

Warner Chilcott Ltd
Form S-4
September 30, 2014
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 29, 2014

Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

WARNER CHILCOTT LIMITED*

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

2834
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
Cannon s Court 22

98-0496358
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

Victoria Street

Hamilton, HM 12

Bermuda

(441) 295-2244

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

A. Robert D. Bailey, Esq.

Chief Legal Officer Global

Warner Chilcott Limited

Morris Corporate Center III

400 Interpace Parkway

Parsippany, NJ 07054

(862) 261-7000

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Wesley C. Holmes, Esq.

Ryan K. deFord, Esq.

Latham & Watkins LLP

885 Third Avenue

New York, New York 10022-4834

(212) 906-1200

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box: "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer "

Accelerated filer "

Non-accelerated filer x (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company "

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If applicable, place an x in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer) ..

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer) ..

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per note	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee
1.300% Notes due 2017	\$500,000,000 ⁽¹⁾	100% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$500,000,000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$64,400 ⁽⁴⁾
Guarantees of 1.300% Notes due 2017	(5)	(5)	(2)(5)	(5)
2.450% Notes due 2019	\$500,000,000 ⁽⁶⁾	100% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$500,000,000 ⁽⁶⁾⁽²⁾	\$64,400 ⁽⁴⁾
Guarantees of 2.450% Notes due 2019	(5)	(5)	(2)(5)	(5)
3.850% Notes due 2024	\$1,200,000,000 ⁽⁷⁾	100% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$1,200,000,000 ⁽⁷⁾⁽²⁾	\$154,560 ⁽⁴⁾
Guarantees of 3.850% Notes due 2024	(5)	(5)	(2)(5)	(5)
4.850% Notes due 2044	\$1,500,000,000 ⁽⁸⁾	100% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$1,500,000,000 ⁽⁸⁾⁽²⁾	\$193,200 ⁽⁴⁾
Guarantees of 4.850% Notes due 2044	(5)	(5)	(2)(5)	(5)
Total	\$3,700,000,000	100%⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$3,700,000,000⁽⁸⁾⁽²⁾	\$476,560

(1) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the 1.300% Notes due 2017 issued by Actavis Funding SCS on June 19, 2014.

(2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee required by Section 6(b) of the Securities Act and calculated in accordance with Rule 457(f).

(3) Exclusive of accrued interest, if any.

(4) Calculated by multiplying the estimated aggregate offering price of securities to be registered.

(5) Pursuant to Rule 457(n) under the Securities Act, no separate fee is payable with respect to the guarantees of the new notes being registered.

(6) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the 2.450% Notes due 2019 issued by Actavis Funding SCS on June 19, 2014.

(7) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the 3.850% Notes due 2024 issued by Actavis Funding SCS on June 19, 2014.

- (8) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the 4.850% Notes due 2044 issued by Actavis Funding SCS on June 19, 2014.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

***Table of Additional Registrants**

Exact Name of Additional Registrants*	Jurisdiction of Incorporation/ Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
Actavis Funding SCS	Luxembourg	2834	98-1177603
Actavis Capital S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	2834	98-1114526
Actavis, Inc.	Nevada	2834	95-387914

* Address and telephone number of principal executive office are the same as those of Warner Chilcott Limited.

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Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any State in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such State.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 2014

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

\$3,700,000,000

Actavis Funding SCS

Offer to exchange \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 1.300% Notes due 2017 which have been registered under the Securities Act for \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 1.300% Notes due 2017

Offer to exchange \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.450% Notes due 2019 which have been registered under the Securities Act for \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.450% Notes due 2019

Offer to exchange \$1,200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.850% Notes due 2024 which have been registered under the Securities Act for \$1,200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.850% Notes due 2024

Offer to exchange \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.850% Notes due 2044 which have been registered under the Securities Act for \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.850% Notes due 2044

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on , 2014, unless extended

Terms of the exchange offer:

On June 19, 2014, Actavis Funding SCS, a limited partnership (*société en commandite simple*) organized under the laws of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 46A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B187.310, having a share capital of \$20,000 (Actavis SCS) issued \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 1.300% Notes due 2017 (the old 2017 notes), \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.450% Notes due 2019 (the old 2019

notes), \$1,200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.850% Notes due 2024 (the old 2024 notes) and \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.850% Notes due 2044 (the old 2044 notes and, together with the old 2017 notes, the old 2019 notes and the old 2024 notes, the old notes) under an indenture dated June 19, 2014 among Actavis SCS, the guarantors named therein and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee.

We will exchange all outstanding old notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The terms of the new 1.300% Notes due 2017 (the new 2017 notes), the new 2.450% Notes due 2019 (the new 2019 notes), the new 3.850% Notes due 2024 (the new 2024 notes) and the new 4.850% Notes due 2044 (the new 2044 notes and, together with the new 2017 notes, the new 2019 notes and the new 2024 notes, the new notes) to be issued by Actavis SCS in this exchange offer are substantially identical to the terms of the old notes, except for transfer restrictions and registration rights relating to the old notes. The old notes and the new notes are collectively referred to herein as the notes. The old notes are, and the new notes will be, unconditionally guaranteed by Warner Chilcott Limited, a Bermuda company, Actavis, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and Actavis Capital S.à r.l., a private limited liability company (société à responsabilité limitée) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Actavis Capital). All references to the notes include reference to the related guarantees.

You may withdraw tendered old notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The exchange of old notes for new notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for United States federal income tax purposes.

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

Investing in the new notes involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 15.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or the accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is , 2014

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Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the new notes it receives. By so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for old notes where such old notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the consummation of the exchange offer, we will make this prospectus, as amended and supplemented, available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution.

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SUMMARY

This summary contains basic information about us and this offering. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all the information that you should consider before investing. You should carefully read the entire prospectus, including the section entitled Risk Factors, including the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, before making an investment decision.

Company History

Warner Chilcott Limited (the successor company of Actavis, Inc.) and its direct parent, Warner Chilcott plc (Legacy Warner Chilcott), were acquired by Actavis plc, the ultimate parent company, on October 1, 2013, pursuant to the transaction agreement dated May 19, 2013 among Actavis, Inc. (the predecessor of Warner Chilcott Limited), Legacy Warner Chilcott, Actavis plc, Actavis Ireland Holding Limited, Actavis W.C. Holding LLC (now known as Actavis W.C. Holding Inc.) and Actavis W.C. Holding 2 LLC (now known as Actavis W.C. Holding 2 Inc.) (MergerSub) whereby, (i) Actavis plc acquired Legacy Warner Chilcott (the Warner Chilcott Acquisition) pursuant to a scheme of arrangement under Section 201, and a capital reduction under Sections 72 and 74, of the Irish Companies Act of 1963 where each Legacy Warner Chilcott ordinary share was converted into 0.160 of an Actavis plc ordinary share (the Actavis plc Ordinary Shares), or \$5,833.9 million in equity consideration, and (ii) MergerSub merged with and into Actavis, Inc., with Actavis, Inc. as the surviving corporation in the merger (the Actavis Merger and, together with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, the Warner Chilcott Transactions). Following the consummation of the Warner Chilcott Transactions, Actavis, Inc. and Legacy Warner Chilcott became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Actavis plc. Each of Actavis, Inc.'s common shares was converted into one Actavis plc Ordinary Share.

On October 31, 2012, Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. completed the acquisition of the Actavis Group for a cash payment of 4.2 billion, or approximately \$5.5 billion, and contingent consideration of up to 5.5 million newly issued shares of Actavis, Inc. which have since been issued (the Actavis Group Acquisition). Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s Common Stock was traded on the NYSE under the symbol WPI until close of trading on January 23, 2013, at which time Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. changed its corporate name to Actavis, Inc. and changed its ticker symbol to ACT.

Effective October 1, 2013, through a series of related-party transactions, Actavis plc contributed its indirect subsidiaries, including Actavis Inc. to Warner Chilcott Limited, which is not a publicly traded entity. References throughout to we, our, us, the Company, Actavis or Warner Chilcott refer to financial information and transactions of Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. prior to January 23, 2013, Actavis, Inc. from January 23, 2013 until October 1, 2013 and Warner Chilcott Limited and its subsidiaries subsequent to October 1, 2013.

On February 17, 2014, Actavis plc entered into a merger agreement with Forest Laboratories, Inc. (now known as Forest Laboratories, LLC) (Forest). Forest was a leading, fully integrated, specialty pharmaceutical company largely focused on the United States market. Forest markets a portfolio of branded drug products and develops new medicines to treat patients suffering from diseases principally in the following therapeutic areas: central nervous system, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory, anti-infective, and cystic fibrosis. Refer to NOTE 3 Acquisition and Other Agreements in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) in this prospectus for a description of the merger agreement.

Business Overview

The Company is an integrated global specialty pharmaceutical company engaged in the development, manufacturing, marketing, sale and distribution of generic, branded generic, brand name (brand, specialty brand or branded), biosimilar and over-the-counter (OTC) pharmaceutical products. We also develop and

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out-license generic pharmaceutical products primarily in Europe through our Medis third-party business. Actavis markets a broad portfolio of branded and generic pharmaceuticals and develops innovative medicines for patients suffering from diseases principally in the central nervous system, gastroenterology, women's health, urology, cardiovascular, respiratory and anti-infective therapeutic categories. The Company operates manufacturing, distribution, research and development (R&D) and administrative facilities in many of the world's established and growing international markets, including the United States of America (U.S.), Canada and Puerto Rico (together North America), and its key international markets around the world (International).

Business Segments

We reported our business in two operating segments: Actavis Pharma and Anda Distribution. The Actavis Pharma segment includes patent-protected products and certain trademarked off-patent products that Actavis sells and markets as brand pharmaceutical products and off-patent pharmaceutical products that are therapeutically equivalent to proprietary products. The Anda Distribution segment distributes generic and brand pharmaceutical products manufactured by third parties, as well as by Actavis, primarily to independent pharmacies, pharmacy chains, pharmacy buying groups and physicians' offices. The Anda Distribution segment operating results exclude sales of products developed, acquired, or licensed by the Actavis Pharma segment.

During the quarter ending September 30, 2014, as a result of the acquisition of Forest on July 1, 2014 (the Forest Acquisition), Actavis realigned its organizational structure. Beginning with the quarter ending September 30, 2014, the Company will be operated and managed as three distinct operating segments: North American Brands, North American Generics and International and Anda Distribution.

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Corporate Structure

The following chart provides a summary of Actavis' corporate structure and the principal amount of third party indebtedness in millions of dollars as of June 30, 2014 on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the transactions and taking into account certain internal restructuring steps following consummation of the Forest Acquisition. The chart depicts only selected subsidiaries of Warner Chilcott Limited. For further information, please see Capitalization.

- (1) Guaranteed by Actavis plc, Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis SCS and Actavis, Inc.
- (2) Guaranteed by Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis SCS and Actavis, Inc.
- (3) Guaranteed by Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis Capital and Actavis, Inc.
- (4) Guaranteed by Actavis plc and Warner Chilcott Limited.
- (5) Guaranteed by Actavis plc.

Actavis Funding SCS, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Warner Chilcott Limited, is a limited partnership (*société en commandite simple*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 46A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B187.310, having a share capital of \$20,000.

Warner Chilcott Limited is a Bermuda company. Warner Chilcott Limited's principal executive offices are located at Cannon's Court 22, Victoria Street, Hamilton, HM 12, Bermuda and Warner Chilcott Limited's telephone number is (441) 295-2244. Actavis Capital S.à r.l. is a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 6, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B178.410, having a share capital of \$367,384. Actavis, Inc. is a Nevada corporation.

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THE EXCHANGE OFFER

The summary below describes the principal terms of the new notes. It does not contain all the information that may be important to you. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. You should carefully read the Description of the New Notes section of this prospectus for a more detailed description of the notes offered hereby.

Securities Offered	\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new 2017 notes, \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new 2019 notes, \$1,200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new 2024 notes and \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new 2044 notes, which have all been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). The terms of the new notes are substantially identical to the applicable old notes, except that certain transfer restrictions, registration rights and liquidated damages provisions relating to the old notes do not apply to the registered new notes.
The Exchange Offer	We are offering to issue registered new notes in exchange for like principal amount and like denomination of our old notes. We are offering to issue these registered new notes to satisfy our obligations under a registration rights agreement that we entered into with the initial purchasers of the old notes when we sold them in a transaction that was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. You may tender your old notes for exchange by following the procedures described under the heading The Exchange Offer.
Tenders; Expiration Date; Withdrawal	The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on , 2014, unless we extend it. The exchange offer will be open for at least twenty (20) business days to ensure compliance with Rule 14e-1(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). If you decide to exchange your old notes for new notes, you must acknowledge, among other things, that you are acquiring the new notes in the ordinary course of your business, that you have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of the new notes and that you are not an affiliate of our Company. You may withdraw any notes that you tender for exchange at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. If we decide for any reason not to accept any old notes you have tendered for exchange, those notes will be returned to you without cost promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer. See The Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer and The Exchange Offer Withdrawal Rights for a more complete description of the tender and withdrawal provisions.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions and we may terminate or amend the exchange offer if any of these conditions occur prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. These conditions include any change in applicable law or legal interpretation or governmental or regulatory actions that would impair our ability to

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proceed with the exchange offer, any general suspension or general limitation relating to trading of securities on any national securities exchange or the over-the-counter market or a declaration of war or other hostilities involving the United States. We may waive any of these conditions in our sole discretion.

Procedures for Tendering Old Notes

The exchange offer will be conducted without the use of a letter of transmittal or notice of guaranteed delivery. If you wish to tender your old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer you must:

if you hold the private notes through The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, comply with the ATOP procedures of DTC, and the exchange agent must receive a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of the private notes into its account at DTC pursuant to the procedures for book-entry transfer described herein, along with a properly transmitted agent's message, before the expiration date; or

if you hold private notes through Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., or Euroclear, or Clearstream Banking, S.A., or Clearstream, comply with the procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, before the expiration date.

Penalty Interest

If we fail to fulfill certain obligations under the registration rights agreement, including if we fail to consummate the Exchange Offer on or prior to March 26, 2015, the Shelf Registration Statement is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to March 26, 2015, or the Shelf Registration Statement or the Exchange Offer Registration Statement with respect to a series of notes is declared effective but thereafter ceases to be effective or usable in connection with resales or exchanges during the periods specified in the registration rights agreement (a "registration default"), the annual interest rate on the notes will increase by 0.25% during the first 90-day period during which the registration default continues, and will increase by an additional 0.25% for each subsequent 90-day period during which the registration default continues, up to a maximum increase of 1.00% over the interest rate that would otherwise apply to the old notes. As soon as we cure a registration default, the interest rates on the notes will revert to their original levels.

Tax Consequences

The exchange of the old notes for the new notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for United States federal income tax purposes. See "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" and "Certain Luxembourg Tax Considerations."

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing the new notes in the exchange offer as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange old notes in like principal amount, which will be cancelled and as such will not result in any increase in our indebtedness. We will pay all expenses incident to the exchange offer. See [Use of Proceeds](#) for a discussion of the use of proceeds from the issuance of the old notes.

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Exchange Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, the trustee under the indenture for the old notes, will serve as the exchange agent in connection with the exchange offer.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

Old notes that are not tendered or that are tendered but not accepted will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer that are described in the legend on those notes. In general, you may offer or sell your old notes only if they are registered under, or offered or sold under an exemption from, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. We, however, will have no further obligation to register the old notes. If you do not participate in the exchange offer, the liquidity of your notes could be adversely affected.

Consequences of Exchanging Your Old Notes

Based on interpretations of the SEC set forth in certain no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that you may offer for resale, resell or otherwise transfer the new notes that we issue in the exchange offer without complying with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act if you:

acquire the new notes issued in the exchange offer in the ordinary course of your business;

are not participating, do not intend to participate, and have no arrangement or understanding with anyone to participate, in the distribution of the new notes issued to you in the exchange offer; and

are not an affiliate of our Company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

If any of these conditions are not satisfied and you transfer any new notes issued to you in the exchange offer without delivering a proper prospectus or without qualifying for a registration exemption, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. We will not be responsible for, or indemnify you against, any liability you may incur.

In connection with the exchange offer, you will be required to acknowledge that you are not engaged in, and do not intend to engage in, the distribution of the new notes. In addition, any broker-dealer that acquires new notes in the exchange offer for its own account in exchange for old notes which it acquired through market-making or other trading activities may be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act

and must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus when it resells or transfers any new notes. See [Plan of Distribution](#) for a description of the prospectus delivery obligations of broker-dealers in the exchange offer.

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THE NEW NOTES

The terms of the new notes and the old notes are identical in all material respects, except for certain transfer restrictions and registration rights relating to the old notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The Description of the New Notes section of this prospectus contains a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the new notes.

Issuer	Actavis Funding SCS, a limited partnership (<i>société en commandite simple</i>) organized under the laws of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 46A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B187.310, having a share capital of \$20,000.
Guarantees	Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis Capital S.à r.l. and Actavis, Inc. will guarantee the new notes on an unsecured and unsubordinated basis.
Securities Offered	\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 1.300% notes due 2017. \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.450% notes due 2019. \$1,200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.850% notes due 2024. \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.850% notes due 2044.
Maturity Date	For the new 2017 notes: June 15, 2017. For the new 2019 notes: June 15, 2019. For the new 2024 notes: June 15, 2024. For the new 2044 notes: June 15, 2044.
Interest Payment Dates	June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing December 15, 2014.

Optional Redemption

We may redeem the new notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at our option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of the principal amount of the new notes to be redeemed and (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest in respect of the new notes being redeemed (not including any portion of the payments of interest accrued but unpaid as of the date of redemption) discounted on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months), at the Treasury Rate plus 10 basis points, in the case of the new 2017 notes, 15 basis points, in the case of the new 2019 notes, 20 basis points, in the case of the new 2024 notes, and 25 basis points, in the case of the new 2044 notes plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption. In addition, we may redeem the new 2024 notes on or after March 15, 2024 (three months prior to their maturity date) and the new 2044

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notes on or after December 15, 2043 (six months prior to their maturity date), in each case, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at our option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the new notes being redeemed, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption. See Description of the New Notes Optional Redemption.

Repurchase Upon Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of a change of control of Actavis plc or Actavis Funding SCS or certain of the guarantors ceasing to be a subsidiary of Actavis plc and a downgrade of the new notes below an investment grade rating by each of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, we will, in certain circumstances, be required to make an offer to purchase the new notes of each series at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount, respectively, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of repurchase. See Description of the New Notes Repurchase Upon a Change of Control.

Guarantors

The new notes will be jointly and severally irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis Capital S.à r.l. and Actavis, Inc.

Ranking

The new notes will be:

general unsecured obligations of ours;

effectively subordinated in right of payment to any existing and future secured indebtedness of ours, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness;

structurally subordinated to all existing and any future liabilities of our future subsidiaries that do not guarantee the new notes;

equal in right of payment with all existing and any future unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness of ours; and

senior in right of payment to all existing and any future subordinated indebtedness of ours.

Similarly, the guarantees will be the general unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of the guarantors and will be:

effectively subordinated in right of payment to any existing and future secured indebtedness of the guarantors, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness;

structurally subordinated to all existing and any future liabilities of subsidiaries of such guarantor that do not guarantee the new notes;

equal in right of payment with all existing and any future unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness of such guarantor; and

senior in right of payment to all existing and any future subordinated indebtedness of such guarantor.

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No subsidiaries of Actavis plc other than Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis Capital S.à r.l. and Actavis, Inc. will guarantee the new notes, and as a result the new notes will be structurally subordinated to all of the liabilities of Actavis plc's subsidiaries (other than Actavis Funding SCS) that do not guarantee the new notes.

Form and Denomination of New Notes

The new notes of each series will be issued in fully registered form only and will initially be represented by one or more global notes which will be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, The Depository Trust Company (DTC). The new notes of each series will be issued in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. Indirect holders trading their beneficial interests in the global notes through DTC must trade in DTC's same-day funds settlement system and pay in immediately available funds. The new notes may only be withdrawn from DTC in the limited situations described in Description of New Notes Book-Entry System Certificated Notes.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing the new notes in exchange offer as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange old notes in like principal amount, which will be cancelled and as such will not result in any increase in our indebtedness. We will pay all expenses incident to the exchange offer. See Use of Proceeds for a discussion of the use of proceeds from the issuance of the old notes.

Absence of Public Markets for the New Notes

The new notes of each series are a new issue of securities and there are currently no established trading markets for such new notes. We do not intend to apply for a listing of the new notes on any securities exchange or an automated dealer quotation system. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any markets for the new notes. The initial purchasers have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in each series of the new notes. However, they are not obligated to do so, and any market making with respect to the new notes may be discontinued without notice.

Further Issues

We may from time to time, without the consent of the holders of the notes, create and issue additional securities having the same terms and conditions (except for the issue date, the public offering price, and if applicable, the first interest payment date) as the new 2017 notes, the new 2019 notes, the new 2024 notes or the new 2044 notes, in each case, so that such issue shall be consolidated and form a single series with the outstanding new 2017 notes, new 2019 notes, new 2024 notes or new 2044 notes, as the case may be.

Additional Amounts

All payments made by us under or with respect to the new notes or by any of the guarantors with respect to any guarantee will be made

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without withholding or deduction for taxes unless required by law. If we or any guarantor are required by law to withhold or deduct for taxes imposed by any relevant taxing jurisdiction with respect to a payment to the holders of new notes, we or such guarantor, as applicable, will pay the additional amounts necessary so that the net amount received by the holders of new notes after the withholding or deduction is equal to the amount that they would have received in the absence of the withholding or deduction, subject to certain exceptions. See Description of Notes Additional Amounts.

Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons

In the event of certain developments affecting taxation we may redeem the new notes of each series in whole, but not in part, at any time upon giving prior notice, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and additional amounts, if any, to the date of redemption. See Description of New Notes Optional Redemption for Changes in Withholding Taxes.

Trustee

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider all information contained in this prospectus and, in particular, should carefully read the sections entitled Risk Factors herein and therein for a discussion of risks relating to an investment in the new notes.

FAILURE TO EXCHANGE YOUR OLD NOTES

The old notes which you do not tender or we do not accept will, following the exchange offer, continue to be restricted securities. Therefore, you may only transfer or resell them in a transaction registered under or exempt from the Securities Act and all applicable state securities laws. We will issue the new notes in exchange for the old notes under the exchange offer only following the satisfaction of the procedures and conditions described under the caption The Exchange Offer.

Because we anticipate that most holders of the old notes will elect to exchange their old notes, we expect that the liquidity of the markets, if any, for any old notes remaining after the completion of the exchange offer will be substantially limited. Any old notes tendered and exchanged in the exchange offer will reduce the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the old notes.

Table of Contents**SUMMARY HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTHER DATA****Actavis**

The following summary statement of operations data and other data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the summary balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 is based upon and derived from Warner Chilcott Limited's audited consolidated financial statements which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 is based upon and derived from Warner Chilcott Limited's audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The following summary statement of operations data and other data as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and the summary balance sheet data as of June 30, 2014 is based upon and derived from Warner Chilcott Limited's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary balance sheet data as of June 30, 2013 is based upon and derived from Warner Chilcott Limited's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with Warner Chilcott Limited's audited consolidated financial statements, and in the opinion of management, the unaudited financial information includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that are necessary for a fair presentation of Warner Chilcott Limited's financial position and results of operations for these periods. The operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year. This summary financial information is qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, Warner Chilcott Limited's historical consolidated financial statements, including notes thereto, and the section entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
(in millions)	(unaudited)				
Statement of Operations Data					
Net revenues	\$ 5,322.3	\$ 3,885.3	\$ 8,677.6	\$ 5,914.9	\$ 4,584.4
Operating income (loss)	420.9	(505.7)	(398.8)	315.7	523.4
Balance Sheet Data					
Current assets	\$ 8,498.8	\$ 3,916.0	\$ 4,552.2	\$ 3,838.3	\$ 2,569.7
Working capital, excluding assets and liabilities held for sale	3,315.3	1,527.0	1,181.5	1,089.0	730.2
Total debt and capital leases	12,331.4	6,351.1	9,052.0	6,433.3	1,033.0
Total assets	26,013.7	13,560.6	22,841.7	14,114.8	6,698.3
Total equity	8,946.5	3,541.0	9,603.5	3,856.4	3,562.5
Forest					

The following summary statement of operations data and other data as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and the summary balance sheet data as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 is based upon and derived from Forest's audited consolidated financial statements which are included in this prospectus. The summary balance sheet data as of March 31, 2012 is based upon and derived from Forest's audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The following summary statement of operations data and other data as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and the summary balance sheet data as of June 30, 2014 is based upon and derived from Forest's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements which are included

elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary balance sheet data as of June 30, 2013 is based upon and derived from Forest's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with Forest's audited consolidated financial statements, and in the

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opinion of management, the unaudited financial information includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that are necessary for a fair presentation of Forest's financial position and results of operations for these periods. This summary financial information is qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, Forest's historical consolidated financial statements, including notes thereto, which are included herein.

	Three Months Ended		Year Ended March 31,		
	June 30,				
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2012
(in millions)	(unaudited)				
Statement of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 1,151.3	\$ 796.9	\$ 3,503.3	\$ 2,904.9	\$ 4,392.5
Contract and other revenue	\$ 15.4	\$ 31.9	\$ 143.6	\$ 189.1	\$ 155.2
Net income (loss)	\$ 91.0	\$ 23.3	\$ 165.3	\$ (32.1)	\$ 979.1
Balance Sheet Data					
Current assets	\$ 5,224.5	\$ 2,997.6	\$ 4,123.7	\$ 2,947.8	\$ 3,586.2
Working capital	\$ 3,913.9	\$ 1,997.8	\$ 2,613.0	\$ 1,950.1	\$ 2,686.4
Total debt	\$ 3,000.0	\$	\$ 3,000.0	\$	\$
Total assets	\$ 11,920.6	\$ 7,608.6	\$ 12,017.5	\$ 7,629.6	\$ 7,491.8
Total equity	\$ 6,284.9	\$ 5,786.2	\$ 6,165.6	\$ 5,745.3	\$ 5,676.8

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SUMMARY UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth a summary of unaudited pro forma combined financial information to illustrate the estimated effects of (i) the June 10, 2014 issuance of the \$3.7 billion aggregate principal amount of notes by Actavis SCS, (ii) the acquisition of Forest by the Company, which was closed on July 1, 2014 (Forest Acquisition), (iii) the acquisition of Aptalis Holdings Inc. (Aptalis) by Forest, which was closed on January 30, 2014 (Aptalis Acquisition), (iv) the acquisition of Legacy Warner Chilcott, which was closed on October 1, 2013 (Warner Chilcott Acquisition) and (v) the related financing to fund each of the Forest Acquisition, the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Aptalis Acquisition on the historical financial position and results of operations of Actavis.

The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2014 and unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 are based upon and derived from the historical unaudited financial statements of Warner Chilcott Limited (which are included in this prospectus) and historical unaudited financial statements of Forest (which are included in this prospectus). The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 is based upon and derived from the historical audited financial statements of Warner Chilcott Limited (which are included in this prospectus), historical unaudited financial statements of Warner Chilcott plc (which are included in this prospectus), historical audited financial statements of Forest (which are included in this prospectus), historical unaudited financial statements of Forest (which are included in this prospectus), historical audited financial statements of Aptalis (which are included in this prospectus) and historical unaudited financial statements of Aptalis (which are included in this prospectus).

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014 assumes the completion of the transactions occurred on January 1, 2013. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2014 assumes the transactions occurred on June 30, 2014, except for the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Aptalis Acquisition and their related financing, which were already reflected in Warner Chilcott Limited's and Forest's historical balance sheets as of June 30, 2014, respectively. The summary unaudited pro forma financial information is for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to be indicative of the financial position or results of operations that would actually have been achieved had the transactions described above occurred on the dates indicated or which may be achieved in the future.

The pro forma adjustments are preliminary and are based upon available information and certain assumptions, described in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial information that management believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from the assumptions within the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined financial information. Under ASC 805, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value. The fair value of identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the acquisitions of Forest and Aptalis are based on a preliminary estimate of fair value as of June 30, 2014. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be recognized as goodwill. Significant judgment is required in determining the estimated fair values of in-process research and development (IPR&D), identifiable intangible assets and certain other assets and liabilities. Such a valuation requires estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, determining the timing and estimated costs to complete each in-process project, projecting the timing of regulatory approvals, estimating future cash flows and direct costs in addition to developing the appropriate discount rates and current market profit margins. Preliminary fair value estimates may change as additional information becomes available.

This unaudited pro forma combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes as well as the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Warner Chilcott Limited, Warner Chilcott plc, Forest and Aptalis included in this prospectus.

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	Six Months Ended	Year Ended
	June 30,	December 31, 2013
	2014	(unaudited)
	(in millions, except per share data)	
Statement of Operations Data		
Net revenues	\$ 7,630.1	\$ 14,510.8
Operating (loss)	(504.7)	(1,756.9)
Balance Sheet Data		
Current assets	\$ 8,627.7	
Working capital, excluding assets held for sale	1,585.0	
Total debt and capital leases	15,988.4	
Total assets	55,070.0	
Total equity	29,524.8	

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RISK FACTORS

The following discussion includes risks relating to our parent, Actavis plc. However, because all of Actavis plc's operations are conducted by its subsidiaries, we believe these risks are material to an understanding of us. This discussion also includes risks associated with Forest. Actavis plc acquired Forest on July 1, 2014.

You should carefully consider the risks described below together with the risk factors described in this prospectus before you decide to buy the notes. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer. In that event, we may be unable to meet our obligations under the notes and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of the Forest Acquisition, including the acquisition of Furiex, or those benefits may take longer to realize than expected. We may also encounter significant unexpected difficulties in integrating the businesses. The Forest Acquisition may result in adverse tax consequences to the Actavis group.

We anticipate achieving a variety of synergies in connection with the Forest Acquisition over the next one to three years, including approximately \$1 billion of operating and tax synergies. Our anticipated synergies are inherently estimates that are difficult to predict and are necessarily speculative in nature, and we cannot provide assurance that we will achieve expected or actual synergies. Our ability to fully realize the anticipated benefits of the transaction with Forest will depend, to a large extent, on our ability to integrate the Actavis and the Forest, including Furiex and Aptalis, businesses. The combination of two independent businesses is a complex, costly and time-consuming process. As a result, we have been and will continue to be required to devote significant management attention and resources to integrating the business practices and operations. The integration process may disrupt the businesses and, if implemented ineffectively, would preclude realization of the full benefits expected by us. Our failure to meet the challenges involved in integrating the two businesses in order to realize the anticipated benefits of the Forest Acquisition could cause an interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, our activities and could adversely affect our results of operations.

In addition, the overall integration of the businesses may result in material unanticipated problems, expenses, liabilities, competitive responses, loss of customer relationships and diversion of management's attention. The difficulties of combining the operations of the companies include, among others:

the diversion of management's attention to integration matters;

difficulties in achieving anticipated cost savings, synergies, business opportunities and growth prospects from combining the business of Actavis with that of Forest, including Furiex and Aptalis;

difficulties in the integration of operations and systems;

difficulties in the assimilation of employees;

difficulties in managing the expanded operations of a significantly larger and more complex company;

challenges in keeping existing customers and obtaining new customers;

potential unknown liabilities, adverse consequences and unforeseen increased expenses associated with the Forest Acquisition, including possible adverse tax consequences to the Actavis group pursuant to the anti-inversion rules under section 7874 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (Section 7874) as a result of the acquisition; and

challenges in attracting and retaining key personnel.

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Many of these factors will be outside of our control and any one of them could result in increased costs, decreases in the amount of expected revenues and diversion of management's time and energy, which could materially impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, even if the operations of the businesses of Actavis and Forest are integrated successfully, we may not realize the full benefits of the acquisition, including the synergies, cost savings or sales or growth opportunities that we expect. These benefits may not be achieved within the anticipated time frame, or at all. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the integration of the businesses of Actavis and Forest. All of these factors could cause a reduction to our earnings per share, decrease or delay the expected accretive effect of the transaction, and negatively impact the price of the Actavis plc Ordinary Shares. As a result, we cannot assure you that the combination of the Actavis and Forest businesses will result in the realization of the full benefits anticipated from the Forest Acquisition.

Actavis has incurred and will continue to incur direct and indirect costs as a result of the Forest Acquisition.

Actavis has incurred substantial expenses in connection with completing the Forest Acquisition, and over a period of time following the completion of the Forest Acquisition, Actavis further expects to incur substantial expenses in connection with coordinating the businesses, operations, policies and procedures of Actavis and Forest. While Actavis has assumed that a certain level of transaction and coordination expenses will be incurred, there are a number of factors beyond Actavis' control that could affect the total amount or the timing of these transaction and coordination expenses. Many of the expenses that will be incurred, by their nature, are difficult to estimate accurately. These expenses may exceed the costs historically borne by Actavis and Forest.

Following the Forest Acquisition, we have significantly less cash on hand than the sum of cash on hand of Actavis and Forest prior to the acquisition. This reduced amount of cash could adversely affect our ability to grow.

We have significantly less cash and cash equivalents on hand than the approximately \$7,717.3 million of combined cash and cash equivalents of Actavis and Forest, as of June 30, 2014, which was used, in part, to complete the Forest Acquisition on July 1, 2014. Although our management believes that we will have access to cash sufficient to meet our business objectives and capital needs, the lessened availability of cash and cash equivalents following the consummation of the Forest Acquisition could constrain our ability to grow our business. Our financial position could also make us vulnerable to general economic downturns and industry conditions, and place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors that have more cash at their disposal. In the event that we do not have adequate capital to maintain or develop our business, additional capital may not be available to us on a timely basis, on favorable terms, or at all.

Our operating results and financial condition may fluctuate.

Our operating results and financial condition may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year for a number of reasons. The following events or occurrences, among others, could cause fluctuations in our financial performance from period to period:

development of new competitive products or generics by others;

the timing and receipt of approvals by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and other regulatory authorities;

the failure to obtain, delay in obtaining or restrictions or limitations on approvals from the FDA or other regulatory authorities;

difficulties or delays in resolving FDA or other regulatory authority-observed deficiencies at our manufacturing facilities, which could delay our ability to obtain approvals of pending product applications or curtail availability to continue production of existing products;

delays or failures in clinical trials that affect our ability to achieve FDA approvals or approvals from other regulatory authorities;

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serious or unexpected health or safety concerns with our products or product candidates;

changes in the amount we spend to research and develop, acquire or license new products, technologies or businesses;

changes in the amount we spend to promote our products;

delays between our expenditures to acquire new products, technologies or businesses and the generation of revenues from those acquired products, technologies or businesses;

changes in treatment practices of physicians that currently prescribe our products;

changes in coverage and reimbursement policies of health plans and other health insurers, including changes that affect newly developed or newly acquired products;

changes in laws and regulations concerning coverage and reimbursement of pharmaceutical products, including changes to Medicare, Medicaid and similar programs;

increases in the cost of raw materials used to manufacture our products;

realization of assets and settlement of liabilities at amounts equal to estimated fair value as of the acquisition date in connection with any acquisitions or dispositions;

manufacturing and supply interruptions, including failure to comply with manufacturing specifications;

the effect of economic changes in hurricane, monsoon, earthquake and other natural disaster-affected areas;

the impact of third party patents and other intellectual property rights which we may be found to infringe, or may be required to license, and the potential damages or other costs we may be required to pay as a result of a finding that we infringe such intellectual property rights or a decision that we are required to obtain a license to such intellectual property rights;

changes in antitrust laws and regulations concerning settlement of patent and other intellectual property disputes, and potential damages or other costs we may be required to pay as a result of such changes;

the mix of products that we sell during any time period;

lower than expected demand for our products;

our responses to price competition;

our ability to successfully integrate and commercialize the products, technologies and businesses we acquire or license, as applicable;

expenditures as a result of legal actions;

market acceptance of our products;

the impairment and write-down of goodwill or other intangible assets or investments or long-lived assets;

disposition of our primary products, technologies and other rights;

termination or expiration of, or the outcome of disputes relating to, trademarks, patents, license agreements and other rights;

changes in insurance rates for existing products and the cost and availability of insurance for new and existing products;

general economic and industry conditions, including changes in interest rates affecting returns on cash balances and investments that affect customer demand;

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costs and outcomes of any tax audits;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

costs and outcomes of any litigation involving intellectual property, product promotional activities, drug pricing or reimbursement, product liability, customers or other issues;

timing of revenue recognition related to licensing agreements and/or strategic collaborations;

our ability to successfully integrate newly acquired businesses; and

risks related to the growth of our business across numerous countries world-wide and the inherent international economic, regulatory, political and business risks.

As a result, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful, and these comparisons should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. The above factors may cause our operating results to fluctuate and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our substantial debt and other financial obligations could impair our financial condition and our ability to fulfill our debt obligations. Any refinancing of this substantial debt could be at significantly higher interest rates.

Our substantial indebtedness and other financial obligations could:

impair our ability to obtain financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or general corporate purposes;

have a material adverse effect on us if we fail to comply with financial and affirmative and restrictive covenants in our debt agreements and an event of default occurs as a result of a failure that is not cured or waived;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow for interest payments on our indebtedness and other financial obligations, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital and capital expenditures;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate; and

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have proportionally less debt.

Additionally, certain of our financing agreements may contain cross-default or other similar provisions whereby a default under one financing agreement could result in a default under our other financing agreements.

If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations and other financial obligations, we could be forced to restructure or refinance our indebtedness and other financial transactions, seek additional equity capital or sell our assets. We might then be unable to obtain such financing or capital or sell our assets on satisfactory terms, if at all. Any refinancing of our indebtedness could be at significantly higher interest rates, and/or incur significant transaction fees. See *Liquidity and Capital Resources* *Credit Facility Indebtedness* and *Liquidity and Capital Resources* *Senior Note Indebtedness* for a detailed discussion of our outstanding indebtedness.

If we do not successfully integrate newly acquired businesses into our business operations, our business could be adversely affected.

We will need to successfully integrate the operations of newly acquired businesses, including Forest, Furiex and Aptalis, with our business operations. Integrating the operations of new businesses with that of our own is a

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complex and time-consuming process. Prior to each acquisition, the acquired business operated independently, with its own business, corporate culture, locations, employees and systems. There may be substantial difficulties, costs and delays involved in any integration of other businesses with that of our own. These may include:

distracting management from day-to-day operations;

potential incompatibility of corporate cultures;

an inability to achieve synergies as planned;

costs and delays in implementing common systems and procedures; and

increased difficulties in managing our business due to the addition of international locations.

These risks may be accentuated if the majority of the former businesses' operations, employees and customers are located outside of the United States. Any one or all of these factors may increase operating costs or lower anticipated financial performance. Many of these factors are also outside of our control.

Achieving anticipated synergies and the potential benefits underlying our reasons for any acquisition will depend on successful integration of the businesses. The failure to integrate the business operations of the acquired business successfully would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any acquisitions of technologies, products and businesses could adversely affect our relationships with key customers and/or could result in significant charges to earnings.

We regularly review potential acquisitions of technologies, products and businesses complementary to our business. Acquisitions typically entail many risks and could result in difficulties in integrating operations, personnel, technologies and products. In connection with acquisitions, we could experience disruption in our business, technology and information systems, customer or employee base, including diversion of management's attention from our continuing operations. There is also a risk that key employees of companies that we acquire or key employees necessary to successfully commercialize technologies and products that we acquire may seek employment elsewhere, including with our competitors. Furthermore, there may be overlap between our products or customers and the companies that we acquire that may create conflicts in relationships or other commitments detrimental to the integrated businesses.

In addition, as a result of acquiring businesses or products, or entering into other significant transactions, we may experience significant charges to earnings for merger and related expenses. These costs may include substantial fees for investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, and severance and other closure costs associated with the elimination of duplicate or discontinued products, operations and facilities. Charges that we may incur in connection with acquisitions could adversely affect our results of operations for particular quarterly or annual periods.

We are subject to federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse and health information privacy and security laws, and the failure to comply with such laws may adversely affect our business.

In the United States, many of our products are reimbursed under federal and state health care programs such as Medicaid, Medicare, TriCare, and/or state pharmaceutical assistance programs, and as a result, certain federal and state healthcare laws and regulations pertaining to fraud and abuse and patients' rights are and will be applicable to our business. We could be subject to healthcare fraud and abuse and patient privacy regulation by both the federal government and the states in which we conduct our business. The laws that may affect our ability to operate include: (i) the U.S. Anti-Kickback Statute, which constrains our marketing practices, educational programs, pricing policies and relationships with healthcare providers or other entities, by prohibiting, among other things, soliciting, receiving, offering or paying remuneration, directly or indirectly, to induce, or in return for, either the referral of an individual or the purchase or recommendation of an item or service reimbursable

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under a federal healthcare program, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs; (ii) federal civil and criminal false claims laws and civil monetary penalty laws, which prohibit, among other things, individuals or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for payment from Medicare, Medicaid or other third-party payers that are false or fraudulent; (iii) the U.S. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, (HIPAA), which among other things created new federal criminal statutes that prohibit executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program or making false statements relating to healthcare matters; (iv) the U.S. Physician Payments Sunshine Act, which among other things, requires manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies for which payment is available under a federal healthcare program to report annually information related to payments or other transfers of value made to physicians and teaching hospitals, and ownership and investment interests held by certain healthcare professionals and their immediate family members; (v) HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009, and its implementing regulations, which imposes certain requirements relating to the privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information and places restrictions on the use of such information for marketing communications; and (vi) state and foreign law equivalents of each of the above U.S. laws, such as anti-kickback and false claims laws which may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payer, including commercial insurers, and state and foreign laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and often are not preempted by HIPAA, thus complicating compliance efforts. Violations of the fraud and abuse laws may result in severe penalties against the responsible employees and Actavis, including jail sentences, large fines, and the exclusion of our products from reimbursement under federal and state programs. We are committed to conducting the sales and marketing of our products in compliance with the healthcare fraud and abuse laws, but certain applicable laws may impose liability even in the absence of specific intent to defraud. Furthermore, should there be ambiguity, a governmental authority may take a position contrary to a position we have taken, or should an employee violate these laws without our knowledge, a governmental authority may impose civil and/or criminal sanctions.

For example, in December 2009, we learned that numerous pharmaceutical companies, including certain of our subsidiaries, have been named as defendants in a federal qui tam action pending in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts alleging that the defendants falsely reported to the United States that certain pharmaceutical products were eligible for Medicaid reimbursement and thereby allegedly caused false claims for payment to be made through the Medicaid program. A similar action was filed by the State of Louisiana in August 2013 and additional lawsuits are possible. Any adverse outcome in these actions, or the imposition of penalties or sanctions for failing to comply with the fraud and abuse laws, could adversely affect us and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Some of the statutes and regulations that govern our activities, such as federal and state anti-kickback and false claims laws, are broad in scope, and while exemptions and safe harbors protecting certain common activities exist, they are often narrowly drawn. While we manage our business activities to comply with these statutory provisions, due to their breadth, complexity and, in certain cases, uncertainty of application, it is possible that our activities could be subject to challenge by various government agencies. In particular, the FDA, the U.S. Department of Justice and other agencies have increased their enforcement activities with respect to the sales, marketing, research and similar activities of pharmaceutical companies in recent years, and many pharmaceutical companies have been subject to government investigations related to these practices. A determination that we are in violation of these and/or other government regulations and legal requirements may result in civil damages and penalties, criminal fines and prosecution, administrative remedies, the recall of products, the total or partial suspension of manufacture and/or distribution, seizure of products, injunctions, whistleblower lawsuits, failure to obtain approval of pending product applications, withdrawal of existing product approvals, exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs and other sanctions.

Beginning in February 2012, Legacy Warner Chilcott, along with several then and former employees in its sales organization and certain third parties, received subpoenas from the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts. The subpoena Legacy Warner Chilcott received sought information and documentation relating to a wide range of matters, including sales and marketing activities, payments to people who are in a

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position to recommend drugs, medical education, consultancies, prior authorization processes, clinical trials, off-label use and employee training (including with respect to laws and regulations concerning off-label information and physician remuneration), in each case relating to all of our current key products. Forest is also subject to other claims and investigations. We cannot predict or determine the impact of this inquiry on our future financial condition or results of operations. The U.S. Attorney's investigation and any other threatened or actual government enforcement action could also generate adverse publicity and require that we devote substantial resources that could be used productively on other aspects of our business.

Furthermore, in connection with a settlement of certain claims brought by the U.S. government, Forest operates under a Corporate Integrity Agreement (the "CIA") with the Office of Inspector General of Health and Human Services that requires Forest to maintain its current compliance program and to undertake a set of defined corporate integrity obligations until September 2015. The CIA also provides for an independent third-party review organization to assess and report on Forest's compliance program. While we expect to fully and timely comply with all of our assumed obligations under the CIA, the failure to do so could result in substantial penalties and being excluded from government healthcare programs.

Any of these types of investigations or enforcement actions could affect our ability to commercially distribute our products and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If we are unable to successfully develop or commercialize new products, our operating results will suffer.

Our future results of operations depend to a significant extent upon our ability to successfully develop and commercialize new brand and generic products in a timely manner. There are numerous difficulties in developing and commercializing new products, including:

developing, testing and manufacturing products in compliance with regulatory standards in a timely manner;

receiving requisite regulatory approvals for such products in a timely manner, or at all;

the availability, on commercially reasonable terms, of raw materials, including API and other key ingredients;

developing and commercializing a new product is time consuming, costly and subject to numerous factors, including legal actions brought by our competitors, that may delay or prevent the development and commercialization of new products;

experiencing delays as a result of limited resources at the FDA or other regulatory agencies;

changing review and approval policies and standards at the FDA and other regulatory agencies; and

commercializing generic products may be substantially delayed by the listing with the FDA of patents that have the effect of potentially delaying approval of a generic product by up to 30 months.

As a result of these and other difficulties, products currently in development by us may or may not receive timely regulatory approvals, or approvals at all, necessary for marketing by us or other third-party partners. This risk particularly exists with respect to the development of proprietary products because of the uncertainties, higher costs and lengthy time frames associated with R&D of such products and the inherent unproven market acceptance of such products. Additionally, we face heightened risks in connection with our development of extended release or controlled release generic products because of the technical difficulties and regulatory requirements related to such products. Additionally, with respect to generic products for which we are the first applicant to request approval on the basis that an innovator patent is invalid or not infringed (a paragraph IV filing), our ability to obtain 180 days of generic market exclusivity may be contingent on our ability to obtain

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FDA approval or tentative approval within 30 months of the FDA's acceptance of our application for filing. We therefore risk forfeiting such market exclusivity if we are unable to obtain such approval or tentative approval on a timely basis. If any of our products or the products of our third-party partners are not approved timely or, when acquired or developed and approved, cannot be successfully manufactured or commercialized timely, our operating results could be adversely affected. We cannot guarantee that any investment we make in developing products will be recouped, even if we are successful in commercializing those products.

