

UCB Ireland

**Annual report and financial statements for the
financial year ended 31 December 2010**

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UCB Ireland

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2010

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The principal activity of the Company, registered number 2929127, is that of lending to various group companies

Due to the legal formation of the Company, the Company name does not include the word limited

The Company made a loss after taxation of €2,754 (2009 €5,855)

The performance of the Company during and at the end of the year was considered to be satisfactory by the directors

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

A global risk management policy, applicable for the whole UCB Group and its affiliates worldwide, describes UCB's commitment to provide an effective risk management system across the Group in order to minimise its exposure to risks that could threaten UCB's corporate objectives

The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the UCB Group's strategy, goals and objectives and overseeing the establishment, implementation and review of the Group's risk management system. The Board of Directors is assisted by the Audit Committee in its responsibility for the appreciation of risk and risk management. The Audit Committee examines on a regular basis the areas where risk could significantly affect the Group's financial situation and reputation and monitors the overall risk management process of the Group.

The Corporate Risk Management Committee, consisting of Executive Committee members and senior management representatives of all business functions and reporting to the Executive Committee, provides strategic leadership that endorses the corporate risk assessment and prioritisation process that drives the establishment of risk mitigation plans within all business functions and operations, supported by a global risks management system to effectively and efficiently assess, report, mitigate and manage actual or potential risk or exposures.

UCB Ireland is part of the UK Group of UCB Companies and as such is included within the global risk management policy.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company is exposed to various financial risks arising from its operations and Group corporate finance activities. The Group manages, on behalf of the subsidiaries, these financial risks. These financial risks are market risk (including currency risk, interest risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's profit and loss. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures. The Group enters into derivative financial instruments and also incurs financial liabilities in order to manage market risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company as part of the UCB Group operates across the world and is exposed to movements in foreign currencies affecting its net income and financial position, as expressed in sterling. The Group actively monitors its currency exposures, and when appropriate enters into transactions with the aim of preserving the value of assets and anticipated transactions. The Group uses forward contracts, foreign exchange options and cross currency swaps to hedge certain committed and anticipated foreign exchange flows and financing transactions.

Interest rate risk

Changes in interest rates may cause variations in interest income and expenses resulting from interest bearing assets and liabilities. The Group uses interest rate derivatives to manage its interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty to a transaction may be unable or unwilling to meet its obligations causing a financial loss to the Company. Trade receivables are subject to a policy of active risk management, which focuses on the assessment of country risk, credit availability, ongoing credit evaluation and account monitoring procedures.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's liquidity risk is managed by the Group. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under normal circumstances without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements at all times. In addition the Group has certain unutilised revolving committed facilities at its disposal.

UCB Ireland
DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI'S)

Given the straightforward nature of the business and the fact that the company is not engaged in any trading activities, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development performance or position of the business

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company will continue to provide lending services to other group companies

DIVIDEND

No dividends were paid during the year (2009 €nil) The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2009 €nil)

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed below

M de Cannart D'Hamale	(resigned 31 May 2011)
E Rolelandt	(deceased 24 July 2010)
F Egan	(resigned 01 January 2011)
P Gibbs	(resigned 31 March 2010)
Andraan van der Toorn	(appointed 25 August 2010)
B Iverson	(appointed 01 January 2011)
P I Newton	(appointed 04 April 2011)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) are in force for the benefit of the Directors and former Directors who held office during 2010

STATEMENT OF 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 he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution that they be reappointed will be put forward to the members

On behalf of the board

P Newton
Director



• UCB Ireland

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing 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,
- 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UCB IRELAND

We have audited the financial statements of UCB Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

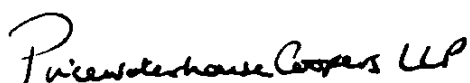
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

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

Other matters

The Company has passed a resolution in accordance with Section 506 of the Companies Act 2006 that the senior statutory auditor's name should not be stated.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Uxbridge

7 September 2011

UCB IRELAND
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

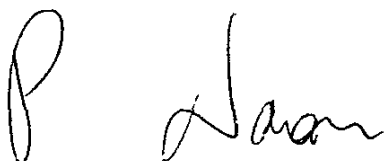
	Notes	2010 €	2009 €
Administrative expenses		(4,553)	(10,443)
Operating loss		(4,553)	(10,443)
Interest receivable and similar income	3	2,398	6,117
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2	(2,155)	(4,326)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	4	(599)	(1,529)
Loss for the financial year	8	(2,754)	(5,855)

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements

All results derive from continuing operations

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

There is no difference between the results disclosed in the profit and loss account and the results on an unmodified historical cost basis



UCB Ireland
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Notes	2010		2009	
		€	€	€	€
Current assets					
Debtors	5	297,985		295,587	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,572		6,714	
		<u>299,557</u>		<u>302,301</u>	
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(4,849)</u>		<u>(4,839)</u>	
Net current assets			294,708		297,462
Net assets			<u>294,708</u>		<u>297,462</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	314,100		314,100	
Profit and loss account	8	(19,392)		(16,638)	
Total shareholders' funds	9	<u>294,708</u>		<u>297,462</u>	

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved on behalf of the board on
signed on its behalf by

2011 and were

P Newton
Director



COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER 2929127

UCB Ireland

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with all items in relation to the financial statements

ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom

GOING CONCERN

The directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in business in the foreseeable future and that it is therefore appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary company of a group headed by UCB SA, and is included in the consolidated financial statements of that company, which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption within FRS 1 (revised 1996) 'Cash flow statements' from preparing a cash flow statement

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is exempt, under FRS 8, from the requirement to disclose related party transactions on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking. This exemption covers transactions with other Group undertakings. There were no other related party transactions in the year.

FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

A functional currency is determined for each of the reporting companies in the Group. The functional currency is that used in the primary economic environment in which the reporting company operates.

INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

Interest receivable and payable are recognised on an accruals basis.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends receivable are recognised at the date on which their payment becomes irrevocable. Dividend distributions to the Company shareholders are recognised in the period when they are paid or become an irrevocable committed obligation.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date and the gains or losses arising on translation are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred taxation is provided on timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

TRADE AND OTHER DEBTORS

Trade and other debtors are carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full, with the charge being recognised in the profit and loss account. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

TRADE AND OTHER CREDITORS

Trade and other creditors are stated at cost.

UCB Ireland

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2 LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

	2010 €	2009 €
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging / (crediting)		
Auditors' remuneration	1,200	1,230

No directors received any remuneration for the year in respect of their duties (2009 €nil)

The average number of staff employed by the Company, including directors, during the year was 3 (2009 4)

3 INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2010 €	2009 €
Interest receivable from group undertakings	2,398	6,117

4 TAXATION ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2010 €	2009 €
<i>Current tax</i>		
Irish corporation taxation on losses of the year	599	1,529
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	599	1,529

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2009 higher) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in Ireland (25%, 2009 25%) The differences are explained below,

	2010 €	2009 €
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(2,155)	(4,326)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate in Ireland at 25% (2009 25%)	(539)	(1,082)
Effects of, Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,138	2,611
Current tax for the year	599	1,529

A number of changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the March 2011 UK Budget Statement. A resolution passed by Parliament on 29 March 2011 reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 26% from 1 April 2011. Further reductions to the UK corporation tax rate were announced in the June 2010 Budget. Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 25% from 1 April 2012 is expected to be included in the Finance Act 2011. Further reductions to the main rate are proposed to reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 23% by 1 April 2014. These further changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not included in these financial statements. The proposed reductions of the main rate of corporation tax by 1% per year to 23% by 1 April 2014 are expected to be enacted separately each year.

UCB Ireland
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

5 DEBTORS

	2010 €	2009 €
Amounts owed by group undertakings	297,985	295,587

All debtors are due within one year

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and €1,210 (2009 €217) are interest free, €296,775 (2009 €295,370) bear interest at an annual rate of 0.95% (2009 2.07%), have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand

6 CREDITORS AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2010 €	2009 €
Amounts owed to group undertakings	49	109
Accruals and deferred income	4,800	4,730
	4,849	4,839

The amounts payable to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free (2009 nil%) and are repayable on demand

7 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2010 €	2009 €
Authorised		
1,000 (2009 1,000) ordinary shares of €1	1,000	1,000
40,000,000 (2009 40,000,000) 'A' Redeemable shares of €100	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
Allotted and fully paid		
1,000 (2009 1,000) ordinary shares of €1	1,000	1,000
Allotted and partly paid		
31,310,000 (2009 31,310,000) 'A' Redeemable shares of €100	313,100	313,100
	314,100	314,100

'A' redeemable shares rank pari passu as regards a return of capital in the event of winding up of the company. These shares are repayable at the option of the company on giving thirty days notice.

'A' redeemable shares of €100 have been partly paid at the rate of €0.01 per share. The company has not requested full payment of the outstanding nominal amounts for the shares.

8 RESERVES

	Profit and Loss Account €	Total €
At 1 January 2010	(16,638)	(16,638)
Loss for the financial year	(2,754)	(2,754)
At 31 December 2010	(19,392)	(19,392)

9 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2010 €	2009 €
Loss for the financial year	(2,754)	(5,855)
Net additions to shareholders' funds	(2,754)	(5,855)
Opening shareholders' funds	297,462	303,317
Closing shareholders' funds	294,708	297,462

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010**

10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is exempt, under FRS 8, from the requirement to disclose related party transactions on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking. This exemption covers transactions with other group undertakings.

There were no other related party transactions in the year.

11 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent company is UCB Lux S A, a company incorporated in Luxembourg.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party at 31 December 2010 and the smallest and largest group in which the Company's results are consolidated was UCB S A, a company incorporated in Belgium.

Copies of the respective financial statements for each of these companies can be obtained from the Group Central Office at Allee de la Recherche 60, 1070 Brussels, Belgium.