

Shire Europe Finance

Annual Report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

A Miller

L S Roche

Company Secretary

O Strawbridge

Registered office

Hampshire International Business Park

Chineham Basingstoke Hampshire United Kingdom RG24 8EP

Auditor

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic Report	3
Directors' Report	5
Directors' responsibilities statement	6
Independent Auditor's Report	7
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Accounting policies	12
Notes to the financial statements	16

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Fair review of the business

The Company's loss for the year related to the recognition of an impairment in a subsidiary investment.

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary is in the process of being liquidated, and the balance of \$6,000 (2014: \$nil) has been impaired as a result.

Future developments

The Directors expect the current level of activity to continue.

Principal risks and uncertainties

In common with any pharmaceutical development and distribution business, there is an inherent risk that results of future clinical trials, future requirements of regulatory authorities or developments in respect of competitive products could have significant consequences for the Group. The Group continuously monitors these developments on behalf of its subsidiaries and takes action where appropriate.

Further information in respect of risk factors impacting the Company and the Group can be obtained from the Shire plc Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, which is publicly available, but does not form part of this annual report, and is available from the Shire website at www.shire.com.

Financial risk management

The Company's financial risks are managed on a Group basis.

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk; liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk).

The Group's overall financial risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to economically hedge certain risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by a corporate treasury function conducted within a framework of policies and procedures approved annually by the Shire plc Board of Directors. The corporate treasury function identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks as needed for each subsidiary. As a matter of policy, the Group does not undertake speculative transactions that would increase currency or interest rate exposure.

Further information in respect of the financial risk management of the Group can be obtained from the Shire plc Annual Report and financial statements 2015, which is publicly available and also available from the Shire website at www.shire.com.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Key performance indicators

The Group manages its business on an Inline (Commercial Products split into separate business units) and Pipeline (research and development and business development) basis, supported by technical operation and corporate functions, with central oversight of the Group's performance as a whole. Consequently the Directors believe that key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The Group's key performance indicators are discussed in the Shire plc Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, which is publicly available, but does not form part of this annual report, and is available from the Shire website at www.shire.com.

On behalf of the Board

L S Roche **Director**

30-09-16

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity continued to be that of an investment company.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary within the Shire plc group ("the Group"). Shire is a leading biopharmaceutical company that focuses on developing and marketing innovative medicines for patients with rare diseases and other specialty conditions.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J N Bowling

(resigned 14 January 2015)

A Miller

T J Martel

(appointed 14 January 2015, resigned 22 March 2016)

L S Roche

(appointed 22 March 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, is deemed to be reappointed and will continue in office under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Strategic Report

The directors have chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 to include in the Strategic Report matters otherwise required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report as the directors consider these are of strategic importance to the Company.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the Board

L S Roche

Director

30-09-16

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 FRS102 "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 SHIRE EUROPE FINANCE

We have audited the financial statements of Shire Europe Finance Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, accounting policies and the related notes 1 to 11. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. 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.

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. 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.

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 2015 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 Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHIRE EUROPE FINANCE (CONTINUED)

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.

James Bates ACA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

London, United Kingdom

Date: 30 September 2016

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses		(3)	-
Operating loss		(3)	-
Interest payable and similar charges	2	-	-
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	3	(3)	_
Taxation	5		-
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and loss for the year		(3)	-
Other comprehensive income		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		(3)	

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Company Registration No. 05193881

	Note		2015 \$'000		2014 \$'000
Fixed assets Investments	6		-		6
Current assets Debtors	7	349		346	
Net current assets	_		349		346
Total assets less current liabilities		_	349		352
Net assets		_	349		352
Capital and reserves Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	8	=	- 349	_	- 352
Total equity		_	349		352

L S Roche Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	Called up share capital \$'000	Profit and loss account \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 31 December 2013		-	352	352
Changes on transition to FRS 102	11	_	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2014		- -	352	352
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	-	
Balance at 31 December 2014		-	352	352
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(3)	(3)
Balance at 31 December 2015		-	349	349

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

General information

Shire Europe Finance ("the Company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales.

The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is Lime Tree Way, Hampshire International Business Park, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 8EP.

The Company's principal activities and the nature of its operations are discussed in the Strategic Report on page 3 and the Directors' Report on page 5.

First time adoption of FRS 102

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Shire Europe Finance prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102"). The financial statements of Shire Europe Finance for the year ended 31 December 2014 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the Directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The Directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments made, except to the extent that the Directors have taken advantage of exemptions to retrospective application of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'. Adjustments are recognised directly in retained earnings at the transition date.

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and under the historical cost convention.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest whole \$1,000, except where otherwise indicated.

Consolidated financial statements

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements on the basis that it is a subsidiary undertaking. Consequently, these financial statements present the financial position and financial performance of the Company as a single entity.

