Registered number: 03139656

Anspach Europe Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the period ended 30 June 2016

Anspach Europe Limited

Contents

Company Information

Directors	T A Cutshall G A Devonshire (appointed 21 June 2017)
Company secretary	The Briars Group Limited
Registered number	03139656
Registered office	Standard House Weyside Park Catteshall Lane Godalming Surrey GU7 1XE
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 3 Forbury Place 23 Forbury Road Reading Berkshire RG1 3JH
Bankers	NatWest Premier Place Devonshire Square London EC2M 4XB

Strategic report
For the period ended 30 June 2016

The directors present their Strategic report on the company for the period ended 30 June 2016.

Principal activities

Anspach Europe Limited is a wholly-owned private subsidiary company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The company provides support to the Johnson & Johnson group in dealing with product quality.

Accounting period

The extended accounting period to 30 June 2016 consists of 78 weeks. For the purposes of these financial statements, the period is referred to as 2016. The year ended 31 December 2014 is referred to as 2014. As a result of the extended period, the current period and prior year figures are not entirely comparable.

Business review

Overall the directors are satisfied with the performance of the company during the period and its financial position at the period end.

Future outlook

The directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to general industry conditions and competition; and economic conditions. The risks and uncertainties are managed at regular board meetings, and where applicable, actions are taken to mitigate the risks.

Transition to FRS 101

During the period, the company transitioned from UK GAAP to Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions allowed under this standard. The prior year comparatives are also under the new standards, although no restatement of the numbers was required. There were no material recognition or measurement differences arising on the adoption of FRS 101. Further information on the transition can be found in Note 11.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

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G A Devonshire
Director

Date: 26 · 06 · 17

Directors' report
For the period ended 30 June 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2016.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss for the period is set out on page 7.

The company's profit for the financial period amounted to £2,184 (2014: £1,193).

A final dividend of £nil (2014: £nil) per ordinary share amounting to £nil (2014: £nil) was paid. The aggregate dividends on the ordinary shares recognised during the financial year amounts to £nil (2014: £nil). There are no proposed dividends awaiting approval at the balance sheet date (2014: £nil).

Future outlook

The directors' expectations for the future of the business are set out in the Strategic report included within the annual report and financial statements.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

At the time the report is approved or throughout the period there are no qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place for benefit of one or more of the directors.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated are given below:

T A Cutshall
G A Devonshire (appointed 21 June 2017)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 judgments 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved confirms:

So far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken in their duty as directors in order 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 have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place in accordance with s487 of the Companies Act 2006 for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

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G A Devonshire
Director

Date: 26 . 06 . 17

Independent auditors' report to the members of Anspach Europe Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Anspach Europe Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of its profit for the 18 month period (the "period") 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.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 June 2016;
- the profit and loss account for the period then ended;
- *the statement of changes in equity for the period then ended; and*
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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, 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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) ("ISAs (UK & 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.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Katherine Stent (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Reading
26 June 2017

Profit and loss account
For the period ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Period ended 30 June 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2014 £
Turnover		**57,453**	31,893
Gross profit		**57,453**	31,893
Administrative expenses		**(54,717)**	(30,374)
Operating profit		**2,736**	1,519
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	**(552)**	(326)
Profit for the financial period		**2,184**	1,193

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 or 2014 other than that included in the profit and loss account, and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been prepared.

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2016

	Note		30 June 2016 £		31 December 2014 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**99,437**		92,252	
Cash at bank and in hand		**10,311**		7,757	
		109,748		100,009	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(12,393)**		(4,838)	
Net assets			**97,355**		95,171
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		**62,760**		62,760
Profit and loss account			**34,595**		32,411
Total equity			**97,355**		95,171

The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf.

G A Devonshire
Director

Date: 26 · 06 · 17

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
For the period ended 30 June 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	62,760	31,218	93,978
Profit for the financial year	-	1,193	1,193
At 31 December 2014	62,760	32,411	95,171
Profit for the financial period	-	2,184	2,184
At 30 June 2016	62,760	34,595	97,355

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Anspach Europe Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies which have been consistently applied throughout the period are set out below.