If generic products that compete with any of our branded pharmaceutical products are approved and sold, sales of our products will be adversely affected.

As a result of our acquisitions of Forest and Legacy Warner Chilcott, specialty branded products now comprise a larger percentage of our total revenues. Generic equivalents for branded pharmaceutical products are typically sold at lower costs than the branded products. After the introduction of a competing generic product, a significant percentage of the prescriptions previously written for the branded product are often written for the generic version. In addition, legislation enacted in most U.S. states and Canadian provinces allows or, in some instances mandates, that a pharmacist dispense an available generic equivalent when filling a prescription for a branded product, in the absence of specific instructions from the prescribing physician. As a result, branded products typically experience a significant loss in revenues following the introduction of a competing generic product. Our branded pharmaceutical products are or may become subject to competition from generic equivalents because there is no proprietary protection for some of the branded pharmaceutical products we sell, because our patent protection expires or because our patent protection is not sufficiently broad or enforceable. In addition, we may not be successful in our efforts to extend the proprietary protection afforded our branded products through the development and commercialization of proprietary product improvements and new and enhanced dosage forms.

Our Actonel® products no longer have patent protection in Canada or the Western European countries in which we sell these products, and Asacol® is not protected by a patent in the United Kingdom. Our Actonel® once-a-month product lost U.S. patent protection in June 2014 (including a 6-month pediatric extension of regulatory exclusivity) and generic versions of our Loestrin® 24 Fe product entered the market in January 2014 pursuant to settlement agreements previously entered into. In addition, other products such as Estrace® Cream, Asacol® 400 mg and Femhrt® are not protected by patents in the United States where we sell these products. Generic equivalents are currently available in Canada and Western Europe for Actonel® and in the United States for certain versions of our Doryx® and Femhrt® products, Femcon® Fe and certain other less significant products.

During the next few years, additional products of ours will lose patent protection or likely become subject to generic competition. Generic versions of our Asacol® HD 800 mg product may enter the market as early as November 2015 pursuant to an agreement previously entered into and generic versions of our Enablex® product may enter the market as early as March 2016 pursuant to settlement agreements previously entered into. Some of our products may also become subject to generic competition prior to the expiration of patent protection in the event a generic competitor elects to launch its generic equivalent product at-risk. Competition from generic equivalents could result in a material impairment of our intangible assets or the acceleration of amortization on our non-impaired intangible assets and may have a material adverse impact on our revenues, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our branded pharmaceutical expenditures may not result in commercially successful products.

Developing and commercializing branded pharmaceutical products is generally more costly than generic products. In the future, and particularly following the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Forest Acquisition, we anticipate continuing and increasing our product development expenditures for our Actavis Specialty Brands business segment, including products acquired from Warner Chilcott and Forest. In order to grow and achieve success in our business,

we must continually identify, develop, acquire and license new products that we can

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ultimately market. There are many difficulties and uncertainties inherent in pharmaceutical research and development, and there is a high rate of failure inherent in new drug discovery and development. Failure can occur at any point in the process, including late in the process after substantial investment. New product candidates that appear promising in development may fail to reach the market or may have only limited commercial success because of efficacy or safety concerns, inability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and payer reimbursement, limited scope of approved uses, difficulty or excessive costs to manufacture, or infringement of the patents or intellectual property rights of others. Delays and uncertainties in the FDA approval process and the approval processes in other countries can result in delays in product launches and lost market opportunity.

We currently have products in various stages of development. For example in 2013, we initiated a Phase 3 clinical trial for our Esmya™ product for treatment of uterine fibroids. We also have new hormonal contraceptive therapy products in various stages of development from preclinical development to Phase 3 development, as well as osteoporosis products in preclinical and clinical development and dermatology and infectious disease products in various stages of clinical development, among others. Such clinical trials are costly and may not result in successful outcomes. The results of preclinical studies and early clinical studies may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical studies. Product candidates that have shown promising results in early-stage clinical studies may still suffer significant setbacks in subsequent clinical studies. There is a high rate of failure for products proceeding through clinical studies, and product candidates in later stages of clinical studies may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy traits despite having progressed through preclinical studies and initial clinical studies. Clinical studies may not proceed as planned or be completed on schedule, if at all. The rate of completion of clinical trials is significantly dependent upon a number of factors, including the rate of patient enrollment. We may not be able to attract a sufficient number of sites or enroll a sufficient number of patients in a timely manner in order to complete clinical trials. Moreover, nonclinical and clinical data are often susceptible to varying interpretations and analyses, and our data may not provide adequate efficacy and safety information to obtain regulatory approval of our candidates. We cannot be sure that our business expenditures, including but not limited to our expenditures related to our Esmya™ product, JNJ-Q2 product, products acquired in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Forest Acquisition or products of our third-party partners, among others, will result in the successful discovery, development or launch of brand products that will prove to be commercially successful or will improve the long-term profitability of our business. If such business expenditures do not result in successful discovery, development or launch of commercially successful brand products our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our investments in biosimilar products may not result in products that are approved by the FDA or other ex-U.S. regulatory authorities and, even if approved by such authorities, may not result in commercially successful products.

In 2011, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Amgen Inc. (Amgen) to develop and commercialize, on a worldwide basis, biosimilar versions of Herceptin®, Avastin®, Rituxan/Mab Thera®, and Erbitux® (the Amgen Collaboration Agreement). Under the agreement, we will be required to invest up to \$282.2 million (as of June 30, 2014) in furtherance of the development and regulatory approval of such products. Although Amgen, our development partner, has substantial expertise and experience in the development of biological products, significant uncertainty remains concerning the regulatory pathway in the United States and in other countries to obtain regulatory approval of biosimilar products, and the commercial pathway to successfully market and sell such products. In the United States, an abbreviated pathway for approval of biosimilar products was established by the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009, or BPCIA, enacted on March 23, 2010, as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. The BPCIA established this abbreviated pathway under section 351(k) of the Public Health Services Act, or PHS Act. Subsequent to the enactment of the BPCIA, the FDA issued draft guidance regarding the demonstration of biosimilarity as well as the submission and review of biosimilar applications. However, there have been no biosimilar products approved under the 251(k) pathway to date.

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The BPCIA prohibits the FDA from accepting an application for a biosimilar candidate to a reference product within four years of the reference product's licensure by the FDA. In addition, the BPCIA provides innovative biologics with twelve years of exclusivity from the data of their licensure, during which time the FDA cannot approve any application for a biosimilar candidate to the reference product. Additionally, biosimilar products will likely be subject to extensive patent clearances and/or patent infringement litigation, which could delay or prevent the commercial launch of a product for many years. Further, our collaboration with Amgen may not result in products that meet the requirements established by the FDA or other ex-U.S. regulatory authorities. If our collaboration does result in biosimilar products that obtain FDA or other ex-U.S. regulatory authority approval, such product(s) may not be commercially successful and/or may not generate profits in amounts that are sufficient to offset the amount invested to obtain such approvals. Market success of biosimilar products will depend on demonstrating to patients, physicians and payors that such products are safe and efficacious compared to other existing products yet offer a more competitive price or other benefit over existing therapies. If our collaboration with Amgen does not result in the development and timely approval of biosimilar products or if such products, once developed and approved, are not commercially successful, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

If we are unsuccessful in our joint ventures and other collaborations, our operating results could suffer.

We have made substantial investments in joint ventures and other collaborations, including our collaboration agreements with Amgen and Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC (Sanofi), and may use these and other methods to develop or commercialize products in the future. These arrangements typically involve other pharmaceutical companies as partners that may be competitors of ours in certain markets. In many instances, we will not control these joint ventures or collaborations or the commercial exploitation of the licensed products, and cannot assure you that these ventures will be profitable. Any such marketing restrictions could affect future revenues and have a material adverse effect on our operations. Our results of operations may suffer if existing joint venture or collaboration partners withdraw, or if these products are not timely developed, approved or successfully commercialized and we cannot guarantee the successful outcome of such efforts, nor that they will result in any intellectual property rights or products that inure to our benefit.

If we are unable to adequately protect our technology or enforce our patents, our business could suffer.

Our success with the brand products that we develop will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain patent protection for these products. We currently have a number of U.S. and foreign patents issued and pending. However, issuance of a patent is not conclusive evidence of its validity or enforceability. We cannot be sure that we will receive patents for any of our pending patent applications or any patent applications we may file in the future, or that our issued patents will be upheld if challenged. If our current and future patent applications are not approved or, if approved, our patents are not upheld in a court of law if challenged, it may reduce our ability to competitively utilize our patented products. Also, such patents may or may not provide competitive advantages for their respective products or they may be challenged or circumvented by our competitors, in which case our ability to commercially market these products may be diminished. For example, patents covering our Androderm® and INFed® products and our Carafate® product, which we acquired in the Forest Acquisition, have expired and we have no further patent protection on these products. Therefore, it is possible that a competitor may launch a generic version of Androderm® and/or INFed® at any time, which would result in a significant decline in that product's revenue and profit.

During the next five years, additional products acquired pursuant to the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Forest Acquisition will lose patent protection or likely become subject to generic competition. For example, our Asacol® 400 mg product lost U.S. patent protection in July 2013, our Actonel® once-a-week product lost U.S. patent protection in June 2014 (including a 6-month pediatric extension of regulatory exclusivity), generic versions of our Loestrin® 24 Fe product entered the market in January 2014 pursuant to settlement agreements previously entered into; generic

versions of our Asacol[®] HD 800 mg product may enter the market as early as November 2015 pursuant to an agreement previously entered into; our newly acquired Namenda product will

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lose U.S. patent protection in 2015; and generic versions of our Enablex® product may enter the market as early as March 2016 pursuant to settlement agreements previously entered into. Some of our products may also become subject to generic competition prior to the expiration of patent protection in the event a generic competitor elects to launch its generic equivalent product at-risk. For example, although our Doryx® patent does not expire until 2022, and Legacy Warner Chilcott and Mayne Pharma International Pty Ltd. (Mayne) filed infringement lawsuits against Mylan Inc. (Mylan) and Impax Laboratories, Inc. (Impax) arising from their Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDA) filings with respect to our Doryx® 75 mg, 100 mg and 150 mg products, generic versions of such products have been launched following the FDA's approval of their respective ANDAs.

Generic competitors to our branded products may also challenge the validity or enforceability of the patents protecting our products or otherwise seek to circumvent them. For example, Legacy Warner Chilcott received a challenge relating to its Atelvia® (risedronate) 35 mg tablets product. In October 2011 and March 2012, Legacy Warner Chilcott received separate Paragraph IV certification notice letters from Watson Laboratories, Inc. Florida (Watson), Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. (Teva) and Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. (Ranbaxy) indicating that each had submitted to the FDA an ANDA seeking approval to manufacture and sell a generic version of Atelvia® 35 mg tablets. Legacy Warner Chilcott brought actions against each of Watson, Teva and Ranbaxy, charging each with infringement. In October 2013, Watson divested its ANDA to Amneal Pharmaceuticals (Amneal). In September 2013, Legacy Warner Chilcott received a Paragraph IV certification notice letter from Impax indicating that it had submitted to the FDA an ANDA seeking approval to manufacture and sell a generic version of Atelvia®. Legacy Warner Chilcott filed a lawsuit against Impax in October 2013, asserting infringement. The Company has settled with Ranbaxy, Amneal and Impax; however, trial against Teva began on July 14, 2014 and ended on July 18, 2014. Similarly, Forest also recently brought actions against certain manufacturers of generic drugs for infringement of several patents covering our newly acquired Savella®, Namenda® XR and Canasa® products. We believe that ANDAs were filed before the patents covering Canasa® were listed in the Orange Book, which generally means that ANDAs are not subject to the 30-month stay of the approval under the Hatch-Waxman Act. While we intend to vigorously defend these and other patents and pursue our legal rights, we can offer no assurance as to when the pending or any future litigation will be decided, whether such lawsuits will be successful or that a generic equivalent of one or more of our products will not be approved and enter the market. Refer to *Legal Matters* in NOTE 21 *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited) and in NOTE 17 *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) .

If we are unable to adequately protect our technology, trade secrets or proprietary know-how, or enforce our intellectual property rights, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could suffer.

If pharmaceutical companies are successful in limiting the use of generics through their legislative, regulatory and other efforts, our sales of generic products may suffer.

Many pharmaceutical companies increasingly have used state and federal legislative and regulatory means to delay generic competition. These efforts have included:

making changes to the formulation of the brand product and arguing that potential generic competitors must demonstrate bioequivalency or comparable abuse-resistance to the reformulated brand product;

pursuing new patents for existing products which may be granted just before the expiration of earlier patents, which could extend patent protection for additional years or otherwise delay the launch of

generics;

selling the brand product as an Authorized Generic, either by the brand company directly, through an affiliate or by a marketing partner;

using the Citizen Petition process to request amendments to FDA standards or otherwise delay generic drug approvals;

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seeking changes to U.S. Pharmacopeia, an organization which publishes industry recognized compendia of drug standards;

attempting to use the legislative and regulatory process to have drugs reclassified or rescheduled;

using the legislative and regulatory process to set definitions of abuse deterrent formulations to protect brand company patents and profits;

attaching patent extension amendments to non-related federal legislation;

engaging in state-by-state initiatives to enact legislation that restricts the substitution of some generic drugs, which could have an impact on products that we are developing;

entering into agreements with pharmacy benefit management companies which have the effect of blocking the dispensing of generic products; and

seeking patents on methods of manufacturing certain API.

If pharmaceutical companies or other third parties are successful in limiting the use of generic products through these or other means, our sales of generic products may decline. If we experience a material decline in generic product sales, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows will suffer.

If competitors are successful in limiting competition for certain generic products through their legislative, regulatory and litigation efforts, our sales of certain generic products may suffer.

Certain of our competitors have challenged our ability to distribute Authorized Generics during the competitors 180-day period of ANDA exclusivity under the Hatch-Waxman Act. Under the challenged arrangements, we have obtained rights to market and distribute under a brand manufacturer's NDA a generic alternative of the brand product. Some of our competitors have challenged the propriety of these arrangements by filing Citizen Petitions with the FDA, initiating lawsuits alleging violation of the antitrust and consumer protection laws, and seeking legislative intervention. For example, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Senate that would prohibit the marketing of Authorized Generics during the 180-day period of ANDA exclusivity under the Hatch-Waxman Act. If distribution of Authorized Generic versions of brand products is otherwise restricted or found unlawful, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

From time to time we may need to rely on licenses to proprietary technologies, which may be difficult or expensive to obtain.

We may need to obtain licenses to patents and other proprietary rights held by third parties to develop, manufacture and market products. If we are unable to timely obtain these licenses on commercially reasonable terms, our ability to commercially market our products may be inhibited or prevented, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. For example, because we license significant intellectual property with respect to certain of our newly acquired products, including Namenda, Namenda XR,

Linzess® and Viibryd®, any loss or suspension of our rights to licensed intellectual property could materially adversely affect Forest's business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Third parties may claim that we infringe their proprietary rights and may prevent us from manufacturing and selling some of our products.

The manufacture, use and sale of new products that are the subject of conflicting patent rights have been the subject of substantial litigation in the pharmaceutical industry. These lawsuits relate to the validity and infringement of patents or proprietary rights of third parties. We may have to defend ourselves against charges that we violated patents or proprietary rights of third parties. This is especially true in the case of generic

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products on which the patent covering the brand product is expiring, an area where infringement litigation is prevalent, and in the case of new brand products where a competitor has obtained patents for similar products. Litigation may be costly and time-consuming, and could divert the attention of our management and technical personnel. In addition, if we infringe the rights of others, we could lose our right to develop, manufacture or market products or could be required to pay monetary damages or royalties to license proprietary rights from third parties. For example, we are currently engaged in litigation with Ferring B.V. concerning whether our generic version of Lysteda tablets infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 7,947,739, 8,022,106, 8,273,795, and 8,487,005, and we continue to market our generic version of Lysteda. We are also engaged in litigation with Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. and Mayne concerning whether our manufacture and sale of Namenda XR, which we acquired in the Forest Acquisition, infringes U.S. Patent No. 6,194,000.

Further, in August 2012, Bayer Pharma AG (together with its affiliates, Bayer) filed a complaint against Legacy Warner Chilcott alleging that its manufacture, use, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lo Loestrin® Fe infringes Bayer's U.S. Patent No. 5,980,940. In the complaint, Bayer seeks injunctive relief and unspecified monetary damages for the alleged infringement. In December 2012, Bayer amended the complaint to add a claim seeking to invalidate the Company's U.S. Patent No. 7,704,984, which covers the Lo Loestrin® Fe product. Although the parties to patent and intellectual property disputes in the pharmaceutical industry have often settled their disputes through licensing or similar arrangements, the costs associated with these arrangements may be substantial and could include ongoing royalties. Refer to *Legal Matters* in NOTE 21 *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited) and in NOTE 17 *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited).

Furthermore, we cannot be certain that the necessary licenses would be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. As a result, an adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or failure to obtain necessary licenses could result in substantial monetary damage awards and could prevent us from manufacturing and selling a number of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Certain aspects of our operations are highly dependent upon third-party service providers.

Product deliveries within our Anda Distribution business are highly dependent on overnight delivery services to deliver our products in a timely and reliable manner, typically by overnight service. Our Anda Distribution business ships a substantial portion of products via one courier's air and ground delivery service. If the courier terminates our contract or if we cannot renew the contract on favorable terms or enter into a contract with an equally reliable overnight courier to perform and offer the same service level at similar or more favorable rates, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Our Anda Distribution operations concentrate on generic products and therefore are subject to the risks of the generic industry.

The ability of our Anda Distribution business to provide consistent, sequential quarterly growth is affected, in large part, by our participation in the launch of new products by generic manufacturers and the subsequent advent and extent of competition encountered by these products. This competition can result in significant and rapid declines in pricing with a corresponding decrease in net sales of our Anda Distribution business. Our margins can also be affected by the risks inherent to the generic industry, which is discussed below under *Risks Relating to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry*.

Our Anda Distribution operations compete directly with significant customers of our generic and brand businesses.

In our Anda Distribution business, we compete with McKesson Corporation (McKesson), AmerisourceBergen Corporation (AmerisourceBergen) and Cardinal Health, Inc. (Cardinal). These

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companies are significant customers of our Actavis Pharma and Actavis Specialty Brands operations, including the newly acquired Legacy Warner Chilcott products and collectively accounted for approximately 29%, 30% and 30% of our annual net revenues in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our activities related to our Anda Distribution business, as well as the acquisition of other businesses that compete with our customers, may result in the disruption of our business, which could harm relationships with our current customers, employees or suppliers, and could adversely affect our expenses, pricing, third-party relationships and revenues. Further, a loss of a significant customer of our Actavis Pharma operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

If we are unable to obtain sufficient supplies from key manufacturing sites or suppliers that in some cases may be the only source of finished products or raw materials, our ability to deliver our products to the market may be impeded.

We are required to identify the supplier(s) of all the raw materials for our products in our applications with the FDA and other regulatory agencies. To the extent practicable, we attempt to identify more than one supplier in each drug application. However, some products and raw materials are available only from a single source and, in many of our drug applications, only one supplier of products and raw materials or site of manufacture has been identified, even in instances where multiple sources exist. Some of these products have historically or may in the future account for a significant portion of our revenues, such as our newly acquired product Namenda®, INFed®, metoprolol succinate extended release tablets, methylphenidate hydrochloride extended release tablets, and a significant number of our oral contraceptive and controlled substance products. In addition, certain manufacturing facilities in Ireland are the exclusive qualified manufacturing facilities for finished dosage forms of many of our products, including our newly acquired products, Namenda®, Bystolic® and Savella®. We expect to continue to rely on our third-party manufacturing partners, such as Ortho-McNeil-Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. for methylphenidate ER, Mayne for Doryx®, Contract Pharmaceuticals Limited Canada (CPL) for Estrace® Cream and Norwich Pharmaceuticals Inc. (NPI) for Actonel® and Atelvia®. GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK) currently manufactures our Asa® 400 mg product sold in the United Kingdom. CPL, which manufactures our Estrace® Cream product, recently closed its manufacturing facility in Buffalo, New York and transferred its operations at that location to its facilities in Mississauga, Canada. Such transfers are subject to regulatory approvals, and the failure to obtain such approvals in a timely manner may delay production at the new facility and result in an interruption in our product supply. From time to time, certain of our manufacturing sites or outside suppliers have experienced regulatory or supply-related difficulties that have inhibited their ability to deliver products and raw materials to us, causing supply delays or interruptions. To the extent any difficulties experienced by our manufacturing sites or suppliers cannot be resolved or extensions of our key supply agreements cannot be negotiated within a reasonable time and on commercially reasonable terms, or if raw materials for a particular product become unavailable from an approved supplier and we are required to qualify a new supplier with the FDA or other regulatory agency, or if we are unable to do so, our profit margins and market share for the affected product could decrease or be eliminated, as well as delay our development and sales and marketing efforts. Such outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our manufacturing sites outside of the United States and our arrangements with foreign suppliers are subject to certain additional risks, including the availability of government clearances, export duties, political instability, war, acts of terrorism, currency fluctuations and restrictions on the transfer of funds. For example, we obtain a significant portion of our raw materials from foreign suppliers. Arrangements with international raw material suppliers are subject to, among other things, FDA and foreign regulatory body regulation, customs clearances, various import duties and other government clearances, as well as potential shipping delays due to inclement weather, political instability, strikes or other matters outside of our control. Acts of governments outside the U.S. may affect the price or availability of raw materials needed for the development or manufacture of our products. In addition, recent changes in patent laws in

jurisdictions outside the U.S. may make it increasingly difficult to obtain raw materials for R&D prior to the expiration of the applicable U.S. or foreign patents.

Table of Contents***Our policies regarding returns, allowances and chargebacks, and marketing programs adopted by wholesalers, may reduce our revenues in future fiscal periods.***

Consistent with industry practice we, like many generic product manufacturers, have liberal return policies and have been willing to give customers post-sale inventory allowances. Under these arrangements, from time to time, we may give our customers credits on our generic products that our customers hold in inventory after we have decreased the market prices of the same generic products. Therefore, if new competitors enter the marketplace and significantly lower the prices of any of their competing products, we may reduce the price of our product. As a result, we may be obligated to provide significant credits to our customers who are then holding inventories of such products, which could reduce sales revenue and gross margin for the period the credit is provided. Like our competitors, we also give credits for chargebacks to wholesale customers that have contracts with us for their sales to hospitals, group purchasing organizations, pharmacies or other retail customers. A chargeback represents an amount payable in the future to a wholesaler for the difference between the invoice price paid to us by our wholesale customer for a particular product and the negotiated price that the wholesaler's customer pays for that product. Although we establish reserves based on our prior experience and our best estimates of the impact that these policies may have in subsequent periods, we cannot ensure that our reserves are adequate or that actual product returns, allowances and chargebacks will not exceed our estimates, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and the market price of our stock.

Investigations of the calculation of average wholesale prices may adversely affect our business.

Many government and third-party payers, including Medicare, Medicaid, Health Maintenance Organization (HMOs) and Managed Care Organization (MCOs), have historically reimbursed doctors, pharmacies and others for the purchase of certain prescription drugs based on a drug's average wholesale price (AWP) or wholesale acquisition cost (WAC). In the past several years, state and federal government agencies have conducted ongoing investigations of manufacturers' reporting practices with respect to AWP and WAC, in which they have suggested that reporting of inflated AWP's or WAC's have led to excessive payments for prescription drugs. For example, beginning in July 2002, we and certain of our subsidiaries, as well as numerous other pharmaceutical companies, were named as defendants in various state and federal court actions alleging improper or fraudulent practices related to the reporting of AWP and/or WAC of certain products, and other improper acts, in order to increase prices and market shares. Similarly, Forest is a defendant in four pending state actions alleging that manufacturers' reporting of AWP did not correspond to actual provider costs of prescription drugs. Additional actions are possible. These actions, if successful, could adversely affect us and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The design, development, manufacture and sale of our products involves the risk of product liability claims by consumers and other third parties, and insurance against such potential claims is expensive and may be difficult to obtain.

The design, development, manufacture and sale of our products involve an inherent risk of product liability claims and the associated adverse publicity. For example, as of August 1, 2014, Forest was subject to approximately 200 legal actions asserting product liability claims relating to the use of Celexa® or Lexapro. These cases include claims for wrongful death from suicide or injury from suicide attempts while using Celexa® or Lexapro as well as claims that Celexa® or Lexapro caused various birth defects. While we believe there is no merit to these cases, litigation is inherently subject to uncertainties and we may be required to expend substantial amounts in the defense or resolution of certain of these matters. Further, insurance coverage is expensive and may be difficult to obtain, and may not be available in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. We regularly monitor the use of our products for trends or increases in reports of adverse events or product complaints, and regularly report such matters to the FDA. In some,

but not all cases, an increase in adverse event reports may be an indication that there has been a change in a product's specifications or efficacy. Such changes could lead to a recall of the product in question or, in some cases, increases in product liability claims related to the product in

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question. If the coverage limits for product liability insurance policies are not adequate or if certain of our products are excluded from coverage, a claim brought against us, whether covered by insurance or not, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The loss of our key personnel could cause our business to suffer.

The success of our present and future operations will depend, to a significant extent, upon the experience, abilities and continued services of key personnel. For example, although we have other senior management personnel, a significant loss of the services of Brent Saunders, our Chief Executive Officer, or Paul Bisaro, our Executive Chairman, or other senior executive officers without having or hiring a suitable successor, could cause our business to suffer. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract and retain key personnel. We have entered into employment agreements with many of our senior executive officers but such agreements do not guarantee that our senior executive officers will remain employed by us for a significant period of time, or at all. We do not carry key-employee life insurance on any of our officers.

Significant balances of intangible assets, including product rights and goodwill acquired, are subject to impairment testing and may result in impairment charges, which will adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

A significant amount of our total assets is related to acquired intangibles and goodwill. As of June 30, 2014, the carrying value of our product rights and other intangible assets was approximately \$7,528.0 million and the carrying value of our goodwill was approximately \$8,181.4 million. We expect a material portion of the purchase price paid in the Forest Acquisition to be allocated to product rights and other intangible assets and goodwill. Refer to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information.

Our product rights are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. We determine original fair value and amortization periods for product rights based on our assessment of various factors impacting estimated useful lives and cash flows of the acquired products. Such factors include the product's position in its life cycle, the existence or absence of like products in the market, various other competitive and regulatory issues and contractual terms. Significant adverse changes to any of these factors would require us to perform an impairment test on the affected asset and, if evidence of impairment exists, we would be required to take an impairment charge with respect to the asset. For assets that are not impaired, the Company may adjust the remaining useful lives. Such a charge could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our other significant intangible assets include acquired core technology and customer relationships, which are intangible assets with definite lives, our Anda trade name and acquired IPR&D intangible products, acquired in recent business acquisitions, which are intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Our acquired core technology and customer relationship intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. We determined the original fair value of our other intangible assets by performing a discounted cash flow analysis, which is based on our assessment of various factors. Such factors include existing operating margins, the number of existing and potential competitors, product pricing patterns, product market share analysis, product approval and launch dates, the effects of competition, customer attrition rates, consolidation within the industry and generic product lifecycle estimates. Our other intangible assets with definite lives are tested for impairment when there are significant changes to any of these factors. If evidence of impairment exists, we would be required to take an impairment charge with respect to the impaired asset. Such a charge could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Goodwill, our Anda trade name intangible asset and our IPR&D intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, or when events occur or circumstances change that could potentially reduce the fair value of the reporting unit or intangible asset. Impairment testing compares the fair value of the reporting unit or intangible asset to its carrying amount. A goodwill, trade name or IPR&D impairment, if any, would be recorded in

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operating income and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. For example, in 2013 the Company recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$647.5 million.

We may need to raise additional funds in the future which may not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

We may consider issuing additional debt or equity securities in the future to fund potential acquisitions or investments, to refinance existing debt, or for general corporate purposes. If we issue equity or convertible debt securities to raise additional funds, our existing shareholders may experience dilution, and the new equity or debt securities may have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of our existing shareholders. If we incur additional debt, it may increase our leverage relative to our earnings or to our equity capitalization, requiring us to pay additional interest expenses and potentially lowering our credit ratings. We may not be able to market such issuances on favorable terms, or at all, in which case, we may not be able to develop or enhance our products, execute our business plan, take advantage of future opportunities, or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated customer requirements.

Our business could suffer as a result of manufacturing difficulties or delays.

The manufacture of certain of our products and product candidates, particularly our controlled-release products, transdermal products, injectable products, and our oral contraceptive products, is more difficult than the manufacture of immediate-release products. Successful manufacturing of these types of products requires precise manufacturing process controls, API that conforms to very tight tolerances for specific characteristics and equipment that operates consistently within narrow performance ranges. Manufacturing complexity, testing requirements, and safety and security processes combine to increase the overall difficulty of manufacturing these products and resolving manufacturing problems that we may encounter.

Our manufacturing and other processes utilize sophisticated equipment, which sometimes require a significant amount of time to obtain and install. Our business could suffer if certain manufacturing or other equipment, or a portion or all of our facilities were to become inoperable for a period of time. This could occur for various reasons, including catastrophic events such as earthquake, monsoon, hurricane or explosion, unexpected equipment failures or delays in obtaining components or replacements thereof, as well as construction delays or defects and other events, both within and outside of our control. Our inability to timely manufacture any of our significant products could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our business will continue to expose us to risks of environmental liabilities.

Our product and API development programs, manufacturing processes and distribution logistics involve the controlled use of hazardous materials, chemicals and toxic compounds in our owned and leased facilities. As a result, we are subject to numerous and increasingly stringent federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations concerning, among other things, the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of toxic and hazardous materials and the discharge of pollutants into the air and water. Our programs and processes expose us to risks that an accidental contamination could result in (i) our noncompliance with such environmental laws and regulations and (ii) regulatory enforcement actions or claims for personal injury and property damage against us. If an accident or environmental discharge occurs, or if we discover contamination caused by prior operations, including by prior owners and operators of properties we acquire, we could be liable for cleanup obligations, damages and fines. The substantial unexpected costs we may incur could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. In addition, environmental permits and controls are required for some of our operations, and these permits are subject to modification, renewal and revocation by the issuing authorities. Any modification, revocation or non-renewal of our environmental permits could have a material adverse effect on

our ongoing operations, business and financial condition. Our environmental capital expenditures and costs for environmental compliance may increase in the future as a result of changes in environmental laws and regulations or increased development or manufacturing activities at any of our facilities.

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Global economic conditions could harm us.

Recent global market and economic conditions have been unprecedented and challenging with tighter credit conditions and recession in most major economies during recent years. Continued concerns about the systemic impact of potential long-term and wide-spread recession, energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, and the global real estate markets have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished expectations for western and emerging economies. These conditions, combined with volatile oil prices, declining business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment, have contributed to volatility of unprecedented levels.

As a result of these market conditions, the cost and availability of credit has been and may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. Concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce, and in some cases, cease to provide credit to businesses and consumers. These factors have resulted in a decrease in spending by businesses and consumers alike, and a corresponding decrease in global infrastructure spending. Continued turbulence in the U.S. and international markets and economies and prolonged declines in business consumer spending may adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition, and the liquidity and financial condition of our customers, including our ability to refinance maturing liabilities and access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs.

Our foreign operations may become less attractive if political and diplomatic relations between the United States and any country where we conduct business operations deteriorates.

The relationship between the United States and the foreign countries where we conduct business operations may weaken over time. Changes in the state of the relations between any such country and the United States are difficult to predict and could adversely affect our future operations. This could lead to a decline in our profitability. Any meaningful deterioration of the political and diplomatic relations between the United States and the relevant country could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Our global operations, particularly following the Actavis Group Acquisition, the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Forest Acquisition (including Furiex and Aptalis), expose us to risks and challenges associated with conducting business internationally.

We operate on a global basis with offices or activities in Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, Australia and North America. We face several risks inherent in conducting business internationally, including compliance with international and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our international operations. These laws and regulations include data privacy requirements, labor relations laws, tax laws, anti-competition regulations, import and trade restrictions, export requirements, U.S. laws such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and other U.S. federal laws and regulations established by the office of Foreign Asset Control, local laws such as the UK Bribery Act 2010 or other local laws which prohibit corrupt payments to governmental officials or certain payments or remunerations to customers. Given the high level of complexity of these laws, however, there is a risk that some provisions may be inadvertently breached by us, for example through fraudulent or negligent behavior of individual employees, our failure to comply with certain formal documentation requirements, or otherwise. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines, criminal sanctions against us, our officers or our employees, requirements to obtain export licenses, cessation of business activities in sanctioned countries, implementation of compliance programs, and prohibitions on the conduct of our business. Any such violations could include prohibitions on our ability to offer our products in one or more countries and could materially damage our reputation, our brand, our international expansion efforts, our ability to attract and retain employees, our business and our operating results. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate these risks and manage these challenges. These factors or any combination of these factors may adversely affect our revenue or our overall financial performance. Violations of these laws and

regulations could result in fines, criminal sanctions against us, our officers or our employees, and prohibitions on the conduct of our business. Any such violations could include prohibitions on our ability to offer our products in one or more countries and could

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materially damage our reputation, our brand, our international expansion efforts, our ability to attract and retain employees, our business and our operating results. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate these risks and manage these difficulties.

Further, certain of our employees, including employees located in certain jurisdictions in Canada, Europe and Asia, are represented by collective bargaining or other labor agreements or arrangements that provide bargaining or other rights to employees. Such employment rights require us to expend greater time and expense in making changes to employees' terms of employment or carrying out staff reductions. In addition, any national or other labor disputes in these regions could result in a work stoppage or strike by our employees that could delay or interrupt our ability to supply products and conduct operations. Due to the nature of these collective bargaining agreements, we will have no control over such work stoppages or strikes by such employees, and a strike may occur even if the employees do not have any grievances against us. Any interruption in manufacturing or operations could interfere with our business and could have a material adverse effect on our revenues.

In addition to the foregoing, engaging in international business inherently involves a number of other difficulties and risks, including:

longer payment cycles and difficulties in enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through certain foreign legal systems;

political and economic instability;

potentially adverse tax consequences, tariffs, customs charges, bureaucratic requirements and other trade barriers;

regulations related to customs and import/export matters (including sanctions);

tax issues, such as tax law changes and variations in tax laws;

challenges in collecting accounts receivable from customers in the jurisdictions in which we operate;

complying with laws, rules and regulations relating to the manufacturing, marketing, distribution and sale of pharmaceutical products in the jurisdictions in which we do or will operate;

operating under regulations in jurisdictions related to obtaining eligibility for government or private payor reimbursement for our products at the wholesale/retail level;

Competition from local, regional and international competitors;

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations, including cultural and language differences and additional employment regulations, union workforce negotiations and potential disputes in the jurisdictions in which we operate;

difficulties protecting or procuring intellectual property rights; and

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

These factors or any combination of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We have exposure to tax liabilities.

As a multinational corporation, we are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes in various jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. Changes in tax laws or tax rulings may have a significantly adverse impact on our effective tax rate. Proposals by the current U.S. administration for fundamental U.S. international tax reform, including without limitation provisions that would limit the ability of U.S. multinationals to deduct interest on related party debt, if enacted, could have a significant adverse impact on our effective tax rate.

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Foreign currency fluctuations could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We do business and generate sales in numerous countries outside the United States. As such, foreign currency fluctuations may affect the costs that we incur in such international operations. Some of our operating expenses are incurred in non-U.S. dollar currencies. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies in those countries where we have operations against the U.S. dollar could increase our costs and could harm our results of operations and financial condition.

We have incurred and will continue to incur significant transaction, integration and restructuring costs in connection with recent transactions, including the Actavis Group Acquisition and the Warner Chilcott Acquisition.

We have incurred significant transaction costs related to the Actavis Group Acquisition and the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and will continue to incur significant transaction costs related to the Warner Chilcott Acquisition. In addition, we will incur integration costs and restructuring costs as we integrate the businesses. Although we expect that the realization of benefits and efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses may offset these transaction costs, integration costs and restructuring costs over time, no assurances can be made that this net benefit will be achieved in the near term, or at all. The failure to realize the expected benefits and efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Substantial amounts of our information concerning our products, customers, employees and ongoing business are stored digitally and are subject to threats of theft, tampering, or other intrusion.

We collect and maintain information in digital form that is necessary to conduct our business. This digital information includes, but is not limited to, confidential and proprietary information as well as personal information regarding our customers and employees. Data maintained in digital form is subject to the risk of intrusion, tampering, and theft. We have established physical, electronic, and organizational measures to safeguard and secure our systems to prevent a data compromise, and rely on commercially available systems, software, tools, and monitoring to provide security for the processing, transmission and storage of digital information. However, the development and maintenance of these systems is costly and requires ongoing monitoring and updating as technologies change and efforts to overcome security measures become increasingly more sophisticated. Despite our efforts, the possibility of a future data compromise cannot be eliminated entirely, and risks associated with intrusion, tampering, and theft remain. In addition, we provide confidential, proprietary and personal information to third parties when it is necessary to pursue our business objectives. While we obtain assurances that these third parties will protect this information and, where appropriate, monitor the protections employed by these third parties, there is a risk the confidentiality of data held by third parties may be compromised. If our data systems are compromised, our business operations may be impaired, we may lose profitable opportunities or the value of those opportunities may be diminished, and we may lose revenue as a result of unlicensed use of our intellectual property. If personal information of our customers or employees is misappropriated, our reputation with our customers and employees may be injured resulting in loss of business and/or morale, and we may incur costs to remediate possible injury to our customers and employees or be required to pay fines or take other action with respect to judicial or regulatory actions arising out of such incidents.

A failure of our internal control over financial reporting could materially impact our business or share price.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. An internal control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all internal control systems, internal control over financial reporting may

not prevent or detect misstatements. Any failure to maintain an effective

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system of internal control over financial reporting could limit our ability to report our financial results accurately and timely or to detect and prevent fraud, and could expose us to litigation or adversely affect the market price of the Actavis plc Ordinary Shares.

As of December 31, 2013, management concluded that there was a material weakness in internal controls over financial reporting as it did not design or maintain effective internal controls with respect to segregation of duties and related information technology general controls regarding user access and change management activities. Specifically, the controls were not designed to provide reasonable assurance that incompatible access within the system, including the ability to record transactions, was appropriately segregated, impacting the validity, accuracy and completeness of all key accounts and disclosures. The locations impacted were principally related to the international entities acquired as part of the Actavis Group in 2012. The Company has implemented changes in information technology general controls in order to improve controls over segregation of duties, restricted access to programs and data, and change management activities, and has begun testing their effectiveness in order to address internal control deficiencies. The Company will continue to take measures that may be necessary and advisable so as to institute measures to address the material weakness.

Risks Relating To Investing In the Pharmaceutical Industry

Extensive industry regulation has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business, especially our product development, manufacturing and distribution capabilities.

All pharmaceutical companies, including Actavis, are subject to extensive, complex, costly and evolving government regulation. For the U.S., this is principally administered by the FDA and to a lesser extent by the Drug Enforcement Agency (the DEA) and state government agencies, as well as by varying regulatory agencies in foreign countries where products or product candidates are being manufactured and/or marketed. The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Controlled Substances Act and other federal statutes and regulations, and similar foreign statutes and regulations, govern or influence the development, testing, manufacturing, packing, labeling, storing, record keeping, safety, approval, advertising, promotion, sale, distribution and import/export of our products.

Under these statutes and regulations, we are subject to periodic inspection of our facilities, procedures and operations and/or the testing of our products by the FDA and similar ex-U.S. authorities, the DEA and other authorities, which conduct periodic inspections to confirm that we are in compliance with all applicable requirements. In addition, the FDA and foreign regulatory agencies conduct pre-approval and post-approval reviews and plant inspections to determine whether our systems and processes are in compliance with cGMP and other regulations. Following such inspections, the FDA or other agency may issue observations, notices, citations and/or Warning Letters that could cause us to modify certain activities identified during the inspection. FDA guidelines specify that a Warning Letter is issued only for violations of regulatory significance for which the failure to adequately and promptly achieve correction may be expected to result in an enforcement action. We are also required to report adverse events associated with our products to the FDA and other regulatory authorities. Unexpected or serious health or safety concerns would result in product liability claims, labeling changes, recalls, market withdrawals or other regulatory actions, including withdrawal of product approvals.

Our manufacturing facility in Corona, California is currently subject to a consent decree of permanent injunction. We cannot assure that the FDA will determine we have adequately corrected deficiencies at our Corona manufacturing site, that subsequent FDA inspections at any of our manufacturing sites will not result in additional inspectional observations at such sites, that approval of any of the pending or subsequently submitted New Drug Applications (NDAs), ANDAs or supplements to such applications by Actavis plc or our subsidiaries will be granted or that the FDA will not seek to impose additional sanctions against Actavis plc or any of its subsidiaries. The range of possible

sanctions includes, among others, FDA issuance of adverse publicity, product recalls or seizures, fines, total or partial suspension of production and/or distribution, suspension of the FDA's review of product applications, enforcement actions, injunctions, and civil or criminal prosecution. Any such sanctions, if imposed, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows. Under certain circumstances, the FDA also has the authority to revoke previously granted drug approvals. Similar sanctions as detailed above may be available to the FDA under a

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consent decree, depending upon the actual terms of such decree. Although we have instituted internal compliance programs, if these programs do not meet regulatory agency standards or if compliance is deemed deficient in any significant way, it could materially harm our business. Certain of our vendors are subject to similar regulation and periodic inspections.

In order to market our products in the United States and other jurisdictions, we must obtain separate regulatory approvals and comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements. The process for obtaining governmental approval to manufacture and market pharmaceutical products is rigorous, time-consuming, uncertain and costly, and we cannot predict the extent to which we may be affected by legislative and regulatory developments. We are dependent on receiving FDA and other governmental or third-party approvals prior to manufacturing, marketing and shipping our products. There is always the chance that we will not obtain FDA or other necessary approvals, or that the rate, timing and cost of obtaining such approvals, will adversely affect our product introduction plans or results of operations. Additionally, any regulatory approvals we receive may be subject to limitations on the approved indicated uses for which the product may be marketed or to the conditions of approval or may contain requirements for potentially costly additional clinical trials and surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of the product. We may only market or promote our products for their approved indications, and our labeling, promotional activities and advertising are subject to extensive regulation and oversight. We carry inventories of certain product(s) in anticipation of launch, and if such product(s) are not subsequently launched, we may be required to write-off the related inventory.

Our Andia Distribution operations and our customers are subject to various regulatory requirements, including requirements from the DEA, FDA, state boards of pharmacy and city and county health regulators, among others. These include licensing, registration, recordkeeping, security and reporting requirements. The DEA requires our Andia Distribution business to monitor customer orders of DEA Scheduled Drugs and to report suspicious orders to the DEA. Any determination by the DEA that we have failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in DEA suspending, terminating or refusing to renew Andia Distribution's license to distribute Scheduled Drugs. Additionally, although physicians may prescribe FDA approved products for an off label indication, we are permitted to market our products only for the indications for which they have been approved. Some of our products are prescribed off label and the FDA, the Department of Justice, the U.S. Attorney or other regulatory authorities could take enforcement actions if they conclude that we or our distributors have engaged in off label marketing. In addition, several states and the federal government have begun to enforce anti-counterfeit drug pedigree laws which require the tracking of all transactions involving prescription drugs beginning with the manufacturer, through the supply chain, and down to the pharmacy or other health care provider dispensing or administering prescription drug products. For example, effective July 1, 2006, the Florida Department of Health began enforcement of the drug pedigree requirements for distribution of prescription drugs in the State of Florida. Pursuant to Florida law and regulations, wholesalers and distributors, including our subsidiary, Andia Pharmaceuticals, are required to maintain records documenting the chain of custody of prescription drug products they distribute beginning with the purchase of products from the manufacturer. These entities are required to provide documentation of the prior transaction(s) to their customers in Florida, including pharmacies and other health care entities. Several other states have proposed or enacted legislation to implement similar or more stringent drug pedigree requirements. In addition, federal law requires that a non-authorized distributor of record must provide a drug pedigree documenting the prior purchase of a prescription drug from the manufacturer or from an authorized distributor of record. In cases where the wholesaler or distributor selling the drug product is not deemed an authorized distributor of record it would need to maintain such records. The FDA had announced its intent to impose additional drug pedigree requirements (e.g., tracking of lot numbers and documentation of all transactions) through implementation of drug pedigree regulations which were to have taken effect on December 1, 2006. However, a federal appeals court has issued a preliminary injunction to several wholesale distributors granting an indefinite stay of these regulations pending a challenge to the regulations by these wholesale distributors.

Table of Contents***The supply of APIs into Europe may be negatively affected by recent regulations promulgated by the European Union.***

As of July 2, 2013, all API s imported into the EU must be certified as complying with the good manufacturing practice (GMP) standards established by the EU, as stipulated by the International Conference for Harmonization. These new regulations place the certification requirement on the regulatory bodies of the exporting countries. Accordingly, as of July 2, 2013, the national regulatory authorities of each exporting country must: (i) insure that all manufacturing plants within their borders that export API into the EU comply with EU manufacturing standards and; (ii) for each API exported, present a written document confirming that the exporting plant conforms to EU manufacturing standards. The imposition of this responsibility on the governments of the nations exporting API may cause a shortage of API necessary to manufacture our products, as certain governments may not be willing or able to comply with the regulation in a timely fashion, or at all. A shortage in API may cause us to have to cease manufacture of certain products, or to incur costs and delays to qualify other suppliers to substitute for those API manufacturers unable to export. This could adversely affect the Company and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flow.

Federal regulation of arrangements between manufacturers of brand and generic products could adversely affect our business.

