Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 December 2018

Company Number 03943960



Company Information

Directors

Giles Hudson

Stephen Rowell

Company secretary

Ryan Dale

S&J Registrars Limited

Registered number

03943960

Registered office

5 Aldermanbury Square

13th Floor London England EC2V 7HR

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Reading

United Kingdom

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Strategic Report For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their strategic report for Weigh-Tronix UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018. The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Results

The profit for the year after tax was of £227,000 (2017, £8,350,000).

Business review and principal activities

The company is an investment holding company for companies engaged in the design, manufacture, sale, distribution and servicing of weighing and measuring equipment. The company also owns and manages certain trademarks and properties of its fellow group companies. Its subsidiaries are listed in note 9.

The results of the business reflect its status as a holding company.

Profit for the year has decreased to £227,000 (2017: £8,350,000) which is mainly due to the termination of a royalty agreement at the end of 2017:

During the year the company received a dividend of £nil (2017: £nil).

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the coming year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk that the company is exposed to is the impairment of investments and recoverability of amounts owed by group companies. The company annually reviews its investments for any indicators of impairment and makes provisions as necessary.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The directors do not measure the performance of the company through KPIs as the company is non-trading and holds investment.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors

Giles Hudson

Director

5 March 2019

Directors' Report For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company together with the audited financial statements and independent auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The company is an investment holding company for companies engaged in the design, manufacture, sale, distribution and servicing of weighing and measuring equipment. Details of future developments, financial risk management have been discussed on page 1 in the Strategic Report.

Financial risk management policies

The company's principal assets are amounts owed by group undertakings and investments. Consequently the company has no external credit, price or liquidity risks.

Going concern

The company has both substantial net assets and net current assets as set out in the balance sheet on page 9. As the company has access to a group banking facility, it consequently has sufficient cash resources to meet any reasonably foreseeable obligation. This facility is due for renewal for a further 12 months in July 2019 and the directors have no reason to believe that this will not be forthcoming. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements, despite the current uncertain economic outlook. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Dividends

During the year the directors declared a dividend of £nil (2017: £44,550,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2017: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of signing were:

Giles Hudson Stephen Rowell

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have been taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors is aware of that information.

The confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors propose to reappoint Deloitte LLP as the auditor for the ensuing year.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors

Giles Hudson Director

5 March 2019

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Weigh-Tronix UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Weigh-Tronix UK Limited ('the company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 13.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Weigh-Tronix UK Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Weigh-Tronix UK Limited (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

Andrew Hornby (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor

Statutory Auditor Reading

United Kingdom

Date: 05/03/19

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Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2018

/			Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Operating income				297	506
Operating expenses		•	8	(70)	(390)
Operating profit			3	227	116
Other income			. 3	.	8,251
Profit before taxation	,		3	227	8,367
Tax on profit	•	•	5	- .	(17)
Profit for the financial year				227	8,350
			===		

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

The results reported above are all derived from continuing operations.

Weigh-Tronix UK Limited Registered number: 03943960

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2018

	Note		2018 £000		2017 £000
Fixed assets	• • •				
Tangible assets	8	-	2,347		2,417
Investments	8 9		54,587		54,587
			56,934	 :	57,004
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	1.0	2,771		2,474	
•		2,771	* ************************************	2,474	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	űí	(2,326)		(2,326)	
year	₩.! 	(2,320)		(2,320)	•
Net current assets		.*	445		148
Total assets less current liabilities		`	57,379	· ·	57,152
Net assets	,	:;	57,379		57,152
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	12		2 - (1)		
Profit and loss account	12	. *	57,379		57,152
Shareholder's funds		. 	57,379		57,152

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Weigh-Tronix UK Limited, registered number 03943960, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 5 March 2019.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Giles Hudson Director

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2018

	·	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2018	2000	£000 57,152	£000 57,152
	_	Ş7,13 <u>2</u>	07,102
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		227	227
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	227	227
At 31 December 2018	-	57,379	57,379
			

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2017

·	•		
	Called-up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	0003	0003	€000
At 1 January 2017	-	93,352	93,352
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	•	8,350	8,350
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,350	8,350
Dividends paid (see note 6)	-	(44,550)	(44,550)
At 31 December 2017		57,152	57,152

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Statement of accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and the preceding year.

1.1 General information and basis of accounting

Weigh-Tronix UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated, registered and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on page 2.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland".

The functional currency of Weigh-Tronix UK Limited is considered to be pound sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

1.2 Group financial statements

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements per s401 of the Companies Act 2006 as the company is included within the consolidated financial statements of Illinois Tool Works Inc. which are available as indicated in note 13.

1.3 Qualifying entity disclosure exemptions

In preparing the financial statements of the company, advantage has been taken of the disclosure exemption for qualifying entities. Weigh-Tronix UK Limited is a qualifying entity as it is a member of a group whose parent prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements which includes the results of the company (further details in note 13). Therefore Weigh-Tronix UK Limited has claimed the available exemption not to present a cash flow statement, disclose key management personnel total compensation, disclose related party transactions or the requirement related to financial instrument disclosures.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Going concern

The company has both substantial net assets and net current assets as set out in the balance sheet on page 9. As the company has access to a group banking facility, it consequently has sufficient cash resources to meet any reasonably foreseeable obligation. This facility is due for renewal for a further 12 months in July 2019 and the directors have no reason to believe that this will not be forthcoming. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements, despite the current uncertain economic outlook. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.5 Income

Income is derived from rental and license fees. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised on an accruals basis.

1.6 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

1.7 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders.

1.8 Intangible assets - trademarks

Trademarks are included at cost and amortised in equal annual instalments over a period of 20 years which the directors consider is their estimated useful economic life. Provision is made for any impairment.