As permitted by the Companies Act 2006, the directors have adapted the prescribed format of the profit and loss account in a manner appropriate to the nature of the company's business. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in FRS 101 which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted IFRS.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Details of the company's parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with a Generally Accepted Accounting Practice considered to be an equivalent to IFRS may be obtained are set out in Note 10 to the financial statements.

These are the first financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The company's date of transition to FRS 101 is 1 January 2014.

The company previously prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK GAAP. FRS 101 sets out amendments to EU-adopted IFRS that are necessary to achieve compliance with the Act. These amendments to the company's previously adopted accounting policies in accordance with UK GAAP had no impact on the shareholders' equity as at the date of transition and as at 1 January 2014.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, Fair value measurement'
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
- 10 (d) (statement of cash flows)
- 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS)
- 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements)
- 38B-D (additional comparative information)
- 111 (cash flow statement information)
- 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- 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)
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

The remaining exemptions available under the Framework are not applicable to the company at this time.

1.2 Accounting period

The extended accounting period ended 30 June 2016 consists of 78 weeks. For the purposes of these financial statements the period is referred to as 2016. The year ended 31 December 2014 is referred to as 2014. As a result of the extended period, the current period and prior year figures are not entirely comparable

1.3 Going concern

The directors, after making enquiries and having considered the company's financial position and expected future cash flows, have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the going concern basis continues to be adopted in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 New standard, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

No new accounting standards or amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretation that are effective for the period ended 30 June 2016, have had a material impact on the company.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.6 Financial instruments

Classification

Management determines the classification of its financial assets in the following categories at initial recognition: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current investments.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise 'debtors' in the balance sheet.

Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

1.8 Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other debtors are recognised at fair value less provisions for impairments.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

1.10 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Accruals and deferred income comprise expenses relating to the current period, which will not be invoiced until after the balance sheet date, and cash received in advance relating to the following period.

1.11 Current tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

1.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue relates to services provided to other group companies. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for services supplied. The company recognises revenue when the amount can be reliably measured and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

1.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classed as equity.

2. Auditors' remuneration

The company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the company:

	Period ended 30 June 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2014 £
Fees for the audit of the company	11,000	3,965
	11,000	3,965

3. Directors' emoluments

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2014: £nil).

4. Staff costs

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2014: £nil).

5. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	Period ended 30 June 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2014 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the period	552	326
	552	326
Total current tax	552	326

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the period which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.16% (2014: 21.50%).

5. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 20.16%.

On 26 October 2015 changes in the UK main Corporation Tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020 were substantively enacted.

Further to these changes in rate it was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the main rate of Corporation Tax will be revised down further to 17% from 2020. This change was subsequently enacted on 15 September 2016.

6. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	30 June 2016 £	31 December 2014 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**96,261**	88,802
Other debtors	**943**	949
Prepayments and accrued income	**2,233**	2,501
	99,437	92,252

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	30 June 2016 £	31 December 2014 £
Trade creditors	**74**	-
Corporation tax	**552**	326
Accruals and deferred income	**11,767**	4,512
	12,393	4,838

8. Called up share capital

	30 June 2016 £	31 December 2014 £
Shares classified as equity		
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
62,760 (2014: 62,760) Ordinary shares of £1 each	**62,760**	62,760

9. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2016 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	30 June 2016 £	31 December 2014 £
Buildings		
Not later than 1 year	**4,956**	15,068
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**-**	12,338
	4,956	27,406

10. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is DePuy Orthopaedics Inc, which is incorporated in the United States of America.

The directors regard Johnson & Johnson, a company registered in the United States of America, as the ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party. This is the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Johnson & Johnson, One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08933, USA.

11. Reconciliation on adoption of FRS 101

Transition adjustments in respect of prior years

The company has no transitional adjustments relating to the change to FRS 101 in respect of the financial years prior to 2014, and therefore the balances as at 1 January 2014 have not been amended or restated.