As part of the MMA, companies are required to file with the FTC and the Department of Justice certain types of agreements entered into between brand and generic pharmaceutical companies related to the manufacture, marketing and sale of generic versions of brand drugs. This requirement, as well as new legislation pending in the U.S. Congress related to settlements between brand and generic drug manufacturers, could affect the manner in which generic drug manufacturers resolve intellectual property litigation and other disputes with brand pharmaceutical companies and could result generally in an increase in private-party litigation against pharmaceutical companies or additional investigations or proceedings by the FTC or other governmental authorities. The impact of this requirement, the pending legislation and the potential private-party lawsuits associated with arrangements between brand name and generic drug manufacturers, is uncertain and could adversely affect our business. For example, on April 5, 2013, two putative class actions were filed against Actavis, Inc. and certain affiliates alleging that Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. s 2009 patent lawsuit settlement with Legacy Warner Chilcott related to Loestrin® 24 Fe (norethindrone acetate/ethinyl estradiol tablets and ferrous fumarate tablets, Loestrin® 24) is unlawful. The complaints, both asserted on behalf of putative classes of end-payors, generally allege that Watson and another generic manufacturer improperly delayed launching generic versions of Loestrin® 24 in exchange for substantial payments from Legacy Warner Chilcott, which at the time was an unrelated company, in violation of federal and state antitrust and consumer protection laws. Further, in January 2009, the FTC and the State of California filed a lawsuit against us alleging that our settlement with Solvay related to our ANDA for a generic version of Androgel® is unlawful. Numerous private parties purporting to represent various classes of plaintiffs filed similar lawsuits. Similar lawsuits have been filed against us challenging the lawfulness of our settlements related to generic versions of Actos®, Androgel®, Cipro®, and Lidoderm®. We have also received requests for information and Statements of Objection in connection with investigations into settlements and other arrangements between competing pharmaceutical companies by the Federal Trade Commission and the European Competition Commission. In the past, we have also received requests for information and Statements of Objection in connection with investigations into settlements and other arrangements between competing pharmaceutical companies by the Federal Trade Commission and the European Competition Commission. In May 2014, Forest received a Civil Investigatory Demand from the FTC requesting information about Forest s agreements with ANDA filers for Bystolic®. In February 2014, Forest received an Investigatory Subpoena from the New York Attorney General s Office requesting information regarding, among other things, plans to discontinue the sale of Namenda tablets. Any adverse outcome of these actions or investigations, or actions or investigations related to other settlements we have entered into, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial

condition and cash flows. Refer to *Legal Matters* in NOTE 21 Commitments and Contingencies in the accompanying

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited) and in NOTE 17 Commitments and Contingencies in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) .

Healthcare reform and a reduction in the coverage and reimbursement levels by governmental authorities, HMOs, MCOs or other third-party payers may adversely affect our business.

Demand for our products depends in part on the extent to which coverage and reimbursement is available from third-party payers, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs and private payors. In order to commercialize our products, we have obtained from government authorities and private health insurers and other organizations, such as HMOs and MCOs, recognition for coverage and reimbursement at varying levels for the cost of certain of our products and related treatments. Third-party payers increasingly challenge pricing of pharmaceutical products. Further, the trend toward managed healthcare in the U.S., the growth of organizations such as HMOs and MCOs and legislative proposals to reform healthcare and government insurance programs create uncertainties regarding the future levels of coverage and reimbursement for pharmaceutical products. Such cost containment measures and healthcare reform could reduce reimbursement of our pharmaceutical products, resulting in lower prices and a reduction in the product demand. This could affect our ability to sell our products and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

There is uncertainty surrounding implementation of legislation involving payments for pharmaceuticals under government programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and Tricare. Depending on how existing provisions are implemented, the methodology for certain payment rates and other computations under the Medicaid Drug Rebate program reimbursements may be reduced or not be available for some of our products. Additionally, any reimbursement granted may not be maintained or limits on reimbursement available from third-party payers may reduce demand for, or negatively affect the price of those products. Ongoing uncertainty and challenges to the ACA, including but not limited to, modification in calculation of rebates, mandated financial or other contributions to close the Medicare Part D coverage gap donut hole, calculation of AMP, and other provisions could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, various legislative and regulatory initiatives in states, including proposed modifications to reimbursements and rebates, product pedigree and tracking, pharmaceutical waste take-back initiatives, and therapeutic category generic substitution carve-out legislation may also have a negative impact on the Company. We maintain a full-time government affairs department in Washington, DC, which is responsible for coordinating state and federal legislative activities, and places a major emphasis in terms of management time and resources to ensure a fair and balanced legislative and regulatory arena.

The pharmaceutical industry is highly competitive and our future revenue growth and profitability are dependent on our timely development and launches of new products ahead of our competitors.

We face strong competition in our all of our businesses. The intensely competitive environment requires an ongoing, extensive search for technological innovations and the ability to market products effectively, including the ability to communicate the effectiveness, safety and value of brand products to healthcare professionals in private practice, group practices and MCOs. Our competitors vary depending upon product categories, and within each product category, upon dosage strengths and drug-delivery systems. Based on total assets, annual revenues, and market capitalization, we are smaller than certain of our national and international competitors in the brand and distribution product arenas. Most of our competitors have been in business for a longer period of time than us, have a greater number of products on the market and have greater financial and other resources than we do. Furthermore, recent trends in this industry are toward further market consolidation of large drug companies into a smaller number of very large entities, further concentrating financial, technical and market strength and increasing competitive pressure in the industry. If we directly compete with them for the same markets and/or products, their financial strength could prevent us from capturing a profitable share of those markets. It is possible that developments by our competitors will make

our products or technologies noncompetitive or obsolete.

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Revenues and gross profit derived from the sales of generic pharmaceutical products tend to follow a pattern based on certain regulatory and competitive factors. As patents for brand name products and related exclusivity periods expire, the first generic manufacturer to receive regulatory approval for generic equivalents of such products is generally able to achieve significant market penetration. Therefore, our ability to increase or maintain revenues and profitability in our generics business is largely dependent on our success in challenging patents and developing non-infringing formulations of proprietary products. As competing manufacturers receive regulatory approvals on similar products or as brand manufacturers launch generic versions of such products (for which no separate regulatory approval is required), market share, revenues and gross profit typically decline, in some cases dramatically. Accordingly, the level of market share, revenue and gross profit attributable to a particular generic product normally is related to the number of competitors in that product's market and the timing of that product's regulatory approval and launch, in relation to competing approvals and launches. Consequently, we must continue to develop and introduce new products in a timely and cost-effective manner to maintain our revenues and gross margins. We may have fewer opportunities to launch significant generic products in the future, as the number and size of proprietary products that are subject to patent challenges is expected to decrease in the next several years compared to historical levels. Additionally, as new competitors enter the market, there may be increased pricing pressure on certain products, which would result in lower gross margins. This is particularly true in the case of certain Asian and other overseas generic competitors, who may be able to produce products at costs lower than the costs of domestic manufacturers. If we experience substantial competition from Asian or other overseas generic competitors with lower production costs, our profit margins will suffer.

We also face strong competition in our Anda Distribution business, where we compete with a number of large wholesalers and other distributors of pharmaceuticals, including McKesson, AmerisourceBergen and Cardinal, which market both brand and generic pharmaceutical products to their customers. These companies are significant customers of our Actavis Specialty Brands and Actavis Pharma businesses. As generic products generally have higher gross margins for distributors, each of the large wholesalers, on an increasing basis, are offering pricing incentives on brand products if the customers purchase a large portion of their generic pharmaceutical products from the primary wholesaler. As Anda does not offer a full line of brand products to our customers, we have been at times competitively disadvantaged and must compete with these wholesalers based upon our very competitive pricing for generic products, greater service levels and our well-established telemarketing relationships with our customers, supplemented by our electronic ordering capabilities. The large wholesalers have historically not used telemarketers to sell to their customers, but recently have begun to do so. Additionally, generic manufacturers are increasingly marketing their products directly to smaller chains and thus increasingly bypassing wholesalers and distributors. Increased competition in the generic industry as a whole may result in increased price erosion in the pursuit of market share.

Sales of our products may continue to be adversely affected by the continuing consolidation of our distribution network and the concentration of our customer base.

Our principal customers in our brand and generic pharmaceutical operations are wholesale drug distributors and major retail drug store chains. These customers comprise a significant part of the distribution network for pharmaceutical products in the U.S. This distribution network is continuing to undergo significant consolidation marked by mergers and acquisitions among wholesale distributors and the growth of large retail drug store chains. As a result, a small number of large wholesale distributors and large chain drug stores control a significant share of the market. We expect that consolidation of drug wholesalers and retailers will increase pricing and other competitive pressures on drug manufacturers, including the Company.

The loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, none of our customers are party to any long-term supply agreements

with us, and thus are able to change suppliers freely should they wish to do so.

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We might face additional regulation in the U.S. if our drug candidate eluxadoline, which we acquired in the Furiex acquisition, is classified as a controlled substance by the DEA; we may be required to make additional payments in connection with the Furiex acquisition based on the outcome of any DEA schedule decision with respect to eluxadoline.

The DEA regulates drugs that are controlled substances. Controlled substances are those drugs that appear on one of the five schedules promulgated and administered by the DEA under the Controlled Substances Act (the "CSA"). Any drug that acts on the central nervous system has the potential to become a controlled substance, and scheduling by the DEA is an independent process that might delay the commercial launch of a drug even after FDA approval of the NDA. The CSA governs, among other things, the inventory distribution, recordkeeping, handling, security and disposal of controlled substances.

Eluxadoline is a novel, orally active, investigational agent that was filed with the FDA, with combined mu opioid receptor agonist and delta opioid receptor antagonist activity. Because it likely acts on the central nervous system, eluxadoline has the potential to be scheduled as a controlled substance by the DEA. However, our animal and clinical studies indicate eluxadoline is not absorbed into the blood in an appreciable amount via an oral route of administration, thus limiting delivery to the central nervous system. If the DEA schedules eluxadoline as a controlled substance, we will be subject to periodic and on-going inspections by the DEA and similar state drug enforcement authorities to assess our on-going compliance with the DEA's regulations. Any failure to comply with these regulations could lead to a variety of sanctions, including the revocation, or a denial of renewal, of any DEA registrations, injunctions, or civil or criminal penalties. Additionally, if the DEA schedules a drug because it is addictive, doctors might be reluctant to prescribe that drug. It is possible that the DEA will schedule eluxadoline as a controlled substance, and, based on the type of scheduling, doctors might not prescribe eluxadoline as frequently as they would otherwise, which could negatively impact our revenues.

In addition, under the terms of the agreements we entered into at the time of the Furiex acquisition, we may be required to make contingent payments to the former Furiex shareholders based on the outcome of any DEA scheduling decision with respect to eluxadoline. These payments would be approximately \$120.0 million, in the aggregate, if eluxadoline is designated on Schedule IV of the CSA and would increase up to \$360.0 million, in the aggregate, if eluxadoline is not designated on any schedule of the CSA.

Additional Risks Related to the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and Re-domiciliation of Actavis to Ireland

The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") may not agree that Actavis plc is a foreign corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes.

Although Actavis plc is incorporated in Ireland, the IRS may assert that Actavis plc should be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes pursuant to Section 7874. For U.S. federal tax purposes, a corporation generally is classified as either a U.S. corporation or a foreign corporation by reference to the jurisdiction of its organization or incorporation. Because Actavis plc is an Irish incorporated entity, Actavis plc would generally be classified as a foreign corporation under these rules. Section 7874 provides an exception under which a foreign incorporated entity may, in certain circumstances, be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes.

Under Section 7874, a corporation created or organized outside the United States (i.e., a foreign corporation) will nevertheless be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes when (i) the foreign corporation directly or indirectly acquires substantially all of the assets held directly or indirectly by a U.S. corporation (including the indirect acquisition of assets of the U.S. corporation by acquiring all of the outstanding shares of the U.S. corporation), (ii) the shareholders of the acquired U.S. corporation hold at least 80% (by either vote or value) of the shares of the foreign

acquiring corporation after the acquisition by reason of holding shares in the acquired U.S. corporation (including the receipt of the foreign corporation's shares in exchange for the U.S. corporation's shares), and (iii) the foreign corporation's expanded affiliated group does not have substantial business activities in the foreign corporation's country of organization or incorporation relative to such expanded affiliated group's worldwide activities. For purposes of Section 7874, multiple acquisitions of U.S. corporations

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by a foreign corporation, if treated as part of a plan or series of related transactions, may be treated as a single acquisition. If multiple acquisitions of U.S. corporations are treated as a single acquisition, all shareholders of the acquired U.S. corporations would be aggregated for purposes of the test set forth above concerning such shareholders holding at least 80% (by either vote or value) of the shares of the foreign acquiring corporation after the acquisitions by reason of holding shares in the acquired U.S. corporations.

On October 1, 2013, Actavis plc acquired all of the capital stock of Warner Chilcott plc, a company incorporated under the laws of Ireland, and Actavis, Inc., a Nevada corporation, in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition. We believe that, in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, the Actavis, Inc. shareholders received less than 80% (by both vote and value) of our shares and consequently that the test set forth above to treat Actavis as a foreign corporation was satisfied. However, the law and Treasury regulations promulgated under Section 7874 are relatively new and somewhat unclear, and thus we cannot assure you that the IRS will agree that the ownership requirements to treat Actavis plc as a foreign corporation were met in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition. Moreover, even if such ownership requirements were met in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, the IRS may assert that, even though the Forest Acquisition was a separate transaction from the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, the Forest Acquisition should be integrated with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition. In the event the IRS were to prevail with such assertion, Actavis plc would be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. Upon the closing of the Forest Acquisition, we received opinions from Latham & Watkins and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to the effect that Actavis plc should not be treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Forest Acquisition, but we cannot assure you that the IRS will agree with this position and/or would not successfully challenge Actavis plc's status as a foreign corporation. If such a challenge by the IRS were successful, significant adverse tax consequences would result for Actavis.

Section 7874 likely will limit Actavis plc and its U.S. affiliates' ability to utilize certain U.S. tax attributes to offset certain U.S. taxable income, if any, generated by the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Forest Acquisition or certain specified transactions for a period of time following the transactions.

Following the acquisition of a U.S. corporation by a foreign corporation, Section 7874 can limit the ability of the acquired U.S. corporation and its U.S. affiliates to utilize U.S. tax attributes such as net operating losses to offset U.S. taxable income resulting from certain transactions. Based on the limited guidance available, we believe that this limitation applies to us and our U.S. affiliates following the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the Forest Acquisition and as a result, we currently do not expect that we or our U.S. affiliates will be able to utilize certain U.S. tax attributes to offset certain U.S. taxable income, if any, resulting from certain specified taxable transactions.

Actavis plc's status as a foreign corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes could be affected by a change in law.

Actavis plc believes that, under current law, it is treated as a foreign corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. However, changes to the inversion rules in Section 7874 or the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder or other IRS guidance could adversely affect Actavis plc's status as a foreign corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes, and any such changes could have prospective or retroactive application to Actavis plc, Forest Laboratories, their respective stockholders, shareholders and affiliates, and/or the Forest Acquisition. Over the last several months, there has been significant attention directed at inversion transactions by the President, Congress, the Treasury Department, the IRS and the business media, and such attention is expected to continue. Recent legislative proposals have aimed to expand the scope of U.S. corporate tax residence, and such legislation, if passed, could have an adverse effect on us. For example, in March 2014, the President of the United States proposed legislation which would amend the anti-inversion rules. Although its application is limited to transactions closing after 2014, no assurance can be given that that proposal will not be changed in the legislative process and be enacted to apply to prior transactions. In addition, more recently, bills have been introduced in Congress, including those that, if enacted, would have

retroactive application to a date prior to the closing date of the Forest Acquisition, that could cause Actavis plc to be treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Forest Acquisition. Further, the Treasury Department recently

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announced that it is reviewing a broad range of authorities for possible administrative actions that could limit the ability of companies to engage in inversions, and it is also considering approaches to limit the tax benefits following inversion transactions.

Future changes to the international tax laws could adversely affect us.

The U.S. Congress, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other Government agencies in jurisdictions where we and our affiliates do business have had an extended focus on issues related to the taxation of multinational corporations. One example is in the area of base erosion and profit shifting, where payments are made between affiliates from a jurisdiction with high tax rates to a jurisdiction with lower tax rates. As a result, the tax laws in the United States and other countries in which we and our affiliates do business could change on a prospective or retroactive basis, and any such changes could adversely affect us and our affiliates.

Risks Relating to the New Notes

The new notes are subject to prior claims of any of Actavis SCS' future secured creditors. Further, your right to receive payments on the new notes is effectively subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of subsidiaries of Warner Chilcott Limited that do not guarantee the new notes.

The new notes are Actavis SCS' unsecured general obligations. Holders of Actavis SCS' secured indebtedness will have claims that are prior to your claims as holders of the new notes, to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness. The indenture governing the new notes permits us, Actavis SCS' future subsidiaries and Warner Chilcott Limited and its subsidiaries to incur additional secured indebtedness. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding, Actavis SCS' pledged assets would be available to satisfy obligations of Actavis SCS' secured indebtedness before any payment could be made on the new notes. To the extent that such assets cannot satisfy in full Actavis SCS' secured indebtedness, the holders of such indebtedness would have a claim for any shortfall that would rank equally in right of payment with the new notes. In any of the foregoing events, Actavis SCS cannot assure you that there will be sufficient assets to pay amounts due on the new notes. As a result, holders of the new notes may receive less, ratably, than holders of Actavis SCS' secured indebtedness.

Actavis SCS has no operations or subsidiaries. Consequently, Actavis SCS' ability to service the new notes will depend primarily on Actavis SCS' receipt of interest and principal payments on account of intercompany loans owing to Actavis SCS from other subsidiaries of Warner Chilcott Limited. The guarantees of the new notes by Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis Capital and Actavis, Inc. will be structurally subordinated to the claims of the creditors of their respective subsidiaries that do not also guarantee the new notes, except to the extent they are recognized as a creditor of the subsidiary, in which case their claim would still be effectively subordinate in right to payment to any security in the assets of the subsidiary and any indebtedness of the subsidiary senior to any indebtedness held by them respectively. Substantially all of the operations of Actavis are conducted through its subsidiaries and, therefore, the guarantors depend on the cash flow of their respective subsidiaries. The subsidiaries of Warner Chilcott Limited that do not guarantee the new notes (other than Actavis SCS) will have no obligation to make distributions or other transfers to us to enable us to meet Actavis SCS' obligations, including those with respect to the new notes. The total pro forma outstanding obligations of Warner Chilcott Limited's consolidated subsidiaries (other than Actavis SCS) that do not guarantee the new notes would have been approximately \$4,786.2 million as of June 30, 2014.

The limited covenants in the new notes and the indenture may not provide protection against some events or developments that may affect Actavis SCS' ability to repay the new notes or the trading prices for the new notes.

The indenture governing the new notes will not:

require us to maintain any financial ratios or specific levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flow or liquidity and, accordingly, does not protect holders of the new notes in the event that Actavis SCS experiences significant adverse changes in its financial condition or results of operations;

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limit Actavis SCS or Warner Chilcott Limited's and its subsidiaries' ability to incur indebtedness that is equal in right of payment to the new notes;

limit Actavis SCS or Warner Chilcott Limited's and its subsidiaries' ability to incur substantial secured indebtedness that would effectively rank senior to the new notes to the extent of the value of the assets securing the indebtedness;

limit any future subsidiary's ability to incur indebtedness, which would rank senior to the new notes;

restrict any future subsidiary's ability to issue securities or otherwise incur indebtedness that would be senior to Actavis SCS' equity interests in such subsidiary;

restrict Actavis SCS or Warner Chilcott Limited's subsidiaries' ability to repurchase or prepay securities; or

restrict Actavis SCS or Warner Chilcott Limited's subsidiaries' ability to make investments or to repurchase or pay dividends or make other payments in respect of common stock or other securities ranking junior or effectively junior to the new notes.

For these reasons, you should not consider the covenants in the indenture as a significant factor in evaluating whether to invest in the new notes. In addition, Actavis plc, Forest and other subsidiaries of Actavis are subject to periodic review by independent credit rating agencies. An increase in the level of Actavis' outstanding indebtedness or the level of outstanding indebtedness at any of Actavis SCS' affiliates, or other events that could have an adverse impact on Actavis' business, properties, financial condition, results of operations or prospects, may cause the rating agencies to downgrade Actavis' debt credit rating generally, and the ratings on the new notes, which could adversely impact the trading prices for, or the liquidity of, the new notes. Any such downgrade could also adversely affect Actavis' cost of borrowing, limit Actavis SCS' access to the capital markets or result in more restrictive covenants in future debt agreements.

Actavis' credit ratings may not reflect all risks of your investment in the new notes.

The credit ratings assigned to the new notes are limited in scope, and do not address all material risks relating to an investment in the new notes, but rather reflect only the view of each rating agency at the time the rating is issued. There can be no assurance that such credit ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the applicable rating agencies, if, in such rating agency's judgment, circumstances so warrant. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating. Actual or anticipated changes or downgrades in Actavis' credit ratings, including any announcement that our ratings are under further review for a downgrade, could affect the market value of the new notes and increase Actavis' corporate borrowing costs.

Actavis SCS may not be able to repurchase the new notes upon a change of control.

Upon a change of control and a downgrade of the new notes below an investment grade rating by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Actavis SCS will be required to make an offer to each holder of new notes to repurchase all or any part of such holder's new notes at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount,

plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. If a change of control triggering event under the indenture occurs, there can be no assurance that Actavis SCS would have sufficient financial resources available to satisfy our obligations to repurchase the new notes. Our failure to purchase the new notes as required under the indenture governing the new notes would result in a default under the indenture, which could have material adverse consequences for us and the holders of the new notes. See [Description of the New Notes](#) [Repurchase Upon a Change of Control](#).

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Federal and state statutes allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void guarantees and require noteholders to return payments received from the guarantor.

Creditors of the guarantors could challenge the guarantees of the new notes as fraudulent conveyances or on other grounds. Under U.S. federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, the delivery of the guarantees could be found to be a fraudulent transfer and declared void if a court determined that a guarantor, at the time the guarantor incurred the obligations evidenced by its guarantee, (1) delivered the guarantee with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud its existing or future creditors; or (2) received less than reasonably equivalent value or did not receive fair consideration for the issuance of the guarantee and any of the following three conditions apply:

the guarantor was insolvent on the date of the issuance of the guarantee or was rendered insolvent as a result of the issuance of the guarantee;

the guarantor was engaged in a business or transaction, or was about to engage in a business or transaction, for which the guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

the guarantor intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as such debts matured.

In addition, any payment by the guarantor pursuant to its guarantee could be voided and required to be returned to the guarantor, or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the guarantor. In any such case, your right to receive payments in respect of the new notes from a guarantor would be effectively subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities of such guarantor.

The indenture governing the new notes contains a savings clause, which limits the liability on the guarantees to the maximum amount that a guarantor can incur without risk that its guarantee will be subject to avoidance as a fraudulent transfer. Actavis SCS cannot assure you that this limitation will protect the guarantee from fraudulent transfer challenges or, if it does, that the remaining amount due and collectible under the guarantees will suffice, if necessary, to pay the new notes in full when due. Furthermore, in *Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of TOUSA, Inc. v. Citicorp North America, Inc.*, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of Florida held that a savings clause similar to the savings clause that will be used in the indenture was unenforceable. As a result, the subsidiary guarantees were found to be fraudulent conveyances. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit recently affirmed the liability findings of the Bankruptcy Court without ruling directly on the enforceability of savings clauses generally. If the TOUSA decision is followed by other courts, the risk that the guarantees would be deemed fraudulent conveyances would be significantly increased.

If a court declares the guarantees to be void, or if the guarantees must be limited or voided in accordance with their terms, any claim you may make against us for amounts payable on the new notes would, with respect to amounts claimed against the guarantor, be subordinated to the indebtedness of the guarantor, including trade payables. The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, the guarantor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;

if the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

Actavis SCS cannot assure you, however, as to what standard a court would apply in making these determinations.

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Actavis SCS and Actavis Capital are incorporated in Luxembourg, and Luxembourg law differs from U.S. law and may afford less protection to holders of the new notes.

Holders of the new notes may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would security holders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction of the United States. As Luxembourg companies, Actavis SCS and Actavis Capital are incorporated under and subject to the Luxembourg law on commercial companies of 10 August 1915 (as amended) (the Luxembourg Companies Law) and Luxembourg laws and regulations. The Luxembourg Companies Law differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and security holders, including the provisions relating to interested directors, mergers, amalgamations and acquisitions, takeovers, security holder lawsuits and indemnification of directors, managers or officers.

Under Luxembourg law, the duties of directors, managers or general partners of a company, are generally owed to the company only. Security holders of Luxembourg companies generally do not have rights to take action against directors, managers or general partners of the company, except in limited circumstances. Directors, managers or general partners of a Luxembourg company must, in exercising their powers and performing their duties, act in good faith and in the interests of the company as a whole and must exercise due care, skill and diligence. Directors, managers or general partners have a duty not to put themselves in a position in which their duties to the company and their personal interests may conflict and also are under a duty to disclose any personal interest in any contract or arrangement with the company or any of its subsidiaries. If a director, manager or general partner of a Luxembourg company is found to have breached his or her duties to that company, he or she may be held personally liable to the company in respect of that breach of duty. A director, manager or general partners may be jointly and severally liable with other directors, managers or general partners implicated in the same breach of duty.

Luxembourg bankruptcy laws may be less favorable to you than bankruptcy and insolvency laws in other jurisdictions.

Actavis SCS and Actavis Capital are incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg, and as such any insolvency proceedings applicable to them are in principle governed by Luxembourg law. The insolvency laws of Luxembourg may not be as favorable to your interests as creditors as the laws of the United States or other jurisdictions with which you may be familiar. See Enforceability of Civil Liabilities Certain Insolvency Law Considerations.

The guarantee granted by Actavis Capital may be subject to limitations under Luxembourg law.

The granting of a guarantee by a Luxembourg company is subject to specific limitations and requirements relating to corporate object and corporate benefit. The granting of a guarantee by a company incorporated and existing in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg must not be prohibited by the corporate object (*objet social*) or legal form of that company. In addition, there is also a requirement according to which the granting of security by a company has to be for its corporate benefit. See Service of Process and Enforcement of Liabilities Guarantees.

As a company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda, Warner Chilcott Limited may be subject to Bermuda corporate and insolvency laws under which secured creditors could be paid in priority to the claims of holders of the new notes.

The granting of the guarantee of the new notes by Warner Chilcott Limited may be subject to review under Bermuda law if:

(i) the granting of the guarantee constituted a fraudulent preference, namely Warner Chilcott Limited granted the guarantee with the dominant intention of preferring the guaranteed party to the detriment of other creditors; and

(ii) at the time of, or immediately after, the granting of the guarantee, Warner Chilcott Limited was insolvent; and

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(iii) Warner Chilcott Limited entered into formal insolvency proceedings within six months of the granting of the guarantee.

In addition, under Bermuda law, a transaction, which could include the granting of a guarantee, at less than fair value and made with the dominant intention of putting property beyond the reach of creditors is voidable after an action is successfully brought by an eligible creditor within a period of six years from the date of the transaction. A transaction, which could include the granting of a guarantee, might be challenged if it involved a gift by the company or if a company received consideration of significantly less than the benefit given by such company.

A judgment obtained in a non-Bermuda court against Warner Chilcott Limited may not be readily enforceable against Warner Chilcott Limited in Bermuda.

Warner Chilcott Limited is organized under the laws of Bermuda. As a result, it may not be possible to enforce court judgments obtained in the United States against Warner Chilcott Limited (whether based on the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal or state securities laws, New York law as the governing law of the new notes, indenture and guarantees or otherwise) in Bermuda. We have been advised by our legal advisors in Bermuda that the United States does not currently have a treaty with Bermuda providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any federal or state court in the United States, whether based on U.S. federal or state securities laws or otherwise, would not automatically be enforceable (and may not be enforceable at all) in Bermuda. Furthermore, you will not be able to bring a lawsuit or otherwise seek any remedies under the laws of the United States or any states therein, including remedies available under the U.S. federal securities laws, in courts of Bermuda (otherwise than in relation to agreements governed by U.S. law where Bermuda courts have accepted jurisdiction to hear the matter).

You may be unable to recover in civil proceedings for U.S. securities laws violations.

Actavis SCS and the guarantors (other than Actavis, Inc.) are organized under the laws of countries other than the United States and may not have any assets in the United States. It is anticipated that some or all of the directors and managers of Actavis SCS and the guarantors (other than Actavis, Inc.) will be nonresidents of the United States and that all or a majority of their assets will be located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or the guarantors (other than Actavis, Inc.), or to enforce any judgments obtained in U.S. courts predicated upon civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws. In addition, we cannot assure you that civil liabilities predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States will be enforceable in any other jurisdiction. See Service of Process and Enforcement of Liabilities Enforcement of Judgments.

Interest paid on the new notes may be treated as U.S. source interest, in which case, 30% U.S. withholding tax may apply unless a non-U.S. holder qualifies for an exemption from such withholding tax.

A substantial portion of the net proceeds of the offering of the old notes was directly or indirectly on-lent by us to a wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary of Actavis plc and used in the United States. As a result, the IRS could argue that there is a potential tax avoidance plan and that interest on the new notes paid to a non-U.S. holder is treated as U.S. source interest, which is subject to withholding tax at 30% unless the non-U.S. holder qualifies for an applicable exemption.

Each investor who is exchanging old notes for new notes pursuant to this exchange offer is required to represent (and is deemed to represent by exchanging the new notes) that its investment in the new notes is not pursuant to a tax avoidance plan, and it either (a) is a United States person for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (b) (i) does not own actually or constructively 10% or more of the combined voting power of all classes of the stock of Actavis plc entitled

to vote, (ii) is not a controlled foreign corporation (within the meaning of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code) actually or constructively related to Actavis plc through stock ownership, and (iii) is not

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a bank whose receipt of interest on the new notes is interest received pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business, (c) is entitled to a full exemption from U.S. withholding tax on interest paid on the new notes pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and the jurisdiction in which it is resident, or (d) has a trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, a permanent establishment) in the United States and is entitled to a full exemption from U.S. withholding tax on interest paid on the notes because such interest is effectively connected with such trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, a permanent establishment). In addition, each investor must covenant (and is deemed to covenant by exchanging the new notes) that it will, if requested by us, provide a U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-9 or other applicable form, establishing a complete exemption from the U.S. withholding taxes on payments on the new notes and agree to bear any U.S. withholding taxes resulting from the failure to provide such forms. Each investor who purchased the old notes pursuant to the June 2014 offering was required to make (and was deemed to have made by purchasing the old notes) similar representations and covenants.

Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer

Because there is no public market for the notes, you may not be able to resell your notes.

The new notes will be registered under the Securities Act, but will constitute a new issue of securities with no established trading market, and there can be no assurance as to:

the liquidity of any trading market that may develop;

the ability of holders to sell their exchange notes; or

the price at which the holders would be able to sell their exchange notes.

If a trading market were to develop, the new notes might trade at higher or lower prices than their principal amount or purchase price, depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities and our financial performance.

In addition, any holder of old notes who tenders in the applicable exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the applicable new notes may be deemed to have received restricted securities, and if so, will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction. For a description of these requirements, see The Exchange Offer.

The old notes will not be accepted for exchange if holders fail to follow the exchange offer procedures and, as a result, such holders' old notes will continue to be subject to existing transfer restrictions and they may not be able to sell such old notes.

We will not accept old notes for exchange if you do not follow the exchange offer procedures. We will issue new notes as part of the exchange offer only after a timely receipt of old notes and all other required documents. Therefore, if you want to tender your old notes, please allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. If we do not receive your old notes and other required documents by the expiration date of the exchange offer, we will not accept your old notes for exchange. We are under no duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of old notes for exchange. If there are defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of old notes, we may not accept

your old notes for exchange. For more information, see The Exchange Offer.

If you do not exchange your old notes, your old notes will continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions and you may not be able to sell your old notes.

We did not register the old notes, nor do we intend to do so following the exchange offer. Old notes that are not tendered will therefore continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions and may be transferred only in limited circumstances under the securities laws. If you do not exchange your old notes, you will lose your right to have your old notes registered under the federal securities laws. As a result, if you hold old notes after the applicable exchange offer, you may not be able to sell your outstanding notes.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this prospectus that refer to Actavis' estimated or anticipated future results, including estimated synergies, or other non-historical facts are forward-looking statements that reflect Actavis' current perspective of existing trends and information as of the date of this prospectus. Forward looking statements generally will be accompanied by words such as *anticipate, believe, plan, could, should, estimate, expect, forecast, guidance, intend, may, might, will, possible, potential, predict, project, or other similar words, phrases*. Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about the benefits of the Forest or Furiex acquisitions, including future financial and operating results, and Actavis' plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. It is important to note that Actavis' goals and expectations are not predictions of actual performance. Actual results may differ materially from Actavis' current expectations depending upon a number of factors affecting Actavis' business and risks associated with acquisition transactions. These factors include, among others, the inherent uncertainty associated with financial projections; the ability to successfully integrate strategic transactions, including the Forest and Furiex acquisitions, and the ability to recognize the anticipated synergies and benefits of such acquisitions; the failure of any proposed transactions to close for any other reason; the anticipated size of the markets and continued demand for Actavis' products, and the ability to successfully manage transitions to new products and markets; the impact of competitive products and pricing; access to available financing on a timely basis and on reasonable terms; the risks of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; the risks and uncertainties normally incident to the pharmaceutical industry, including product liability claims and the availability of product liability insurance on reasonable terms; the difficulty of predicting the timing or outcome of pending or future litigation or government investigations; periodic dependence on a small number of products for a material source of net revenue or income; variability of trade buying patterns; changes in generally accepted accounting principles; risks that the carrying values of assets may be negatively impacted by future events and circumstances; the timing and success of product launches; the difficulty of predicting the timing or outcome of product development efforts and regulatory agency approvals or actions, if any; market acceptance of and continued demand for Actavis' products, including products acquired as part of the Forest or Furiex acquisitions; costs and efforts to defend or enforce intellectual property rights; difficulties or delays in manufacturing; the availability and pricing of third party sourced products and materials; successful compliance with governmental regulations applicable to Actavis' facilities, products and/or businesses; changes in the laws and regulations affecting, among other things, pricing and reimbursement of pharmaceutical products; changes in tax laws or interpretations that could increase Actavis' consolidated tax liabilities; the loss of key senior management or scientific staff; and such other risks and uncertainties detailed in the **Risk Factors** section. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, words such as *may, will, expect, believe, anticipate, plan, intend, could, would, should, estimate, continue, or pursue*, or the negative or other variations thereof or comparable terminology, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. We caution the reader that these statements are based on certain assumptions, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, certain important factors may affect our actual operating results and could cause such results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. We believe the risks and uncertainties discussed under the section entitled **Risk Factors** may cause Actavis', Actavis SCS's or the guarantors' actual results to vary materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statement.

For a more detailed discussion of these and other risk factors, see **Risk Factors**, **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition**. The forward-looking statements included in this prospectus are made only as of their respective dates, and we undertake no obligation to update the forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances, except as required by law. This discussion is provided as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

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THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose of the Exchange Offer

When we issued the old notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement dated June 19, 2014 with the initial purchasers of the old notes. Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, we and the Guarantors agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC no later than March 26, 2015, enabling holders to exchange the old notes for publicly registered exchange notes (the "new notes") with substantially identical terms as the old notes. We also agreed to use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective no later than March 26, 2015, and to commence and complete this exchange offer as soon as reasonably practicable after the effectiveness of the registration statement. We will keep the exchange offer ("Registered Exchange Offer") open for not less than 20 days (or longer if required by applicable law) after the date notice of the Registered Exchange Offer is sent to the holders of the old notes. The registration rights agreement provides that if, among other things, the Exchange Offer is not consummated prior to March 26, 2015, then we will, subject to certain exceptions, promptly file a shelf registration statement (the "Shelf Registration Statement") with the SEC covering resales of the old notes or the new notes, as the case may be, use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Shelf Registration Statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act, and following effectiveness of the Exchange Offer Registration Statement, commence the Exchange Offer and keep the Exchange Offer open for not less than 20 business days (or longer if required by applicable law) after the date notice of the Exchange Offer is mailed to holders of the notes and issue Exchange Notes in exchange for all notes tendered prior thereto in the Exchange Offer prior to March 26, 2015.

The registration rights agreement also provides that we will be required to pay additional cash interest on old notes (and, where applicable, new notes) if we fail to consummate the Exchange Offer on or prior to the later of March 26, 2015, if we are obligated to file the Shelf Registration Statement, the Shelf Registration Statement is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to March 26, 2015, or the Shelf Registration Statement or the Exchange Offer Registration Statement with respect to a series of notes is declared effective but thereafter ceases to be effective or usable in connection with resales or exchanges of such series of notes during the periods specified in the registration rights agreement.

A copy of the registration rights agreement is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Terms Of The Exchange Offer; Period For Tendering Old Notes

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus, we will accept for exchange old notes which are properly tendered on or prior to the expiration date and not withdrawn as permitted below. The expiration date will be 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2014, unless extended by us in our sole discretion.

As of the date of this prospectus, \$3,700,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the old notes are outstanding. Only a registered holder of the old notes (or such holder's legal representative or attorney-in-fact) as reflected on the records of the trustee under the applicable Indenture may participate in the exchange offer. There will be no fixed record date for determining registered holders of the old notes entitled to participate in the Registered Exchange Offer. The old notes may be tendered only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. This prospectus, is first being sent on or about _____, 2014 to all holders of old notes known to us.

We shall be deemed to have accepted validly tendered old notes when, as and if we have given oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice thereof to the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders of old notes for the purposes of receiving the new notes from us.

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We expressly reserve the right, at any time or from time to time, to extend the period of time during which the exchange offer is open, and thereby delay acceptance for any exchange of any old notes, by giving notice of such extension to the exchange agent and the holders of the old notes as described below. We anticipate that we would only delay acceptance of outstanding notes tendered in the offer due to an extension of the expiration date of the offer. During any such extension, all old notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer and may be accepted for exchange by us. Any old notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without expense to the tendering holder as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

We expressly reserve the right, in our sole and absolute discretion:

to delay accepting any old notes;

to extend the exchange offer;

to terminate the exchange offer; and

to waive any condition or otherwise amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner.

If the exchange offer is amended in a manner determined by us to constitute a material change, we will promptly disclose the amendment by means of a prospectus supplement that will be distributed to the eligible holders of old notes. In the event of a material change in the offer, including the waiver of a material condition, we will extend the offer period if necessary so that at least five business days remain in the offer following notice of the material change. Any delay in acceptance, extension, termination, amendment or waiver will be followed promptly by oral or written notice to the exchange agent and by making a public announcement of it, and the notice and announcement in the case of an extension will be made no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the exchange offer was previously scheduled to expire. Subject to applicable law, we may make this public announcement by issuing a press release.

Each holder exchanging old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer shall be deemed to have represented and covenanted that its investment in the notes is not pursuant to a tax avoidance plan, and it either (a) is a United States person for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (b) (i) does not own actually or constructively 10% or more of the combined voting power of all classes of the stock of Actavis plc entitled to vote, (ii) is not a controlled foreign corporation (within the meaning of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code) actually or constructively related to Actavis plc through stock ownership, and (iii) is not a bank whose receipt of interest on the notes is interest received pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business, (c) is entitled to a full exemption from U.S. withholding tax on interest paid on the notes pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and the jurisdiction in which it is resident, or (d) has a trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, a permanent establishment) in the United States and is entitled to a full exemption from U.S. withholding tax on interest paid on the notes because such interest is effectively connected with such trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, a permanent establishment). In addition, each holder exchanging old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer shall be deemed to have covenanted that it will, if requested by us, provide a U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-9 or other applicable form, establishing a complete exemption from the U.S. withholding taxes on payments on the notes and agree to bear any U.S. withholding taxes resulting from the failure to provide such forms.

Holders of old notes do not have any appraisal or dissenters' rights under the Delaware Corporation Law in connection with the exchange offer.

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Procedures For Tendering Old Notes

Only a registered holder of old notes may tender such old notes in the exchange offer. The exchange offer will be conducted without the use of a letter of transmittal or notice of guaranteed delivery. If you wish to tender your old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer you must:

if you hold the private notes through The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, comply with the ATOP procedures of DTC, and the exchange agent must receive a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of the private notes into its account at DTC pursuant to the procedures for book-entry transfer described herein, along with a properly transmitted agent's message, before the expiration date; or

if you hold private notes through Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., or Euroclear, or Clearstream Banking, S.A., or Clearstream, comply with the procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, before the expiration date.

The tender by a holder which is not withdrawn prior to the expiration date will constitute an agreement between such holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus.

The depository has confirmed that any financial institution that is a participant in the depository's system may utilize the depository's Automated Tender Offer Program to tender old notes.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt), acceptance and withdrawal of tendered old notes will be determined by us in our sole discretion. This determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all old notes not properly tendered or to not accept any particular old notes our acceptance of which might, in our judgment or our counsel's judgment, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any defects or irregularities or conditions of the exchange offer as to particular old notes either before or after the expiration date (including the right to waive the ineligibility of any holder who seeks to tender old notes in the exchange offer). Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of old notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person shall be under any duty to give notification of any defect or irregularity with respect to any tender of old notes for exchange, nor shall any of them incur any liability for failure to give such notification. Tenders of old notes will not be deemed to have been made until such defects or irregularities have been cured or waived.

While we have no present plan to acquire any old notes which are not tendered in the exchange offer or to file a registration statement to permit resales of any old notes which are not tendered pursuant to the exchange offer, we reserve the right in our sole discretion to purchase or make offers for any old notes that remain outstanding subsequent to the expiration date or, as set forth below under "Certain Conditions to the Exchange Offer," to terminate the exchange offer and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, purchase old notes in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. The terms of any such purchases or offers could differ from the terms of the exchange offer.

By tendering, each holder will represent to us in writing that, among other things:

the new notes acquired pursuant to the exchange offer are being acquired in the ordinary course of business of the holder and any beneficial holder;

neither the holder nor any such beneficial holder has an arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of new notes;

the holder acknowledges and agrees that any person who is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act or is participating in the exchange offer for the purposes of distributing the new

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notes must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction of the new notes acquired by such person and cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC set forth in certain no-action letters, including the staff's position enunciated in *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation* (available May 13, 1988) (the "Exxon Capital Letter") and *Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated* (available June 5, 1991) (the "Morgan Stanley Letter"), as interpreted in the SEC's letter to *Shearman & Sterling* (dated July 2, 1993) (the "Shearman & Sterling Letter");

the holder and any beneficial holder understands that a secondary resale transaction described in the third bullet point above and any resales of new notes obtained by such holder in exchange for old notes acquired by such holder directly from us should be covered by an effective registration statement containing the selling security holder information required by Item 507 or Item 508, as applicable, of Regulation S-K of the SEC; and

the holder is not an affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, of our company.

If the holder is a broker-dealer that will receive new notes for its own account in exchange for old notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, the holder is required to acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. See "Plan of Distribution." However, by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, the holder will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act.

Acceptance of Old Notes For Exchange; Delivery Of New Notes

Upon satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions to the exchange offer, we will accept, promptly after the expiration date of the exchange offer, all old notes properly tendered, and will issue the new notes promptly after acceptance of the old notes. See "Certain Conditions to the Exchange Offer" below. For purposes of the exchange offer, we shall be deemed to have accepted properly tendered old notes for exchange when, as and if we have given oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice to the exchange agent. The new notes will bear interest from the most recent date to which interest has been paid on the old notes, or if no interest has been paid on the old notes, from June 19, 2014. Accordingly, registered holders of new notes on the relevant record date for the first interest payment date following the consummation of the exchange offer will receive interest accruing from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, from June 19, 2014. Old notes accepted for exchange will cease to accrue interest from and after the date of consummation of the exchange offer. Holders of old notes whose old notes are accepted for exchange will not receive any payment for accrued interest on the old notes otherwise payable on any interest payment date the record date for which occurs on or after consummation of the exchange offer and will be deemed to have waived their rights to receive accrued interest on the old notes.

Return of Old Notes

If any tendered old notes are not accepted for any reason set forth in the terms and conditions of the exchange offer or if old notes are withdrawn or are submitted for a greater principal amount than the holders desire to exchange, such unaccepted, withdrawn or non-exchanged old notes will be returned without expense to the tendering holder of such old notes (or, in the case of old notes tendered by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at the depository pursuant to the book-entry transfer procedures described below, such old notes will be credited to an account maintained with the depository) promptly upon the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Book-Entry Transfer

The exchange agent will make a request to establish an account with respect to the old notes at the depositary for purposes of the exchange offer within two business days after the date of this prospectus, and any

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financial institution that is a participant in the depository's systems may make book-entry delivery of old notes by causing the depository to transfer such old notes into the exchange agent's account at the depository in accordance with the depository's procedures for transfer.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Except as otherwise provided herein, tenders of old notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to the expiration date.

To withdraw a tender of old notes in the exchange offer, subject to the applicable procedures of DTC, a written or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent at its address set forth below, prior to the expiration date. Any such notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person having deposited the old notes to be withdrawn;

identify the old notes to be withdrawn (including the certificate number or numbers and aggregate principal amount of such old notes);

where the certificates for old notes have been transmitted, specify the name in which such old notes are registered, if different from that of the withdrawing holder.

If certificates for old notes have been delivered or otherwise identified to the exchange agent, then, prior to the release of such certificates, the withdrawing holder must also submit the serial numbers of the particular certificates to be withdrawn and a signed notice of withdrawal with signatures guaranteed by an eligible institution unless such holder is an eligible institution.

If old notes have been tendered pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described above, any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at the depository to be credited with the withdrawn old notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of such facility. All questions as to the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) of such notices will be determined by us in our sole discretion, and our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. Any old notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for purposes of the exchange offer and no new notes will be issued with respect thereto unless the old notes so withdrawn are validly retendered. Properly withdrawn old notes may be retendered by following one of the procedures described above at any time prior to the expiration date.

Certain Conditions To The Exchange Offer

Notwithstanding any other provision of the exchange offer, we shall not be required to accept for exchange, or to issue new notes in exchange for, any old notes. We may terminate or amend the exchange offer if at any time before the expiration of the exchange offer, we determine that:

the exchange offer does not comply with any applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC;

we have not received all applicable governmental approvals; or

any actions or proceedings of any governmental agency or court exist which could materially impair our ability to consummate the exchange offer.

The foregoing conditions are for our sole benefit and may be asserted by us regardless of the circumstances giving rise to any such condition or may be waived by us in whole or in part at any time and from time to time in our reasonable discretion. Our failure at any time to exercise any of the foregoing rights shall not be deemed a waiver of such right and each such right shall be deemed an ongoing right which may be asserted at any time and from time to time.

