019 £000	2018 £000
1 (2018: 4,300,000) ordinary share of £1.00 each	-	4,300
	-	4,300

11. 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.

12. Ultimate group undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is The Weir Group PLC.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is The Weir Group PLC. The Company is only consolidated into these group financial statements which are available to the public and may be obtained from The Weir Group PLC, 1 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G2 1RW.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

The COVID-19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity. At this stage, the impact on our business and results has not been significant. We will continue to follow the various government policies and advice and, in parallel, we will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible.

Appendix**Subsidiary undertakings**

The subsidiary undertakings of the Company as at 31 December 2019 are noted below.

Legal name	Country of incorporation	Registered address	Class of shares	Percentage	Ownership
				of shares held	
Weir Minerals Armenia LLC	Armenia	22 Hanrapetutyan Str., 5th floor, Yerevan, Centre, 0010, Armenia	Ordinary	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Czech & Slovak, s.r.o.	Czech Republic	Hlinky 118, 603 00 Brno, Czech Rep., Brno, Czech Republic	Ordinary	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Europe Limited	United Kingdom	Halifax Road, Todmorden, Lancashire, OL14 5RT	Ordinary	100%	Direct
Weir Minerals Finland Oy	Finland	Askonkatu 9F, Lahti, FIN-15100, Finland	Ordinary	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Germany GmbH	Germany	Lise-Meitner-Straße 12, Heilbronn, 74074, Germany	Capital	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Hungary Kft	Hungary	Teleki László utca 11 1/3, Tatabánya, 2800-HU, Hungary	Issued Capital	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Italy S.r.l.	Italy	Via F.lli Cervi 1/D, Cernusco sul Naviglio, Milan, 20063, Italy	Ordinary	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Kazakhstan LLP	Kazakhstan	4th Floor, 192/2 Dostyk Avenue, Almaty, 050051, Kazakhstan	Charter capital	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Poland Sp. z o.o.	Poland	ul. Ignacego Domeyki 2, Krakow, 30-066, Poland	Ordinary capital	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals RFW LLC (OOO)	Russian Federation	Bolshaya Polyanka, Building 2, house 2, Moscow, 119180, Russian Federation	Corporate Relationship %	100%	Indirect
Weir Minerals Ukraine LLC	Ukraine	2 Glinka str., letter B-18, 6-1, Dnipropetrovsk Reg, Dnipropetrovsk, 49000, Ukraine	Share capital	100%	Indirect
Weir Turkey Mineralleri Limited Sirketi	Turkey	Istanbul Tuzla Organize Sanayi Bölgesi, 2 Cadde No. 12, Tepeören Tuzla, Istanbul, 34959, Turkey	Bearer	6.11%	Indirect