Consolidated Financial statements of the Company's ultimate parent company, Shire plc, are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ('US GAAP'), in which the financial results and cash flow statement of the Company and its subsidiaries are included, can be found in the Shire Annual Report. Consequently, these financial statements present the financial position and financial performance of the Company as a single entity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Reduced disclosures

In accordance with FRS 102, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares.
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures.
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' —
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of
 financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or
 breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in
 other comprehensive income.
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of Shire plc. The consolidated financial statements of Shire plc are available from www.shire.com.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the report and financial statements.

Functional and presentational currencies

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other income

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time-apportioned basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate.

Dividend income

Dividend income from trade investments and investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Interests in subsidiaries are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. Any impairments losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income or expenses from subsidiaries, associates, branches and interests in jointly controlled entities, that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Financial assets

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, amounts due from Group undertakings, and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment

A provision for impairment of financial assets is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the asset over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

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.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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 line with the accounting policies, the Company assesses its subsidiaries for impairment at each reporting date. The assessment of the value of each investment requires estimates in respect of the future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate. The key inputs to the value in use calculations are the discount rate and the future earnings growth.

Following the directors' decision to liquidate the subsidiary undertaking, the balance has been fully impaired in 2015.

In assessing the recoverability of the Company's debtors, management makes assumptions as to the probability of the debt becoming bad by considering the age of the debt, the payment terms of the contract, the credibility of the customer and historic knowledge.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2	Interest payable and similar charges	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
	Interest payable to Group undertakings	-	-
	During the year, the Company paid interest amou undertakings.	nting to \$78 (2014)	: \$73) to Group
3	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		
	Loss on ordinary activities is stated after charging/(ci	rediting):	
		2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
	Write off of amounts owed to Group undertakings Impairment of investment in subsidiary	3 (6)	-
	During the year, the Company's wholly owned suproceedings. As a result, the Company recognised through the profit and loss account in order to fully in Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and its associates in	an impairment of \$6 npair the investment	5,000 (2014: \$nil) i.
	services are as follows:	respect or both add	it and non- audit
		2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
	Audit services – statutory audit of the Company _	4	4
	All fees payable to Deloitte LLP and its associates Group company, and no recharge was made to the the current or comparative year.		
4	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including during the year was:	directors) employed	by the Company
		2015 No	2014 No
	Directors	2	3
	During the current and comparative accounting process Company were the Directors. The Directors are a Shire Group and did not receive remuneration directors of the Company	ll employed by other	er entities in the

Directors of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5	Taxation	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
	Current tax UK corporation tax	-	
	Total current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Effect of change in tax rate on opening liability	- -	-
	Total deferred tax	-	
	Total tax on loss on ordinary activities	-	-
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year. The tax assessed for the year is lower than the star of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). The differences are explain.		tion tax in the UK 2014 \$'000
	Company loss on ordinary activities before tax	(3)	-
	Company loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%):	(1)	-
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief claimed	1 -	
	Oroup relief claimed		-

The UK Corporation tax rates for the current period were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2014 on 2 July 2014. These reduce the main rate to 21% from 1 April 2015 and to 20% from 1 April 2016.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Subsidiary undertakings \$'000
6
6
(6)
- 6

At 31 December 2015 the Company owned, directly or indirectly, 100% of the issued ordinary share capital (unless otherwise stated below) of the following companies:

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activities
Direct ownership Shire Pharmaceuticals Investment Holdings Limited.*	Malta	In liquidation

* The Company owns 1 Ordinary share, less than 0.01% of the issued ordinary share capital. The remaining share capital is owned by other Shire Group companies. Shire Pharmaceuticals Investment Holdings Limited is currently in members' voluntary liquidation.

7	Debtors	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
	Amounts due from Group undertakings	349	346

Included within amounts due from Group undertakings are loans of \$349,000 (2014: \$346,000) which are denominated in US Dollars, bear interest at floating rates of interest and are due on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

8	Called up share capital and
	reserves

Called up share capital	2015 No	2015 \$'000	2014 No	2014 \$'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid	-			
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	-	1 _	-
		-		-

Ordinary share rights

Ordinary shares have full rights in the company with respect to voting, dividends and distributions.

Reserves

Capital contribution reserve

The capital contribution reserve represents capital contributions received by the Company from its immediate parent undertaking which are unconditional and non-refundable.

Profit and loss account

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

9 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Section 33 of FRS 102 to disclose transactions with wholly owned Group companies.

10 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking of the Company is Shire plc, a company incorporated in Jersey.

Shire Holdings UK Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales is the immediate parent company of Shire Europe Finance.

Shire plc heads the smallest and largest group which prepares consolidated financial statements in which the results of the Company are included. The financial statements of Shire plc are available from www.shire.com or from The Company Secretary, Shire plc, 22 Grenville Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 8PX.

11 First time adoption of FRS 102

Upon review by the directors, and taking account of any applicable exemptions available under Section 35 of FRS 102, it has been determined that no balances require adjustment or reclassification as a result of the transition from old UK GAAP to FRS 102.