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In addition, we will not accept for exchange any old notes tendered, and no new notes will be issued in exchange for any such old notes, if at such time any stop order shall be threatened or in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the Indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In any such event we are required to use every reasonable effort to obtain the withdrawal of any stop order at the earliest possible time.

Exchange Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association has been appointed as the exchange agent for the exchange offer. Questions and requests for assistance, requests for additional copies of this prospectus should be directed to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

Delivery To: Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, Exchange Agent**By Registered or Certified Mail:**

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.
Corporate Trust Operations

MAC N9303-121

PO Box 1517

Minneapolis, MN 55480

**By Regular Mail or Overnight
Courier:**

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.
Corporate Trust Operations

MAC N9303-121

Sixth & Marquette Avenue

Minneapolis, MN 55479

In Person by Hand Only:

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.
12th Floor-Northstar East Building

Corporate Trust Operations

608 Second Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55479

**By Facsimile (for Eligible Institutions
only):**

(612) 667-6282

**For Information or Confirmation
by Telephone:**

(800) 344-5128

Delivery other than as set forth above will not constitute a valid delivery.

Fees and Expenses

The expenses of soliciting tenders will be borne by us. The principal solicitation is being made by mail. However, additional solicitation may be made by facsimile, telephone or in person by our officers and employees.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to brokers, dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse it for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the exchange offer.

The expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer will be paid by us. Such expenses include registration fees, fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee, accounting and legal fees and printing costs, among others.

Transfer Taxes

Holders who tender their old notes for exchange will not be obligated to pay any transfer taxes in connection with the tender. If, however, new notes issued in the exchange offer are to be delivered to, or are to be issued in the name of, any person other than the holder of the old notes tendered, or if a transfer tax is imposed for any

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reason other than the exchange of old notes in connection with the exchange offer, then any such transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or on any other person, will be payable by the holder or such other person. If satisfactory evidence of payment of, or exemption from, such taxes is not submitted, the amount of such transfer taxes will be billed directly to the tendering holder.

Accounting Treatment

The new notes will be recorded at the same carrying value as the old notes, which is the principal amount as reflected in our accounting records on the date of the exchange. Accordingly, no gain or loss for accounting purposes will be recognized.

Consequences Of Failure To Exchange; Resales Of New Notes

Participation in the exchange offer is voluntary. Holders of the old notes are urged to consult their financial and tax advisors in making their own decisions on what action to take.

Holders of old notes who do not exchange their old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer of those old notes as set forth in the legend thereon as a consequence of the issuance of the old notes pursuant to the exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. In general, the old notes may not be offered or sold unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

Old notes not exchanged pursuant to the exchange offer will continue to accrue interest at 6.875% per annum and will otherwise remain outstanding in accordance with their terms. Holders of old notes do not have any appraisal or dissenters' rights under the Delaware General Corporation Law in connection with the exchange offer.

Based on interpretive letters issued by the staff of the SEC to third parties in unrelated transactions, including the staff's position enunciated in the Exxon Capital Letter, the Morgan Stanley Letter and the Shearman & Sterling Letter, we are of the view that new notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred by holders thereof (other than any such holder which is our affiliate within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act or any broker-dealer that purchases notes from us to resell pursuant to Rule 144A or any other available exemption), without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act. This is the case provided that such new notes are acquired in the ordinary course of such holders' business and such holders have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of such new notes. If any holder has any arrangement or understanding with respect to the distribution of the new notes to be acquired pursuant to the exchange offer, such holder:

could not rely on the applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC as enunciated in the Exxon Capital Letter, the Morgan Stanley Letter, the Shearman & Sterling Letter, or other interpretive letters to similar effect; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction.

A broker-dealer who holds old notes that were acquired for its own account as a result of market-making or other trading activities may be deemed to be all underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act and must, therefore, deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of new notes. Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for old notes, where the old notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes.

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By so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for old notes where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities. Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, we have agreed to make this prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, available to broker-dealers for use in connection with any resale for a period of one year following the effective date. See Plan of Distribution.

We have not requested the staff of the SEC to consider the exchange offer in the context of a no-action letter, and there can be no assurance that the staff would take positions similar to those taken in the interpretive letters referred to above if we were to make such a no-action request.

In addition, to comply with the securities laws of applicable jurisdictions, the new notes may not be offered or sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable jurisdictions or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with. We have agreed, under the registration rights agreement and subject to specified limitations therein, to register or qualify the new notes for offer or sale under the securities or blue sky laws of the applicable jurisdictions in the United States as any selling holder of the new notes reasonably requests in writing.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the new notes. The new notes will be exchanged for old notes in like principal amount, and the exchanged old notes will be canceled. As a result, the issuance of new notes in exchange for old notes as contemplated in this prospectus will not result in any change in our indebtedness.

We used the proceeds from the offering of the old notes to consummate the Forest Acquisition, to refinance the WC Senior Notes, to pay related fees and expenses and for general corporate purposes.

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The following table shows our consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated (dollars in millions):

	Six months ended			Year ended December 31,			
	2014	June 30, 2013	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<i>Fixed Charges:</i>							
Interest expensed and capitalized (includes amortization of deferred financing costs)	\$ 151.9	\$ 109.2	\$ 239.8	\$ 111.6	\$ 69.0	\$ 68.7	\$ 33.2
Interest portion of rent expense (1)	3.7	8.4	16.0	10.6	7.2	5.0	5.4
Total Fixed Charges	155.6	117.6	255.8	122.2	76.2	73.7	38.6
<i>Earnings:</i>							
Pretax income (loss) from continuing operations less equity income	\$ 240.4	\$ (588.5)	\$ (613.4)	\$ 245.1	\$ 456.0	\$ 250.6	\$ 362.6
Fixed charges	155.6	117.6	255.8	122.2	76.2	73.7	38.6
Total earnings available for fixed charges	396.0	(470.9)	(357.6)	367.3	532.2	324.3	401.2
<i>Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges</i>	2.5	n.a	n.a	3.0	7.0	4.4	10.4
Deficiency of earnings to fixed charges	n.a.	(4.0)	(1.4)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

- (1) Rents included in the computation consist of one-third of rental expense, which we believe to be a conservative estimate of an interest factor in our leases, which are not material.

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The following table sets forth Warner Chilcott Limited's consolidated cash and cash equivalents and its consolidated capitalization as of June 30, 2014:

on an actual basis; and

on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the Forest Acquisition.

	June 30, 2014	
	Actual	
	Warner Chilcott	As Adjusted
	Limited	(unaudited, in millions)
	(unaudited, in millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,293.1	\$ 1,231.7
Debt:		
Actavis Capital		
ACT Term Loan Agreement	1,237.2	1,237.2
ACT Term Loan Amendment		2,000.0
Warner Chilcott Corporation, Actavis WC 2 S.à r.l. and Warner Chilcott Company, LLC		
WC Term Loan Agreement	1,786.2	1,786.2
WC Senior Notes	1,250.0	
Unamortized Premium of WC Senior Notes	93.0	
Actavis SCS		
2017 Notes	500.0	500.0
Unamortized Discount of 2017 Notes	(1.3)	(1.3)
2019 Notes	500.0	500.0
Unamortized Discount of 2019 Notes	(1.4)	(1.4)
2024 Notes	1,200.0	1,200.0
Unamortized Discount of 2024 Notes	(4.5)	(4.5)
2044 Notes	1,500.0	1,500.0
Unamortized Discount of 2044 Notes	(16.6)	(16.6)
Actavis, Inc.		
2017 Notes	1,200.0	1,200.0
Unamortized Discount of 2017 Notes	(3.6)	(3.6)
2019 Notes	400.0	400.0
Unamortized Discount of 2019 Notes	(0.5)	(0.5)
2022 Notes	1,700.0	1,700.0
Unamortized Discount of 2022 Notes	(12.0)	(12.0)
2042 Notes	1,000.0	1,000.0
Unamortized Discount of 2042 Notes	(14.5)	(14.5)
Forest		

Forest Notes		3,000.0
Total debt (1)	\$ 12,312.0	\$ 15,969.0
Total equity	\$ 8,946.5	\$ 29,522.3
Total capitalization	\$ 21,258.5	\$ 45,491.3

(1) Excludes \$19.4 million of capital leases.

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Warner Chilcott Limited derived the financial information as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 through December 31, 2013 from the audited consolidated financial statements of Warner Chilcott Limited (and from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of its predecessor entities, as applicable, for the financial information as of December 31, 2011, and as of and with respect to the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010). The information set forth below is only a summary that you should read together with the historical audited consolidated financial statements of Actavis and the related notes, as well as the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included herein. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of any results to be expected in the future.

(In millions)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2013 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	2012 ⁽⁵⁾	2011	2010	2009 ⁽⁶⁾
<i>Operating Highlights</i>					
Net revenues	\$ 8,677.6	\$ 5,914.9	\$ 4,584.4	\$ 3,566.9	\$ 2,793.0
Operating (loss)/income	(398.8)	315.7	523.4	305.4	383.9
Net (loss)/income attributable to common shareholders	(724.5)	97.3	260.9	184.4	222.0
	At December 31,				
	2013 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	2012 ⁽⁵⁾	2011	2010	2009 ⁽⁶⁾
<i>Balance Sheet Highlights</i>					
Current assets	\$ 4,552.2	\$ 3,838.3	\$ 2,569.7	\$ 1,786.7	\$ 1,749.2
Working capital, excluding assets and liabilities held for sale	1,181.5	1,089.0	730.2	978.7	721.6
Total assets	22,841.7	14,114.8	6,698.3	5,686.6	5,772.4
Total debt	9,052.0	6,433.3	1,033.0	1,016.1	1,457.8
Total equity	9,603.5	3,856.4	3,562.5	3,282.6	3,023.1

- (1) On October 1, 2013, Actavis plc completed the Warner Chilcott Acquisition. Legacy Warner Chilcott was a leading specialty pharmaceutical company focused on women's healthcare, gastroenterology, urology and dermatology segments of the branded pharmaceuticals market, primarily in North America. Beginning October 1, 2013, the following items were included in Warner Chilcott Limited's operating results:

total revenues and related cost of sales for Legacy Warner Chilcott products;
selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses;
amortization expense for intangible assets acquired; and
increased interest expense from the senior secured notes assumed and the \$2.0 billion aggregate term loan indebtedness assumed, and subsequently refinanced, in connection with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition.

- (2) On August 1, 2013, Actavis, Inc. entered into a transaction with Palau Pharma, S.A. ("Palau") to acquire worldwide product rights to develop and commercialize albaconazole for the treatment of candidiasis. Actavis, Inc. simultaneously entered into a manufacturing and supply agreement with Palau for the supply of clinical and

commercial quantities of the products. In connection with the execution of the agreements, Actavis, Inc. paid an upfront non-refundable payment of 10.0 million, or \$13.4 million to Palau, which was recorded as R&D expense in the year ended December 31, 2013.

- (3) On June 11, 2013, Actavis, Inc. entered into an exclusive license agreement with Medicines360 to market, sell and distribute Medicines360 LNG20 intrauterine device in the U.S. and in Canada for a payment of approximately \$52.3 million. Actavis will also pay Medicines360 certain regulatory and sales based milestone payments totaling up to nearly \$125.0 million plus royalties. Medicines360 retains the rights to market the product in the U.S. public sector, including family planning clinics that provide services to low-income women. LNG20, originally developed by Uteron Pharma S.P.R.L. in Belgium (now a subsidiary of Actavis), is designed to deliver 20 mcg of levonorgestrel per day for the indication of long

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- term contraception, and is currently in Phase III clinical trials in the United States. Pending FDA approval, the LNG20 product could be launched in the U.S. as early as 2014.
- (4) On January 23, 2013, Actavis, Inc. completed the acquisition of Uteron Pharma, SA for approximately \$142.0 million in cash, plus assumption of debt and other liabilities of \$7.7 million and up to \$155.0 million in potential future milestone payments (the Uteron Acquisition). The Uteron Acquisition expanded Actavis' specialty brands pipeline of women's health products including two potential near term commercial opportunities in contraception and infertility, and one oral contraceptive project projected to launch by 2018. Several additional products in earlier stages of development are also included in the acquisition.
- (5) On October 31, 2012, Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Watson) completed the acquisition of Actavis Group. As of December 31, 2012, the estimated number of shares contingently issuable in connection with the Actavis Group earn-out was calculated to be 3.85 million shares. In the year ended December 31, 2013, the decision was made to award the remaining 1.65 million shares. The 1.65 million additional shares are included in the basic weighted average common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2013 beginning on March 28, 2013. The Actavis Group was a privately held generic pharmaceutical company specializing in the development, manufacture and sale of generic pharmaceuticals. Actavis' financial statements included in this prospectus do not include the financial results of the Actavis Group for any of the periods presented prior to October 31, 2012.
- (6) On December 2, 2009, Watson acquired all the outstanding equity of the Arrow Group in exchange for cash consideration of \$1.05 billion, approximately 16.9 million shares of Watson restricted common stock and 200,000 shares of its mandatorily redeemable preferred stock and certain contingent consideration. The fair value of the total consideration was approximately \$1.95 billion.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial information is presented to illustrate the estimated effects of (i) the June 10, 2014 issuance of the \$3.7 billion aggregate principal amount of notes (the New Notes), (ii) the acquisition of Forest by the Company, which was closed on July 1, 2014 (Forest Acquisition), (iii) the acquisition of Aptalis Holdings Inc. (Aptalis) by Forest, which was closed on January 30, 2014 (Aptalis Acquisition), (iv) the acquisition of Legacy Warner Chilcott, which was closed on October 1, 2013 (Warner Chilcott Acquisition) and (v) the related financing to fund the acquisitions on historical financial position and results of operations of Actavis.

The fiscal years of the Company, Warner Chilcott plc, Forest and Aptalis ended on December 31, December 31, March 31 and September 30, respectively. The following unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet is prepared based on the historical consolidated balance sheets of Warner Chilcott Limited and Forest as of June 30, 2014. The following unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations is prepared based on (i) historical consolidated statement of operations of Warner Chilcott Limited for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014, (ii) historical consolidated statement of operations of Warner Chilcott plc for the nine months ended September 31, 2013, (iii) historical consolidated statement of operations of Forest for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, which was derived by adding the consolidated statement of operations for nine months ended December 31, 2013 and subtracting the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2012 to and from the consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 and the historical consolidated statement of operations of Forest for the six months ended June 30, 2014, which was derived by subtracting the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and adding the consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 from and to the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and (iv) historical consolidated statement of operations of Aptalis for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, which was derived by adding the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2013 and subtracting the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2012 to and from the consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 and the historical consolidated statement of operations of Aptalis for the one month ended January 31, 2014.

The following unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2014 and unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 are based upon and derived from the historical unaudited financial information of Warner Chilcott Limited (which are included in this prospectus), historical audited financial information of Forest (which are included in this prospectus) and historical unaudited financial information of Forest (which are included in this prospectus). The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 are based upon and derived from the historical audited financial statements of Warner Chilcott Limited (which are included in this prospectus), historical unaudited financial information of Warner Chilcott plc (which are included in this prospectus), historical audited financial information of Forest (which are included in this prospectus), historical unaudited financial information of Forest (which are included in this prospectus), historical audited financial information of Aptalis (which are included in this prospectus) and historical unaudited financial information of Aptalis (which are included in this prospectus).

The Forest Acquisition, the Aptalis Acquisition and the Warner Chilcott Acquisition have been accounted for as business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 805, Business Combinations, (ASC 805). The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements set forth below primarily give effect to the following:

Effect of application of the acquisition method of accounting in connection with the acquisitions;

Effect of repayment of certain existing debt facilities and new borrowings under new debt facilities to fund the acquisitions; and

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Effect of transaction costs in connection with the acquisitions and financings.

The pro forma adjustments are preliminary and are based upon available information and certain assumptions, described in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial information that management believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from the assumptions within the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined financial information. Under ASC 805, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value. The fair value of identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the acquisitions of Forest and Aptalis are based on a preliminary estimate of fair value as of June 30, 2014. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be recognized as goodwill. Significant judgment is required in determining the estimated fair values of in-process research and development (IPR&D), identifiable intangible assets and certain other assets and liabilities. Such a valuation requires estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, determining the timing and estimated costs to complete each in-process project, projecting the timing of regulatory approvals, estimating future cash flows and direct costs in addition to developing the appropriate discount rates and current market profit margins. Preliminary fair value estimates may change as additional information becomes available.

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014 assumes the completion of the transactions occurred on January 1, 2013. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2014 assumes the transactions occurred on June 30, 2014, except for the acquisition of Warner Chilcott plc and Aptalis and their related financing, which were already reflected in Warner Chilcott Limited's and Forest's historical balance sheet as of June 30, 2014, respectively. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been prepared by management in accordance with the regulations of the SEC and is not necessarily indicative of the combined financial position or results of operations that would have been realized had the acquisitions occurred as of the dates indicated, nor is it meant to be indicative of any anticipated combined financial position or future results of operations that Warner Chilcott Limited will experience after the acquisitions. In addition, the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations does not include any pro forma adjustments to reflect expected cost savings or restructuring actions which may be achievable or the impact of any non-recurring activity and one-time transaction related costs.

Certain financial information of Forest, Aptalis and Warner Chilcott plc as presented in their respective consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the historical presentation in Warner Chilcott Limited's consolidated financial statements for purposes of preparation of the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

This unaudited pro forma combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes as well as the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Warner Chilcott Limited, Forest and Aptalis incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Table of Contents**Warner Chilcott Limited****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet****As of June 30, 2014**

(In millions)	Historical Warner Chilcott Limited	Historical Forest (4)	Forest Acquisition Adjustments	Financing Adjustments	Footnote Reference	Pro Forma
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,293.1	\$ 3,424.2	\$ (7,166.6)	\$ 681.0	7e, 7j	\$ 1,231.7
Marketable securities	2.5					2.5
Accounts receivable, net	1,566.3	603.4				2,169.7
Receivable from parents	231.3					231.3
Inventories, net	1,633.3	491.6	1,233.9		7b	3,358.8
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	531.3	306.2	0.3		7b, 7f	837.8
Current assets held for sale	37.6		89.4		7b	127.0
Deferred tax assets	203.4	399.1				602.5
Total current assets	8,498.8	5,224.5	(5,843.0)	681.0		8,561.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,531.3	382.0	(159.7)		7b	1,753.6
Investments and other assets	164.6	193.1	(33.3)	5.9	7f, 7k	330.3
Deferred tax assets	109.6					109.6
Product rights and other intangibles	7,528.0	5,070.3	8,875.2		7b	21,473.5
Goodwill	8,181.4	1,050.7	14,757.0		7c	23,989.1
Total assets	\$ 26,013.7	\$ 11,920.6	\$ 17,596.2	\$ 686.9		\$ 56,217.4
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 2,439.8	\$ 1,310.6	\$ 29.5	\$	7b, 7f	\$ 3,779.9
Payables to parents	972.5					972.5
Income taxes payable	75.5					75.5
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	1,588.8			200.0	7l	1,788.8
Deferred revenue	39.5					39.5
Current liabilities held for sale						
Deferred tax liabilities	29.8		279.3		7d	309.1

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Total current liabilities	5,145.9	1,310.6	308.8	200.0		6,965.3
Long-term debt and capital leases	10,742.6	3,000.0		457.0	7m	14,199.6
Deferred revenue	40.6					40.6
Other long-term liabilities	261.1	61.2	81.3		7f	405.6
Other taxes payable	199.3	497.5	56.8		7f	753.6
Deferred tax liabilities	677.7	766.5	2,888.2		7d	4,332.4
Total liabilities	17,067.2	5,635.8	3,335.1	657.0		26,695.1
Commitments and contingencies						
Equity:						
Member s Capital	8,056.5	(3,032.9)	23,603.1		7g	28,626.7
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	794.7	9,311.6	(9,332.9)	29.9	7h, 7n	803.3
Accumulated other comprehensive income	90.3	6.1	(9.1)		7i	87.3
Total stockholders equity	8,941.5	6,284.8	14,261.1	29.9		29,517.3
Noncontrolling interest	5.0					5.0
Total equity	8,946.5	6,284.8	14,261.1	29.9		29,522.3
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 26,013.7	\$ 11,920.6	\$ 17,596.2	\$ 686.9		\$ 56,217.4

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

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Warner Chilcott Limited

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014

(In millions, except for per share data)	Historical Warner Chilcott Limited	Historical Forest (4)	Historical Aptalis (5)	Aptalis Acquisition and Adjustments	Footnote Reference	Forest Subtotal - After the Aptalis Acquisition	Forest Acquisition Adjustments	Financing Adjustments	Footnote Reference	Pro Forma
Net revenues	\$ 5,322.3	2,258.9	65.6			\$ 2,324.5	\$ (16.7)	\$	8k	\$ 7,630.1
Operating expenses:										
Cost of sales (excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights)	2,589.5	543.2	19.5			562.7	(16.7)		8k	3,135.5
Research and development	329.5	360.2	12.9			373.1	36.3		8l	738.9
Selling and marketing	574.6	699.9	9.6			709.5	48.0		8l	1,332.1
General and administrative	539.0	434.4	68.8	38.7	8g	541.9	(14.4)		8m	1,066.5
Amortization	847.1	81.8	5.3	19.0	8h	106.1	886.7		8n	1,839.9
Loss on asset sales, impairments, and contingent consideration adjustment, net	21.7		0.2			0.2				21.9
Total operating expenses	4,901.4	2,119.5	116.3	57.7		2,293.5	939.9			8,134.8
Operating income / (loss)	420.9	139.4	(50.7)	(57.7)		31.0	(956.6)			(504.7)

Non-Operating income (expense):									
Interest income	2.2	13.8				13.8			16.0
Interest expense	(151.9)	(87.1)	(60.6)	53.5	8i	(94.2)	(56.4)	8p	(302.5)
Other income (expense), net	(30.8)	4.3				4.3			(26.5)
Total other income (expense), net									
	(180.5)	(69.0)	(60.6)	53.5		(76.1)	(56.4)		(313.0)
Income / (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interest									
	240.4	70.4	(111.3)	(4.2)		(45.1)	(956.6)	(56.4)	(817.7)
Provision / (benefit) for income taxes									
	81.3	(74.7)	16.0	(1.0)	8j	(59.7)	(200.9)	(17.1)	8o, 8q (196.4)
Net income / (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest									
	159.1	145.1	(127.3)	(3.2)		14.6	(755.7)	(39.3)	(621.3)
	(0.3)								(0.3)
Net income / loss attributable to member									
	\$ 158.8	145.1	(127.3)	(3.2)		\$ 14.6	\$ (755.7)	\$ (39.3)	\$ (621.6)

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

Table of Contents**Warner Chilcott Limited****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations****For the Year Ended December 31, 2013****Warner Chilcott Limited Pro Forma Statement of Operations****For the year ended December 31, 2013**

		Warner Chilcott		Warner Chilcott Limited		Aptalis		Forest			
		Chilcott		Subtotal		Acquisition		Subtotal			
		and		-		and		-			
		Financing		After the		Financing		After the		Forest	
		Footnote		Warner		Footnote		Aptalis		Acquisition	
		Reference		Chilcott		Reference		Acquisition		Adjustments	
				Acquisition				Adjustments			
				(4)							
77.6	\$ 1,807.0	\$ (16.4)	8a	\$ 10,468.2	\$ 3,368.5	\$ 705.1	\$	\$ 4,073.6	\$	(31.0)	\$
90.7	227.0	(18.3)	8a, 8b	4,899.4	642.8	169.2		812.0		(31.0)	
16.9	86.0	0.4	8b	703.3	836.6	76.8		913.4		72.5	
20.3	322.0			1,342.3	1,151.7	101.7		1,253.4		96.0	
03.1	250.0	(63.3)	8b, 8c	1,189.8	445.6	93.8	(8.9)	530.5		88.6	
42.7	329.0	383.6	8d	1,555.3	127.1	74.5	216.7	418.3		1,513.3	
47.5				647.5							
55.2				255.2	2.1	5.8		7.9			

76.4	1,214.0	302.4		10,592.8	3,205.9	521.8	207.8		3,935.5	1,739.4	
98.8)	593.0	(318.8)		(124.6)	162.6	183.3	(207.8)		138.1	(1,770.4)	
4.8				4.8	21.0	0.4			21.4		
39.8)	(179.0)	100.1	8e	(318.7)	(3.5)	(74.7)	(73.3)	8j	(151.5)		(112.9)
20.4				20.4	2.9	(5.9)			(3.0)		
14.6)	(179.0)	100.1		(293.5)	20.4	(80.2)	(73.3)		(133.1)		(112.9)
13.4)	414.0	(218.7)		(418.1)	183.0	103.1	(281.1)		5.0	(1,770.4)	(112.9)
11.8	80.0	(43.7)	8f	148.1	26.4	40.0	(67.7)	8j	(1.3)	(371.8)	(34.3)
25.2)	334.0	(175.0)		(566.2)	156.6	63.1	(213.4)		6.3	(1,398.6)	(78.6)
0.7				0.7							
24.5)	\$ 334.0	\$ (175.0)		\$ (565.5)	\$ 156.6	\$ 63.1	\$ (213.4)		\$ 6.3	\$ (1,398.6)	\$ (78.6)

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1. Description of Transactions

Issuance of Notes: On June 10, 2014, Actavis Funding SCS, a limited partnership (*societe en commandite simple*), organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, an indirect subsidiary of Actavis plc, issued \$500.0 million 1.300% notes due 2017, \$500.0 million 2.450% notes due 2019, \$1,200.0 million 3.850% notes due 2024 and \$1,500.0 million 4.850% notes due 2044 (collectively the New Notes). Interest payments are due on the New Notes on June 15 and December 15 annually, beginning on December 15, 2014. The guarantors of the debt are Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis Capital S.à r.l., and Actavis, Inc. Actavis plc will not guarantee the New Notes. The net proceeds from the issuance of the New Notes were used, in part, to refinance the Warner Chilcott 7.75% senior notes due 2018 (the WC Senior Notes) and along with borrowings under Actavis' new senior unsecured term loan facility, other financings and cash on hand at Actavis plc, (a) to complete the acquisition of Forest, (b) to pay related fees and expenses and (c) for general corporate expenses.

Forest Acquisition: On February 17, 2014, Actavis entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) with Forest, pursuant to which Actavis acquired Forest in a series of merger transactions.

At the effective time of Merger 1, each share of Forest's common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to Merger 1 (other than dissenting shares) was converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder of such share of Forest common stock, (i) a combination of \$26.04 in cash, plus .3306 Actavis plc shares (the Mixed Election), (ii) \$86.81 in cash (the Cash Election) or (iii) .4723 Actavis plc shares (the Stock Election). On July 1, 2014, the transaction closed and Actavis plc acquired Forest for equity consideration which includes outstanding equity awards (approximately \$20.6 billion) and cash consideration (approximately \$7.0 billion which was funded in part with cash on hand and financing available on July 1, 2014) of approximately \$27.6 billion (the Forest Acquisition). Under the terms of the transaction, Forest shareholders received 89.8 million Actavis plc ordinary shares, 6.0 million Actavis plc non-qualified stock options and 1.1 million of Actavis plc share units. The assets acquired and the results of operations of Forest will be included in the Company's financial statements from the date of acquisition, July 1, 2014.

Aptalis Acquisition: On January 30, 2014, Forest closed the Aptalis Acquisition in a series of merger transactions for an aggregate purchase price equal to the total enterprise value, plus the aggregate exercise price applicable to Aptalis outstanding options, plus the amount of closing date cash, minus Aptalis' existing indebtedness, minus certain selling stockholders' expenses. Forest funded the Aptalis Acquisition using the proceeds from its debt offerings. Forest's historical consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 includes results of operations of Aptalis since February 1, 2014.

Warner Chilcott Acquisition: On October 1, 2013, Actavis acquired Legacy Warner Chilcott plc pursuant to a scheme of arrangement where each Warner Chilcott plc ordinary share was converted into 0.160 of Actavis ordinary share, or \$5,833.9 million in equity consideration. Warner Chilcott Limited's historical consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 includes results of operations of Legacy Warner Chilcott plc since October 1, 2013.

2. Basis of Presentation

The historical consolidated financial information has been adjusted in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined financial statements to give effect to pro forma events that are (1) directly attributable to the transaction, (2) factually supportable, and (3) with respect to the unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations, are expected to have a continuing impact on the results of operations.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information was prepared using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805, which requires, among other things, that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date.

The acquisition method of accounting uses the fair value concepts defined in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, (ASC 820) as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in

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an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This is an exit price concept for the valuation of an asset or liability. Market participants are assumed to be buyers or sellers in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. Fair value measurement for an asset assumes the highest and best use by these market participants. Fair value measurements can be highly subjective and it is possible the application of reasonable judgment could develop different assumptions resulting in a range of alternative estimates using the same facts and circumstances.

3. Accounting Policies

Following the acquisition, Actavis began a review of accounting policies of Forest and Aptalis in an effort to determine if differences in accounting policies require adjustment or reclassification of results of operations or of assets or liabilities to conform to Actavis accounting policies and classifications. The above valuation includes a preliminary assessment from the accounting policy review.

4. Historical Forest

Financial information presented in the Historical Forest column in the unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet represents historical consolidated balance sheet of Forest as of June 30, 2014.

Financial information presented in the Historical Forest column in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 was derived by adding the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and subtracting the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2012 to and from the consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 as follows (in millions):

	(A) Year Ended March 31, 2013	(B) Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013	(C) Nine Months Ended December 31, 2012	(D)=(A)+(B)-(C) Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013
Total revenue	\$ 3,094.0	\$ 2,554.7	\$ 2,280.2	\$ 3,368.5
Cost of goods sold	649.1	511.4	471.3	689.2
Gross profit	2,444.9	2,043.3	1,808.9	2,679.3
Operating expenses				
Selling, general and administrative	1,558.3	1,307.4	1,185.6	1,680.1
Research and development	963.6	596.3	723.3	836.6
Total operating expenses	2,521.9	1,903.7	1,908.9	2,516.7
Operating (loss) income	(77.0)	139.6	(100.0)	162.6
Interest and other income (expense), net	32.1	12.6	24.3	20.4

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Income (loss) before income taxes	(44.9)	152.2	(75.7)	183.0
Income tax (benefit) expense	(12.8)	41.0	1.8	26.4
Net (loss) income	\$ (32.1)	\$ 111.2	\$ (77.5)	\$ 156.6

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Financial information presented in the Historical Forest column in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 was derived by subtracting the consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 and adding the consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 from and to the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 as follows (in millions):

	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)=(E)-(F)+(G)
	Year ended March 31, 2014	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013	Three months ended June 30, 2014	Six months ended June 30, 2014
Total revenue	\$ 3,646.9	\$ 2,554.7	\$ 1,166.7	\$ 2,258.9
Cost of goods sold	760.6	511.4	319.1	568.3
Gross profit	2,886.3	2,043.3	847.6	1,690.6
Operating expenses				
Selling, general and administrative	1,986.2	1,307.4	512.2	1,191.0
Research and development	788.3	596.3	168.2	360.2
Total operating expenses	2,774.5	1,903.7	680.4	1,551.2
Operating income	111.8	139.6	167.2	139.4
Interest and other income (expense), net	(30.2)	12.6	(26.2)	(69.0)
Income before income taxes	81.6	152.2	141.0	70.4
Income tax (benefit) expense	(83.7)	41.0	50.0	(74.7)
Net income	\$ 165.3	\$ 111.2	\$ 91.0	\$ 145.1

Financial information presented in the Historical Forest column in the unaudited pro forma June 30, 2014 combined balance sheet, statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 and statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 has been reclassified or classified to conform to the historical presentation in Warner Chilcott Limited's consolidated financial statements as follows (in millions):

Reclassifications and classifications in the unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet

	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
Investments and other assets	\$ 193.1(i)	\$	\$ 193.1
Product rights and other intangibles		5,070.3(ii)	5,070.3

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,310.6(iii)	1,310.6
Other taxes payable	497.5(iv)	497.5
Members Capital	(3,032.9)(v)	(3,032.9)

- (i) Includes Marketable securities and investments of \$54.0 million and Other Assets of \$139.1 million.
- (ii) Represents License agreements, product rights and other intangibles, net of \$5,070.3 million.
- (iii) Includes Accounts payable of \$164.4 million and Accrued and other current liabilities of \$1,146.2 million.
- (iv) Represents \$497.5 million of uncertain tax positions.
- (v) Represents Common stock of \$43.7 million, Additional paid-in capital of \$2,104.0 million and Treasury stock, at cost of \$(5,180.6) million

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Reclassifications and classifications in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013

	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
Net revenues	\$ 3,368.5(i)	\$	\$ 3,368.5
Cost of sales	689.2(ii)	(46.4)	642.8
Selling and marketing	1,680.1(iii)	(528.4)	1,151.7
General and administrative		445.6	445.6
Amortization		127.1	127.1
Loss on asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net		2.1	2.1
Interest income	20.4(iv)	0.6	21.0
Interest expense		(3.5)	(3.5)
Other income (expense), net		2.9	2.9

(i) Includes Total revenue of \$3,368.5 million.

(ii) Includes amortization of \$46.4 million.

(iii) Includes General and administrative expense of \$445.6 million, Amortization of \$80.7 million and Loss on asset sale of \$2.1 million.

(iv) Includes Interest and other income (expense), net of \$20.4 million.

Reclassifications and classifications in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014

	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
Net revenues	\$ 2,258.9(i)	\$	\$ 2,258.9
Cost of sales	568.3(ii)	(25.1)	543.2
Selling and marketing	1,191.0(iii)	(491.1)	699.9
General and administrative		434.4	434.4
Amortization		81.8	81.8
Loss on asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net			
Interest income	(69.0)(iv)	82.8	13.8
Interest expense		(87.1)	(87.1)
Other income (expense), net		4.3	4.3

(i) Includes Total revenue of \$2,258.9 million.

(ii) Includes amortization of \$25.1 million.

(iii) Includes General and administrative expense of \$434.4 million and Amortization of \$56.7 million.

(iv) Includes Interest and other income (expense), net of (\$69.0) million.

Table of Contents**5. Historical Aptalis**

Financial information presented in the Historical Aptalis column in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 was derived by adding the statement of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2013 and subtracting the statement of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2012 to and from the statement of operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 as follows (in millions):

	(A) Year Ended September 30, 2013	(B) Three Months Ended December 31, 2013	(C) Three Months Ended December 31, 2012	(D)=(A)+(B)-(C) Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013
Total revenue	\$ 687.9	\$ 191.5	\$ 174.3	\$ 705.1
Cost of goods sold	146.6	39.9	32.3	154.2
Selling and administrative expenses	172.5	56.6	42.7	186.4
Management fees	7.0	1.9	1.7	7.2
Research and development expenses	65.5	28.8	17.5	76.8
Depreciation and amortization	94.8	20.0	25.3	89.5
Fair value adjustments to intangible assets and contingent consideration	10.0	0.7	2.9	7.8
Gain on disposal of product line	(1.0)	(2.0)	(1.0)	(2.0)
Transaction, restructuring and integration costs	2.4	0.1	0.6	1.9
Total operating expenses	497.8	146.0	122.0	521.8
Operating income	190.1	45.5	52.3	183.3
Financial expenses	68.8	23.8	17.9	74.7
Loss on extinguishment of debt		5.3		5.3
Interest and other income	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Loss (gain) on foreign currencies	0.1	0.1	(0.4)	0.6
Total other expenses	68.5	29.1	17.4	80.2
Income before income taxes	121.6	16.4	34.9	103.1
Income tax expense	34.7	13.5	8.2	40.0
Net income	\$ 86.9	\$ 2.9	\$ 26.7	\$ 63.1

Financial information presented in the Historical Aptalis column in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 comprises of Aptalis activities for the one month ended January 30, 2014 prior to the close of the Aptalis acquisition.

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Financial information presented in the Historical Aptalis column in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 has been reclassified to conform to the historical presentation in Warner Chilcott Limited's consolidated financial statements as follows:

Reclassifications and classifications in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013

	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
Net revenues	\$ 705.1(i)	\$	\$ 705.1
Cost of sales	154.2	15.0(viii)	169.2
Selling and marketing	195.5(ii)	(93.8)	101.7
General and administrative		93.8	93.8
Amortization	89.5(iii)	(15.0)(viii)	74.5
Loss on asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net	5.8(iv)		5.8
Interest income	0.4(v)		0.4
Interest expense	(74.7)(vi)		(74.7)
Other income (expenses), net	(5.9)(vii)		(5.9)

- (i) Includes Total revenue of \$705.1 million.
- (ii) Represents Selling and administrative expenses of \$186.4 million, Management fees of \$7.2 million and Transaction, restructuring and integration costs of \$1.9 million.
- (iii) Represents Depreciation and Amortization of \$89.5 million.
- (iv) Includes Fair value adjustments to intangible assets and contingent consideration of \$7.8 million and Gain on disposal of product line of \$(2.0) million.
- (v) Represents Interest and other income of \$0.4 million.
- (vi) Represents Financial expenses of \$74.7 million.
- (vii) Includes Loss on extinguishment of debt of \$5.3 million and Loss on foreign currencies of \$0.6 million.
- (viii) Represents reclassification of Depreciation expense of \$15.0 million.

6. Historical Legacy Warner Chilcott plc

Financial information presented in the Historical Warner Chilcott plc column in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations represents historical consolidated statement of operations of Warner Chilcott plc for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Results of operations of Warner Chilcott plc after October 1, 2013 (i.e., date of acquisition) are included in Historical Warner Chilcott Limited column.

Financial information presented in the Historical Warner Chilcott plc column in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations has been reclassified to conform to the historical presentation in Warner Chilcott Limited's consolidated financial statements as follows (in million):

Reclassification

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	Before Reclassification		After Reclassification
Selling and marketing	\$ 572.0(i)	\$ (250.0)	\$ 322.0
General and administrative		250.0	250.0

(i) Includes \$575.0 million of Selling, general and administrative and \$(3.0) million of Restructuring (income)/costs.

Table of Contents**7. Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet Adjustments**

Adjustments included in the Forest Acquisition Adjustments column in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet at June 30, 2014 are as follows (in millions):

	Note	Amount
Purchase consideration		
Fair value of ordinary shares issued	7a	\$ 20,022.5
Fair value of equity awards issued	7a	547.2
Cash consideration	7a	7,070.6
Fair value of total consideration transferred		\$ 27,640.3
Historical book value of net assets acquired		
Book value of Forest's historical net assets as of June 30, 2014		\$ 6,287.3
Less Forest's M&A costs expected to incur		(74.7)
Net assets to be acquired		\$ 6,212.6
Adjustments to reflect preliminary fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Inventories, net	7b	\$ 1,233.9
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7b, 7f	0.3
Current assets held for sale	7b	89.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	7b	(159.7)
Investments and other assets	7f	(33.3)
Product rights and other intangibles, net	7b	8,875.2
Goodwill	7c	14,757.0
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7b, 7f	(29.5)
Other liabilities	7f	(81.3)
Other taxes payable	7f	(56.8)
Deferred tax liabilities	7d, 7f	(3,167.5)
Total		\$ 21,427.7

- a. Preliminary estimate of fair value of ordinary shares issued was estimated based on approximately 271.5 million shares of Forest's common stock outstanding (excluding restricted stock) as of June 26, 2014, multiplied by the exchange ratio of 0.3306 and Actavis' share price of \$223.05 on June 30, 2014.

Almost all equity awards of Forest were replaced with equity awards of Actavis plc with similar terms, except for restricted stock units with performance conditions. Preliminary estimate of fair value of equity awards issued represents the estimated aggregate fair value of Actavis' replacement awards attributable to the service periods prior to the Forest Acquisition, which is considered as part of purchase consideration, and was calculated based on Forest's equity awards outstanding (including restricted stock) as of June 26, 2014, multiplied by the exchange ratio of 0.4723 and estimated fair value of equity awards.

Fair value of common stock and equity awards was estimated based on the Actavis closing share price on June 30, 2014 of \$223.05 per share.

- b. Represents the estimated fair value adjustment to step-up Forest's inventory, above market lease, assets held for sale and identifiable intangible assets by \$1,233.9 million, \$6.6 million, \$89.4 million and \$8,875.2 million to their preliminary fair values of \$1,725.5 million, \$6.6 million, \$89.4 million and \$13,945.5 million, respectively. It also represents the estimated fair value adjustment to step-down Forest's PP&E and below market lease by \$159.7 million and \$4.1 million to their preliminary fair value of \$222.3 million and (\$4.1) million, respectively. Refer to Note 7f for additional accounting policy alignments which impact accounts payable.

The estimated step-up in inventory will increase cost of sales as the acquired inventory is sold within the first year after the acquisition. As there is no continuing impact, the effect on cost of sales from the inventory step-up is not included in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations.

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Identified intangible assets, including assets from the Aptalis Acquisition, of \$13,945.5 million primarily consist of (i) currently marketed products (CMP) of \$12,474.0 million (weighted average useful life of 4.8 years), (ii) IPR&D of \$1,304.0 million, (iii) other intangible assets such as royalty agreements and technology contracts of \$154.0 million (weighted average useful life of 12.8 years) and (v) divested products of \$13.5 million. The IPR&D amounts will be capitalized and accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets and will be subject to impairment testing until completion or abandonment of the projects. Upon successful completion of each project and launch of the product, Actavis will make a separate determination of useful life of the IPR&D intangible and amortization will be recorded as an expense. As the IPR&D intangibles are not currently marketed, no amortization of these items is reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations.

The fair value estimate for identifiable intangible assets is preliminary and is determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset, based on the most advantageous market for the asset (i.e., its highest and best use). This preliminary fair value estimate could include assets that are not intended to be used, may be sold or are intended to be used in a manner other than their best use. For purposes of the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined financial information, it is assumed that all assets will be used in a manner that represents their highest and best use. The final fair value determination for identified intangibles, including the IPR&D intangibles, may differ from this preliminary determination.

The fair value of identifiable intangible assets is determined primarily using the income approach, which is a valuation technique that provides an estimate of the fair value of an asset based on market participants' expectations of the cash flows an asset would generate over its remaining useful life. Some of the more significant assumptions inherent in the development of the identifiable intangible assets valuations, from the perspective of a market participant, include the estimated net cash flows for each year for each project or product (including net revenues, cost of sales, research and development costs, selling and marketing costs and working capital asset/contributory asset charges), the appropriate discount rate to select in order to measure the risk inherent in each future cash flow stream, the assessment of each asset's life cycle, competitive trends impacting the asset and each cash flow stream as well as other factors. The major risks and uncertainties associated with the timely and successful completion of the IPR&D projects include legal risk and regulatory risk. No assurances can be given that the underlying assumptions used to prepare the discounted cash flow analysis will not change or the timely completion of each project to commercial success will occur. For these and other reasons, actual results may vary significantly from estimated results.

- c. Goodwill is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the consideration expected to be transferred and the values assigned to the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The adjustment represents a net increase of Warner Chilcott Limited's total goodwill by \$14,757.0 million to \$23,989.1 million after giving effect to the Forest Acquisition.
- d. Represents deferred income tax liabilities of \$279.3 million (current) and \$2,888.2 million (non-current), resulting from fair value adjustments for the identifiable tangible assets and intangible assets as well as liabilities assumed and other acquisition accounting adjustments, respectively. This estimate of deferred tax liabilities was determined based on the excess book basis over the tax basis of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at a 21.0% weighted average statutory tax rate of the United States and Ireland, where most of Forest's taxable income was generated historically.

e.

Represents cash outflows from the (i) payment of cash purchase consideration of \$7,070.6 million and (ii) M&A costs of Warner Chilcott Limited and Forest of \$21.3 million and \$74.7 million, respectively, which are expected to be incurred.

- f. Represents preliminary adjustments for accounting policy alignment of \$(6.3) million in prepaid expenses and other current assets, \$(33.3) million in investments and other assets, \$25.4 million in accounts payable and accrued expenses, \$81.3 million in other long-term liabilities, and \$56.8 million in other taxes payable liabilities with the net impact of the alignments impacting goodwill.
- g. Represents the addition of member's capital (excluding restricted shares) of \$20,022.5 million, the addition of member's capital related to the replacement equity awards (including restricted shares) of \$547.2 million and the elimination of Forest's member's capital of \$3,033.4 million.

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- h. Represents the elimination of Forest's retained earnings of \$9,311.6 million, and Warner Chilcott Limited's estimated M&A costs of \$21.3 million.
- i. Represents the elimination of Forest's historical accumulated other comprehensive income. Adjustments included in the Financing Adjustments column in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet at June 30, 2014 are as follows (in millions):
- j. The adjustment to cash is as follows:

New senior unsecured term loans	\$ 2,000.0
New Notes	
Other Financings	
Redemption of the WC Senior Notes	(1,250.0)
Total financing costs	(5.9)
Interest premium on WC Notes redemption	(63.1)
Total net financing	\$ 681.0

The accompanying unaudited combined financial information is prepared assuming that the Forest Acquisition was funded using long-term financing and cash on hand.

The \$29.9 million net gain resulting from the early redemption the WC Senior Notes has been excluded from the unaudited combined statement of operations as it is non-recurring.

- k. Represents deferred financing costs of \$5.9 million related to Actavis' new borrowings to fund the Forest Acquisition.
- l. Represents current portion of new senior unsecured term loans of \$200.0 million.
- m. Represents the long-term portion of the new senior unsecured term loans of \$1,800.0 million, offset by the repayment in full of the principal of the WC Notes of \$1,250.0 million and the write-off of \$93.0 million of premium recorded as of June 30, 2014 for the WC Senior Notes. This write-off has been excluded from the unaudited combined statement of operations as it is non-recurring.
- n. Represents the \$29.9 million net gain resulting from the early redemption of the WC Senior Notes.

8. Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations Adjustments

Adjustments included in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and Financing Adjustments column in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 are as follows:

- a. Represents the elimination of net revenues and cost of sales of product sales and royalty payments of \$16.4 million between the Company and Legacy Warner Chilcott for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.
- b. Warner Chilcott Limited applied the acquisition method of accounting to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Warner Chilcott plc and the property and equipment of Warner Chilcott plc were recorded at fair value and their useful lives were adjusted. The adjustment represents a resulting change in depreciation for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The change in depreciation is reflected as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013
Cost of sales	\$ (1.9)
Research and development	0.4
General and administrative	(8.0)
Total	\$ (9.5)

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Note that as a result of the application of the acquisition method of accounting, inventories of Warner Chilcott plc was stepped up by \$408.3 million of which \$173.5 million and \$209.5 million was sold during the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first six months of 2014, respectively, increasing cost of sales in the consolidated statement of operations of Warner Chilcott Limited. Since such inventory step-up does not have a continuing impact, no adjustment was made to the unaudited combined pro forma statement of operations.