1.9 Tangible assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Investment property

- 50 years or term of the lease if less

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.10 Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Impairment of assets

Assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

1.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs).

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

1.13 Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its result as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the dates of exchange prevailing at that date.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

In preparing the financial statements the directors have made the following judgements:

- Determining whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's fixed asset investments.
 Factors taken into consideration in reaching a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the investments as well as any significant changes to the technological, market, economic or legal environments in which the investments operate.
- Depreciation is provided so as to write down the assets to their residual values over the estimated useful lives as set out in the company's accounting policy. The selection of these estimated useful lives requires the exercise of management judgement. Useful lives are regularly reviewed and should management's assessment of useful lives shorten then depreciation charges in the financial statements would increase and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment would reduce accordingly. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment by each class is included in note 8.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Profit before taxation

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

,		2018 £000	2017 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		· 70	70
Intangible amortisation	·		321
Disposal of investment	· •	-	(8,251)
Property rental income		(297)	(297)
Trademark license fee income		, -	(209)
•			

Fees for audit of the financial statements are borne by another group company. The audit fee for the year, if allocated to the company, would be £2,075 (2017: £2,075).

4. Staff costs and directors emoluments

There were no employees of the company during either year.

Two directors (2017: two) are also directors of ITW Limited, a fellow group company. ITW Limited paid the directors £458,000 (2017: £926,582) of emoluments and the directors accrued benefits under a defined benefit scheme. The directors' emoluments have not been apportioned between each fellow group company for which the director acted. The emoluments of the highest paid director were £247,000 (2017: £340,193) and the accrued pension entitlement under the company's defined benefit schemes of the highest paid director at 31 December 2018 was £57,000 (2017: £33,315).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

5. Tax on profit

Corporation tax		2018 £000	2017 £000
Current tax on profits for the year		-	-
Total current tax			
Foreign tax			
Foreign tax on income for the year	•	•	17
Tax on profit		-	17
٠٤.			

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit is 19% (2017: 19.25%). The applicable tax rate has changed.

Factors affecting future tax charges

The Finance (No 2) Act 2015, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. Subsequently, the Finance Act 2016, which provides for a further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 17% effective from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016.

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to profit before tax is as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Profit before tax	<u>227</u>	8,367
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	43	1,610
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation		•
and impairment	13	75
Non-taxable income	-	(1,588)
Group relief not paid for	(56)	(80)
Total tax charge for the year	_	17

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

6.	Dividends			,
			2018 £000	2017 £000
	Dividends paid of £nil per sha	re (2017: £44,550,000)		44,550
7.	Intangible assets		•	
٠				Trademarks £000
	Cost At 1 January 2018			4,085
	At 31 December 2018			4,085
	Amortisation At 1 January 2018		. '. t	4,085
	At 31 December 2018	•		4,085
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2018			-
	At 31 December 2017			

Intangible assets consist solely of the "Avery" brand.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

8. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold investment property £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	3,290
At 31 December 2018	3,290
Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year on owned assets	873 70
At 31 December 2018	943
Net book value	·
At 31 December 2018	2,347
At 31 December 2017	2,417

Property rental income earned during the year was £297,000. No contingent rents have been recognised as income in the current or prior year. There are no non-cancellable contracted future minimum lease payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Investments

					Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost			·		
At 1 January 2018			•	•	82,614
At 31 December 2018					82,614
	•	•	a de la companya de l		
Impairment				•	
At 1 January 2018				•	28,027
At 31 December 2018				•	28,027
Net book value					
At 31 December 2018	•				54,587 ————
At 31 December 2017	. •				54,587 ————

Subsidiary undertakings

In the opinion of the directors the aggregate value of the company's investment consisting of shares in or amounts owed by its subsidiaries and associates is not less than the aggregate amounts at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name

Avery Weigh-Tronix International Limited(1)	Ordinary	100 %	Holding company
Avery Weigh-Tronix Limited(2)	Ordinary	100 %	Holding company
Avery Weigh-Tronix (Suzhou) Co Limited(3)	Ordinary	100 %	Manufacturing company
Avery Malaysia Sdn Bhd ⁽⁴⁾	Ordinary	100 %	Manufacturing company
Berkel (Ireland) Limited ⁽⁵⁾	Ordinary	100 %	Distribution company
Avery Weigh-Tronix Properties Limited(1)	Ordinary	100	Holding company

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Investments (continued)

(1) Registered office is 5 Aldermanbury Square, 13th Floor, London, England, EC2V 7HR.

(2) Registered office is Foundry Lane, Smethwick, West Midlands, England, B66 2LP.

(3) Registered office is NG2 Export processing Zone B, No. 288 Shengpu Road, SIP of Suzhou, China.

(4)Registered office is No. 8A, Jalan 213, Petaling Jaya, 40650 Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

(5) Registered office is 2 Grand Canal Square, 6th Floor, Dublin, Ireland, Dublin 02.

10. Debtors

		2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts falling due within one year			e ·
Amounts owed by group undertakings		2,771	2,474
	=		

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable upon demand.

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	£000	£000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,319	2,319
Accruals and deferred income	· 7	. 7
	2,326	2,326
•		

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable upon demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

12. Called-up share capital and reserves

2018 2017 £000 £000

Called-up, allotted and fully paid

1 (2017: 1) Ordinary share of £1

The company had one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

The company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits, losses and other comprehensive income made by the company, as well as distributions and other adjustments.

13. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is NSC Europe Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Illinois Tool Works Inc., a company which is incorporated in the state of Delaware, United States of America.

The only group in which the results of Weigh-Tronix UK Limited are consolidated is that headed by Illinois Tool Works Inc. Copies of these financial statements are available from Illinois Tool Work Inc., registered office 155 Harlem Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025, United States of America.