Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2020 Registered number 05032430



Contents

Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Independent auditors' report to the members of Actavis Holdings UK Ltd	4
Profit and Loss Account	. 7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10

Company Information

Directors

D Cooper S Charlesworth

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Central Square 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL

Registered office

Ridings Point Whistler Drive Castleford West Yorkshire WF10 5HX

Registered number

05032430

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities and future developments

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company. The directors expect that the company will continue to act in this capacity for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £61,000 (2019: £64,000). The directors paid a dividend of £nil (2019: £nil) in the year. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a new Coronavirus, now known as COVID-19. The outbreak of the virus has caused material disruptions to the global economy. Given the nature of the company's activities, it has not had a material impact on the company's operations, however management continues to closely monitor the situation.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's transactions are limited to those with group undertakings. The principal risk factor for the company is the recoverability of the investment in its subsidiary undertaking which is dependent on the financial performance of the subsidiary undertaking.

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The company does not use derivative financial instruments and tries to limit those risks through the support of group companies.

Interest rate risk

The company has interest-bearing assets with intercompany counterparties which exposes the company to changes in interest rates.

Liquidity risk

The company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring sufficient facilities are available for at least the next 12 months and enjoys the support of shareholders and group banking arrangements.

Directors

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

D Cooper

K Innes (resigned 29 April 2020)

S Charlesworth (appointed 29 April 2020)

Directors' indemnities

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. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V., a fellow group company. The directors have received confirmation from Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V. that it has pledged its continuing support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Strategic report

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in s414B of the Companies Act 2006 from preparing a strategic report as the company is entitled to prepare financial statements for the year in accordance with the small companies' regime.

Directors' report (continued)

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, 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:

- 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.

Directors' confirmations

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.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

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D Cooper Director

Date: 23-Sep-2021 | 08:06 BST

Company number: 05032430

Independent auditors' report to the members of Actavis Holdings UK Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Actavis Holdings UK Ltd'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: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the profit and loss account and 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

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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Actavis Holdings UK Ltd (continued)

Reporting on other information (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 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.

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 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 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 to 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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006, 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 the carrying value of investments held. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

Independent auditors' report to the members of Actavis Holdings UK Ltd (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- obtaining management's impairment assessment over the company's investments and testing the key assumptions for reasonableness; and
- reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation, where appropriate, to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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.

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.

Tom Yeates (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Leeds

23 September 2021

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 December 2020

•	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Operating result	. 5	-	
Interest receivable and similar income	6	61	. 64
Profit before taxation Tax on profit	7	61	64
Profit for the financial year		61	64

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above financial years.

There were no items of other comprehensive income in the current or preceding financial year and hence a separate statement of Comprehensive Income has not been presented.

Balance Sheet

at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets Investments	8	197,000	197,000
	0	197,000	197,000
Current assets Debtors	9	3,752 3,752	3,691
		3,732	3,091
Net current assets		3,752	3,691
Total assets less current liabilities		200,752	200,691
Net assets		200,752	200,691
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	17,700	17,700
Share premium account		159,300	159,300
Capital contribution reserve		100	100
Profit and loss account		23,652	23,591
Total shareholders' funds		200,752	200,691

The financial statements on pages 7 to 15 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

-DocuSigned by:

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D Cooper Director

Date: 23-Sep-2021 | 08:06 BST

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Company number: 05032430

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital contribution reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
Balance as at 1 January 2019	17,700	159,300	100	23,527	200,627
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	64	64
Balance as at 31 December 2019	17,700	159,300	100	23,591	200,691
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	, 61	61
Balance as at 31 December 2020	17,700	159,300	100	23,652	200,752

Notes to the financial statements

1 General Information

Actavis Holdings UK Ltd acts as a holding company, holding a 100% share of Actavis Holdings UK II Limited, a UK company.

The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is Ridings Point, Whistler Drive, Castleford, West Yorkshire, WF10 5HX.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Actavis Holdings UK Ltd 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 Summary of significant 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.

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements contain information about Actavis Holdings UK Ltd as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention. The preparation in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Critical accounting judgments and estimates made by management are described on pages 11 and 12.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A and 33.7.

3.2 Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V., a fellow group company. The directors have received confirmation from Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V. that it has pledged its continuing support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

3.3 Cash flow

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 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, Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

3.4 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments. The company does not have any financial instruments other than debtors. Due to the short-term nature of these balances, the company considers the fair value of these items to be equal to their carrying values

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 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.

3.5.1 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 the position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

3.5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred taxes arise 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 the 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 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.

3.6 Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost. Investments are considered annually for impairment and any impairment is credited to the cost of the investment with the charge taken in the profit and loss account.

3.7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

There are no critical accounting judgements.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- 3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
- 3.7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)
- (b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(i) Impairment of fixed asset investments

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of fixed asset investments. When assessing impairment of fixed asset investments, management considers factors including the net assets of the subsidiary in which the investment is held. If the net assets held are lower than the investment balance then a value in use calculation is performed. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. If the value in use calculation is lower than the value of the investment held an impairment is recognised.

4 Directors and employees

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2019: £nil). There were no other (2019: nil) transactions with directors. The emoluments of the directors are paid by a group company which makes no recharge (2019: £nil) to the company. The directors are directors of a number of other group companies and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the companies.

The company has no employees (2019: nil).

5 Operating result

The audit fees for the company in 2020 and 2019 were borne by Teva UK Limited as a combined fee for the group. No recharge (2019: £nil) was made to Actavis Holdings UK Ltd for this.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Receivable from group undertakings	61	64

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7 Tax on profit

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current tax Current tax on profit for the year	-	-
Tax on profit	-	-

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

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit before taxation	61	64
Current tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	12	12
Effects of: Group relief not paid for	(12)	(12)
Total tax charge (see above)	<u>-</u>	•

The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% was expected to come into effect from 1 April 2020 (as enacted by Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016). However, legislation introduced in the Finance Act 2020 (enacted on 22 July 2020) repealed the reduction of the corporation tax, thereby maintaining the current rate of 19%.

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Investments

Shares in group undertakings £000

Cost

At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020

197,000

Net book value

At 31 December 2020

197,000

The companies in which the Company's interest at the year end is more than 20% were as follows:

Subsidiary undertakings

Country of incorporation

Principal activities

Class and percentage of shares held

Actavis Holdings UK II Limited

United Kingdom

Non-trading

Ordinary – 100%

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

The registered office address of Actavis Holdings UK II Limited is Ridings Point, Whistler Drive, Castleford, West Yorkshire, WF10 5HX.

9 Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,752	3,691

Amounts owed by group undertakings relates to capital and interest receivable on unsecured loans, repayable on demand. Interest on these loans was charged at the 1 month London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) plus 0.66% from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, at the 1 month LIBOR plus 1.42% from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 and at the 1 month LIBOR plus 1.34% from 1 July 2020.

10 Called up share capital

	2020 £000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
17,700,001 (2019:17,700,001) Ordinary shares of £1 each	17,700	17,700

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11 Information on related undertakings and related parties

The company has no transactions with related parties other than those with fellow group companies also wholly owned by the group. In accordance with paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 these transactions with group members are exempt from disclosure.

12 Controlling parties

The immediate parent company is Actavis UK Group Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party of Actavis Holdings UK Ltd is considered by the directors to be Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited.

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, a company incorporated in Israel, is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2020. Copies of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited's financial statements can be obtained from 124 Dvora HaNevi'a St., Tel Aviv, 6944020, Israel.