- c. Represents the stock-based compensation of \$7.3 million in connection with the replacement equity awards granted at the close of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and removal of M&A costs of \$62.6 million recorded by Warner Chilcott Limited and Warner Chilcott plc for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.
- d. Represents increased amortization for the fair value of identified intangible assets with definite lives for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The company matches amortization over the economic benefit as follows (in millions):

	Fair Value	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
CMP intangible assets	\$ 3,021.0	\$ 712.6
IPR&D	1,708.0	
Non-amortizable	\$ 4,729.0	\$ 712.6
Less historical amortization		329.0
		\$ 383.6

- e. In connection with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, Warner Chilcott plc's senior secured credit facilities were refinanced. Giving effect to the refinancing of the \$2,000.0 million of Legacy Warner Chilcott's senior secured credit facilities, with a weighted average interest rate of 1.49%, interest expense including amortization of the debt issuance costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 is expected to decrease by \$100.1 million.
- f. Represents the income tax effect for unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations adjustments related to the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and financing using a 20.0% weighted average statutory tax rate of the United States and Puerto Rico, where most of Warner Chilcott plc's taxable income was generated historically.

Adjustments included in the Aptalis Acquisition and Financing Adjustments column in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 and six months ended June 30, 2014 are as follows:

- g. Represents (i) the reversal of the management fee of \$7.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 incurred by Aptalis, as the management contract was terminated upon the Aptalis Acquisition and (ii) the reversal of M&A costs of \$1.7 million and \$38.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, recorded by Forest and Aptalis in connection with the Aptalis Acquisition.
- h. Represents increased amortization resulting in the Aptalis Acquisition by Forest for the fair value of identified intangible assets with definite lives as follows (in millions):

	Weighted Average Useful Lives	Fair Value	Year Ended December 31, 2013	One Month Ended January 30, 2014
CMP intangible assets	10	\$ 2,912.2	\$ 291.2	\$ 24.3
Less historical amortization			74.5	5.3
			\$ 216.7	\$ 19.0

- i. Represents (a) (i) new interest expense related to the \$1,050.0 million of 4.375% notes due 2019 and \$750.0 million of 4.875% notes due 2021, issued in January 2014 for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the six

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months ended June 30, 2014 and (ii) \$1,200 million of 5.000% notes due 2021 issued in December 2013 for the year ended December 31, 2013, including amortization of deferred financing costs based on effective interest rate method and (b) the elimination of Aptalis historical interest expense of \$74.7 million and \$60.6 million (inclusive of termination charges) for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, in connection with the repayment of Aptalis existing long-term debt in the principal amount of \$1,250.0 million upon the Aptalis Acquisition as follows (in million):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	One Month Ended January 30, 2014
New interest expense from Forest s 4.375% Notes	\$ 48.4	\$ 4.0
New interest expense from Forest s 4.875% Notes	37.7	3.1
New interest expense from Forest s 5.000% Notes	61.9	
Elimination of Aptalis historical interest expense	(74.7)	(60.6)
Total	\$ 73.3	\$ (53.5)

- j. Represents the income tax effect for unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations adjustments related to the Aptalis Acquisition and the related financing using a 24.1% weighted average blended statutory tax rate of the United States, Canada and Ireland, where most of Aptalis taxable income was generated historically. Adjustments included in the Forest Acquisition Adjustments column in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations are as follows:
- k. Represents the elimination of net revenues and cost of sales of product sales of \$31.0 million and \$16.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, between Warner Chilcott Limited and Forest after the Aptalis Acquisition.
- l. Represents the stock-based compensation in connection with the replacement equity awards granted at the close of the Forest Acquisition.
- m. Represents the stock-based compensation of \$88.6 million and \$44.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, in connection with the replacement equity awards granted at the close of the Forest Acquisition. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, this has been offset by the reversal of M&A costs of \$58.3 million and \$0.4 million recorded by Warner Chilcott Limited and Forest, respectively in connection with the Forest Acquisition.

- n. Represents increased amortization for the fair value of identified intangible assets with definite lives for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase in amortization expense for intangible assets is calculated as follows (in millions):

	Weighted Average Useful Lives	Fair Value	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014
CMP intangible assets of Forest	4.8	\$ 12,474.0	\$ 1,919.6	\$ 962.5
Other intangible assets of Forest	12.8	154.0	12.0	6.0
IPR&D of Forest	Non-Amortizable	1,304.0		
Divested product of Forest	Non-Amortizable	13.5		
		\$ 13,945.5	\$ 1,931.6	\$ 968.5
Less historical amortization inclusive of Aptalis deal			418.3	81.8
			\$ 1,513.3	\$ 886.7

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- o. Represents the income tax effect for unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations adjustments related to the Forest acquisition using a 21.0% weighted average blended statutory tax rate of the United States and Ireland, where most of Forest's taxable income was generated historically.

Adjustments included in the Financing Adjustments column in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations are as follows:

- p. Represents estimated interest expense, including amortization of deferred financing costs based on effective interest rate method, related to the new senior unsecured term loans and senior notes as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2013	Six months ended June 30, 2014
New senior unsecured term loans	\$ 40.2	\$ 20.1
New senior notes	147.7	73.8
Less historical interest expense and amortization related to the WC Senior Notes	(75.0)	(37.5)
Total net financing	\$ 112.9	\$ 56.4

For the new senior unsecured term loans of \$2,000.0 million, a five year maturity was assumed. For the New Notes, various maturity dates were assumed ranging from 2017 to 2044. The interest rate for these new borrowings was 3.7% on a weighted average basis. Interest expense from the cash bridge loans was not reflected in the unaudited combined pro forma statement of operations as it will not have a continuing impact due to the short-term nature.

- q. Represents the income tax effect for unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations adjustments related to the financing for the Forest Acquisition using a 21.0% weighted average blended statutory tax rate of the United States and Ireland, where most of Forest's taxable income was generated historically.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Except for the historical information contained herein, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. We discuss such risks, uncertainties and other factors throughout this prospectus and specifically under Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors. In addition, the following discussion of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In prior periods, our consolidated financial statements presented the accounts of Actavis, Inc. On May 16, 2013, Actavis plc was incorporated in Ireland as a private limited company and re-registered effective September 18, 2013 as a public limited company. It was established for the purpose of facilitating the business combination between Actavis, Inc. and Legacy Warner Chilcott. On October 1, 2013, pursuant to the transaction agreement dated May 19, 2013 among Actavis, Inc., Legacy Warner Chilcott, the Company, Actavis Ireland Holding Limited, Actavis W.C. Holding LLC (now known as Actavis W.C. Holding Inc.) and Actavis W.C. Holding 2 LLC (now known as Actavis W.C. Holding 2 Inc.) (MergerSub), (i) the Company acquired Legacy Warner Chilcott pursuant to a scheme of arrangement under Section 201, and a capital reduction under Sections 72 and 74, of the Irish Companies Act of 1963 where each Legacy Warner Chilcott ordinary share was converted into 0.160 of Actavis plc ordinary share (the Actavis plc Ordinary Shares), or \$5,833.9 million in equity consideration, and (ii) MergerSub merged with and into Actavis, Inc., with Actavis, Inc. as the surviving corporation in the merger (the Actavis Merger and, together with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, the Warner Chilcott Transactions). Following the consummation of the Warner Chilcott Transactions, Actavis, Inc. and Legacy Warner Chilcott became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Actavis plc. Each of Actavis, Inc.'s common shares was converted into one Actavis plc Ordinary Share.

On October 31, 2012, Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. completed the acquisition of the Actavis Group for a cash payment of \$4.2 billion, or approximately \$5.5 billion, and contingent consideration of up to 5.5 million newly issued shares of Actavis, Inc., which have since been issued (the Actavis Group Acquisition). Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s Common Stock was traded on the NYSE under the symbol WPI until close of trading on January 23, 2013, at which time Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. changed its corporate name to Actavis, Inc. and changed its ticker symbol to ACT.

Effective October 1, 2013, through a series of related-party transactions, Actavis plc contributed its indirect subsidiaries, including Actavis Inc. to Warner Chilcott Limited, which is not a publicly traded entity. References throughout to we, our, us, the Company or Actavis refer to financial information and transactions of Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. prior to January 23, 2013, Actavis, Inc. from January 23, 2013 until October 1, 2013 and Warner Chilcott Limited on and subsequent to October 1, 2013.

Overview

We are a leading integrated global specialty pharmaceutical company engaged in the development, manufacturing, marketing, sale and distribution of generic, branded generic, brand name (brand, branded or specialty branded), biosimilar and over-the-counter (OTC) pharmaceutical products. The Company also develops and out-licenses generic pharmaceutical products primarily in Europe through our Medis third-party business. The Company operates manufacturing, distribution, research and development (R&D) and administrative facilities in many of the world's established and growing international markets, including the United States of America (U.S.), Canada and Puerto Rico (together North America), and its key international markets around the world (International).

We have supported our Actavis Pharma business with a significant commitment of R&D expenditures of approximately 8% of Pharma net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. Our global

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growth strategy is focused on: (i) internal development of differentiated high-demand products; (ii) establishment of strategic alliances and collaborations that bring new products, technologies and markets to our existing portfolio; and (iii) acquisition of products and/or companies that complement our existing portfolio in generics, brands and biosimilars.

As of December 31, 2013, we marketed over 250 generic pharmaceutical product families and approximately 45 branded pharmaceutical product families in the U.S. and a significant number of product families internationally. Generic pharmaceutical products are bioequivalents of their respective branded products and provide a cost-efficient alternative to branded products. Branded pharmaceutical products are marketed under brand names through programs that are designed to generate physician and consumer loyalty. Through our Andia Distribution segment, as of December 31, 2013 we distributed approximately 12,725 stock-keeping units (SKUs) in the U.S. primarily to independent pharmacies, alternate care providers (hospitals, nursing homes and mail order pharmacies) and pharmacy chains, as well as generic products and certain selective branded products to physicians' offices.

2014 Significant Business Developments

During 2014, we completed the following transactions that impacted our results of operations and will continue to have an impact on our future operations.

Acquisition of Forest

On February 17, 2014, Actavis plc entered into a Merger Agreement (the Forest Merger Agreement) by and among Actavis plc, Tango US Holdings Inc., a Delaware corporation and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (US Holdco), Tango Merger Sub 1 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of US Holdco (Merger Sub 1), Tango Merger Sub 2 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of US Holdco (Merger Sub 2 and, together with Merger Sub 1, the Merger Subs) and Forest Laboratories, Inc. (now known as Forest Laboratories, LLC) (Forest).

Under the terms of the Forest Merger Agreement, the acquisition of Forest was accomplished through a merger of Merger Sub 1 with and into Forest (Merger 1), with Forest being the surviving entity (the First Surviving Corporation). Immediately following the consummation of Merger 1, the First Surviving Corporation merged with and into Merger Sub 2 (Merger 2 and, together with Merger 1, the Mergers), with Merger Sub 2 being the surviving entity.

At the effective time of Merger 1, each share of Forest's common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to Merger 1 (other than dissenting shares) was converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder of such share of Forest common stock, (i) a combination of \$26.04 in cash, plus .3306 Actavis plc Ordinary Shares (the Mixed Election), (ii) \$86.81 in cash (the Cash Election) or (iii) .4723 Actavis plc Ordinary Shares (the Stock Election). On July 1, 2014, the transaction closed and Actavis acquired Forest for equity consideration which includes outstanding equity awards (approximately \$20.6 billion) and cash consideration (approximately \$7.0 billion which was funded in part with cash on hand and financing available on July 1, 2014) of approximately \$27.6 billion (the Forest Acquisition). Under the terms of the transaction, Forest shareholders received 89.8 million Actavis plc ordinary shares, 6.0 million Actavis plc non-qualified stock options and 1.1 million of Actavis plc share units. The assets acquired and the results of operations of Forest will be included in Actavis plc's financial statements from the date of acquisition, July 1, 2014.

Forest was a leading, fully integrated, specialty pharmaceutical company largely focused on the United States market. Forest marketed a portfolio of branded drug products and developed new medicines to treat patients suffering from

diseases principally in the following therapeutic areas: central nervous system, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory, anti-infective, and cystic fibrosis.

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As a result of the transaction, we incurred transaction and integration costs of \$39.8 million, including severance-related charges of \$14.8 million, financing-related charges of \$5.8 million and other costs associated with the acquisition of \$19.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2014. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, we incurred transaction and integration costs of \$53.9 million, including severance-related charges of \$14.8 million, financing-related charges of \$8.7 million and other costs associated with the acquisition of \$30.4 million. We also incurred \$13.5 million and \$23.0 million of other expenses relating to the bridge loan commitments as a result of the transaction in the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

In order to complete the acquisition, we divested two Legacy Warner Chilcott products to Impax; Lamotrigine ODT and Ursodiol Tablets for cash consideration. In exchange for the products, the Company received \$8.0 million on July 1, 2014. In addition, the Company and Impax entered into a supply agreement whereby we will supply product to Impax. Revenues recognized from the divested products were de minimis in the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. In addition, on July 1, 2014, the Company divested two acquired Forest products for a combined consideration of \$13.5 million. The product revenues were not included in the results of operations of Warner Chilcott Limited.

May 2014 Acquisition

On May 20, 2014, we entered into an agreement to license the product rights for an injectable (the May 2014 Acquisition) in certain European territories for an upfront and milestone payments of 5.7 million, or approximately \$7.8 million. Under acquisition accounting, the full consideration includes the fair value contingent consideration of 12.5 million, or approximately \$17.1 million, for a total consideration equal to approximately 18.2 million, or approximately \$24.9 million. We are accounting for the acquisition as a business combination requiring that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date. As a result of this transaction, we recognized intangible assets of 18.2 million, or \$24.9 million, in the six months ended June 30, 2014. We also entered into a supply agreement, under which we will receive product for a period of five years from the launch of the product with potential renewals thereafter.

Akorn

On April 17, 2014, we entered into agreements with Akorn, Inc. (Akorn) and Hi-Tech Pharmacal Co. Inc. to purchase four currently marketed products and one product under development for cash consideration of \$16.8 million. The agreements include three products marketed under ANDA: Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution, Levofloxacin Ophthalmic Solution and Lidocaine Hydrochloride Jelly, and one product marketed under a NDA: Lidocaine/Prilocaine Topical Cream. The Company treated the purchase of the specific products as an acquisition of a business requiring that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date. Included in the purchase price allocation was the fair value of inventory that the Company purchased of \$0.7 million and \$16.1 million for intangible assets. The Company also entered into a supply agreement with Akorn, under which Akorn will supply product for a period of either of two years or until an alternative supplier is found.

Silom Medical Company

On April 1, 2014, we acquired the Silom Medical Company (Silom), a privately held generic pharmaceutical company focused on developing and marketing therapies in Thailand, for consideration of approximately \$103.0 million in cash (the Silom Acquisition). The Silom Acquisition immediately elevates us into a top-five position in the Thai generic pharmaceutical market, with leading positions in the ophthalmic and respiratory therapeutic categories and a strong cardiovascular franchise.

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Lincolnton Manufacturing Facility

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we sold assets in our Lincolnton manufacturing facility. As of March 31, 2014, these assets were held for sale resulting in an impairment charge of \$5.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014. During the three months ended June 30, 2014, we sold the manufacturing facility to G&W NC Laboratories, LLC (G&W) for \$21.5 million. In addition, the Company and G&W entered into a supply agreement, whereby G&W will supply the Company product during a specified transition period. We allocated the fair value of the consideration to the business sold of \$25.8 million and the supply agreement, which resulted in a prepaid asset to be amortized into cost of sales over the transition period of \$4.3 million. As a result of the final sales terms, we recorded a gain on business sold of \$6.6 million and \$0.9 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

Corona Facility

During the quarter ended June 30, 2014, we held for sale assets in our Corona, California manufacturing facility. As a result, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$18.6 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2014, including a write-off of property, plant and equipment, net, due to the integration of Legacy Warner Chilcott of \$5.8 million.

Valeant

During the second quarter of 2014, the Company and Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc. (Valeant) terminated our existing co-promotion agreements relating to Zovirax and Cordran® Tape. Prior to this termination, we co-promoted Zovirax® cream (acyclovir 5%) to obstetricians and gynecologists in the U.S. and Valeant co-promoted Actavis Pharma's Cordran® Tape (flurandrenolide) product in the U.S. Under terms of the agreement related to the co-promotion of Zovirax® cream, we utilized our existing Actavis Pharma sales and marketing structure to promote the product and received a co-promotion fee from sales generated by prescriptions written by our defined targeted physician group. The fees we earned under the Zovirax cream co-promotion arrangement were recognized in other revenues in the period in which the revenues are earned. Under the terms of the Cordran® Tape co-promotion agreement, Valeant utilized its existing Dermatology sales and marketing structure to promote the product, and received a co-promotion fee on sales. The fees we paid under the Cordran Tape arrangement were recognized in the period incurred as an operating expense.

Metronidazole 1.3% Vaginal Gel

On May 1, 2013, we entered into an agreement to acquire the worldwide rights to Valeant's metronidazole 1.3% vaginal gel antibiotic development product, a topical antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis, which is being accounted for as a business combination. Under the terms of the agreement, we acquired the product upon FDA approval on March 25, 2014 for acquisition accounting consideration of approximately \$62.3 million, which includes the fair value contingent consideration of \$50.3 million and upfront and milestone payments of \$12.0 million, of which \$9.0 million was incurred in the six months ended June 30, 2014. As a result of this transaction we recognized intangible assets and goodwill of \$61.8 million and \$0.5 million, respectively in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Columbia Laboratories Inc.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we sold our minority interest in Columbia Laboratories Inc. for \$8.5 million. As a result, we recorded a gain on the sale of the investment of \$4.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014. Our former investment in Columbia Laboratories, Inc. was accounted for as an equity method investment.

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2013 Significant Business Developments

During 2013, we completed and / or initiated the following transactions that impacted our results of operations and will continue to have an impact on our future operations.

Actavis (Foshan) Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. Assets Held for Sale

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we held our Chinese subsidiary, Actavis (Foshan) Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. (Foshan), for sale, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$8.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2013. On January 24, 2014, we completed an agreement with Zhejiang Chiral Medicine Chemicals Co., Ltd to acquire our interest in Foshan (the Foshan Sale). The Company intends to continue further commercial operations in China in collaboration with our preferred business partners.

Western European Assets Held for Sale

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we held for sale our commercial infrastructure in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, including products, marketing authorizations and dossier license rights. We believe that the divestiture allows us to focus on faster growth markets including Central and Eastern Europe, and other emerging markets which we believe will enhance our long-term strategic objectives. On January 17, 2014, we announced our intention to enter into an agreement with Aurobindo Pharma Limited (Aurobindo) to sell these businesses. On April 1, 2014, we completed the sale of the assets in Western Europe.

In connection with the sale of our Western European assets, we entered into a supply agreement whereby the Company will supply product to Aurobindo over a period of five years. In the second quarter of 2014, we allocated the fair value of the consideration for the sale of the Western European assets of \$65.0 million to each element of the agreement, including the supply of product.

As a result of the transactions, we recognized income / (loss) on the net assets held for sale of \$3.4 million and \$(34.3) million in the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013, respectively. In addition, the Company recognized a loss on the disposal of the assets in the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 of \$20.9 million and deferred revenue of \$10.1 million to be recognized over the course of the supply agreement.

Amendment to Sanofi Collaboration Agreement

On October 28, 2013, Warner Chilcott Company, LLC (WCCL), one of our indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries, and Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC (Sanofi) entered into an amendment (the Sanofi Amendment) to the global collaboration agreement as amended (the Collaboration Agreement) to which WCCL and Sanofi are parties. WCCL and Sanofi co-develop and market Actonel® and Atelvia® (risedronate sodium) on a global basis, excluding Japan.

Pursuant to the Sanofi Amendment, the parties amended the Collaboration Agreement with respect to Actonel® and Atelvia® in the U.S. and Puerto Rico (the Exclusive Territory) to provide that, in exchange for the payment of a lump sum of \$125.0 million by WCCL to Sanofi in the year ended December 31, 2013, WCCL's obligations with respect to the global reimbursement payment, which represented a percentage of Actavis' net sales as defined, as it relates to the Exclusive Territory for the year ended December 31, 2014, shall be satisfied in full. The Sanofi Amendment did not and does not apply to or affect the parties' respective rights and obligations under the Collaboration Agreement with respect to (i) the year ended December 31, 2013 or (ii) territories outside the Exclusive Territory. The \$125.0 million was recorded as an intangible asset during the year ended December 31, 2013, which will be amortized over the course of the year ending December 31, 2014 using the economic benefit model.

Table of Contents*Acquisition of Legacy Warner Chilcott*

On October 1, 2013, Warner Chilcott Limited and its direct parent, Warner Chilcott plc, were acquired by Actavis plc as part of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition in a stock for stock transaction for a value, including the assumption of debt, of \$9.2 billion. Legacy Warner Chilcott as a stand-alone entity was a leading specialty pharmaceutical company focused on the women's healthcare, gastroenterology, urology and dermatology segments of the branded pharmaceuticals market, primarily in North America. The Warner Chilcott Acquisition expands our presence in specialty brands. Warner Chilcott Limited's financial results included in this prospectus do not include the financial results of Legacy Warner Chilcott as a stand-alone entity for any of the periods or at any of the dates presented prior to October 1, 2013. As a result of the transaction, Warner Chilcott Limited became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Actavis plc. For additional information, refer to NOTE 4 Acquisitions and Other Agreements in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited) and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) in this prospectus.

In order to obtain regulatory clearance under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (Hart-Scott-Rodino), in connection with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, we were required to divest certain assets. On October 1, 2013, four generic pharmaceutical products were sold to Amneal Pharmaceuticals for consideration of \$10.0 million, subject to certain refunds of purchase price provisions, which resulted in a de minimis impact to the consolidated statement of operations. The divested products consisted of both commercial and development stage products in both oral contraception and osteoporosis treatment. Net sales of divested products included in our results of operations were \$2.5 million, \$4.6 million and \$0.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

On October 1, 2013 in connection with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, Actavis plc, Bank of America, N.A. (BofA), as Administrative Agent and a syndicate of banks participating as lenders became parties to the Warner Chilcott Term Loan Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the WC Term Loan Agreement), pursuant to which the lenders party to the agreement provide loans to Warner Chilcott Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the US Borrower), WC Luxco S.à r.l., a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) incorporated under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg (the Luxembourg Borrower), and WCCL, a limited liability company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Puerto Rico Borrower) and, together with the US Borrower and the Luxembourg Borrower, the WC Borrowers) in an aggregate amount of \$2.0 billion, comprised of (i) a \$1.0 billion tranche that will mature on October 1, 2016 (the Three Year Tranche) and (ii) a \$1.0 billion tranche that will mature on October 1, 2018 (the Five Year Tranche). The proceeds of borrowings under the WC Term Loan Agreement, together with \$41.0 million of cash on hand, were used to finance the repayment in full of all amounts outstanding under Legacy Warner Chilcott's then-existing Credit Agreement, dated as of March 17, 2011, as amended by Amendment No. 1 on August 20, 2012, among the WC Borrowers, BofA, as administrative agent and a syndicate of banks participating as lenders.

Palau Pharma S.A. Agreement

On August 1, 2013, we entered into a purchase agreement with Palau to acquire worldwide product rights to develop and commercialize albaconazole for the treatment of candidiasis. We simultaneously entered into a manufacturing and supply agreement with Palau for the supply of clinical and commercial quantities of the products. In connection with the execution of the agreements, we paid an upfront non-refundable payment of 10.0 million, or \$13.4 million to Palau, which was recorded as R&D expense in the year ended December 31, 2013. The agreement also provides for certain future milestone payments up to 18.0 million in the aggregate, upon the successful completion of Phase III trials of the products and regulatory approvals.

Acquisition of Medicines360

On June 11, 2013, we entered into an exclusive license agreement with Medicines360 to market, sell and distribute LNG20 in the U.S. and in Canada for a payment of approximately \$52.3 million. According to

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the terms of the agreement, we are also required to pay Medicines360 certain regulatory and sales based milestone payments totaling up to \$125.0 million plus royalties. Medicines360 retained the rights to market the product in the U.S. public sector, including family planning clinics that provide services to low-income women. LNG20, originally developed by Uteron Pharma S.P.R.L. in Belgium (now a subsidiary of the Company), is designed to deliver 20 mcg of levonorgestrel per day for the indication of long-term contraception, and is currently in Phase III clinical trials in the United States. Pending FDA approval, the LNG20 product could be launched in the U.S. as early as 2014. The transaction has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded \$191.7 million in IPR&D, \$6.7 million in prepaid R&D and contingent consideration of \$146.1 million.

Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc.

We entered into an agreement with Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Endo) and Teikoku Seiyaku Co., Ltd to settle all outstanding patent litigation related to our generic version of Lidoderm®. Per the terms of the agreement, on September 15, 2013, we launched our generic version of Lidoderm® (lidocaine topical patch 5%) to customers in the U.S. more than two years before the product's patents expire. Lidoderm® is a local anesthetic indicated to relieve post-shingles pain. Additionally, under the terms of the agreement, we received and distributed branded Lidoderm® prior to the launch of the generic version of Lidoderm®.

Acquisition of Uteron Pharma, S.A

On January 23, 2013, we completed the acquisition of Belgium-based Uteron Pharma SA. The acquisition was consummated for a cash payment of \$142.0 million, plus the assumption of debt and other liabilities of \$7.7 million and up to \$155.0 million in potential future milestone payments, of which \$43.4 million was recognized on the date of acquisition (the Uteron Acquisition). The Uteron Acquisition expanded our pipeline of Women's Health products, including two potential near term commercial opportunities in contraception and infertility, and one oral contraceptive project. Several additional products in earlier stages of development were also included in the Uteron Acquisition.

2012 Significant Business Developments

During 2012, we completed the following transactions that impacted our results of operations and will continue to have an impact on our future operations.

Acquisition of Actavis Group

On October 31, 2012, we completed the Actavis Group Acquisition. The Actavis Group was a privately held generic pharmaceutical company specializing in the development, manufacture and sale of generic pharmaceuticals. With the acquisition of the Actavis Group, the Company became the third largest global generics pharmaceutical company with operations in more than 60 countries. The acquisition expanded the Company's core leadership position in modified release, solid oral dosage and transdermal products into semi-solids, liquids and injectables. The result is a broader and more diversified global product portfolio, and an expanded development pipeline.

To finance the purchase of the Actavis Group, we incurred \$5.7 billion of indebtedness, including proceeds from (i) the October 2, 2012 issuance of \$3.9 billion in senior debt (the 2012 Senior Notes). This debt was issued in three tranches as follows:

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\$1,200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 1.875% senior notes due October 1, 2017,

\$1,700.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.250% senior notes due October 1, 2022, and

\$1,000.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.625% senior notes due October 1, 2042

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In addition, on October 31, 2012, the Company borrowed \$1.8 billion under a senior unsecured Term loan credit agreement (the "Term Loan Credit Agreement"). Refer to "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in this prospectus. As a result of the transaction, we continue to incur greater interest expense than we incurred in prior periods and are required to dedicate cash flow to servicing our debt.

Sale of Equity Interest in Moksha8 Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

On October 22, 2012, we completed the sale of Moksha8 Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Moksha8") (the "Moksha8 Sale"). Simultaneously, we expanded our ongoing sales and marketing collaboration with Moksha8 by granting a license to Moksha8 for five new branded generic products to be developed for the Brazilian and Mexican markets in exchange for defined milestones and sales royalties. We retained generic marketing rights in each market for all products licensed to Moksha8. As a result of the sale, we recorded a gain of \$28.8 million in other income (expense) in the year ended December 31, 2012. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we terminated the agreement with Moksha8 resulting in a loss of \$4.0 million.

Acquisition of Ascent Pharmahealth Limited

On January 24, 2012, we completed the acquisition of Ascent, the Australian and Southeast Asian generic pharmaceutical business of Strides Arcolab Ltd, for AU\$376.6 million in cash, or approximately \$392.6 million, including working capital adjustments. The transaction was funded using cash-on-hand and borrowings from our revolving credit facility. As a result of the acquisition, we enhanced our commercial presence in Australia and we gained selling and marketing capability in Southeast Asia through Ascent's line of branded-generic and OTC products. For additional information regarding the Ascent acquisition, refer to "NOTE 4 Acquisitions and Other Agreements" in the accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited)" in this prospectus.

Product Divestitures

In order to obtain regulatory clearance under Hart-Scott-Rodino, in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition, we were required to divest certain assets. On October 31, 2012, a total of 22 generic pharmaceutical products owned by either Actavis Group or Watson were sold to Par Pharmaceuticals Companies, Inc. and Sandoz, Inc., which resulted in a gain of \$24.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The divested products consisted of both commercial and development stage products in a number of therapeutic categories where the two companies owned overlapping products. Watson's net sales of divested products were \$18.5 million and \$7.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Actavis Group's net sales of divested products were \$60.8 million and \$90.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The sale of the Actavis Group divested products did not have an impact on our net revenues as these amounts were not included in the results of operations of the Company for the respective periods. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, no one product accounted for more than one percent of our consolidated net revenues.

Rugby OTC Business

On October 29, 2012, we completed the sale of our Rugby Group, Inc. ("Rugby") OTC pharmaceutical products and trademarks to The Harvard Drug Group, L.L.C. ("Harvard") (the "Rugby Sale"). Under the terms of the agreement, Harvard acquired the Rugby trademark and all rights to market, sell and distribute OTC products and nicotine gum products sold under the trademark. We retained all rights to manufacture, sell and distribute all store-branded OTC and nicotine gum products, as well as other non-Rugby OTC products in our portfolio. We retained ownership of our nicotine gum ANDAs, as well as nicotine gum manufacturing facilities. Also, as part of the transaction, we entered into a supply and license agreement with Harvard under which we manufacture and supply nicotine gum products sold

under the Rugby and Major labels. Major is Harvard's existing private label brand. In connection with the sale of the Rugby assets, we recorded a gain of \$88.7 million in other income (expense) in the year ended December 31, 2012.

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Other Agreements

Our two most significant products in 2012 were the authorized generic version of Concerta® (methylphenidate ER) and Lipitor® (atorvastatin), which on a combined basis comprised 9% and 25% of the Pharma revenues in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These products were sold pursuant to exclusive marketing arrangements.

In November 2010, we entered into an exclusive agreement with OMJPI to market the authorized generic version of Concerta® (methylphenidate ER). Under the terms of the agreement, the product is supplied by OMJPI. We launched our authorized generic of Concerta® on May 1, 2011. Under the terms of our agreement with OMJPI, we agreed to pay a royalty to OMJPI based on the gross profit of product revenues as defined in the agreements. During 2012, the royalty payable to OMJPI ranged from 50% to 55% of sales. Our royalty payable on sales of methylphenidate ER declined to 30% in 2013 when a third party competitor launched a competing bioequivalent product. The change in royalty was a one-time event and was applied on a strength-by-strength basis following the launch of the first third party generic competitor. This royalty includes the cost of the product supplied by OMJPI. The agreement with OMJPI expires on December 31, 2014 and is subject to normal and customary early termination provisions. The agreement with OMJPI has been accounted for as a distribution arrangement. Accordingly, we recorded the net sales of the authorized generic product in the period earned and reflected the cost of product sold and the royalty payments to OMJPI in costs of goods sold in the period incurred.

During 2011 and 2012, Atorvastatin was sold pursuant to an exclusive agreement with Pfizer, Inc. (Pfizer). We launched our authorized generic of Lipitor® on November 30, 2011. Due to the significant decline in the market for this product, we agreed to terminate this agreement effective January 1, 2013. In exchange, we are entitled to receive a royalty on future sales of the product by Pfizer through 2015.

On July 13, 2012, we entered into a global license agreement with Synthon, obtaining an exclusive license to its trastuzumab molecule, which is being developed as a biosimilar to Herceptin®. We subsequently contributed the product to our biosimilar collaboration agreement with Amgen mentioned below. Under the terms of the Synthon agreement, we, along with Amgen, assumed all responsibility for worldwide development and commercialization of biosimilar trastuzumab, including Phase III clinical trials and global manufacturing. The agreement entitled Synthon to an initial payment and the opportunity to receive a milestone payment and royalties on net sales. Synthon also received compensation for transitional support activities provided under the agreement.

2011 Significant Business Developments

During 2011, we completed the following transactions that impacted our results of operations and will continue to have an impact on our future operations.

Biosimilars Collaboration with Amgen Inc.

On December 19, 2011, we entered into the Amgen Collaboration Agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, Amgen assumed primary responsibility for developing, manufacturing and initially commercializing the oncology antibody products. We agreed to contribute up to \$400.0 million in co-development costs over the course of development (maximum amount of \$282.2 million as of June 30, 2014), including the provision of development support, and to share product development risks. In addition, we agreed to contribute our significant expertise in the commercialization and marketing of products in highly competitive specialty and generic markets, including helping effectively manage the lifecycle of the biosimilar products. The collaboration products are expected to be sold under a joint Amgen/Actavis label. We will initially receive royalties and sales milestones from product revenues. The

collaboration does not pursue biosimilars of Amgen's proprietary products.

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Acquisition of Specifar Commercial Industrial Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Construction Exploitations Societe Anonyme (ABEE)

On May 25, 2011, we acquired all of the outstanding equity of Paomar PLC (Paomar) for cash totaling 400.0 million, or approximately \$561.7 million at closing, subject to a net of working capital adjustment of 1.5 million, or approximately \$2.2 million, and certain contingent consideration (the Specifar Acquisition). Paomar was a company incorporated under the laws of Cyprus and owner of 100 percent of the shares of Specifar Commercial Industrial Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Construction Exploitations Societe Anonyme (Specifar), a company organized under the laws of Greece. Specifar developed, manufactured and marketed generic pharmaceuticals. Specifar also out-licensed generic pharmaceutical products, primarily in Europe. Specifar had a commercial presence in the Greek branded generics pharmaceuticals market and owned 100 percent of the shares of Alet Pharmaceuticals Industrial and Commercial Societe Anonyme, a company that markets branded-generic pharmaceutical products in the Greek market. For additional information on the Specifar acquisition, refer to NOTE 4 Acquisitions and Other Agreements in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited) in this prospectus.

Operating results

Segments

We reported our business in two operating segments: Actavis Pharma and Anda Distribution. The Actavis Pharma segment includes patent-protected products and certain trademarked off-patent products that Actavis sells and markets as brand pharmaceutical products and off-patent pharmaceutical products that are therapeutically equivalent to proprietary products. The Anda Distribution segment distributes generic and brand pharmaceutical products manufactured by third parties, as well as by Actavis, primarily to independent pharmacies, pharmacy chains, pharmacy buying groups and physicians' offices. The Anda Distribution segment operating results exclude sales of products developed, acquired, or licensed by the Actavis Pharma segment.

We evaluate segment performance based on segment contribution. Segment contribution for Actavis Pharma and Anda Distribution represents segment net revenues less cost of sales (excluding amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights), selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses. The Company does not report total assets, capital expenditures, R&D, amortization, goodwill impairments and asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net by segment as not all such information has been accounted for at the segment level, nor has such information been used by all segments. R&D related to our Actavis Pharma segment was \$329.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014. Within R&D, \$238.2 million was generic development, \$42.6 million was invested in brand development and \$48.7 million was invested in biosimilar development during the six months ended June 30, 2014. With the acquisition of Forest, the Company will evaluate all current R&D projects in development, including those with IPR&D assets. Some current projects being worked on may be placed on hold or terminated based upon Company priorities.

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Results of operations, including segment net revenues, segment operating expenses and segment contribution information for our Actavis Pharma and Anda Distribution segments consisted of the following (\$ in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	Actavis Pharma	2014 Anda Distribution	Total	Actavis Pharma	2013 Anda Distribution	Total
Product sales	\$ 4,405.7	\$ 817.2	\$ 5,222.9	\$ 3,292.7	\$ 506.8	\$ 3,799.5
Other revenue	99.4		99.4	85.8		85.8
Net revenues	4,505.1	817.2	5,322.3	3,378.5	506.8	3,885.3
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	1,883.8	705.7	2,589.5	1,703.6	433.3	2,136.9
Selling and marketing	520.4	54.2	574.6	420.2	42.6	462.8
General and administrative	522.4	16.6	539.0	396.3	15.3	411.6
Contribution	\$ 1,578.5	\$ 40.7	\$ 1,619.2	\$ 858.4	\$ 15.6	\$ 874.0
Contribution margin	35.0%	5.0%	30.4%	25.4%	3.1%	22.5%
Research and development			329.5			268.4
Amortization			847.1			308.0
Goodwill impairment						647.5
Asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net			21.7			155.8
Operating income			\$ 420.9			\$ (505.7)
Operating margin			7.9%			(13.0)%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Actavis Pharma Segment

The following table presents net contribution for the Actavis Pharma segment for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (\$ in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Product sales	\$ 4,405.7	\$ 3,292.7	\$ 1,113.0	33.8%
Other revenue	99.4	85.8	13.6	15.9%

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Net revenues	4,505.1	3,378.5	1,126.6	33.3%
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	1,883.8	1,703.6	180.2	10.6%
Selling and marketing	520.4	420.2	100.2	23.8%
General and administrative	522.4	396.3	126.1	31.8%
Segment contribution	\$ 1,518.5	\$ 858.4	\$ 720.1	83.9%
Segment margin	35.0%	25.4%		9.6%

(1) Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Table of Contents*Net Revenues*

The following table presents net revenues for the reporting units in the Actavis Pharma segment for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (\$ in millions):

	Six Months Ended		Change	
	June 30,			
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
North American Brands:				
Women's Health				
Lo Loestrin® Fe	\$ 130.4	\$	\$ 130.4	100.0%
Minastrin® 24 Fe	104.4		104.4	100.0%
Estrace® Cream	111.2		111.2	100.0%
Other Women's Health	97.4	41.3	56.1	135.8%
Total Women's Health	443.4	41.3	402.1	973.6%
Urology / Gastroenterology				
Rapaflo®	56.5	43.8	12.7	29.0%
Delzicol® / Asacol® HD	277.2		277.2	100.0%
Other Urology / Gastroenterology	106.0	68.7	37.3	54.3%
Total Urology / Gastroenterology	439.7	112.5	327.2	290.8%
Dermatology / Established Brands				
Doryx®	29.4		29.4	100.0%
Actonel®	115.3		115.3	100.0%
Other Dermatology / Established Brands	153.4	120.6	32.8	27.2%
Total Dermatology / Established Brands	298.1	120.6	177.5	147.2%
Total North American Brands	1,181.2	274.4	906.8	330.5%
North American Generics	2,055.6	1,906.5	149.1	7.8%
International	1,268.3	1,197.6	70.7	5.9%
Net Revenues	\$ 4,505.1	\$ 3,378.5	\$ 1,126.6	33.3%

North American Brand revenues are classified based on the current mix of promoted products within Women's Health, Urology / Gastroenterology and Dermatology / Established Brands. Movement of products between categories may occur from time to time based on changes in promotional activities.

Net revenues in our Actavis Pharma segment include product sales and other revenue derived from generic, branded generic, branded and OTC products. Our Actavis Pharma segment product line includes a variety of products and dosage forms. Indications for this line include, but are not limited to, pregnancy prevention, ulcerative colitis, acne, pain management, depression, hypertension, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and smoking cessation. Dosage forms include oral solids, semi-solids, liquids, gels, transdermals, injectables, inhalation and oral transmucosals. In October 2013, as a result of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, we began promoting a number of products, including, but not limited to, Asacol® HD, Delzicol®, Doryx®, Estrace® Cream, Lo Loestrin® Fe and Minastrin® 24 Fe. Beginning on July 1, 2014, as a result of the Forest Acquisition, the Company also began promoting North American

brands, including, but not limited to, Bystolic®, Daliresp®, Linzess®, Namenda®, Namenda XR®, Savella® and Vibryd®. The results of these products, and other products acquired in the Forest Acquisition will be included in the three months ending September 30, 2014.

The increase in the Actavis Pharma net revenues is primarily due to the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, which contributed six months of sales in 2014 compared to no sales in the prior period (\$974.5 million worldwide), including \$877.3 million in North American Brands. The increase in North American Generics revenues was primarily the result of period-over-period increases in Lidocaine topical patch 5% (generic of Lidoderm®) of \$251.3 million due to the timing of the launch in 2013 and Duloxetine HCl (generic of

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Cymbalta®), which was not sold in the first six months of 2013, of \$110.1 million, offset in part by declines in Methlyphenidate ER (generic of Concerta®) of \$196.3 million due primarily to decreased volume. Other movements within this category are due to product mix.

Other revenues consist primarily of royalties, milestone receipts, commission income and revenue from licensing arrangements, co-promotion revenue and the recognition of deferred revenue relating to our obligation to manufacture and supply brand products to third parties. Other revenues also include revenue recognized from R&D and licensing agreements.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes production and packaging costs for the products we manufacture, third party acquisition costs for products manufactured by others, profit-sharing or royalty payments for products sold pursuant to licensing agreements, inventory reserve charges and excess capacity utilization charges, where applicable. Cost of sales does not include amortization or impairment costs for acquired product rights or other acquired intangibles.

The increase in cost of sales was due to higher product sales as a result of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$306.7 million), including the impact of selling through a portion of the inventory associated with the fair value step-up of the October 1, 2013 Legacy Warner Chilcott inventory acquired (\$209.5 million). Included in the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$93.5 million relating to the impact of selling through a portion of the inventory associated with the fair value step-up on inventory related to the Actavis Group Acquisition.

Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses consist mainly of personnel-related costs, product promotion costs, distribution costs, professional service costs, insurance, depreciation and travel costs.

The increase in selling and marketing expenses was primarily due to higher selling and marketing costs associated with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$115.8 million), offset, in part, by decreased spending as a result of restructuring activities related to the Actavis Group during the year ended December 31, 2013.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist mainly of personnel-related costs, facilities costs, transaction costs, insurance, depreciation, litigation and settlement costs and professional services costs which are general in nature.

The increase in general and administrative expenses was due in part to increased operating costs related to the expansion of the Company's size, including costs incurred by Legacy Warner Chilcott for ongoing operating expenses of \$90.1 million. Included in the six months ended June 30, 2014, were costs incurred relating to the Forest Acquisition of \$48.6 million. Included in the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$30.8 million of charges incurred due to the settlements of ongoing litigation, as well as \$22.6 million of costs incurred for the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and other costs associated with the restructuring of the Actavis Group.

Table of Contents***Anda Distribution Segment***

The following table presents net contribution for the ANDA Distribution segment for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (\$ in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Net revenues	\$ 817.2	\$ 506.8	\$ 310.4	61.2%
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	705.7	433.3	272.4	62.9%
Selling and marketing	54.2	42.6	11.6	27.2%
General and administrative	16.6	15.3	1.3	8.5%
Segment contribution	\$ 40.7	\$ 15.6	\$ 25.1	160.9%
Segment margin	5.0%	3.1%		1.9%

(1) Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Net Revenues

Our Anda Distribution segment distributes generic and brand pharmaceutical products manufactured by third parties, as well as by Actavis, primarily to independent pharmacies, pharmacy chains, pharmacy buying groups and physicians offices. Sales are principally generated through an in-house telemarketing staff and through internally developed ordering systems. The Anda Distribution segment operating results exclude sales by Anda of products developed, acquired, or licensed by the Actavis Pharma segment.

The increase in revenues was primarily due to an increase in U.S. base product sales due to volume increases (\$289.7 million) and an increase in period-over-period third party launches (\$20.7 million).

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes third party acquisition costs, profit-sharing or royalty payments for products sold pursuant to licensing agreements and inventory reserve charges, where applicable. Cost of sales does not include amortization or impairment costs for other acquired intangibles.

The increase in cost of sales within our Anda Distribution segment was due to higher product sales. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue increased to 86.4% compared to 85.5% in the prior year period primarily due to product and customer mix.

Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses consist mainly of personnel costs, facilities costs, insurance and freight costs which support the Anda Distribution segment sales and marketing functions. Selling and marketing costs exclude fees allocated from the Anda Distribution segment for services they provide on behalf of Actavis Pharma.

The increase in selling and marketing expenses relate to higher freight costs and higher personnel costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist mainly of personnel-related costs, facilities costs, insurance, depreciation and professional services costs. General and administrative costs within the Actavis Pharma segment exclude fees allocated from the Anda Distribution segment for services they provide on behalf of Actavis Pharma.

General and administrative expenses were in line period-over-period.

Table of Contents**Research and Development Expenses**

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Research and development	\$ 329.5	\$ 268.4	\$ 61.1	22.8%
as % of net revenues	6.2%	6.9%		

R&D expenses consist predominantly of personnel-related costs, API costs, contract research, clinical, biostudy and facilities costs associated with product development. The increase in R&D expenses was primarily due to higher costs associated with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$38.1 million) and higher legacy spend for both generics (\$35.6 million) and branded products (\$23.4 million), including biologics of \$14.6 million, offset, in part, by \$35.4 million of income relating to the reduction of acquisition related contingent consideration liabilities, net of accretion expense, including \$24.7 million associated with the write-off of contingent consideration associated with Estelle and Colvir.

Amortization

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Amortization	\$ 847.1	\$ 308.0	\$ 539.1	175.0%
as % of net revenues	15.9%	7.9%		

Amortization for the six months ended June 30, 2014 increased as compared to the prior year period primarily as a result of amortization of identifiable assets acquired in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$567.4 million).

Goodwill Impairments

During the second quarter of 2013, concurrent with the availability of discrete financial information for our then new reporting units, we completed an extensive review of our operating businesses, including exploring options for addressing overall profitability of seven Western European commercial operations consisting of, among other things, restructuring their operations, refocusing their activities on specific sub-markets, as well as potential divestitures of such businesses to other third parties. The potential impact of these conditions was considered in our projections when determining the indicated fair value of our reporting units for the impairment tests that were performed. In the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded an impairment charge related to the goodwill in the Actavis Pharma Europe reporting unit of \$647.5 million.

Asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net	\$ 21.7	\$ 155.8	\$ (134.1)	(86.1)%

Asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net for the six months ended June 30, 2014 primarily included the gain on assets related to our Western European assets held for sale of \$3.4 million, the expenses related to our Corona manufacturing facility assets held for sale of \$12.8 million, and IPR&D impairments related to the Estelle and Colvir assets acquired in the Uteron Acquisition of \$15.1 million.

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Asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration adjustment, net for the six months ended June 30, 2013 includes a non-cash fair value adjustment for contingent consideration as a result of the decision to award the remaining 1.65 million contingent shares in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition of \$150.3 million, an impairment charge related to a facility in Greece of \$19.4 million and an impairment of IPR&D intangibles in connection with the Arrow Group acquisition of \$4.4 million, offset, in part, by gains related to the sale of a Russian subsidiary and a manufacturing facility in India totaling \$16.2 million, as well as other miscellaneous gains.

Interest Income

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Interest income	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.2	10.0%

Interest income represents interest earned on cash and cash equivalents held during the respective periods.

Interest Expense

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Interest expense 2009 Senior Notes	\$ 12.6	\$ 24.7	\$ (12.1)	(49.0)%
Interest expense 2012 Senior Notes	65.4	64.3	1.1	1.7%
Interest expense 2014 New Notes	4.6		4.6	100.0%
Interest expense WC Notes	37.6		37.6	100.0%
Interest expense Term Loans	28.3	16.1	12.2	75.8%
Interest expense Revolving Credit Facility	1.3	1.0	0.3	30.0%
Interest expense Other	2.1	3.1	(1.0)	(32.3)%
Interest Expense	\$ 151.9	\$ 109.2	\$ 42.7	39.1%

Interest expense increased for the six months ended June 30, 2014 over the prior year primarily due to the indebtedness under the WC Notes (as defined below in the Senior Notes Indebtedness) and the WC Term Loan Agreement incurred in connection with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition.

Other Income (expense), net

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Gain on sale of investments	\$ 4.3	\$	4.3	100.0%
Bridge loan commitment fee	(23.0)		(23.0)	(100.0)%

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Disposal of a business	(20.9)		(20.9)	(100.0)%
Earnings on equity method investments	1.8	2.0	(0.2)	(10.0)%
Other income	7.0	22.4	(15.4)	(68.8)%
Other income (expense), net	\$ (30.8)	\$ 24.4	\$ (55.2)	(226.2)%

Table of Contents*Gain on Sale of Investment*

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we sold our minority interest in Columbia Laboratories Inc. for \$8.5 million. As a result, we recognized a gain on the sale of \$4.3 million.

Bridge Loan Commitment Fee

In connection with the Forest Merger Agreement, we secured a bridge loan commitment of up to \$7.0 billion and incurred associated commitment costs of \$25.8 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we recorded an expense of \$23.0 million associated with these fees.

Disposal of a business

Disposal of a business includes the loss on the disposal of our Western European operations divested in the second quarter of 2014 of \$20.9 million.

Other Income

In the six months ended June 30, 2014, we recorded income of \$5.0 million, in connection with the agreement entered into on January 24, 2014 with Nitrogen DS Limited, one of the sellers associated with the Actavis Group Acquisition, in which we received payment from Nitrogen DS Limited in exchange for their right to transfer, sell, or assign or otherwise dispose of 50% of the locked up Actavis shares owned.

Other (expense), net for the six months ended June 30, 2013 includes a gain on the purchase of Icelandic krona of \$14.8 million.

Provision for Income Taxes

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Dollars	%
Provision for income taxes	\$ 81.3	\$ 79.6	\$ 1.7	2.1%
Effective tax rate	33.8%	(13.5)%		

The Company's effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2014 was 33.8% compared to (13.5)% for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2014 was impacted by income earned in jurisdictions with tax rates higher than the Bermuda statutory rate, losses in certain jurisdictions for which no tax benefit is provided, and the amortization of the step-up in inventory tax benefited at a lower rate than the Bermuda statutory rate. This was partially offset by the amortization of intangibles tax benefited at a higher rate than the Bermuda statutory rate. Additionally, the tax provision included a benefit of \$9.7 million related to certain changes in the Company's uncertain tax positions. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was impacted by certain one-time non-deductible pre-tax expenses including a goodwill impairment charge of \$647.5 million and a charge for consideration due to the former Actavis stakeholders of \$150.3 million. This was partially offset by non-taxable pre-tax income of \$15.0 million related to the Arrow Acquisition.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012**

Results of operations, including segment net revenues, segment operating expenses and segment contribution information for our Pharma and Anda Distribution segments consisted of the following (\$ in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	Actavis Pharma	2013 Anda Distribution	Total	Actavis Pharma	2012 Anda Distribution	Total
Product sales	\$ 7,294.9	\$ 1,196.9	\$ 8,491.8	\$ 4,796.8	\$ 986.4	\$ 5,783.2
Other revenue	185.8		185.8	131.7		131.7
Net revenues	7,480.7	1,196.9	8,677.6	4,928.5	986.4	5,914.9
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	3,666.2	1,024.5	4,690.7	2,547.7	846.6	3,394.3
Selling and marketing	928.1	92.2	1,020.3	472.9	73.6	546.5
General and administrative	970.5	32.6	1,003.1	587.4	37.9	625.3
Contribution	\$ 1,915.9	\$ 47.6	\$ 1,963.5	\$ 1,320.5	\$ 28.3	\$ 1,348.8
Contribution margin	25.6%	4.0%	22.6%	26.8%	2.9%	22.8%
Research and development			616.9			402.5
Amortization			842.7			481.1
Goodwill impairments			647.5			
Loss on assets held for sale			42.7			
Loss on asset sales and impairments, net			212.5			149.5
Operating income			\$ (398.8)			\$ 315.7
Operating margin			(4.6)%			5.3%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Actavis Pharma

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Product sales	\$ 7,294.9	\$ 4,796.8	\$ 2,498.1	52.1%
Other revenue	185.8	131.7	54.1	41.1%
Net revenues	7,480.7	4,928.5	2,552.2	51.8%
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	3,666.2	2,547.7	1,118.5	43.9%

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Selling and marketing	928.1	472.9	455.2	96.3%
General and administrative	970.5	587.4	383.1	65.2%
Contribution	\$ 1,915.9	\$ 1,320.5	\$ 595.4	45.1%
Contribution margin	25.6%	26.8%		(1.2)%

(1) Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Table of Contents*Net Revenues*

The following table presents net revenues for the reporting units in the Pharma segment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (\$ in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
North American Brands				
Lo Loestrin® Fe	\$ 63.3	\$	\$ 63.3	100.0%
Minastrin® 24 Fe	55.7		55.7	100.0%
Estrace® Cream	60.7		60.7	100.0%
Other Women's Health	113.1	61.9	51.2	82.7%
Women's Health	292.8	61.9	230.9	373.0%
Rapaflo®	96.5	71.1	25.4	35.7%
Delzicol®/Asacol® HD	150.2		150.2	100.0%
Other Urology/Gastroenterology	162.1	146.6	15.5	10.6%
Urology/Gastroenterology	408.8	217.7	191.1	87.8%
Doryx®	31.0		31.0	100.0%
Actonel®	63.1		63.1	100.0%
Other Dermatology/Established Brands	266.8	198.6	68.2	34.3%
Dermatology/Established Brands	360.9	198.6	162.3	81.7%
Total North American Brands	1,062.5	478.2	584.3	122.2%
North American Generics	3,915.7	3,472.2	443.5	12.8%
International	2,502.5	978.1	1,524.4	155.9%
Net Revenues	\$ 7,480.7	\$ 4,928.5	\$ 2,552.2	51.8%

Period-over-period movements include the impact and timing of acquisitions from the date the assets / businesses were acquired. Most notably:

the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 includes the revenue impact of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition. The revenues recognized from the Legacy Warner Chilcott brands are primarily reflected in the North American Brands reporting unit with a portion of their revenues being recognized in the International reporting unit; and

the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, include the revenue impact of the Actavis Group Acquisition. The revenues recognized from the Actavis Group products are primarily reflected in the North American Generics and International reporting units.

The increase in net revenues is primarily due to the full year North American generic and International net sales resulting from the Actavis Group Acquisition of \$2,799.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 versus \$428.3

million in the year ended December 31, 2012 as well as the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, which contributed three months of sales in 2013 compared to no sales in the prior period (\$545.4 million).

Also contributing to the increase are higher U.S. unit sales related to new products including lidocaine topical patch 5% (\$392.9 million) and mixed amphetamine (Adderall XR® CII) (\$145.2 million) and the continued product sales growth from Generess® Fe and Rapaflo® and sales of Kadian® acquired as part of the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$73.1 million); offset in part by lower net sales of certain U.S. products including the authorized generic version of Lipitor® (atorvastatin) (\$403.6 million, of which \$24.3 million is due to price and \$379.3 million is due to volume) and declines in other international revenues.

Table of Contents*Cost of Sales*

The increase in cost of sales was mainly due to the full year manufacturing expenses of products resulting from the Actavis Group Acquisition of \$1,508.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 versus \$284.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 and higher product sales as a result of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$231.9 million), including the impact of selling through a portion of the fair value step-up of the October 1, 2013 Legacy Warner Chilcott inventory (\$173.5 million).

Also contributing to the increase were increased product volume primarily from Generess® Fe, Rapaflo® and Kadian® and contingent consideration fair value adjustments associated with previous business combinations, new product launches including the September 2013 launch of a generic version of Lidoderm® (lidocaine topical patch 5%) (\$120.5 million) and mixed amphetamine (Adderall XR® CII) (\$36.1 million), offset, in part by a decrease in costs resulting from lower Lipitor® sales (\$251.6 million).

Selling and Marketing Expenses

The increase in selling and marketing expenses within our Pharma segment was primarily due to the full year effect of higher selling and marketing expenses incurred resulting from the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$427.7 million) compared to only two months in 2012 (\$74.0 million) as well as higher selling and marketing costs associated with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$81.2 million) including co-promotion costs to Sanofi (\$44.6 million).

General and Administrative Expenses

The increase in general and administrative expenses was due in part to the increase resulting from the global costs relating to the Actavis Group Acquisition of \$241.9 million, higher legacy domestic costs including increased personnel, legal fees and other costs, costs incurred by Legacy Warner Chilcott for restructuring charges of \$124.7 million including stock-based compensation (\$45.4 million), costs incurred in order to complete the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$28.1 million) and higher stock-based compensation and related employer payroll taxes resulting from the acceleration of directors' and named executive officers' unvested equity-based awards immediately prior to the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$41.3 million).

Anda Distribution Segment

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Product sales	\$ 1,196.9	\$ 986.4	\$ 210.5	21.3%
Other revenue				
Net revenues	1,196.9	986.4	210.5	21.3%
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	1,024.5	846.6	177.9	21.0%
Selling and marketing	92.2	73.6	18.6	25.3%
General and administrative	32.6	37.9	(5.3)	(14.0)%
Contribution	\$ 47.6	\$ 28.3	\$ 19.3	68.2%

Contribution margin	4.0%	2.9%	1.1%
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(1) Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Net Revenues

The increase was primarily due to an increase in U.S. base product sales due to volume increases (\$136.6 million) and an increase in third party launches (\$73.9 million).

Table of Contents*Cost of Sales*

The increase in cost of sales within our Anda Distribution segment was due to higher product sales. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue decreased to 85.6% compared to 85.8% in the prior year period primarily due to product and customer mix.

Selling and Marketing Expenses

The increase in selling and marketing expenses relate to higher freight costs and higher personnel costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were in line period-over period.

Research and Development Expenses

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
R&D	\$ 616.9	\$ 402.5	\$ 214.4	53.3%
as % of net revenues	7.1%	6.8%		

The increase in R&D expenses was primarily due to the full year effect of higher costs associated with the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$228.2 million), compared to only two months in 2012 (\$41.8 million) and higher costs associated with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$33.1 million).

Amortization

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Amortization	\$ 842.7	\$ 481.1	\$ 361.6	75.2%
as % of net revenues	9.7%	8.1%		

Amortization for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased as compared to the prior year period primarily as a result of amortization of identifiable assets acquired in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$244.1 million) and the increase due to the Actavis Group and other acquisitions.

Goodwill Impairments

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Goodwill impairments	\$ 647.5	\$ -	\$ 647.5	100.0%

In the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded an impairment charge related to the goodwill in the Pharma Europe reporting unit (\$647.5 million). For further details on the goodwill impairment charge, refer to NOTE 12 Goodwill, Product Rights and Other Intangible Assets in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(audited) in this prospectus.

Table of Contents***Loss on Assets Held for Sale and Loss on Asset Sales, Other Impairments and Contingent Considerations, net***

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Loss on assets held for sale	\$ 42.7	\$	\$ 42.7	100.0%
Loss on asset sales, other impairments and contingent considerations, net	\$ 212.5	\$ 149.5	\$ 63.0	42.1%

Loss on assets held for sale relates to the Company's announced intention in 2013 to sell Pharma's infrastructure in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, including products, marketing authorizations and dossier license rights and the Company's announced Foshan Sale.

Loss on asset sales, other impairments and contingent considerations, net for the year ended December 31, 2013 included a charge associated with the issuance of an additional 1.65 million shares of Ordinary Shares in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$150.3 million), an impairment charge related to a facility in Greece (\$19.4 million), an impairment of fixed assets in Serbia (\$24.2 million), an impairment of a product right intangible asset in connection with the Specifar Acquisition (\$13.9 million), the impairment of the Gabapentin asset acquired as part of the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$10.8 million), a loss on the termination of the agreement with Moksha8 (\$4.0 million), an impairment of IPR&D intangibles in connection with the December 2, 2009 acquisition of all the outstanding equity of the Arrow Group in exchange for cash consideration of \$1.05 billion, approximately 16.9 million shares of our Restricted Ordinary Shares and 200,000 shares of our Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock and certain contingent consideration (the Arrow Group Acquisition) and the impairment of the Curosurf assets (\$2.5 million), offset, in part, by gains related to the sale of our Russian subsidiary (\$11.7 million), a manufacturing facility in India (\$4.5 million), and other miscellaneous gains. The impairment charges recognized were due to various factors impacting future value to be realized by such assets.

Loss on asset sales and impairments for the year ended December 31, 2012 includes a non-cash impairment charge related to product rights and IPR&D intangible assets acquired in connection with the Specifar Acquisition (\$117.8 million, of which \$101.0 million related to IPR&D and \$16.8 million related to product rights), an impairment charge related to a manufacturing facility located in Greece (\$40.3 million), an impairment related to the sale of a German subsidiary (\$17.6 million) and an impairment related to API manufacturing assets in India (\$1.6 million). Partially offsetting these charges was a fair value adjustment of the contingent obligation due to the Specifar selling shareholders based onesomeprazole gross profits (\$27.5 million) and net gains on miscellaneous asset sales (\$0.3 million). The impairment relating to the intangible assets acquired in connection with the Specifar acquisition was recorded during the fourth quarter of 2012 and related to esomeprazole product rights following the Company's decision to discontinue selling the product as a result of products acquired in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$16.8 million). In addition, we recorded during the second quarter of 2012 a charge related to three products in development as a result of various factors occurring during the same period mainly related to delays in expected launch dates, competitive factors resulting in realization of lower pricing and incremental costs related to manufacturing efforts. These events led to revised estimates of the fair value of each IPR&D asset compared to the carrying values (\$101.0 million). The impairment for the Greece facility was due to a change in the intended use of the facility as a result of the Company's decision during the third quarter of 2012 to discontinue further construction as a result of the planned acquisition of the Actavis Group.

Interest Income

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Interest income	\$ 4.8	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.3	92.0%

Table of Contents**Interest Expense**

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Interest expense 2009 Senior Notes	\$ 45.7	\$ 49.3	\$ (3.6)	(7.3)%
Interest expense 2012 Senior Notes	128.3	32.8	95.5	291.2%
Interest expense WC Notes	18.8		18.8	100.0%
Interest expense Term Loans	38.4	5.9	32.5	550.8%
Interest expense Revolving Credit Facility	2.7	4.5	(1.8)	(40.0)%
Interest expense Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock accretion		16.8	(16.8)	(100.0)%
Interest expense Foreign exchange currency option premium payable accretion		0.5	(0.5)	(100.0)%
Interest expense Other	5.9	1.8	4.1	227.8%
Interest expense	\$ 239.8	\$ 111.6	\$ 128.2	114.9%

Interest expense increased for the year ended December 31, 2013 over the prior year primarily due to the full year effect of interest expense on the 2012 Senior Notes and the Term Loan Credit Agreement issued in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition, as well as the interest expense on the approximately \$3.3 billion of term loan indebtedness assumed, and subsequently refinanced, and the WC Notes relating to the Warner Chilcott Acquisition.

Other Income (expense)

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Gain on sale of products	\$ 4.3	\$ 88.7	\$ (84.4)	(95.2)%
Gain on sale of investments		28.8	(28.8)	(100.0)%
Gain on sale of divested products		24.0	(24.0)	(100.0)%
Gain on sale of business	2.3		2.3	100.0%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(18.5)		(18.5)	(100.0)%
Loss on foreign exchange derivative		(70.4)	70.4	(100.0)%
Bridge loan expenses		(37.1)	37.1	(100.0)%
Earnings (losses) on equity method investments	6.0	1.3	4.7	361.5%
Other income	26.3	3.2	23.1	721.9%
Other income (expense)	\$ 20.4	\$ 38.5	\$ (18.1)	(47.0)%

Gain on Sale of Products

As a result of the sale of select rights to Taro Pharmaceuticals North America, Inc., we recorded a gain of \$4.3 million in other income (expense), in the year ended December 31, 2013. As a result of the Rugby Sale, we recorded a gain of

\$88.7 million in other income (expense), in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Gain on Sale of Investments

As a result of the sale the Moksha8 Sale, we recorded a gain of \$28.8 million in other income (expense) in the year ended December 31, 2012.

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Gain on Sale of Divested Products

In order to obtain regulatory clearance under Hart-Scott-Rodino, in connection with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, we were required to divest certain assets. On October 1, 2013, four generic pharmaceutical products were sold to Amneal Pharmaceuticals for consideration of \$10.0 million, subject to certain refunds of purchase price provisions, which resulted in a de minimis impact on net income. The divested products consisted of both commercial and development stage products in both oral contraceptive and osteoporosis treatment. Net sales of divested products were \$2.5 million, \$4.6 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In order to obtain regulatory clearance under Hart-Scott-Rodino, in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition, we were required to divest certain assets. On October 31, 2012, a total of 22 generic pharmaceutical products owned by either Actavis Group or Watson were sold to Par Pharmaceuticals Companies, Inc. and Sandoz, Inc., which resulted in a gain of \$24.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The divested products consisted of both commercial and development stage products in a number of therapeutic categories where the two companies owned overlapping products.

Gain on Sale of Business

As a result of the sale of our Changzhou Watson Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd (Changzhou) business to Great Harmony Enterprises Limited, a Hong Kong Company (the Changzhou Sale), we recorded a gain of \$2.3 million in other income (expense), in the year ended December 31, 2013.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

As a result of the extinguishment of our \$450.0 million notes, we recorded a loss of \$17.1 million in other income (expense), in the year ended December 31, 2013. In addition, the Company incurred a \$1.5 million non-cash write-off of deferred loan costs in connection with the optional prepayment of term loan indebtedness.

Loss on Foreign Exchange Derivative

Included in the year ended December 31, 2012 is approximately \$70.4 million of realized losses for the derivative instruments entered into to mitigate the exposure resulting from movements of the U.S. dollar against the Euro in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition.

Bridge Loan Expenses

Included in the year ended December 31, 2012 is approximately \$37.1 million for the expenses of the bridge loan entered into to fund the Actavis Group Acquisition.

Other Income

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2013 includes a gain from the release of funds held in an escrow account established in connection with the Arrow Acquisition (\$15.0 million), a gain on foreign currency derivative transactions (\$14.1 million) and a gain on the sale of securities (\$1.1 million), offset in part by the release of an indemnification receivable established in connection with an acquisition (\$8.8 million).

Included in other income for the year ended December 31, 2012 is a \$3.0 million contract termination settlement received by an equity method investee and a \$0.8 million gain related to the revaluation of securities issued by an

equity method investee.

Table of Contents**Provision for Income Taxes**

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2013	2012	Dollars	%
Provision for income taxes	\$ 111.8	\$ 146.8	\$ (35.0)	(23.8)%
Effective tax rate	(18.2)%	59.9%		

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2013 was impacted by certain non-deductible pre-tax expenses including a goodwill impairment charge of \$647.5 million, a charge for consideration due to the former Actavis Group stakeholders of \$150.3 million and non-deductible executive compensation. In addition, the pre-tax expense for the amortization of Legacy Warner Chilcott's inventory and intangible step-up resulted in a rate detriment of \$152.8 million. These items were partially offset by non-taxable pre-tax income of \$15.0 million related to the Arrow Acquisition and \$50.2 million primarily related to the carryback of current year capital losses against prior year capital gains. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2012 was impacted by the non-deductibility of a loss from foreign exchange derivatives partially offset by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities relating to the Ascent Acquisition. The effective tax rate was also impacted by losses in certain non-US jurisdictions for which no tax benefit is provided and the amortization of intangible assets being tax benefited at a lower rate than the U.S. federal tax rate.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Results of operations, including segment net revenues, segment operating expenses and segment contribution information for our Pharma and Anda Distribution segments, consisted of the following (\$ in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	Actavis Pharma	2012 Anda Distribution	Total	Actavis Pharma	2011 Anda Distribution	Total
Product sales	\$ 4,796.8	\$ 986.4	\$ 5,783.2	\$ 3,685.1	\$ 776.2	\$ 4,461.3
Other revenue	131.7		131.7	123.1		123.1
Net revenues	4,928.5	986.4	5,914.9	3,808.2	776.2	4,584.4
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	2,547.7	846.6	3,394.3	1,913.8	652.7	2,566.5
Selling and marketing	472.9	73.6	546.5	340.8	61.0	401.8
General and administrative	587.4	37.9	625.3	328.0	25.1	353.1
Contribution	\$ 1,320.5	\$ 28.3	\$ 1,348.8	\$ 1,225.6	\$ 37.4	\$ 1,263.0
Contribution margin	26.8%	2.9%	22.8%	32.2%	4.8%	27.5%
Research and development			402.5			306.6
Amortization			481.1			354.3
Loss on asset sales, impairments and contingent consideration			149.5			78.7

adjustment, net

Operating income	\$ 315.7	\$ 523.4
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Operating margin	5.3%	11.4%
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(1) Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Table of Contents**Pharma Segment**

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
Product sales	\$ 4,796.8	\$ 3,685.1	\$ 1,111.7	30.2%
Other revenue	131.7	123.1	8.6	7.0%
Net revenues	4,928.5	3,808.2	1,120.3	29.4%
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	2,547.7	1,913.8	633.9	33.1%
Selling and marketing	472.9	340.8	132.1	38.8%
General and administrative	587.4	328.0	259.4	79.1%
Contribution	\$ 1,320.5	\$ 1,225.6	\$ 94.9	7.7%
Contribution margin	26.8%	32.2%		(5.4)%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Net Revenues

The following table presents net revenues for the reporting units in the Pharma segment for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (\$ in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
North American Brands				
Women's Health	\$ 61.9	\$ 32.5	\$ 29.4	90.5%
Rapaflo®	71.1	55.6	15.5	27.9%
Other Urology/Gastroenterology	146.6	153.4	(6.8)	(4.4)%
Urology/Gastroenterology	217.7	209.0	8.7	4.2%
Dermatology/Established Brands	198.6	190.6	8.0	4.2%
Total North American Brands	478.2	432.1	46.1	10.7%
North American Generics	3,472.2	2,945.6	526.6	17.9%
International	978.1	430.5	547.6	127.2%
Net Revenues	\$ 4,928.5	\$ 3,808.2	\$ 1,120.3	29.4%

We completed three acquisitions within the relevant periods that contributed to the year-over-year net revenue increase. During 2012, Actavis Group contributed two months of sales compared to no sales in the prior period (\$428.3 million), Specifar contributed twelve months of sales in 2012 compared to seven months in 2011 and Ascent contributed twelve months of sales in 2012 compared to no sales in 2011 (\$637.9 million on a combined basis for all three acquisitions). In addition to the acquisitions, the increase in net revenues were due to increased unit sales of

authorized generic versions of Concerta® (methylphenidate ER) and Lipitor® (atorvastatin) (\$280.2 million), which we launched in May 2011 and November 2011, respectively, increased U.S. unit sales related to new products including enoxaparin, progesterone capsules, levalbuterol, vancomycin hydrochloride, metformin hydrochloride extended-release, morphine sulfate extended-release and trospium choride (\$247.2 million), and new brand products including Generess® Fe, sodium ferric gluconate and Kadian®, which was acquired as part of the Actavis Group Acquisition and key promoted products including Rapaflo®, Crinone® and INFeD® (\$46.7 million). These increases were partially offset by price and unit sales declines due to competition including metoprolol, potassium XR and fentanyl transdermal system (\$116.2 million).

Table of Contents*Cost of Sales*

The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to product costs on atorvastatin, enoxaparin, metformin hydrochloride extended-release, progesterone capsules (\$182.5 million) and increased unit sales as a result of the Actavis Group, Ascent and Specifar acquisitions in October 2012, January 2012 and May 2011, respectively (\$406.6 million).

Selling and Marketing Expenses

The increase in selling and marketing expenses within our Pharma segment was primarily due to higher selling and marketing expenses incurred resulting from the Actavis Group, Ascent and Specifar acquisitions (\$112.6 million), higher U.S. field force and support costs (\$7.3 million), primarily related to increased headcount and higher commercial spending in Canada (\$11.2 million), offset, in part, by lower U.S. product promotional spending (\$11.9 million).

General and Administrative Expenses

The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to higher acquisition, integration and restructuring costs (\$103.1 million), higher costs (\$61.1 million) resulting from the Actavis Group, Ascent and Specifar acquisitions in October 2012, January 2012 and May 2011, respectively, higher litigation charges (\$82.7 million) and higher legal costs (\$16.3 million).

Anda Distribution Segment

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
Product sales	\$ 986.4	\$ 776.2	\$ 210.2	27.1%
Other revenue				
Net revenues	986.4	776.2	210.2	27.1%
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	846.6	652.7	193.9	29.7%
Selling and marketing	73.6	61.0	12.6	20.7%
General and administrative	37.9	25.1	12.8	51.0%
Contribution	\$ 28.3	\$ 37.4	\$ (9.1)	(24.3)%
Contribution margin	2.9%	4.8%		(1.9)%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes amortization and impairment of acquired intangibles including product rights.

Net Revenues

The increase in net revenues compared to the prior year period was primarily due to an increase in third-party new product launches (\$180.4 million) and an increase in U.S. base product sales, which includes volume increases in both generic and branded pharmaceutical product sales, offset, in part, by price declines (\$29.7 million).

Cost of Sales

The increase in cost of sales compared to the prior year period was due to higher product sales. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue increased to 85.8% compared to 84.1% in the prior year period primarily due to an increase of sales to chain customers at lower than average margins.

Table of Contents*Selling and Marketing Expenses*

The increase in selling and marketing expenses compared to the prior year period was primarily due to higher freight costs (\$6.6 million), higher expenses associated with relocating our Groveport, Ohio distribution operations to the Olive Branch, Mississippi facility (\$3.1 million) and higher sales related expenses (\$2.4 million).

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist mainly of personnel-related costs, facilities costs, insurance, depreciation, litigation and settlement costs and professional services costs which are general in nature.

Research and Development Expenses

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
R&D	\$ 402.5	\$ 306.6	\$ 95.9	31.3%
as % of net revenues	6.8%	6.7%		

The increase in R&D expenses was primarily due to higher costs associated with the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$41.8 million), an increase in biosimilar product development costs including rFSH and products being developed under our collaboration agreement with Amgen (\$59.6 million) and higher contractual in-licensing costs (\$13.5 million), offset, in part, by a prior year fair value adjustment of certain contingent obligations relating to the acquisition of our progesterone business from Columbia Labs (\$7.7 million), which lowered R&D expense in the prior year and by declines in domestic generic spending.

Amortization

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
Amortization	\$ 481.1	\$ 354.3	\$ 126.8	35.8%
as % of net revenues	8.1%	7.7%		

Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 increased as a result of the amortization of atorvastatin and levalbuterol product rights associated with the launch of these products in late 2011 and 2012 (\$40.8 million) and amortization of product rights and other intangible assets acquired in the Actavis Group, Specifar and Ascent acquisitions (\$85.1 million), offset, in part, by product rights and other intangible assets which were fully amortized subsequent to the prior year period.

Loss on Asset Sales and Impairments, net

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%

Loss on asset sales and impairments, net	\$ 149.5	\$ 78.7	\$ 70.8	90.0%
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Loss on asset sales and impairments for the year ended December 31, 2012 includes a non-cash impairment charge related to product rights and IPR&D intangible assets acquired in connection with the Specifar Acquisition (\$117.8 million, of which \$101.0 million related to IPR&D and \$16.8 million related to product rights), an impairment charge related to a manufacturing facility located in Greece (\$40.3 million), an impairment related to the sale of a German subsidiary (\$17.6 million) and an impairment related to API

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manufacturing assets in India (\$1.6 million). Partially offsetting these charges was a fair value adjustment of the contingent obligation due to the Specifar selling shareholders based on esomeprazole gross profits (\$27.5 million) and net gains on miscellaneous asset sales (\$0.3 million). The impairment relating to the intangible assets acquired in connection with the Specifar acquisition was recorded during the fourth quarter of 2012 and related to esomeprazole product rights following the Company decision to discontinue selling the product as a result of products acquired in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$16.8 million). In addition, we recorded during the second quarter of 2012 a charge related to three products in development as a result of various factors occurring during the same period mainly related to delays in expected launch dates, competitive factors resulting in realization of lower pricing and incremental costs related to manufacturing efforts. These events led to revised estimates of the fair value of each IPR&D asset compared to the carrying values (\$101.0 million). The impairment for the Greece facility was due to a change in the intended use of the facility as a result of the Company's decision during the third quarter of 2012 to discontinue further construction as a result of the planned acquisition of the Actavis Group.

Loss on assets sales and impairments for the year ended December 31, 2011 included an impairment charge of IPR&D intangibles assets relating to progesterone gel business acquired from Columbia (\$75.8 million), impairment charges of IPR&D intangible assets acquired as part of the December 2, 2009 acquisition of the Arrow Group (\$27.0 million), impairment charges related to the sale of our Australia R&D facility and two buildings at our Copiague, New York manufacturing facility (\$14.4 million), an other-than-temporary impairment charges related to equity-method investments (\$9.4 million) and a loss on the sale of an equity method investment (\$2.4 million). These amounts were offset by fair value adjustments of certain contingent obligations relating to the acquisition of our progesterone gel business from Columbia Labs (\$49.0 million) and net gains on the sale of certain assets (\$1.3 million).

Interest Income

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
Interest income	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.4	19.0%

Interest Expense

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
Interest expense 2009 Senior Notes	\$ 49.3	\$ 49.2	\$ 0.1	0.2%
Interest expense 2012 Senior Notes	32.8		32.8	100.0%
Interest expense Term Loans	5.9		5.9	100.0%
Interest expense Revolving Credit Facility	4.5	0.8	3.7	462.5%
Interest expense 2006 Credit Facility		1.1	(1.1)	(100.0)%
Interest expense Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred				
Stock accretion	16.8	16.7	0.1	0.6%
Interest expense Foreign exchange currency option premium payable accretion	0.5		0.5	100.0%
Interest expense Other	1.8	1.2	0.6	50.0%

Interest expense	\$ 111.6	\$ 69.0	\$ 42.6	61.7%
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Interest expense increased for the year ended December 31, 2012 over the prior year primarily due to interest expense on the 2012 Senior Notes and the Term Loan Credit Agreement issued in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition.

Table of Contents***Other Income (expense)***

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
Gain on sale of products	\$ 88.7	\$	\$ 88.7	100.0%
Gain on sale of investments	28.8	0.8	28.0	NM
Gain on sale of divested products	24.0		24.0	100.0%
Loss on foreign exchange derivative	(70.4)		(70.4)	(100.0)%
Bridge loan expenses	(37.1)		(37.1)	(100.0)%
Earnings (losses) on equity method investments	1.3	(4.5)	5.8	NM
Other income	3.2	3.2		0%
Other income (expense)	\$ 38.5	\$ (0.5)	\$ 39.0	NM

Gain on Sale of Products

As a result of the Rugby Sale, we recorded a gain of \$88.7 million in other income (expense), in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Gain on Sale of Investments

As a result of the Moksha8 Sale, we recorded a gain of \$28.8 million in other income (expense) in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Gain on Sale of Divested Products

In order to obtain regulatory clearance under Hart-Scott-Rodino, in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition, we were required to divest certain assets. On October 31, 2012, a total of 22 generic pharmaceutical products owned by either Actavis Group or Watson were sold to Par Pharmaceuticals Companies, Inc. and Sandoz, Inc., which resulted in a gain of \$24.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The divested products consisted of both commercial and development stage products in a number of therapeutic categories where the two companies owned overlapping products.

Loss on Foreign Exchange Derivative

Included in the year ended December 31, 2012 is approximately \$70.4 million of realized losses for the derivative instruments entered into to mitigate the exposure resulting from movements of the U.S. dollar against the Euro in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition.

Bridge Loan Expenses

Included in the year ended December 31, 2012 is approximately \$37.1 million for the expenses of the bridge loan entered into to fund the Actavis Group Acquisition.

Other Income (loss)

Included in other income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012 is a \$3.0 million contract termination settlement received by an equity method investee and a \$0.8 million gain related to the revaluation of securities issued by an equity method investee.

Table of Contents**Provision for Income Taxes**

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2012	2011	Dollars	%
Provision for income taxes	\$ 146.8	\$ 196.9	\$ (50.1)	(25.4)%
Effective tax rate	59.9%	43.2%		

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate primarily due to the inability to tax benefit losses incurred in certain foreign jurisdictions and the amortization and impairment of foreign intangibles being tax benefited at rates that are lower than the U.S. federal income tax rate.

The higher effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to the prior year period, is primarily a result of additional amortization relating to certain of our foreign intangibles which are tax benefited at rates lower than the U.S. federal rate. In addition, the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2012 included certain non-recurring items such as an impairment charge being tax benefited at a lower tax rate than the U.S. federal rate and a non deductible loss from a foreign exchange derivative for which no tax benefit was provided. These increases to the effective tax rate were partially offset by the reversal of a deferred tax liability related to the Ascent Acquisition.

Liquidity and Capital Resources**Working Capital Position**

Working capital at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is summarized as follows:

(\$ in millions):	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	Increase (Decrease)
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,293.1	\$ 323.5	\$ 3,969.6
Marketable securities	2.5	2.5	
Accounts receivable, net	1,566.3	1,404.3	162.0
Receivable from Parents	231.3	126.5	104.8
Inventories, net	1,633.3	1,786.3	(153.0)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	531.3	406.3	125.0
Current assets held for sale	37.6	271.0	(233.4)
Deferred tax assets	203.4	231.8	(28.4)
Total current assets	8,498.8	4,552.2	3,946.6
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 2,439.8	\$ 2,334.2	\$ 105.6
Payables to Parents	972.5	60.4	912.1
Income taxes payable	75.5	96.6	(21.1)
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	1,588.8	534.6	1,054.2

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Deferred revenue	39.5	38.8	0.7
Current liabilities held for sale		246.6	(246.6)
Deferred tax liabilities	29.8	35.1	(5.3)
Total current liabilities	5,145.9	3,346.3	1,799.6
Working Capital	\$ 3,352.9	\$ 1,205.9	\$ 2,147.0
Working Capital excluding assets held for sale, net	\$ 3,315.3	\$ 1,181.5	\$ 2,133.8
Adjusted Current Ratio	1.64	1.38	

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Working capital excluding assets held for sale, net, increased \$2,113.8 million to \$3,315.3 million at June 30, 2014 compared to \$1,181.5 million at December 31, 2013. This increase is due primarily to net proceeds received in connection with the 2014 New Notes issuance of approximately \$3,650.0 million, which was used in part to fund the Forest Acquisition on July 1, 2014 and net income excluding non-cash charges of \$1,285.8 million, offset in part by an increase in the current portion of long-term debt due to the classification of the WC Notes, a decrease in inventories, primarily due to the portion of the fair value step-up of the October 1, 2013 Legacy Warner Chilcott inventory acquired that was sold in the six months ended June 30, 2014 of \$209.5 million.

Working capital at December 31, 2013 and 2012 is summarized as follows:

(\$ in millions):	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Increase (Decrease)
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 323.5	\$ 319.0	\$ 4.5
Marketable securities	2.5	9.0	(6.5)
Accounts receivable, net	1,404.3	1,330.9	73.4
Receivable from Parents	126.5		126.5
Inventories, net	1,786.3	1,546.5	239.8
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	406.3	323.6	82.7
Assets held for sale	271.0		271.0
Deferred tax assets	231.8	309.3	(77.5)
Total current assets	4,552.2	3,838.3	713.9
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 2,334.2	\$ 2,467.9	\$ (133.7)
Payable to Parents	60.4		60.4
Income taxes payable	96.6	68.1	28.5
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	534.6	176.2	358.4
Deferred revenue	38.8	32.3	6.5
Liabilities held for sale	246.6		246.6
Deferred tax liabilities	35.1	4.8	30.3
Total current liabilities	3,346.3	2,749.3	597.0
Working Capital	\$ 1,205.9	\$ 1,089.0	\$ 116.9
Working Capital excluding assets held for sale, net	\$ 1,181.5	\$ 1,089.0	\$ 92.5
Adjusted Current Ratio	1.38	1.40	

Working capital excluding assets held for sale, net, increased \$92.5 million to \$1,181.5 million at December 31, 2013 compared to \$1,089.0 million at December 31, 2012. This increase is due in part to the working capital acquired in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition as of October 1, 2013 (\$297.8 million), an increase in the net amounts of Receivable

from/(Payable to) Parents (\$66.1 million), and timing of other working capital movements, offset, in part, by an increase in the current portion of long-term debt (\$358.4 million).

Table of Contents***Cash Flows from Operations***

Summarized cash flow from operations is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 885.5	\$ 291.0	\$ 1,207.2	\$ 665.8	\$ 632.0

Cash flows from operations represent net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in assets and liabilities. Cash provided by operating activities increased \$594.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014 versus the prior year period, due primarily to an increase in net income, adjusted for non-cash activity of \$737.0 million (\$1,279.1 million and \$542.1 million of net income, adjusted for non-cash activity in the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively), offset, in part, by a decrease in working capital movements.

Cash provided by operating activities increased \$541.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 versus the prior year period, due primarily to an increase in net income, adjusted for non-cash activity of \$656.9 million (\$1,403.0 million and \$746.1 million of net income, adjusted for non-cash activity in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively), offset, in part, by certain working capital movements including the payment of liabilities assumed in the Warner Chilcott Acquisition relating to tax liabilities associated with the employee stock based compensation awards that vested on October 1, 2013 (\$34.3 million).

Management expects that available cash balances and 2014 cash flows from operating activities will provide sufficient resources to fund our operating liquidity needs and expected 2014 capital expenditure funding requirements.

Investing Cash Flows

Our cash flows from investing activities are summarized as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
Net cash (used in) investing activities	\$ (177.8)	\$ (253.0)	\$ (275.3)	\$ (5,749.0)	\$ (719.0)

Investing cash flows consist primarily of cash used in acquisitions of businesses and intangibles (primarily product rights), capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment and purchases of investments and marketable securities partially offset by proceeds from the sale of investments and marketable securities. Included in the six months ended June 30, 2014 was cash used in connection with capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment of \$80.8 million and the purchases of businesses, net of cash acquired of \$119.2 million, offset, in part by cash received from the sale of assets of \$18.0 million.

Included in the six months ended June 30, 2013 was cash used in connection with the Uteron Acquisition, net of cash acquired of \$141.3 million, cash used in connection with the acquisition of Medicines360 of \$52.3 million and capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment of \$73.8 million.

Included in the year ended December 31, 2013 was cash used in connection with the Uteron Acquisition, net of cash acquired (\$141.3 million), cash used in connection with the October 28, 2013, WCCL and Sanofi Amendment, whereby the parties amended the Collaboration Agreement with respect to Actonel[®] and Atelvia[®] in the Exclusive

Territory (\$125.0 million), cash used in connection with Medicines360 Acquisition (\$52.3 million) and capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment (\$177.9 million), offset, in part, by cash acquired in connection with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$179.5 million) and proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and marketable securities and other investments (\$40.3 million).

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Included in the year ended December 31, 2012 was cash used in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition, net of cash acquired (\$5,359.3 million), the Ascent Acquisition, net of cash acquired (\$383.5 million), capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment (\$137.5 million) and investment in foreign exchange derivative instruments (\$156.7 million). Partially offsetting these uses of cash were proceeds from the sale of the Rugby assets (\$116.6 million), products divested in connection with the Actavis Group Acquisition (\$115.9 million) and the sale of our Moksha8 equity investment (\$46.6 million).

Financing Cash Flows

Our cash flows from financing activities are summarized as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2014	2014	2013	2012	2011
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ 3,228.7	\$ (107.1)	\$ (866.5)	\$ 5,189.6	\$ 16.4

Financing cash flows consist primarily of borrowings and repayments of debt, repurchases of ordinary shares and proceeds from the exercise of stock options. Cash used in financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2014 includes the proceeds from the issuance of the 2014 New Notes of \$3,676.2 million, offset, in part, by net repayments of other indebtedness, net of \$387.8 million, and the payment of debt issuance costs of \$51.9 million.

Included in the six months ended June 30, 2013 were net payments on long-term debt of \$91.7 million, acquisition of non-controlling interests of \$10.4 million and the repurchase of outstanding shares of \$22.5 million, partially offset, by proceeds from stock option exercises of \$5.5 million.

Cash provided by financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2013 included payments on debt, net of borrowings, in connection with the extinguishment of the Company's \$450.0 million 5.00% notes (\$450.0 million), the refinancing of the Legacy Warner Chilcott term debt and other borrowings and repayments, including capital leases (\$342.2 million), the acquisition of non-controlling interests (\$10.4 million), the payment of debt issuance costs in connection with the refinancing of the Company's term loan indebtedness (\$7.4 million) and the repurchase of Ordinary Shares to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with vested restricted stock issued to employees (\$165.4 million), offset, in part, by excess tax benefit from stock based compensation (\$69.2 million) and proceeds from stock option exercises (\$44.0 million). Cash provided by financing activities in 2012 included proceeds from the issuance of 2012 Senior Notes and the Term Loan Credit Agreement to fund the purchase of the Actavis Group (\$3.9 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively), proceeds from borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility (\$375.0 million) and proceeds from stock option exercises (\$18.8 million), offset, in part, by principal payments on debt (\$679.7 million), payments on contingent consideration liabilities primarily related to atorvastatin (\$105.3 million), debt issuance costs (\$77.8 million) and the repurchase of Ordinary Shares to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with vested restricted stock issued to employees (\$16.1 million).

Table of Contents**Debt and Borrowing Capacity**

Debt consisted of the following (\$ in millions):

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
WC Term Loan Agreement	\$ 1,786.2	\$ 1,832.8	\$
Amended and Restated ACT Term Loan	1,237.2	1,310.0	1,700.0
Revolving Credit Facility		265.0	
Senior Notes:			
\$500.0 million 1.300% notes due June 15, 2017	500.0		
\$450.0 million 5.00% notes			450.0
\$1,200.0 million 1.875% notes due October 1, 2017	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0
\$1,250.0 million 7.75% notes due September 15, 2018	1,250.0	1,250.0	
\$500.0 million 2.450% notes due June 15, 2019	500.0		
\$400.0 million 6.125% notes due August 14, 2019	400.0	400.0	400.0
\$1,700.0 million 3.250% notes due October 1, 2022	1,700.0	1,700.0	1,700.0
\$1,200.0 million 3.850% notes due June 15, 2024	1,200.0		
\$1,000.0 million 4.625% notes due October 1, 2042	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
\$1,500.0 million 4.850% notes due June 15, 2044	1,500.0		
Plus: Unamortized premium	93.0	103.9	
Less: Unamortized discount	(54.4)	(31.9)	(35.1)
Senior Notes, net	9,288.6	5,622.0	4,714.9
Capital leases	19.4	22.2	18.4
Total debt	12,331.4	9,052.0	6,433.3
Less: Current portion	1,588.8	534.6	176.2
Total long-term debt and capital leases	\$ 10,742.6	\$ 8,517.4	\$ 6,257.1

July 1, 2014 Financing

On July 1, 2014, in connection with the Forest Acquisition, the Company incurred indebtedness not included in the table above. The indebtedness assumed / incurred is discussed below.

Notes

On July 1, 2014, in connection with the Forest Acquisition, Actavis plc guaranteed certain of the acquired indebtedness of Forest in exchange for the elimination of the existing registration right obligations of the Company with respect to those outstanding debt securities, which are a component of the Company's outstanding indebtedness effective July 1, 2014. Actavis plc issued a guarantee for the \$1.05 billion 4.375% senior notes due 2019, the \$750.0 million senior notes due 2021 and the \$1.2 billion senior notes due 2021 (together the Acquired Forest Notes) acquired July 1, 2014.

Term Debt

On July 1, 2014, in connection with the Forest Acquisition, we borrowed \$2.0 billion of term loan indebtedness which is due July 1, 2019. The outstanding principal amount of loans is payable in equal quarterly amounts of 2.50% per quarter prior to the fifth anniversary, with the remaining balance payable on the fifth year anniversary.

Table of Contents**Credit Facility Indebtedness****2013 Term Loan*****WC Term Loan Agreement***

On October 1, 2013, Warner Chilcott Corporation (WC Corporation), WC Luxco S.à r.l. (WC Luxco), WCCL (WC Company) and, together with WC Corporation and WC Luxco, the WC Borrowers), as borrowers, and Warner Chilcott Finance LLC, as a subsidiary guarantor, became parties to the WC Term Loan Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2013, by and among the Company, as parent guarantor, Bank of America (BofA), as administrative agent thereunder and a syndicate of banks participating as lenders. Pursuant to the WC Term Loan Agreement, on October 1, 2013, the lenders party thereto provided term loans to the WC Borrowers in a total aggregate principal amount of \$2.0 billion, comprised of (i) a \$1.0 billion tranche that will mature on October 1, 2016 (the Three Year Tranche) and (ii) a \$1.0 billion tranche that will mature on October 1, 2018 (the Five Year Tranche). The proceeds of borrowings under the WC Term Loan Agreement, together with \$41.0 million of cash on hand, were used to finance, the repayment in full of all amounts outstanding under Legacy Warner Chilcott s then-existing Credit Agreement, dated as of March 17, 2011, as amended by Amendment No. 1 on August 20, 2012, among the WC Borrowers, BofA, as administrative agent and a syndicate of banks participating as lenders.

Borrowings under the WC Term Loan Agreement bear interest at the applicable WC Borrower s choice of a per annum rate equal to either (a) a base rate plus an applicable margin per annum varying from (x) 0.00% per annum to 0.75% per annum under the Three Year Tranche and (y) 0.125% per annum to 0.875% per annum under the Five Year Tranche, depending on the publicly announced debt ratings for non-credit-enhanced, senior unsecured long-term indebtedness of the parent (such applicable debt rating the Debt Rating) or (b) a Eurodollar rate, plus an applicable margin varying from (x) 1.00% per annum to 1.75% per annum under the Three Year Tranche and (y) 1.125% per annum to 1.875% per annum under the Five Year Tranche, depending on the Debt Rating.

The outstanding principal amount of loans under the Three Year Tranche is not subject to quarterly amortization and shall be payable in full on October 1, 2016. The outstanding principal amount of loans under the Five Year Tranche is payable in equal quarterly amounts of 2.50% per quarter prior to the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date, with the remaining balance payable on October 1, 2018.

The Company is subject to, and, at June 30, 2014, was in compliance with, all financial and operational covenants under the terms of the WC Term Loan Agreement. As of June 30, 2014, the outstanding indebtedness under the Three Year Tranche and the Five Year Tranche was \$925.0 million and \$861.2 million, respectively. The book value of the outstanding indebtedness approximates fair value as the debt is at variable interest rates and re-prices frequently.

Amended and Restated Actavis, Inc. Credit and Guaranty Agreements***Amended and Restated ACT Term Loan***

On October 1, 2013 and pursuant to the Term Loan Amendment Agreement (the Term Amendment Agreement), by and among Actavis, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, BofA, as administrative agent thereunder, and the lenders party thereto, dated as of August 1, 2013, the Company, as parent guarantor, Actavis WC Holding S.à r.l. (the ACT Borrower), as borrower, Actavis, Inc., as a subsidiary guarantor, and BofA, as administrative agent, entered into the Amended and Restated Actavis Term Loan Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the Existing ACT Term Loan Agreement), dated as of October 1, 2013. The ACT Term Loan Agreement amended and restated Actavis, Inc. s \$1,800.0 million senior unsecured term loan credit facility, dated as of June 22, 2012. At closing, an aggregate

principal amount of \$1,572.5 million was outstanding under the ACT Term Loan Agreement.

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On March 31, 2014, Actavis plc, Actavis Capital, Actavis, Inc., BofA, as Administrative Agent, and a syndicate of banks participating as lenders entered into an amendment agreement (the ACT Term Loan Amendment) to amend and restate Actavis Capital's Existing ACT Term Loan Agreement. The Existing ACT Term Loan Agreement together with the ACT Term Loan Amendment is referred to herein as the ACT Term Loan Agreement. The ACT Term Loan Agreement became effective in accordance with its terms on March 31, 2014.

The Amended and Restated Term Loan provides that loans thereunder will bear interest, at the Company's choice, of a per annum rate equal to either (a) a base rate, plus an applicable margin per annum varying from 0.00% per annum to 1.00% per annum depending on the Debt Rating or (b) a Eurodollar rate, plus an applicable margin varying from 1.00% per annum to 2.00% per annum depending on the Debt Rating.

The Amended and Restated Term Loan matures on October 31, 2017 (or if such day is not a business day, the next preceding business day). The outstanding principal amount is payable in equal quarterly installments of 2.50% per quarter, with the remaining balance payable on the maturity date.

The ACT Term Loan Agreement contains covenants that are substantially similar to those in the Company's Amended and Restated Revolver (defined below). The ACT Term Loan Agreement contains standard events of default (the occurrence of which may trigger an acceleration of amounts outstanding under the ACT Term Loan Agreement). The ACT Term Loan Agreement became effective in accordance with its terms on October 1, 2013.

The Company is subject to, and at June 30, 2014 was in compliance with, all financial and operational covenants under the terms of the ACT Term Loan Agreement. The outstanding balance of the Term Loan at June 30, 2014 was \$1,237.2 million. The book value of the outstanding indebtedness approximates fair value as the debt is at variable interest rates and re-prices frequently.

Revolving Credit Facility

On October 1, 2013 and pursuant to the Revolver Loan Amendment Agreement (the Revolver Amendment Agreement) and, together with the Term Amendment Agreement, the Amendment Agreements), by and among Actavis, Inc., as subsidiary guarantor, BofA, as administrative agent thereunder, and the lenders party thereto, dated as of August 1, 2013, the Company, as parent guarantor, the ACT Borrower, as borrower, Actavis, Inc., as a subsidiary guarantor, and BofA, as administrative agent, entered into that certain Amended and Restated Actavis Revolving Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the ACT Revolving Credit Agreement) and, together with the ACT Term Loan Agreement, the Amended and Restated Credit Agreements), dated as of October 1, 2013. The ACT Revolving Credit Agreement amended and restated Actavis, Inc.'s \$750.0 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility dated as of September 16, 2011, as amended by that certain Amendment No. 1 to the credit agreement and joinder agreement, dated as of May 21, 2012. At closing, \$9.4 million of letters of credit were outstanding under the ACT Revolving Credit Agreement. At closing, no loans were outstanding under the ACT Revolving Credit Agreement.

The ACT Revolving Credit Agreement provides that loans thereunder will bear interest, at the Company's choice, of a per annum rate equal to either (a) a base rate, plus an applicable margin per annum varying from 0.00% per annum to 0.75% per annum depending on the Debt Rating or (b) a Eurodollar rate, plus an applicable margin varying from 0.875% per annum to 1.75% per annum depending on the Debt Rating. Additionally, to maintain availability of funds, the Company pays an unused commitment fee, which according to the pricing grid is set at 0.15% of the unused portion of the revolver.

Subject to certain limitations, borrowings under the ACT Revolving Credit Agreement may be made in alternative currencies, including Euros, British Pounds Sterling and other currencies. The ACT Revolving Credit Agreement

contains sublimits on letters of credit and swingline loans in the amount of \$100.0

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million and \$50.0 million, respectively. The issuance of letters of credit and borrowings of swingline loans reduces the amount available to be borrowed under the ACT Revolving Credit Agreement on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Amounts borrowed under the ACT Revolving Credit Agreement may be used to finance working capital and other general corporate purposes.

The ACT Revolving Credit Agreement imposes certain customary restrictions including, but not limited to, limits on the incurrence of debt or liens upon the assets of us or our subsidiaries, investments and restricted payments. The ACT Revolving Credit Agreement includes a consolidated leverage ratio covenant, as defined, whereby we are permitted to have a maximum consolidated leverage ratio as of the last day of any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company of up to (i) with respect to the four consecutive fiscal quarters from the Acquisition Date through December 31, 2013, 4.25 to 1.00; (ii) with respect to the four consecutive fiscal quarters from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, 4.00 to 1.00; and (iii) with respect to the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters ending from January 1, 2015 and thereafter, 3.50 to 1.00.

The Company is subject to, and as of June 30, 2014 was in compliance with, all financial and operational covenants under the terms of the Revolving Credit Facility. At June 30, 2014, letters of credit outstanding were \$8.8 million. The net availability under the Revolving Credit Facility was \$741.2 million.

Senior Notes Indebtedness

2014 Notes Issuance

On June 10, 2014, Actavis Funding SCS, a limited partnership (*societe en commandite simple*), organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, an indirect subsidiary of Actavis plc, issued \$500.0 million 1.300% notes due 2017, \$500.0 million 2.450% notes due 2019, \$1,200.0 million 3.850% notes due 2024 and \$1,500.0 million 4.850% notes due 2044 (collectively the 2014 New Notes). Interest payments are due on the 2014 New Notes on June 15 and December 15 annually, beginning on December 15, 2014. The guarantors of the debt are Warner Chilcott Limited, Actavis Capital, and Actavis, Inc. Actavis plc will not guarantee the 2014 New Notes. The fair value of the Company's outstanding 2014 New Notes (\$3,700 million face value), as determined in accordance with ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurement (ASC 820) under Level 2 based upon quoted prices for similar items in active markets, was \$3,711.3 million as of June 30, 2014.

Actavis, Inc. Supplemental Indenture

On October 1, 2013, Actavis plc, Actavis, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, entered into a fourth supplemental indenture (the Fourth Supplemental Indenture) to the indenture, dated as of August 24, 2009 (the Base Indenture and, together with the First Supplemental Indenture, the Second Supplemental Indenture and the Third Supplemental Indenture (each as defined below), the Indenture), as supplemented by the first supplemental indenture, dated as of August 24, 2009 (the First Supplemental Indenture), the second supplemental indenture, dated as of May 7, 2010 (the Second Supplemental Indenture), and the third supplemental indenture, dated as of October 2, 2012 (the Third Supplemental Indenture). Pursuant to the Fourth Supplemental Indenture, Actavis plc has provided a full and unconditional guarantee of Actavis, Inc.'s obligations under its then outstanding \$450.0 million 5.000% senior notes due August 15, 2014, (the 2014 Notes), its \$400.0 million 6.125% senior notes due August 15, 2019 (the 2019 Notes), its \$1,200.0 million 1.875% senior notes due October 1, 2017 (the 2017 Notes), its \$1,700.0 million 3.250% senior notes due October 1, 2022 (the 2022 Notes) and its \$1,000.0 million 4.625% Senior Notes due October 1, 2042 (the 2042 Notes, and together with the 2014 Notes, the 2019 Notes, the 2017 Notes and the 2022 Notes, the Notes).

On October 18, 2013, Actavis, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, instructed Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (the "Trustee"), pursuant to the Indenture governing its 2014 Notes, to issue a notice from Actavis, Inc. to the holders of the 2014 Notes that Actavis, Inc. has elected to redeem in full the entire aggregate principal amount of the 2014 Notes on November 5, 2013 (the "Redemption Date"). The

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2014 Notes, which had an outstanding principal balance of \$450.0 million and which were fully and unconditionally guaranteed by us, were redeemed on November 5, 2013 at a redemption price equal to \$465.6 million, which resulted in a cash expense of \$15.6 million.

WC Supplemental Indenture

On October 1, 2013, the Company, WCCL, Warner Chilcott Finance LLC (the "Co-Issuer" and together with WC Company, the "Issuers") and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (the "WC Trustee"), entered into a third supplemental indenture (the "Supplemental Indenture") to the indenture, dated as of August 20, 2010 (the "WC Indenture"), among the Issuers, the guarantors party thereto and the WC Trustee, with respect to the Issuers' 7.75% senior notes due 2018 (the "WC Notes"). Pursuant to the Supplemental Indenture, Actavis plc has provided a full and unconditional guarantee of the Issuers' obligations under the WC Notes and the WC Indenture.

On October 1, 2013, the Issuers and the Trustee entered into a release of guarantees of certain guarantors (the "Release of Guarantees"), pursuant to which Legacy Warner Chilcott's guarantee of the WC Notes was released in accordance with Section 11.05(f) of the WC Indenture and the guarantees of certain other guarantors were released in accordance with Section 11.05(c) or 11.05(e) of the WC Indenture.

The WC Notes are unsecured senior obligations of the Issuers, guaranteed on a senior basis by Actavis plc. The WC Notes will mature on September 15, 2018. Interest on the WC Notes is payable on March 15 and September 15 of each year.

The Indenture contains restrictive covenants that limit, among other things, the ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends and make distributions on common and preferred stock, repurchase subordinated debt and common and preferred stock, make other restricted payments, make investments, sell certain assets, incur liens, consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. Certain of these restrictive covenants will be suspended at any time when the WC Notes are rated Investment Grade by each of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Rating Services and no default has occurred and is continuing, in each case as described and defined in the Indenture. The Indenture also contains customary events of default which would permit the holders of the WC Notes to declare those WC Notes to be immediately due and payable if not cured within applicable grace periods, including the failure to make timely payments on the WC Notes or other material indebtedness, the failure to comply with covenants, and specified events of bankruptcy and insolvency.

The Company may redeem the WC Notes on or after September 15, 2014, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the Issuer's option, at a redemption price equal to 103.875% of the principal amount of notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Company may redeem the WC Notes on or after September 15, 2015, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the Issuer's option, at a redemption price equal to 101.938% of the principal amount of notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Company may redeem the WC Notes on or after September 15, 2016, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the Issuer's option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

The fair value of the Company's outstanding WC Notes (\$1,250.0 million face value), as determined in accordance with ASC 820 under Level 2 based upon quoted prices for similar items in active markets, was \$1,314.1 million and \$1,357.4 million as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

In June 2014, the Company notified the Issuers that it will irrevocably call the WC Notes in July 2014. On July 21, 2014, the Company redeemed the WC Notes for \$1,311.8 million, which includes a make-whole premium of \$61.8 million and the principal amount of the WC Notes of \$1,250.0 million. As a result of the transaction, the Company recognized a gain in July of 2014 of \$29.9 million, which includes the write-off of the unamortized premium.

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2012 Notes Issuance

On October 2, 2012, Actavis, Inc. issued the 2017 Notes, the 2022 Notes, and the 2042 Notes (collectively the 2012 Senior Notes). Interest payments are due on the 2012 Senior Notes semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 beginning April 1, 2013. Actavis plc has provided a full and unconditional guarantee of Actavis, Inc.'s obligations under the 2012 Senior Notes.

Actavis, Inc. may redeem the 2012 Senior Notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the Issuer's option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount of notes to be redeemed and the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest in respect of the 2012 Senior Notes being redeemed discounted on a semi-annual basis at the treasury rate plus 20 basis points in the case of the 2017 Notes, 25 basis points in the case of the 2022 Notes and 30 basis points in the case of the 2042 Notes plus in each case accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

In addition, Actavis, Inc. may redeem the 2022 Notes on or after July 1, 2022 (three months prior to their maturity date), and the 2042 Notes on or after April 1, 2042 (six months prior to their maturity date) in each case, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the Issuer's option at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2012 Senior Notes being redeemed, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

Upon a change of control triggering event and a downgrade of the 2012 Senior Notes below an investment grade rating by each of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Rating Services, the Issuer will be required to make an offer to purchase each of the 2012 Senior Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the 2012 Senior Notes to be repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of repurchase.

Net proceeds from the offering of the 2012 Senior Notes were used for the Actavis Group Acquisition. The fair value of the Company's outstanding 2012 Senior Notes (\$3,900.0 million face value), as determined in accordance with ASC 820 under Level 2 based upon quoted prices for similar items in active markets, was \$3,855.7 million and \$3,683.2 million as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

2009 Notes Issuance

On August 24, 2009, Actavis, Inc. issued the 2014 Notes and the 2019 Notes (collectively the 2009 Senior Notes). Interest payments are due on the 2009 Senior Notes semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15, respectively, beginning February 15, 2010. Actavis plc has provided a full and unconditional guarantee of Actavis, Inc.'s obligations under the 2009 Senior Notes.

Actavis, Inc. may redeem the 2019 Notes in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the Issuer's option at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest in respect of the notes being redeemed, discounted on a semi-annual basis at the treasury rate plus 40 basis points, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

Upon a change of control triggering event, as defined by the Base Indenture, Actavis, Inc. is required to make an offer to repurchase the 2019 Notes for cash at a repurchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the 2019 Notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase.

Net proceeds from the offering of 2009 Senior Notes were used to repay certain debt with the remaining net proceeds being used to fund a portion of the cash consideration for the Arrow Group Acquisition. The 2014 Notes, which had an outstanding principal balance of \$450.0 million and which were fully and unconditionally guaranteed by us, were redeemed on November 5, 2013 at a redemption price equal to \$465.6 million, which resulted in a cash expense of \$15.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2013.

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The fair value of the Company's outstanding 2009 Senior Notes (\$400.0 million face value), as determined in accordance with ASC 820 under Level 2 based upon quoted prices for similar items in active markets, was \$467.6 million and \$460.9 million as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

Long-term Obligations

The following table lists our enforceable and legally binding obligations as of December 31, 2013. Some of the amounts included herein are based on management's estimates and assumptions about these obligations, including their duration, the possibility of renewal, anticipated actions by third parties and other factors. Because these estimates and assumptions are necessarily subjective, the enforceable and legally binding obligation we will actually pay in future periods may vary from those reflected in the table:

(in millions):	Payments Due by Period (Including Interest on Debt)				
	Total	2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	Thereafter
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,957.8	\$ 241.3	\$ 1,407.6	\$ 3,943.9	\$ 3,365.0
Cash interest ⁽¹⁾	1,434.9	294.1	572.9	473.4	94.5
Contingent consideration liabilities ⁽²⁾	451.1	26.5	111.7	53.0	259.9
Operating lease obligations ⁽³⁾	208.2	50.8	71.5	38.4	47.9
Capital lease obligations ⁽⁴⁾	24.1	9.7	7.5	3.0	3.9
Milestone obligations ⁽⁵⁾	610.9	364.9	104.5	81.5	60.0
Other obligations and commitments ⁽⁶⁾	396.5	189.2	112.9	76.8	17.6
Total⁽⁷⁾	12,083.9	1,176.5	2,388.6	4,670.0	3,848.8

- (1) Amounts represent total minimum cash payments and anticipated interest payments, as applicable, assuming scheduled repayments under the WC Term Loan Agreement, the ACT Term Loan Agreement and maturities of the Company's existing notes. Amounts exclude fair value adjustments, discounts or premiums on outstanding debt obligations.
- (2) Amount primarily represents contingent consideration obligations, including accretion resulting from various acquisitions.
- (3) Amount represents operating leases for our global business. There are no contingent rental amounts or sublease rentals.
- (4) Amount represents capital leases for our global business. Leases are for property, plant and equipment, vehicles and furniture and fixtures.
- (5) We have future potential milestone payments and co-development expenses payable to third parties as part of our licensing, development and co-development programs. Payments under these agreements generally become due and are payable upon the satisfaction or achievement of certain developmental, regulatory or commercial milestones or as development expenses are incurred on defined projects. Amounts represent contractual payment obligations due as actual expenditures are incurred by our partners or upon the achievement of developmental, regulatory or commercial milestones based on anticipated approval dates assuming all milestone approval events are met, the most significant of which are future potential co-development costs under the Amgen Collaboration Agreement. At December 31, 2013, our maximum potential remaining co-development obligation under the Amgen Collaboration Agreement was \$312.4 million.

Other significant milestone payments include:

Amounts owed to PregLem, to develop and, if approved, market products under development in the United States and Canada of \$74.0 million relating to Esmya in the United States and Fibrisal in Canada;

Amounts owed to Medicines360 relating to LNG 20 in the United States and Canada of \$122.5 million;

Amounts owed to Valeant upon the FDA approval of Metronidazole 1.3% vaginal gel antibiotic development product of \$9.0 million;

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Amounts owed to Palau to develop and, if approved, market albaconazole for the treatment of candidiasis of \$18.0 million;

Amounts owed to Dong-A PharmTech Co. Ltd. (Dong-A), to develop and, if approved, market its orally-administered udenafil product, a PDE5 inhibitor for the treatment of erectile dysfunction (ED) in the United States of \$13.0 million;

Amounts owed to Paratek Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Paratek) under which it acquired certain rights to novel tetracyclines under development for the treatment of acne and rosacea of \$21.0 million; and

Amounts owed to Dong-A for the right to develop, and if approved, market in the United States and Canada, Dong-A's udenafil product for the treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms associated with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) of \$25.0 million

Milestone payment obligations are uncertain, including the prediction of timing and the occurrence of events triggering a future obligation and are not reflected as liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet. Amounts in the table above do not include royalty obligations on future sales of product as the timing and amount of future sales levels and costs to produce products subject to milestone obligations is not reasonably estimable.

- (6) Other obligations and commitments include agreements to purchase third-party manufactured products, capital purchase obligations for the construction or purchase of property, plant and equipment and the liability for income tax associated with uncertain tax positions.
- (7) Total does not include contractual obligations already included in current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet (except for capital leases and the current portion of long-term debt) or certain purchase obligations, which are discussed below.

For purposes of the table above, obligations for the purchase of goods or services are included only for purchase orders that are enforceable, legally binding and specify all significant terms including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the timing of the obligation. Our purchase orders are based on our current manufacturing needs and are typically fulfilled by our suppliers within a relatively short period. At December 31, 2013, we have open purchase orders that represent authorizations to purchase rather than binding agreements that are not included in the table above.

We are involved in certain equity investments that are intended to complement our core business and markets. We have the discretion to provide funding on occasion for working capital or capital expenditures. We make an evaluation of additional funding based on an assessment of the venture's business opportunities. We believe that any possible commitments arising from the current arrangements will not be significant to our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, net revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. We believe that the estimates, judgments and assumptions are reasonable based upon information available to us at the time that these estimates, judgments and assumptions are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates, judgments or assumptions and actual results,

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our financial statements will be affected. The significant accounting estimates that we believe are important to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

Revenue and Provision for Sales Returns, Allowances and Other Trade-Related Deductions

Revenue Recognition Including Multiple-Element Arrangements

Inventory Valuation

Product Rights and other Definite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite-Lives

Allocation of Acquisition Fair Values to Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed

Contingent Consideration and Other Commitments

In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and requires management's best estimates of the underlying data in its application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting among available GAAP alternatives would not produce a materially different result.

Revenue Recognition Including Multiple-Element Arrangements

General

Revenue from product sales is recognized when title and risk of loss to the product transfers to the customer, which is based on the transaction shipping terms. Recognition of revenue also requires reasonable assurance of collection of sales proceeds, the seller's price to the buyer to be fixed or determinable and the completion of all performance obligations. The Company warrants products against defects and for specific quality standards, permitting the return of products under certain circumstances. Product sales are recorded net of all sales-related deductions including, but not limited to: chargebacks, trade discounts, billback adjustments, sales returns and allowances, commercial and government rebates, customer loyalty programs and fee for service arrangements with certain distributors, which we refer to in the aggregate as "SRA" allowances.

Royalty and commission revenue is recognized as a component of net revenues in accordance with the terms of their respective contractual agreements when collectability is reasonably assured and when revenue can be reasonably measured.

Multiple-Element Arrangements

The Company identifies each discrete deliverable included in a multiple-element arrangement and identifies which of those deliverables have standalone value to the customer under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605-25 Revenue Recognition Multiple-Element Arrangements (ASC 605-25) and Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-13 Revenue Recognition Multiple-Deliverable Revenue (AS No. 2009-13). The Company allocates arrangement consideration to the deliverables based on the appropriate selling price using the hierarchy outlined in ASC 605-25, as amended by ASU No. 2009-13. The selling price used for each deliverable is based on vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) if available, third-party evidence (TPE) if VSOE is not available, or best estimated selling price (BEBP) if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. BEBP is determined in a manner consistent with that used to establish the price to sell the deliverable on a standalone basis. Revenue is recognized for each unit of accounting based on the relevant authoritative literature for that deliverable.

Table of Contents*Contingency-Adjusted Performance Model*

Revenues recognized from research, development and licensing agreements (including milestone receipts) are recorded on the contingency-adjusted performance model which requires deferral of revenue until such time as contract milestone requirements have been met. Under this model, revenue related to each payment is recognized over the entire contract performance period, starting with the contract's commencement, but not prior to earning and/or receiving the milestone amount (i.e., removal of any contingency). The amount of revenue recognized is based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to total estimated cost to be incurred. In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate to recognize consideration that is contingent upon achievement of a substantive milestone in its entirety in the period in which the milestone is achieved. In order to recognize milestone consideration as revenue in the period in which the milestone is achieved, there needs to be substantive certainty that the milestone will be achieved, relate solely to past performance and the consideration needs to be commensurate with the Company's performance. Factors the Company considers in determining whether a milestone is substantive at the inception of an arrangement include: whether substantive effort will be required to achieve the milestone; what labor, skill, and other costs will be incurred to achieve the milestone; how certain the achievement of the milestone is; whether a reasonable amount of time will elapse between any upfront payment and the first milestone as well as between each successive milestone; and, whether the milestone is nonrefundable or contains clawback provisions.

Provisions for SRAs

As is customary in the pharmaceutical industry, our gross product sales are subject to a variety of deductions in arriving at reported net product sales. When the Company recognizes gross revenue from the sale of products, an estimate of SRA is recorded, which reduces the gross product revenues. Accounts receivable and/or accrued liabilities are also reduced and/or increased by the SRA amount. These provisions are estimated based on historical payment experience, historical relationship of the deductions to gross product revenues, government regulations, estimated utilization or redemption rates, estimated customer inventory levels and current contract sales terms with direct and indirect customers. The estimation process used to determine our SRA provision has been applied on a consistent basis and no material revenue adjustments have been necessary to increase or decrease our reserves for SRA as a result of a significant change in underlying estimates. The Company uses a variety of methods to assess the adequacy of the SRA reserves to ensure that our financial statements are fairly stated. This includes periodic reviews of customer inventory data, customer contract programs and product pricing trends to analyze and validate the SRA reserves.

Chargebacks A chargeback represents an amount payable in the future to a wholesaler for the difference between the invoice price paid by our wholesale customer for a particular product and the negotiated contract price that the wholesaler's customer pays for that product. The chargeback provision and related reserve varies with changes in product mix, changes in customer pricing and changes to estimated wholesaler inventories. The provision for chargebacks also takes into account an estimate of the expected wholesaler sell-through levels to indirect customers at contract prices. The Company validates the chargeback accrual quarterly through a review of the inventory reports obtained from our largest wholesale customers. This customer inventory information is used to verify the estimated liability for future chargeback claims based on historical chargeback and contract rates. These large wholesalers represent the vast majority of the recipients of the Company's chargeback payments. We continually monitor current pricing trends and wholesaler inventory levels to ensure the liability for future chargebacks is fairly stated.

Rebates Rebates include volume related incentives to direct and indirect customers, third party managed care and Medicare Part D rebates, Medicaid rebates and other government rebates. Rebates are accrued based on an estimate of claims to be paid for product sold into trade by the Company. Volume rebates are generally offered to customers as an incentive to use the Company's products and to encourage greater product sales. These rebate programs include

contracted rebates based on customers' purchases made during an applicable monthly, quarterly or annual period. The provision for third party rebates is estimated based on our customers' contracted rebate programs and the Company's historical experience of rebates paid. Any significant changes to

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our customer rebate programs are considered in establishing the provision for rebates. The provisions for government rebates are based, in part, upon historical experience of claims submitted by the various states / authorities, contractual terms, as well as government regulations. We monitor legislative changes to determine what impact such legislation may have on our provision.

Cash Discounts Cash discounts are provided to customers that pay within a specific period. The provision for cash discounts is estimated based upon invoice billings, utilizing historical customer payment experience. The Company's experience of payment history is fairly consistent and most customer payments qualify for the cash discount. Accordingly, our reserve for cash discounts is readily determinable.

Returns and Other Allowances The Company's provision for returns and other allowances include returns, pricing adjustments, promotional allowances, loyalty cards and billback adjustments.

Consistent with industry practice, the Company maintains a returns policy that allows customers to return product for a credit. In accordance with the Company's policy, credits for customer returns of products are applied against outstanding account activity or are settled in cash. Product exchanges are not permitted. Customer returns of product are generally not resalable. The Company's estimate of the provision for returns is based upon historical experience and current trends of actual customer returns. Additionally, we consider other factors when estimating the current period returns provision, including levels of inventory in the distribution channel, as well as significant market changes which may impact future expected returns.

Pricing adjustments, which includes shelf stock adjustments, are credits issued to reflect price decreases in selling prices charged to the Company's direct customers. Shelf stock adjustments are based upon the amount of product our customers have in their inventory at the time of an agreed-upon price reduction. The provision for shelf stock adjustments is based upon specific terms with the Company's direct customers and includes estimates of existing customer inventory levels based upon their historical purchasing patterns. We regularly monitor all price changes to evaluate the Company's reserve balances. The adequacy of these reserves is readily determinable as pricing adjustments and shelf stock adjustments are negotiated and settled on a customer-by-customer basis.

Promotional allowances are credits that are issued in connection with a product launch or as an incentive for customers to carry our product. The Company establishes a reserve for promotional allowances based upon contractual terms.

Billback adjustments are credits that are issued to certain customers who purchase directly from us as well as indirectly through a wholesaler. These credits are issued in the event there is a difference between the customer's direct and indirect contract price. The provision for billbacks is estimated based upon historical purchasing patterns of qualified customers who purchase product directly from us and supplement their purchases indirectly through our wholesale customers.

Loyalty cards allow the end user patients a discount per prescription and is accrued based on historical experience, contract terms and the volume of product and cards in the distribution channel.

The Company does not expect future payments of SRAs to materially exceed our current estimates. However, if future SRA payments were to materially exceed our estimates, such adjustments may have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's major categories of SRA (\$ in millions):

	Chargebacks	Rebates	Returns and Other Allowances	Cash Discounts	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 100.8	\$ 219.9	\$ 89.3	\$ 17.0	\$ 427.0
Provision related to sales in 2011	1,308.1	1,113.2	306.6	120.5	2,848.4
Credits and payments	(1,248.0)	(844.1)	(273.9)	(102.6)	(2,468.6)
Balance at December 31, 2011	160.9	489.0	122.0	34.9	806.8
Add: Actavis Group Acquisition	94.3	359.4	171.4	9.7	634.8
Provision related to sales in 2012	1,522.4	1,484.4	485.5	155.2	3,647.5
Credits and payments	(1,566.1)	(1,482.0)	(429.4)	(162.9)	(3,640.4)
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 211.5	\$ 850.8	\$ 349.5	\$ 36.9	\$ 1,448.7
Add: Warner Chilcott Acquisition	5.6	255.5	121.3	5.5	387.9
Less: Assets held for sale		(155.2)	(3.3)	(1.0)	(159.5)
Less: Actavis Acquisition adjustment		(31.0)			(31.0)
Provision related to sales in 2013	2,340.0	2,339.1	904.1	201.7	5,784.9
Credits and payments	(2,310.7)	(2,197.4)	(753.7)	(195.4)	(5,457.2)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 246.4	\$ 1,061.8	\$ 617.9	\$ 47.7	\$ 1,973.8

The following table summarizes the activity in gross-to-net revenues (\$ in millions):

Year Ended December 31,	Gross Product Sales	Chargebacks	Rebates	Returns and Other Allowances	Cash Discounts	Net product sales
2011	\$ 7,309.7	\$ 1,308.1	\$ 1,113.2	\$ 306.6	\$ 120.5	\$ 4,461.3
2012	9,430.7	1,522.4	1,484.4	485.5	155.2	5,783.2
2013	14,276.7	2,340.0	2,339.1	904.1	201.7	8,491.8

Included in the tables above are accounts receivable deductions within SRA's of \$1,254.8 million and \$814.3 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. SRA balances in accounts receivable at December 31, 2013 increased \$440.5 million compared to December 31, 2012. SRA's within accounts payable and accrued expenses were \$719.0 million and \$634.4 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, an increase of \$84.6 million. The primary driver to the overall increase was the impact of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition (\$387.9 million).

The provision for chargebacks as a percentage of gross product sales has decreased from 17.9% in 2011 to 16.1% in 2012 and 16.4% in 2013 primarily related to growth of international revenues as a result of the acquisitions of Specifar in 2011, and Ascent and Actavis in January and October 2012, respectively, in the Pharma Segment. The provision for rebates as a percentage of gross product sales has increased from 15.2% in 2011, to 15.7% in 2012 and to 16.4% in 2013 primarily related to the increase in commercial rebates of the branded business due in large part to

the Warner Chilcott Acquisition and the growth of international revenues as a result of the acquisitions of Specifar in 2011 and Ascent and Actavis in January and October 2012, respectively, in the Pharma segment. Returns and other allowances increased due to returns for new product launches and other allowances related to new product launches and customer and product mix. The increase in provision for cash discounts is due to the acquisitions of Specifar, Ascent, Actavis and Legacy Warner Chilcott.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories consist of finished goods held for distribution, raw materials and work in process. Included in inventory are generic pharmaceutical products that are capitalized only when the bioequivalence of the product is

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demonstrated or the product is already FDA approved and is awaiting a contractual triggering event to enter the marketplace. Inventory valuation reserves are established based on a number of factors/situations including, but not limited to, raw materials, work in process, or finished goods not meeting product specifications, product obsolescence, or application of the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market (net realizable value). The determination of events requiring the establishment of inventory valuation reserves, together with the calculation of the amount of such reserves may require judgment. Assumptions utilized in our quantification of inventory reserves include, but are not limited to, estimates of future product demand, consideration of current and future market conditions, product net selling price, anticipated product launch dates, potential product obsolescence and other events relating to special circumstances surrounding certain products. No material adjustments have been required to our inventory reserve estimates for the periods presented. Adverse changes in assumptions utilized in our inventory reserve calculations could result in an increase to our inventory valuation reserves and higher cost of sales.

Product Rights and Other Definite-Lived Intangible Assets

Our product rights and other definite-lived intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization, and are amortized using the economic benefit model or the straight-line method, if results are materially aligned, over their estimated useful lives. We determine amortization periods for product rights and other definite-lived intangible assets based on our assessment of various factors impacting estimated useful lives and cash flows. Such factors include the product's position in its life cycle, the existence or absence of like products in the market, various other competitive and regulatory issues, and contractual terms. Significant changes to any of these factors may result in a reduction in the intangibles useful life and an acceleration of related amortization expense, which could cause our operating income, net income and earnings per share to decline.

Product rights and other definite-lived intangible assets are tested periodically for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset's carrying value may not be recoverable. The impairment testing involves comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the forecasted undiscounted future cash flows. In the event the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, the carrying value is considered not recoverable and an impairment exists. An impairment loss is measured as the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value, calculated using a discounted future cash flow method. The computed impairment loss is recognized in net income / (loss) in the period that the impairment occurs. Assets which are not impaired may require an adjustment to the remaining useful lives for which to amortize the asset. Our projections of discounted cash flows use a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our business model. Our estimates of future cash flows attributable to our other definite-lived intangible assets require significant judgment based on our historical and anticipated results and are subject to many factors. Different assumptions and judgments could materially affect the calculation of the fair value of the other definite-lived intangible assets which could trigger impairment.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite-Lives

We test goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite-lives for impairment annually at the end of the second quarter by comparing the fair value of each of our reporting units to the respective carrying value of the reporting units. Additionally, we may perform tests between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that could potentially reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The carrying value of each reporting unit is determined by assigning the assets and liabilities, including the existing goodwill and intangible assets, to those reporting units.

Goodwill is considered impaired if the carrying amount of the net assets exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit. Impairment, if any, would be recorded in operating income and this could result in a material reduction in net income /

(loss) and earnings per share. During the 2013 integration of the Actavis Group with the Watson business, we reorganized our organizational structure and management performance reporting. Consequently, the reporting units within our Pharma operating segment were organized as follows as the time of

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our annual impairment test: Americas; Europe; MEAAP; and Third-Party Business. These reporting units combine the Watson and Actavis Group businesses. Previously, goodwill for the Watson's Global Generics operating segment was tested as one unit.

During the second quarter of 2013, concurrent with the availability of discrete financial information for the then new reporting units, we completed an extensive review of our operating businesses, including exploring options for addressing overall profitability of seven Western European commercial operations consisting of, among other things, restructuring their operations, refocusing their activities on specific sub-markets, as well as potential divestitures of such businesses to other third parties. The potential impact of these conditions were considered in our projections when determining the indicated fair value of our reporting units for the impairment tests that were performed during the second quarter of this year. Upon completion of step one of the impairment analysis for each of our reporting units, it was concluded the fair value of the Pharma Europe reporting unit was below its carrying value including goodwill. This was primarily related to the integration of our Arrow Group with the Actavis Group in Europe. The fair value of our reporting units was estimated based on a discounted cash flow model using management's business plans and projections as the basis for expected future cash flows for approximately five years and residual growth rates ranging from 2% to 4% thereafter. Management believes that the assumptions it used for the impairment tests performed are consistent with those that would be utilized by a market participant in performing similar valuations of our reporting units. A separate discount rate was utilized for each reporting unit that was derived from published sources and, on a weighted average basis, a discount rate of 8% was utilized using our weighted average cost of capital, which considered the overall inherent risk of the reporting unit and the rate of return a market participant would expect. As a result of completing step two of our impairment analysis, we recorded an impairment of the Pharma Europe reporting unit of \$647.5 million, representing primarily all the goodwill allocated to this reporting unit, in the year ended December 31, 2013.

During the second quarter of 2012, we performed our annual impairment assessment of goodwill, IPR&D intangible assets and trade name intangibles assets with indefinite-lives. The Company determined there was no impairment associated with goodwill or trade name intangible assets.

IPR&D intangible assets represent the value assigned to acquired research and development projects that, as of the date acquired, represent the right to develop, use, sell and/or offer for sale a product or other intellectual property that we have acquired with respect to products and/or processes that have not been completed or approved. The IPR&D intangible assets will be subject to impairment testing until completion or abandonment of each project. Impairment testing will require the development of significant estimates and assumptions involving the determination of estimated net cash flows for each year for each project or product (including net revenues, cost of sales, research and development costs, selling and marketing costs), the appropriate discount rate to select in order to measure the risk inherent in each future cash flow stream, the assessment of each asset's life cycle, competitive trends impacting the asset and each cash flow stream as well as other factors. The major risks and uncertainties associated with the timely and successful completion of the IPR&D projects include legal risk and regulatory risk. Changes in these assumptions or uncertainties could result in future impairment charges. No assurances can be given that the underlying assumptions used to prepare the discounted cash flow analysis will not change or the timely completion of each project to commercial success will occur. For these and other reasons, actual results may vary significantly from estimated results. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded an impairment charge associated with Gabapentin of \$10.8 million, acquired as part of the Actavis Group Acquisition, a \$4.4 million impairment charge associated with the Arrow Group Acquisition and an impairment of a product right intangible asset in connection with the Specifar Acquisition for \$13.9 million. During 2012, we recorded a \$101.0 million impairment charge related to certain IPR&D assets acquired in the Specifar Acquisition. The impairments were related to delays in expected launch dates, and other competitive factors that resulted in lower forecasted pricing and additional projected manufacturing costs. These events led us to revise the estimated fair value of these IPR&D assets compared to the carrying values. In 2011,

we recorded \$102.8 million of impairment charges related to certain IPR&D assets due to changes in market conditions in certain international locations and forecasted performance of certain products not yet launched.

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Upon successful completion of each project and approval of the product, we will make a separate determination of useful life of the intangible, transfer the amount to currently marketed products and amortization expense will be recorded over the estimated useful life.

Allocation of Acquisition Fair Values to Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed

We account for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at date of acquisition at their respective fair values. The consolidated financial statements and results of operations reflect an acquired business after the completion of the acquisition. The fair value of the consideration paid, including contingent consideration, is assigned to the underlying net assets of the acquired business based on their respective fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Intangible assets, including IPR&D assets upon successful completion of the project and approval of the product, are amortized to amortization expense over the expected life of the asset. Significant judgments are used in determining the estimated fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and in determining estimates of useful lives of long-lived assets. Fair value determinations and useful life estimates are based on, among other factors, estimates of expected future net cash flows, estimates of appropriate discount rates used to present value expected future net cash flow streams, the timing of approvals for IPR&D projects and the timing of related product launch dates, the assessment of each asset's life cycle, the impact of competitive trends on each asset's life cycle and other factors. These judgments can materially impact the estimates used to allocate acquisition date fair values to assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the future useful lives. For these and other reasons, actual results may vary significantly from estimated results.

Contingent Consideration and Other Commitments

We determine the acquisition date fair value of contingent consideration obligations based on a probability-weighted income approach derived from revenue estimates, post-tax gross profit levels and a probability assessment with respect to the likelihood of achieving contingent obligations including contingent payments such as milestone obligations, royalty obligations and contract earn-out criteria, where applicable. The fair value measurement is based on significant inputs not observable in the market and thus represents a Level 3 measurement as defined using the fair value concepts defined in ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurement. The resultant probability-weighted cash flows are discounted using an appropriate effective annual interest rate. At each reporting date, the contingent consideration obligation will be revalued to estimated fair value and changes in fair value will be reflected as income or expense in our consolidated statement of operations. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration obligations may result from changes in discount periods and rates, changes in the timing and amount of revenue estimates and changes in probability assumptions with respect to the likelihood of achieving the various contingent payment obligations. Adverse changes in assumptions utilized in our contingent consideration fair value estimates could result in an increase in our contingent consideration obligation and a corresponding charge to operating income.

We are involved in various legal proceedings in the normal course of our business, including product liability litigation, intellectual property litigation, employment litigation and other litigation. We record reserves related to these legal matters when losses related to such litigation or contingencies are both probable and reasonably estimable. Refer to NOTE 21 Commitment and Contingencies in the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this prospectus for a description of our significant current legal proceedings.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Topic 606 (ASU 2014-09) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued International Financial Reporting

Standards (IFRS) 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The issuance of these documents

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completes the joint effort by the FASB and the IASB to improve financial reporting by creating common revenue recognition guidance for U.S. GAAP and IFRS. ASU 2014-09 affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards (e.g., insurance contracts or lease contracts). ASU 2014-09 will supersede the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 also supersedes some cost guidance included in Subtopic 605-35, Revenue Recognition Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts. In addition, the existing requirements for the recognition of a gain or loss on the transfer of nonfinancial assets that are not in a contract with a customer (e.g., assets within the scope of Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment, and intangible assets within the scope of Topic 350, Intangibles Goodwill and Other) are amended to be consistent with the guidance on recognition and measurement (including the constraint on revenue) in this ASU.

The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The amendments in ASU 2014-09 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on future financial positions and results of operations.

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QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The following discussion provides forward-looking quantitative and qualitative information about our potential exposure to market risk. Market risk represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in the value of financial instruments. The risk of loss is assessed based on the likelihood of adverse changes in fair values, cash flows or future earnings. We are exposed to market risk for changes in the market values of our investments (Investment Risk) and the impact of interest rate changes (Interest Rate Risk) and the impact of foreign currency exchange changes (Foreign Currency Exchange Risk).

We maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents and short-term investments in a variety of securities, including both government and government agency obligations with ratings of A or better and money market funds. Our investments in marketable securities are governed by our investment policy which seeks to preserve the value of our principal, provide liquidity and maximize return on the Company's investment against minimal interest rate risk. Consequently, our interest rate and principal risk are minimal on our non-equity investment portfolio. The quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are set forth below.

Investment Risk

As of June 30, 2014, our total investments in marketable and equity securities of other companies, including equity method investments were \$13.1 million (included in marketable securities and investments and other assets). The fair values of these investments are subject to significant fluctuations due to volatility of the stock market and changes in general economic conditions.

We regularly review the carrying value of our investments and identify and recognize losses, for income statement purposes, when events and circumstances indicate that any declines in the fair values of such investments below our accounting basis are other than temporary.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to our non-equity investment portfolio and our floating rate debt. Our cash is invested in bank deposits and A-rated or better money market mutual funds.

Our portfolio of marketable securities includes U.S. treasury and agency securities classified as available-for-sale securities, with no security having a maturity in excess of two years. These securities are exposed to interest rate fluctuations. Because of the short-term nature of these investments, we are subject to minimal interest rate risk and do not believe that an increase in market rates would have a significant negative impact on the realized value of our portfolio.

Floating Rate Debt

At June 30, 2014, borrowings outstanding under the WC Term Loan Agreement and the Amended and Restated Term Loan were \$3,023.4 million. Assuming a one percent increase in the applicable interest rate, annual interest expense under the WC Term Loan Agreement and the Amended and Restated ACT Term Loan would increase by approximately \$30.2 million over the next twelve months.

Fixed Rate Debt

The Company has indebtedness outstanding under its senior notes. Changes in market interest rates generally affect the fair value of fixed-rate debt, but do not impact earnings or cash flows.

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Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We operate and transact business in various foreign countries and are, therefore, subject to the risk of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Company manages this foreign currency risk, in part, through operational means including managing foreign currency revenues in relation to same currency costs as well as managing foreign currency assets in relation to same currency liabilities. The Company is also exposed to the potential earnings effects from intercompany foreign currency assets and liabilities that arise from normal trade receivables and payables and other intercompany loans. The Company seeks to limit exposure to foreign exchange risk involving intercompany trade receivables and payables by settling outstanding amounts through normal payment terms. Other methodologies to limit the Company's foreign exchange risks are being reviewed currently which may include foreign exchange forward contracts or options.

Net foreign currency gains and losses did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 or 2013, respectively.

Other

We do not believe that inflation has had a significant impact on our revenues or operations.

At this time, we have no material commodity price risks.

Table of Contents**BUSINESS****Company History**

Warner Chilcott Limited (the successor company of Actavis, Inc.) and its direct parent, Warner Chilcott plc (Legacy Warner Chilcott), were acquired by Actavis plc, the ultimate parent company, on October 1, 2013, pursuant to the transaction agreement dated May 19, 2013 among Actavis, Inc. (the predecessor of Warner Chilcott Limited), Legacy Warner Chilcott, Actavis plc, Actavis Ireland Holding Limited, Actavis W.C. Holding LLC (now known as Actavis W.C. Holding Inc.) and Actavis W.C. Holding 2 LLC (now known as Actavis W.C. Holding 2 Inc.) (MergerSub) whereby, (i) Actavis plc acquired Legacy Warner Chilcott (the Warner Chilcott Acquisition) pursuant to a scheme of arrangement under Section 201, and a capital reduction under Sections 72 and 74, of the Irish Companies Act of 1963 where each Legacy Warner Chilcott ordinary share was converted into 0.160 of an Actavis plc ordinary share (the Actavis plc Ordinary Shares), or \$5,833.9 million in equity consideration, and (ii) MergerSub merged with and into Actavis, Inc., with Actavis, Inc. as the surviving corporation in the merger (the Actavis Merger and, together with the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, the Warner Chilcott Transactions). Following the consummation of the Warner Chilcott Transactions, Actavis, Inc. and Legacy Warner Chilcott became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Actavis plc. Each of Actavis, Inc.'s common shares was converted into one Actavis plc Ordinary Share.

On October 31, 2012, Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. completed the acquisition of the Actavis Group for a cash payment of 4.2 billion, or approximately \$5.5 billion, and contingent consideration of up to 5.5 million newly issued shares of Actavis, Inc. which have since been issued (the Actavis Group Acquisition). Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s Common Stock was traded on the NYSE under the symbol WPI until close of trading on January 23, 2013, at which time Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. changed its corporate name to Actavis, Inc. and changed its ticker symbol to ACT.

Effective October 1, 2013, through a series of related-party transactions, Actavis plc contributed its indirect subsidiaries, including Actavis Inc. to Warner Chilcott Limited, which is not a publicly traded entity. References throughout to we, our, us, the Company, Actavis or Warner Chilcott refer to financial information and transactions of Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. prior to January 23, 2013, Actavis, Inc. from January 23, 2013 until October 1, 2013 and Warner Chilcott Limited and its subsidiaries subsequent to October 1, 2013.

On July 1, 2014, Actavis plc completed the acquisition of Forest Laboratories, Inc. (now known as Forest Laboratories, LLC) (Forest) in a cash and equity transaction valued at approximately \$27.6 billion. Forest Common Stock was traded on the NYSE under the symbol FRX until close of our trading on June 30, 2014, at which time shares of the stock were converted into shares of Actavis plc under the symbol ACT. Refer to NOTE 3 Acquisitions and Other Agreements in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited) in this prospectus for a description of the merger agreement.

Business Overview

Warner Chilcott Limited is a unique integrated global specialty pharmaceutical company focused on the development, manufacturing, marketing, sale and distribution of generic, branded generic, brand name (brand, branded or specialty brand), biosimilar and over-the-counter (OTC) pharmaceutical products. We also develop and out-license generic pharmaceutical products primarily in Europe through our Medis third-party business. Actavis markets a broad portfolio of branded and generic pharmaceuticals and develops innovative medicines for patients suffering from diseases principally in the central nervous system, gastroenterology, women's health, urology, cardiovascular, respiratory and anti-infective therapeutic categories.

The Company has operations in more than 60 countries throughout North America (The United States of America (U.S.), Canada, and Puerto Rico) and the rest of world, including Europe (Europe, Russia, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and Turkey), MEAAP (Middle East, Africa, Australia, and Asia Pacific) and Latin America (together with North America, the Americas) and operates more than 30 manufacturing and distribution facilities around the world. The U.S. remains our largest commercial market and

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represented more than half of total net revenues for each of 2013 and 2012. As of December 31, 2013, we marketed approximately 250 generic pharmaceutical product families and approximately 45 brand pharmaceutical product families in the U.S. and distributed approximately 12,725 SKUs through our Anda Distribution Division.

Our registered office address is Cannon's Court 22, Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda and our administrative headquarters are located at Morris Corporate Center III, 400 Interpace Parkway, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Our Internet website address is www.actavis.com. We do not intend this website address to be an active link or to otherwise incorporate by reference the contents of the website into this report. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments thereto are available free of charge on our Internet website. These reports are posted on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room or electronically through the SEC website (www.sec.gov). Within the Investors section of our website, we provide information concerning corporate governance, including our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Board Committee Charters and Composition, Code of Conduct and other information. Refer to "Forward-Looking Statements" in this document.

Transactions Accounted for As Business Acquisitions

Acquisition of Furiex Pharmaceuticals

On July 2, 2014, we announced that our subsidiary Forest Laboratories, LLC completed its acquisition of Furiex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately \$1.1 billion, and up to approximately \$360.0 million in a Contingent Value Right (CVR) that may be payable based on the status of eluxadoline, Furiex's lead product, as a controlled drug following approval. In connection with the close of the Furiex acquisition, we further announced that we closed the transaction related to the sale of Furiex's royalties on alogliptin and Priligy® to Royalty Pharma for approximately \$410.0 million.

Acquisition of Forest Laboratories

On July 1, 2014, pursuant to the agreement dated February 17, 2014, we completed the Forest Laboratories Acquisition in a cash and equity transaction valued at approximately \$27.6 billion. The combination created one of the world's fastest-growing specialty pharmaceutical companies, with annual revenues of more than \$15.0 billion anticipated for 2015. Forest is a leading, fully integrated, specialty pharmaceutical company largely focused on the United States market. Forest markets a portfolio of branded drug products and develops new medicines to treat patients suffering from diseases principally in the following therapeutic areas: central nervous system, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory, anti-infective, and cystic fibrosis. As a result of the transaction, Forest Laboratories became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Actavis plc.

Akorn

On April 17, 2014, we entered into agreements with Akorn, Inc. (Akorn) and Hi-Tech Pharmacal Co. Inc. to purchase four currently marketed products and one product under development for cash consideration of \$16.8 million. The agreements include three products marketed under ANDA: Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution, Levofloxacin Ophthalmic Solution and Lidocaine Hydrochloride Jelly, and one product marketed under a NDA: Lidocaine/Prilocaine Topical Cream. The Company treated the purchase of the specific products as an acquisition of a business requiring that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date. Included in the purchase price allocation was the fair value of inventory that the Company purchased of \$0.7 million and \$16.1 million for intangible assets. The Company also entered into a supply

agreement with Akorn, under which Akorn will supply product for a period of either of two years or until an alternative supplier is found.

Table of Contents***Acquisition of Silom Medical Company***

On April 1, 2014, we completed the acquisition of Silom Medical Company, a privately held generic pharmaceutical company focused on developing and marketing therapies in Thailand, for approximately \$103 million in cash. The acquisition of Silom Medical immediately elevated Actavis into a top-five position in the Thai generic pharmaceutical market, with leading positions in the ophthalmic and respiratory therapeutic categories and a strong cardiovascular franchise.

Acquisition of Legacy Warner Chilcott

On October 1, 2013, pursuant to the agreement dated May 19, 2013, we completed the Warner Chilcott Acquisition in a stock for stock transaction for a value, including the assumption of debt, of \$9.2 billion. Legacy Warner Chilcott was a leading specialty pharmaceutical company focused on the women's healthcare, gastroenterology, urology and dermatology segments of the branded pharmaceuticals market, primarily in North America. The Warner Chilcott Acquisition expands our presence in specialty brands. Legacy Warner Chilcott's financial results included in this prospectus do not include the financial results of Legacy Warner Chilcott as a stand-alone entity for any of the periods or at any of the dates presented prior to October 1, 2013. As a result of the transaction, Warner Chilcott Limited became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Actavis plc.

Medicines360

On June 11, 2013, we entered into an exclusive license agreement with Medicines360 to market, sell and distribute Medicines360 LNG20 intrauterine device (LNG20) in the U.S. and in Canada for a payment of approximately \$52.3 million. According to the terms of the agreement, we are also required to pay Medicines360 certain regulatory and sales based milestone payments totaling up to nearly \$125.0 million plus royalties. Medicines360 retained the rights to market the product in the U.S. public sector, including family planning clinics that provide services to low-income women. LNG20, originally developed by Uteron Pharma S.P.R.L. in Belgium (now a subsidiary of the Company), is designed to deliver 20 mcg of levonorgestrel per day for the indication of long-term contraception, and is currently in Phase III clinical trials in the U.S. Pending FDA approval, the LNG20 product could be launched in the U.S. as early as 2014.

Metronidazole 1.3% Vaginal Gel

On May 1, 2013, we entered into an agreement to acquire the worldwide rights to Valeant's metronidazole 1.3% vaginal gel antibiotic development product, a topical antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis. Under the terms of the agreement, we will acquire the product upon FDA approval for approximately \$57.0 million, which includes upfront (\$1.0 million) and certain milestone payments (\$11.0 million) and guaranteed royalties for the first three years of commercialization. Upon FDA approval, or receipt of product launch quantity, we will account for this transaction using the acquisition method of accounting. In the event of generic competition on metronidazole 1.3%, and should we choose to launch an authorized generic product, we would share the gross profits of the authorized generic with Valeant.

Acquisition of Uteron Pharma SA

On January 23, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of Belgium-based Uteron Pharma SA. The acquisition was consummated for a cash payment of \$142.0 million, plus assumption of debt and other liabilities of \$7.7 million and up to \$155.0 million in potential future milestone payments (the Uteron Acquisition). The Uteron Acquisition expanded the Company's pipeline of Women's Health products including two potential near term commercial

opportunities in contraception and infertility, and one novel oral contraceptive. Several additional products in earlier stages of development were also included in the acquisition. This transaction is consistent with our growth strategy, which is focused on expanding our branded product portfolio globally.

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Acquisition of Actavis Group

On October 31, 2012, we completed the Actavis Group Acquisition. Actavis Group was a privately held generic pharmaceutical company specializing in the development, manufacture and sale of generic pharmaceuticals. Actavis plc's consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus do not include the financial results of the Actavis Group for any of the periods or at any of the dates presented prior to November 1, 2012.

With the acquisition of Actavis Group, the Company became the third largest global generics pharmaceutical company with operations in more than 60 countries. The acquisition expanded the Company's core leadership position in modified release, solid oral dosage and transdermal products into semi-solids, liquids and injectables. The result is a broader and more diversified global product portfolio, and an expanded development pipeline. As of December 31, 2013, the combined company had approximately 195 ANDAs pending at the FDA.

Acquisition of Ascent Pharmahealth Ltd.

On January 24, 2012, we completed the acquisition of Ascent Pharmahealth Ltd. (Ascent), the Australian and Southeast Asian generic pharmaceutical business of Strides Arcolab Ltd, for AU\$376.6 million in cash, or approximately \$392.6 million, including working capital adjustments. As a result of the acquisition, the Company enhanced its commercial presence in Australia and we gained a selling and marketing capability in Southeast Asia through Ascent's line of branded generic and OTC products.

Acquisition of Specifar Pharmaceuticals

On May 25, 2011, we completed the acquisition of Specifar Pharmaceuticals, a privately-held multinational generic pharmaceutical company for 400.0 million, or approximately \$561.7 million in cash, subject to a net of working capital adjustment of 1.5 million, or approximately \$2.2 million. As a result of the acquisition, we enhanced our commercial presence in key European markets through Specifar's portfolio of approved products. The transaction also gave the Company a strong branded-generic commercial presence in the Greek pharmaceutical market.

Other Business Development Activities

Actavis completed additional business development activities to expand its Actavis Pharma development and commercial capabilities.

Palau Pharma S.A. Agreement

On August 1, 2013, we entered into a purchase agreement with Palau to acquire worldwide product rights to develop and commercialize albaconazole for the treatment of candidiasis. We simultaneously entered into a manufacturing and supply agreement with Palau for the supply of clinical and commercial quantities of the products. In connection with the execution of the agreements, we paid an upfront non-refundable payment of 10.0 million, or \$13.4 million to Palau, which was recorded as R&D expense in the year ended December 31, 2013. The agreement also provides for certain future milestone payments up to 18.0 million in the aggregate, upon the successful completion of Phase III trials of the products and regulatory approvals.

Zovirax® Ointment and Cream

On April 5, 2013, we entered into an agreement with Valeant to be the exclusive marketer and distributor of the authorized generic version of Valeant's Zovira® ointment (acyclovir 5%) product. Under the terms of the agreement,

Valeant will supply a generic version of Valeant's Zovirax[®] ointment product and we will market and

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distribute the product in the U.S. Additionally, we were granted the exclusive right by Valeant to co-promote Zovirax® cream (acyclovir 5%) to obstetricians and gynecologists in the U.S. and we granted Valeant the exclusive right to co-promote our Cordran® Tape (flurandrenolide) product in the U.S. Under the terms of the agreement related to the co-promotion of Zovirax® cream, we will utilize our existing sales and marketing structure to promote the product and we will receive a co-promotion fee from sales generated by prescriptions written by our defined targeted physician group. The fees earned under the Zovirax cream co-promotion arrangement will be recognized in other revenues in the period earned. Under the terms of the Cordran® Tape co-promotion agreement, Valeant will utilize its existing Dermatology sales and marketing structure to promote the product, and will receive a co-promotion fee on sales. The fees paid to Valeant under the Cordran® Tape arrangement will be recognized in the period incurred as selling and marketing expenses.

Actavis Pharma Business Development***Generic Concerta® and Lidoderm®***

The Company's two most significant products in 2013 were the authorized generic version of Concerta® (methylphenidate ER) and Lidoderm® (lidocaine topical patch 5%), which on a combined basis comprised 14% of the Actavis Pharma Segment's revenues. These products are sold pursuant to exclusive marketing arrangements.

In November 2010, we entered into an exclusive agreement with Ortho-McNeil-Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (OMJPI) to market the authorized generic version of Concerta® (methylphenidate ER). Under the terms of the agreement, the product is supplied by OMJPI. We launched our authorized generic of Concerta® on May 1, 2011. Under the terms of our agreement with OMJPI, we agreed to pay a royalty to OMJPI based on the gross profit of product revenues as defined in the agreements. During 2012, the royalty payable to OMJPI ranged from 50% to 55% of sales. In 2013, our royalty payable on sales of methylphenidate ER declined to 30% when a third party competitor launched a competing bioequivalent product. The change in royalty was a one-time event and was applied on a strength-by-strength basis following the launch of the first third party generic competitor. This royalty includes the cost of the product supplied by OMJPI. In May 2014, we extended the agreement with OMJPI. Under the terms of the extended agreement, OMJPI will continue to manufacture and supply Actavis with all dosage strengths of the authorized generic version of Concerta®, and Actavis will continue to market and distribute the product in the United States. OMJPI will receive 50 percent of the net sales from Actavis' product. The extended agreement with OMJPI expires on December 31, 2017 and is subject to normal and customary early termination provisions. The agreement with OMJPI has been accounted for as a distribution arrangement. Accordingly, we recorded the net sales of the authorized generic product in the period earned and reflected the cost of product sold and the royalty payments to OMJPI in costs of goods sold in the period incurred.

We entered into an agreement with Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Endo) and Teikoku Seiyaku Co., Ltd to settle all outstanding patent litigation related to our generic version of Lidoderm®. Lidoderm® is a local anesthetic indicated to relieve post-shingles pain. Per the terms of the agreement, on September 15, 2013, we launched our generic version of Lidoderm® (lidocaine topical patch 5%) to customers in the U.S. more than two years before the product's patents expire. Under applicable Hatch Waxman rules, we believe we are entitled to 180 days of marketing exclusivity. Additionally, under the terms of the agreement, we received and distributed branded Lidoderm® prior to the launch of the generic version of Lidoderm®.

License and supply agreement with Merck for Oxytrol® OTC

In November 2007, the Company entered into a license and supply agreement for Oxytrol® with Merck, Inc. Under terms of the agreement, Actavis will supply the Oxytrol® product to Merck and Merck will package, distribute, sell

and market the product over-the-counter in the U.S. for the treatment of over active bladder in women (OAB). The agreement entitles Actavis to retain marketing rights for the prescription Oxytrol® product. After conducting numerous clinical trials, Merck submitted the application in March of 2012 and received FDA approval on January 25, 2013 as the first OTC product for the treatment of OAB.

Table of Contents*Amgen Collaboration*

In December 2011, we entered into the Amgen Collaboration Agreement. Amgen has assumed primary responsibility for developing, manufacturing and initially commercializing the oncology antibody products. The Company will contribute up to \$282.2 million (as of June 30, 2014) in co-development costs over the remaining course of development, including the provision of development support, and will share product development risks. In addition, we will contribute our significant expertise in the commercialization and marketing of products in highly competitive specialty and generic markets, including helping effectively manage the lifecycle of the biosimilar products. The collaboration products are expected to be sold under a joint Amgen/Actavis label. We will initially receive royalties and sales milestones from product revenues. The collaboration will not pursue biosimilars of Amgen's proprietary products.

Global Licensing Agreement for Biosimilar Herceptin®

On July 13, 2012, the Company entered into a global license agreement with Synthon, obtaining an exclusive license to its trastuzumab molecule, which is being developed as a biosimilar to Herceptin®. Actavis subsequently contributed the product to the Company's biosimilar collaboration with Amgen. Amgen and Actavis will assume all responsibility for worldwide development and commercialization of biosimilar trastuzumab, including Phase III clinical trials and global manufacturing. The agreement entitles Synthon to an initial payment and the opportunity to receive a milestone payment and royalties on net sales. Synthon will also receive compensation for transitional support activities provided under the agreement.

Amendment to Sanofi Collaboration Agreement

On October 28, 2013, Warner Chilcott Company, LLC (WCCL), our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, and Sanofi entered into an amendment (the Sanofi Amendment) to the global collaboration agreement as amended (the Collaboration Agreement) to which WCCL and Sanofi are parties. WCCL and Sanofi co-develop and market Actonel® and Atelvia® (risedronate sodium) on a global basis, excluding Japan.

Pursuant to the Sanofi Amendment, the parties amended the Collaboration Agreement with respect to Actonel® and Atelvia® in the U.S. and Puerto Rico (the Exclusive Territory) to provide that, in exchange for the payment of a lump sum of \$125.0 million by WCCL to Sanofi in the year ended December 31, 2013, WCCL's obligations with respect to the global reimbursement payment, which represented a percentage of Actavis' net sales as defined, as it relates to the Exclusive Territory for the year ended December 31, 2014 shall be satisfied in full. The Sanofi Amendment did not and does not apply to or affect the parties' respective rights and obligations under the Collaboration Agreement with respect to (i) the remainder of 2013 or (ii) territories outside the Exclusive Territory.

Disposals*Lincolnton Manufacturing Facility*

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we sold assets in our Lincolnton manufacturing facility. As of March 31, 2014, these assets were held for sale resulting in an impairment charge of \$5.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014. During the three months ended June 30, 2014, we sold the manufacturing facility to G&W for \$21.5 million. In addition, the Company and G&W entered into a supply agreement, whereby G&W will supply the Company product during a specified transition period. We allocated the fair value of the consideration to the business sold of \$25.8 million and the supply agreement, which resulted in a prepaid asset to be amortized into cost of sales over the transition period of \$4.3 million. As a result of the final sales terms, we recorded a gain on business sold of

\$6.6 million and \$0.9 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

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Actavis (Foshan) Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we held our Chinese subsidiary, Actavis (Foshan) Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. (Foshan), for sale. On January 24, 2014, we completed an agreement with Zhejiang Chiral Medicine Chemicals Co., Ltd to acquire our interest in Foshan (the Foshan Sale). We intend to continue further commercial operations in China in collaboration with our preferred business partners. As a result of the transaction, we recognized an impairment on the net assets held for sale of \$8.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2013.

Western European Assets

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we held for sale our Actavis Pharma commercial infrastructure in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, including products, marketing authorizations and dossier license rights. On April, 1, 2014; we completed an agreement with Aurobindo Pharma Limited to acquire these businesses. We also entered into a long-term strategic supply agreement with Aurobindo. We believe that the divestiture allows the Company to focus on faster growth markets including Central and Eastern Europe, and other emerging markets which we believe will enhance our long-term strategic objectives.

Sale of Changzhou Watson Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd

On November 27, 2013, we completed the Changzhou Sale for a total consideration of \$8.0 million. As a result of the sale, we recorded a gain of \$2.3 million in other income (expense) in the year ended December 31, 2013.

Rugby OTC Business

On October 29, 2012, we completed the Rugby Sale to Harvard for \$116.6 million. Under the terms of the agreement, Harvard acquired the Rugby trademark and all rights to market, sell and distribute OTC products and nicotine gum products sold under the trademark. We retained all rights to manufacture, sell and distribute all store-branded OTC and nicotine gum products, as well as other non-Rugby OTC products in our portfolio. We retained ownership of our nicotine gum ANDAs, as well as nicotine gum manufacturing facilities. Also, as part of the transaction, we entered into a supply and license agreement with Harvard under which we manufacture and supply nicotine gum products sold under the Rugby and Major labels. Major is Harvard's existing private label brand.

Sale of Moksha8 Ownership

On October 22, 2012, we sold our investment in Moksha8 for \$46.6 million. Simultaneously, we expanded our ongoing sales and marketing collaboration with Moksha8 by granting a license to Moksha8 for five new branded generic products to be developed for the Brazilian and Mexican markets in exchange for defined milestones and sales royalties. We retained generic marketing rights in each market for all products licensed to Moksha8. As a result of the sale, we recorded a gain of \$28.8 million in other income (expense) in the year ended December 31, 2012. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we terminated the agreement with Moksha8, resulting in a loss of \$4.0 million.

Business Description

Prescription pharmaceutical products in the U.S. generally are marketed as either generic or brand pharmaceuticals. Actavis markets a broad portfolio of branded and generic pharmaceuticals and develops innovative medicines for patients suffering from diseases principally in the central nervous system, gastroenterology, women's health, urology, cardiovascular, respiratory and anti-infective therapeutic categories.

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Generic pharmaceutical products are bioequivalents of their respective brand products, or in cases of protein-based biologic therapies, biosimilar, and provide a cost-efficient alternative to brand products. Brand pharmaceutical products are marketed under brand names through programs that are designed to generate physician and consumer loyalty. Through our Anda Distribution Segment, we distribute pharmaceutical products, primarily generics, which have been commercialized by us and others, to pharmacies and physicians' offices.

As a result of the differences between the types of products we market and/or distribute and the methods by which we distribute these products, we operate and manage our business as two distinct operating segments: Actavis Pharma and Anda Distribution.

Business Strategy

We apply three key strategies to achieve growth for our Actavis Pharma business: (i) internal development of differentiated and high-demand generic and specialty brands products, including, in certain circumstances as it relates to generics, challenging patents associated with these products, (ii) establishment of strategic alliances and collaborations and (iii) acquisition of products and companies that complement our current business. The Company also develops and out licenses generic pharmaceutical products through its Medis third party business. Our Medis third-party business has a broad portfolio of more than 175 developed products for out licensing to approximately 330 customers, primarily in Europe. Our Anda Distribution business distributes products for approximately 400 suppliers and is focused on providing next-day delivery and responsive service to its customers. Our Anda Distribution business also distributes a number of generic and brand products in the U.S. Growth in our Anda Distribution business will be largely dependent upon FDA approval of new generic products in the U.S. and expansion of our base of suppliers.

Based upon business conditions, our financial strength and other factors, we regularly reexamine our business strategies and may change them at any time. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business.

Actavis Pharma Segment

Newly developed pharmaceutical products normally are patented or have market exclusivity and, as a result, are generally offered by a single provider when first introduced to the market. We market a number of branded products in our key therapeutic categories to physicians, hospitals, and other markets that we serve. These patented and off-patent trademarked products are brand pharmaceutical products. In July 2014, as a result of the Forest Laboratories Acquisition, we began promoting a number of additional brand products in new therapeutic categories, including, but not limited to, Namenda®, Saphris®, Fetzima, Viibryd®, Linzess® and Bystolic®. In October 2013, as a result of the Warner Chilcott Acquisition, we began promoting a number of additional brand products, including, but not limited to, Actonel®, Asacol® HD, Atelvia®, Delzicol®, Doryx®, Estrace® Cream, Enablex®, Lo Loestrin® Fe and Minastrin® 24 Fe. In April 2012, we launched Gelnique 3%™ (oxybutynin), a clear, odorless topical gel that has been shown to be an effective and safe treatment for OAB. Gelnique 3%™ was obtained through an exclusive licensing agreement with Antares Pharma, Inc.

In certain cases where patents or other regulatory exclusivity no longer protect a brand product, or other opportunities might exist, we seek ways to introduce generic counterparts to the brand product. These generic products are bioequivalent to their brand name counterparts and are generally sold at significantly lower prices than the brand product. Within the Company's North American Brand and North American Generics reporting units, the United States is the primary contributing market. While our U.S. business will continue to be the dominant source of revenue for the Company, based on our current portfolio we would expect international revenue to represent an increasing percentage of total revenues in future periods due to the Actavis Group Acquisition in October 2012.

Net revenues in our Actavis Pharma segment accounted for \$7.5 billion, \$4.9 billion and \$3.8 billion, or approximately 86.2%, 83.3% and 83.1% of our total net revenues in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012

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and 2011, respectively. Our Actavis Pharma business in North America remains the dominant source of revenue for the Company with approximately 66.5%, 80.2% and 88.7% of 2013, 2012 and 2011 segment net revenue coming from our North American businesses, respectively. In particular, North American brand revenues accounted for 14.2%, 9.7% and 11.3% of the Actavis Pharma net revenues in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and North American generic revenues accounted for 52.3%, 70.5% and 77.4% of the Actavis Pharma net revenues in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Other revenue, which consists primarily of royalties, milestone receipts, commission income and revenue from licensing arrangements totaled \$185.8 million, \$131.7 million and \$123.1 million our total Actavis Pharma segment net revenue for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Actavis Pharma Strategy

Our Actavis Pharma business is focused on maintaining a leading position within both the North American, and in particular, the U.S. market and our key international markets and strengthening our global position by offering a consistent and reliable supply of quality products.

Our strategy in the U.S. is to develop pharmaceuticals that are difficult to formulate or manufacture or will complement or broaden our existing product lines. Internationally, we seek to grow our market share in key markets while expanding our presence in new markets. We plan to accomplish this through new product launches, filing existing products overseas and in-licensing products through acquisitions and strategic alliances.

We predominantly market our generic products to various drug wholesalers, mail order, government and national retail drug and food store chains utilizing a small team of sales and marketing professionals. We market our brand products through approximately 3,500 active sales professionals in the world. Our sales and marketing efforts focus on physicians, specifically urologists, obstetricians, dermatologists, gastroenterologists and gynecologists, who specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of particular medical conditions. Each group offers products to satisfy the unique needs of these physicians. We also co-promote products within our targeted therapeutic areas. Additionally, we distribute third parties' brand products (sometimes known as Authorized Generics) to the extent such arrangements are complementary to our core business.

We have maintained an ongoing effort to enhance efficiencies and reduce costs in our manufacturing operations.

Table of Contents**Generic Product Portfolio**

Our U.S. portfolio of approximately 250 generic pharmaceutical product families includes the following key products:

Actavis Generic Product	Comparable Brand Name	Therapeutic Classification
Amethia	Seasonique®	Oral contraceptive
Bupropion hydrochloride ER	Wellbutrin XL®	Anti-depressant
Buprenorphine HCl, Naloxone HCl	Suboxone®	Anti-depressant
Desonide lotion and cream	Desowen®	Dermatology
Doxycycline hyclate	Vibramycin®	Antibiotic
Dronabinol	Marinol®	Antiemetic
Duloxetine HCl	Cymbalta®	Anti-depressant
Enoxaparin sodium	Lovenox®	Anticoagulant
Fentanyl transdermal system	Duragesic®	Analgesic/narcotic combination
Glipizide ER	Glucotrol XL®	Anti-diabetic
Hydrocodone bitartrate/ acetaminophen	Lorcet®, Lorcet® Plus, Lortab®, Norco®, Anexsia®, Maxidone®, Vicodin®, Vicodin ES®, Vicodin HP®	Analgesic
Levalbuterol inhalation solution	Xopenex® Inhalation Solution	Bronchodilator
Lidocaine topical patch 5%	Lidoderm®	Anesthetic
Methylphenidate ER	Concerta®	Hypertension, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
Metoprolol succinate	Toprol XL®	Anti-hypertensive
Microgestin®/Microgestin® Fe	Loestrin®/Loestrin® Fe	Oral contraceptive
Mixed Amphetamine Salts ER	Adderall XR® CII	Hypertension, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
Modafinil	Provigil®	Sleep disorder
Morphine sulfate	Kadian®	Analgesic
Next Choice One Dose™	Plan B One-Step®	Emergency oral contraceptive
Potassium	Micro-K®, K-Dur®	Hypokalemia
Permethrin	Elimite	Dermatology
Valsartan	Diovan®	Hypertension

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In the U.S., we predominantly market our generic products to various drug wholesalers, mail order, government and national retail drug and food store chains utilizing a small team of sales and marketing professionals. We sell our generic prescription products primarily under the Watson Laboratories, Watson Pharma and Actavis Pharma labels, and our OTC generic products under private label. In early 2013, following the renaming of Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. to Actavis, Inc., efforts began to change the underlying Watson subsidiary and legal entity names to an Actavis name.

During 2013, on a combined business, we expanded our generic product line with the launch of approximately 700 generic products globally. Key U.S. generic launches in 2013 included a generic Lidoderm® (lidocaine topical patch 5%), Suboxone® (buprenorphine HCL / nalaxone HCL), Diovan® (valsartan), Provigil® (modafinil), Desowen® (desonide lotion and cream) and Cymbalta® (duloxetine HCl).

Brand Product Portfolio

Our portfolio of more than 45 brand pharmaceutical product families includes the following key products:

Actavis Brand Product	Active Ingredient	Therapeutic Classification
Actonel®	Risedronate	Osteoporosis
Androderm®	Testosterone (transdermal patch)	Male testosterone replacement
Asacol® HD	Mesalamine	Ulcerative Colitis
Atelvia®	Risedronate	Osteoporosis
Bystolic®	Nebivolol	Hypertension
Crinone®	Progesterone	Progesterone supplementation
Delzicol®	Mesalamine	Ulcerative Colitis
Doryx®	Doxycycline hyclate	Acne
Enablex®	Darifenacin	Overactive bladder
Estrace® Cream	Estradiol	Hormone Therapy
Fetzima	Levomilnacipran	Major depressive disorder (MDD)
Generess® Fe	Ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone	Oral contraceptive
INFeD®	Iron dextran	Hematinic
Kadian®	Morphine sulfate	Opioid analgesic
Linzess®	Linacotide	Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS-C)
Lo Loestrin® Fe	Ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone	Oral contraceptive
Minastrin® 24 Fe	Ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone	Oral contraceptive
Namenda®	Memantine HCl	Alzheimer's disease
Oxytrol®	Oxybutnin (transdermal patch)	Overactive bladder
Rapaflo®	Silodosin	Benign prostatic hyperplasia
Saphris®	Asenapine	Schizophrenia/Bipolar disorder
Trelstar®	Triptorelin pamoate injection	Prostate cancer
Viibryd®	Vilazodone HCl	Major depressive disorder (MDD)

Our key promoted products are Actonel®, Androderm®, Asacol® HD, Atelvia®, Bystolic®, Crinone®, Delzicol®, Doryx®, Enablex®, Estrace® Cream, Fetzima, Generess® Fe, Linzess®, Lo Loestrin® Fe, Minastrin® 24 Fe, Namenda®, Rapaflo®, Saphris®, Trelstar® and Viibryd. Our Actavis Pharma segment also receives other revenues consisting of co-promotion revenue and royalties. We promote AndroGel® on behalf of Abbvie Inc.

Operations in Key International Markets

Approximately 33.5%, 19.8% and 11.3% of our Actavis Pharma revenue was derived outside of North America in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily in Western Europe and Australia.

Table of Contents**Research and Development**

We devote significant resources to the R&D of brand products, generic products, biosimilars and proprietary drug delivery technologies. We incurred R&D expenses of approximately \$616.9 million, \$402.5 million and \$306.6 million in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We are presently developing a number of products through a combination of internal and collaborative programs.

Our R&D strategy focuses on the following product development areas:

the application of proprietary drug-delivery technology for new product development in specialty areas;

the acquisition of mid-to-late development-stage brand drugs and biosimilars;

off-patent drugs that are difficult to develop or manufacture, or that complement or broaden our existing product lines; and

the development of sustained-release, semi-solid, liquid, oral transmucosal, transdermal, gel, injectable, and other drug delivery technologies and the application of these technologies to proprietary drug forms.

We conduct R&D through a network of approximately 17 global R&D centers. As of December 31, 2013, we conducted the majority of our R&D activities in Davie and Weston, Florida; Salt Lake City, Utah; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Owings Mills, Maryland and Mumbai, India.

As of December 31, 2013, we had more than 195 ANDAs on file in the U.S. Refer to the Government Regulation and Regulatory Matters section below for a description of our process for obtaining FDA approval for our products. Refer to Risk Factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry Extensive industry regulation has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business, especially our product development, manufacturing and distribution capabilities.

As of December 31, 2013, we were developing a number of brand products, some of which utilize novel drug-delivery systems, through a combination of internal and collaborative programs including the following:

Project/Product	Potential Indication / Disease Area	Business Franchise	Formulation/ Route of Administration	Current Phase
Albaconazole VVC	Vulvovaginal candidiasis	Women's Health		II
E4/Progestin OC	Oral Contraception	Women's Health	Solid oral dose	II
WC3055 Udenafil BPH	BPH + Erectile Dysfunction	Urology	Solid oral dose	II
WC3035 Sarecycline	Moderate to severe acne	Dermatology	Solid oral dose	II
Oxybutynin Hyperhidrosis	Hyperhidrosis	Dermatology		II
Albaconazole Onychomycosis	Onychomycosis	Dermatology		II

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Esmya®-Fibroids (US)	Treatment of signs and symptoms of uterine fibroids	Women's Health	Solid oral dose	III
Diafert	Improve embryo selection in IVF	Women's Health	Testing kit	III
WC3011 E2 Vaginal Cream	Hormone therapy	Women's Health	Vaginal cream/gel	III
WC3043 Udenafil ED	Erectile Dysfunction	Urology	Solid oral dose	III
Amg/Act Herceptin®	HER2 positive malignancies	Biologic	Intravenous vial	III
Amg/Act Avastin®	Various malignancies	Biologic	Intravenous vial	III
rFSH	Development of multiple follicles in ART program (IVF)	Biologic	Subcutaneous injectable pen	III
WC2055 Doxycycline NextGen	Doxycycline class labeling, including moderate/severe acne	Dermatology	Solid oral dose	III

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We also have a number of products in development as part of our life-cycle management strategy on our existing product portfolio.

Biosimilars

In July 2010, the Company entered into an exclusive, worldwide licensing agreement with Itero Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. (Itero), a venture-backed specialty biopharmaceutical company, to develop and commercialize Itero's recombinant follicle stimulating hormone (rFSH) product. In 2012, the product began clinical development as a biosimilar molecule for in vitro fertilization. Under the terms of the agreement, Actavis paid Itero an undisclosed licensing fee and will make additional payments based on the achievement of certain development and regulatory performance milestones. Upon successful commercialization, Actavis will also pay Itero a percentage of net sales or net profits in various regions of the world. Actavis assumed responsibility for all future development, manufacturing, and commercial expenses related to Itero's rFSH product.

In December 2011, we entered into the Amgen Collaboration Agreement. The Company will contribute co-development costs over the remaining course of development, including the provision of development support, and will share product development risks. At June 30, 2014, Actavis' maximum potential remaining co-development obligation under this agreement was \$282.2 million. In addition, we will contribute our significant expertise in the commercialization and marketing of products in highly competitive specialty and generic markets, including helping effectively manage the lifecycle of the biosimilar products. The collaboration products are expected to be sold under a joint Amgen/Actavis label. We will initially receive royalties and sales milestones from product revenues. The collaboration will not pursue biosimilars of Amgen's proprietary products.

Anda Distribution Segment

Our Anda Distribution business primarily distributes generic and selected brand pharmaceutical products, vaccines, injectables and OTC medicines to independent pharmacies, alternate care providers (hospitals, nursing homes and mail order pharmacies), pharmacy chains and physicians' offices. Additionally, we sell to members of buying groups, which are independent pharmacies that join together to enhance their buying power. We believe that we are able to effectively compete in the distribution market, and therefore optimize our market share, based on three critical elements: (i) competitive pricing, (ii) high levels of inventory for approximately 12,725 SKUs as of December 31, 2013 for responsive customer service that includes, among other things, next day delivery to the entire U.S., and (iii) well established telemarketing relationships with our customers, supplemented by our electronic ordering capabilities. While we purchase most of the approximate 12,725 SKUs in our Anda Distribution operations from third party manufacturers, we also distribute our own products and our collaborative partners' products. We are the only U.S. pharmaceutical company that has meaningful distribution operations with direct access to independent pharmacies.

Revenue growth in our distribution operations will primarily be dependent on the launch of new products, offset by the overall level of net price and unit declines on existing distributed products and will be subject to changes in market share.

We presently distribute products from our facilities in Weston, Florida, Groveport, Ohio, and Olive Branch, Mississippi. In 2012, we completed construction of the 234,000 square foot distribution facility in Olive Branch, Mississippi and over time, we expect to relocate our Groveport, Ohio distribution operations to this new facility.

Financial Information About Segments and Geographic Areas

Actavis evaluates the performance of its Actavis Pharma and Anda Distribution business segments based on net revenues and segment contribution. Summarized net revenues and segment contribution information for each of the last three fiscal years in the U.S. and internationally, where applicable, is presented in NOTE 17 Segments in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited) in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**Customers**

In our Actavis Pharma operations, we sell our generic products primarily to drug wholesalers, retailers and distributors, including national retail drug and food store chains, hospitals, clinics, mail order, government agencies and managed healthcare providers such as health maintenance organizations and other institutions and we actively promote our branded products to primary care and specialist physicians. In our Anda Distribution business, we distribute generic and brand pharmaceutical products to independent pharmacies, alternate care providers (hospitals, nursing homes and mail order pharmacies), pharmacy chains, physicians' offices and buying groups.

Sales to certain of our customers accounted for 10% or more of our annual net revenues during the past three years. The acquisitions of Legacy Warner Chilcott and the Actavis Group, and the related change in the mix of global sales resulting from these acquisitions had the impact of lowering overall concentration risk for us. The following table illustrates any customer, on a global basis, which accounted for 10% or more of our annual net revenues in any of the past three fiscal years and the respective percentage of our net revenues for which they account for each of the last three years:

Customer	2013	2012	2011
McKesson Corporation	11%	14%	14%
Walgreens	9%	16%	16%

McKesson and certain of our other customers comprise a significant part of the distribution network for pharmaceutical products in North America. As a result, a small number of large, wholesale distributors and large chain drug stores control a significant share of the market. This concentration may adversely impact pricing and create other competitive pressures on drug manufacturers. Our Anda Distribution business competes directly with our large wholesaler customers with respect to the distribution of generic products.

The loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risk Relating to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry**. Sales of our products may continue to be adversely affected by the continuing consolidation of our distribution network and the concentration of our customer base.

Competition

The pharmaceutical industry is highly competitive. In our Actavis Pharma business, we compete with different companies depending upon product categories, and within each product category, upon dosage strengths and drug delivery systems. Such competitors include the major brand name and generic manufacturers of pharmaceutical products. In addition to product development, other competitive factors in the pharmaceutical industry include product quality and price, reputation and service and access to proprietary and technical information. It is possible that developments by others will make our products or technologies noncompetitive or obsolete.

We actively compete in the generic pharmaceutical industry. Revenues and gross profit derived from the sales of generic pharmaceutical products tend to follow a pattern based on certain regulatory and competitive factors. As patents and regulatory exclusivity for brand name products expire or are successfully challenged, the first off-patent manufacturer to receive regulatory approval for generic equivalents of such products is generally able to achieve significant market penetration. As competing off-patent manufacturers receive regulatory approvals on similar products, market share, revenues and gross profit typically decline, in some cases dramatically. Accordingly, the level of market share, revenues and gross profit attributable to a particular generic product normally is related to the number

of competitors in that product's market pricing and the timing of that product's regulatory approval and launch, in relation to competing approvals and launches. Consequently, we must continue to develop and introduce new products in a timely and cost-effective manner to maintain our revenues and gross profit. In addition to competition from other generic drug manufacturers, we face competition from brand name companies in the generic market. Many of these companies seek to participate in sales of generic products by, among other things, collaborating with other generic pharmaceutical companies or by

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marketing their own generic equivalent to their brand products as Authorized Generics. Our major competitors include Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Mylan and Sandoz, Inc. (a division of Novartis AG). Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry** The pharmaceutical industry is highly competitive and our future revenue growth and profitability are dependent on our timely development and launches of new products ahead of our competitors.

Competing in the brand product business requires us to identify and bring to market new products embodying technological innovations. Successful marketing of brand products depends primarily on the ability to communicate their effectiveness, safety and value to healthcare professionals in private and group practices, and receive formulary status from managed care organizations. We anticipate that our brand product offerings will support our existing areas of therapeutic focus. Based upon business conditions and other factors, we regularly reevaluate our business strategies and may, from time to time, reallocate our resources from one therapeutic area to another, withdraw from a therapeutic area or add an additional therapeutic area in order to maximize our overall growth opportunities. Our competitors in brand products include major brand name manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. Many of our competitors have been in business for a longer period of time, have a greater number of products on the market and have greater financial and other resources than we do. If we directly compete with them for certain contracted business, such as the Pharmacy Benefit Manager business, and for the same markets and/or products, their financial strength could prevent us from capturing a meaningful share of those markets.

In our Anda Distribution business, we compete with a number of large wholesalers and other distributors of pharmaceuticals, including McKesson, AmerisourceBergen and Cardinal, which distribute both brand and generic pharmaceutical products to their customers. These same companies are significant customers of our Actavis Pharma business. As generic products generally have higher gross margins than brand products for a pharmaceutical distribution business, each of the large wholesalers, on an increasing basis, are offering pricing incentives on brand products if the customers purchase a majority of their generic pharmaceutical products from the primary wholesaler. As we do not offer as broad a portfolio of brand products to our customers as some of our competitors, we are at times competitively disadvantaged. Increased competition in the generic industry as a whole may result in increased price erosion in the pursuit of market share. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business** Our Anda Distribution operations compete directly with significant customers of our generic and brand businesses.

Manufacturing, Suppliers and Materials

We manufacture many of our own finished products at our plants including major manufacturing sites in Athens, Greece; Barnstaple, UK; Birzebugia, Malta; Corona, California; Cincinnati, OH; Davie, Florida; Nerviano, Italy; Dupnitsa, Bulgaria; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Goa, India; Hafnarfjörður, Iceland; Fajardo, Puerto Rico; Weiderstadt, Germany and Salt Lake City, Utah. We have implemented several cost reduction initiatives, which included the transfer of several solid dosage products from our Corona, California facility to other facilities throughout our manufacturing network and the ongoing implementation of an operational excellence initiative at certain of our manufacturing facilities. We have also announced our intent to close our Pharmapack, Netherlands facility in 2014 and Lincolnton, North Carolina manufacturing facility by 2015, moving the production of certain prescription products to our Salt Lake City, Utah facility and contracting with third parties for the manufacture of certain OTC products. Our manufacturing facilities also include additional plants supporting local markets and alternative dosage forms. For a more complete list of manufacturing facilities please refer to **Properties** in this prospectus).

We have development and manufacturing capabilities for raw material and active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) and intermediate ingredients to support our internal product development efforts in our Coleraine, Northern Ireland and Ambernath, India facilities. Our Ambernath, India facility also manufactures API for third parties.

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Our manufacturing operations are subject to extensive regulatory oversight and could be interrupted at any time. Our Corona, California facility is currently subject to a consent decree of permanent injunction. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Relating to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry** Extensive industry regulation has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business, especially our product development, manufacturing and distribution capabilities. Also refer to *Legal Matters* in **NOTE 21** **Commitments and Contingencies** in the accompanying **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited)** and **NOTE 17** **Commitments and Contingencies** in the accompanying **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)** .

In addition, we are dependent on third parties for the supply of the raw materials necessary to develop and manufacture our products, including the API and inactive pharmaceutical ingredients used in many of our products. We are required to identify the supplier(s) of all the raw materials for our products in the drug applications that we file with the FDA. If raw materials for a particular product become unavailable from an approved supplier specified in a drug application, we would be required to qualify a substitute supplier with the FDA, which would likely interrupt manufacturing of the affected product. To the extent practicable, we attempt to identify more than one supplier in each drug application. However, some raw materials are available only from a single source and, in many of our drug applications, only one supplier of raw materials has been identified, even in instances where multiple sources exist.

Further we obtain a significant portion of our raw materials from foreign suppliers. Arrangements with international raw material suppliers are subject to, among other things, FDA regulation, customs clearance, various import duties, foreign currency risk and other government clearances. Acts of governments outside the U.S. may affect the price or availability of raw materials needed for the development or manufacture of our products. In addition, any changes in patent laws in jurisdictions outside the U.S. may make it increasingly difficult to obtain raw materials for R&D prior to the expiration of the applicable U.S. or foreign patents. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business** If we are unable to obtain sufficient supplies from key manufacturing sites or suppliers that in some cases may be the only source of finished products or raw materials, our ability to deliver our products to the market may be impeded in this document. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Relating to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry** The supply of APIs into Europe may be negatively affected by recent regulations promulgated by the European Union.

Patents and Proprietary Rights

We believe patent protection of our proprietary products is important to our Actavis Pharma business. Our success with our brand products will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain, and successfully defend if challenged, patent or other proprietary protection for such products. We currently have a number of U.S. and foreign patents issued or pending. However, the issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its validity or as to the enforceable scope of the claims of the patent. Accordingly, our patents may not prevent other companies from developing similar or functionally equivalent products or from successfully challenging the validity of our patents. If our patent applications are not approved or, even if approved, if such patents are circumvented or not upheld in a court of law, our ability to competitively market our patented products and technologies may be significantly reduced. Also, such patents may or may not provide competitive advantages for their respective products or they may be challenged or circumvented by competitors, in which case our ability to commercially market these products may be diminished. From time to time, we may need to obtain licenses to patents and other proprietary rights held by third parties to develop, manufacture and market our products. If we are unable to timely obtain these licenses on commercially reasonable terms, our ability to commercially market such products may be inhibited or prevented. Patents covering our Estrace® Cream, Androderm®, Femhrt® and INFed® products have expired and we have no further patent protection on these products.

We also rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how that we seek to protect, in part, through confidentiality agreements with our partners, customers, employees and consultants. It is possible that these agreements will be breached or will not be enforceable in every instance, and we will not have adequate remedies for any such breach. It

is also possible that our trade secrets will otherwise become known or independently developed by competitors.

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We may find it necessary to initiate litigation to enforce our patent rights, to protect our trade secrets or know-how or to determine the scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Litigation concerning patents, trademarks, copyrights and proprietary technologies can often be protracted and expensive and, as with litigation generally, the outcome is inherently uncertain.

Pharmaceutical companies with brand products are suing companies that produce off-patent forms of their brand name products for alleged patent infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights which may delay or prevent the entry of such a generic product into the market. For instance, when we file an ANDA in the U.S. seeking approval of a generic equivalent to a brand drug, we may certify under the Drug Price Competition and Patent Restoration Act of 1984 (the Hatch-Waxman Act) to the FDA that we do not intend to market our generic drug until any patent listed by the FDA as covering the brand drug has expired, in which case, the ANDA will be approved by the FDA no earlier than the expiration or final finding of invalidity of such patent(s). On the other hand, we could certify that we believe the patent or patents listed as covering the brand drug are invalid and/or will not be infringed by the manufacture, sale or use of our generic form of the brand drug. In that case, we are required to notify the brand product holder or the patent holder that such patent is invalid or is not infringed. If the patent holder sues us for patent infringement within 45 days from receipt of the notice, the FDA is then prevented from approving our ANDA for 30 months after receipt of the notice unless the lawsuit is resolved in our favor in less time or a shorter period is deemed appropriate by a court. In addition, increasingly aggressive tactics employed by brand companies to delay generic competition, including the use of Citizen Petitions and seeking changes to U.S. Pharmacopeia, have increased the risks and uncertainties regarding the timing of approval of generic products.

Litigation alleging infringement of patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights may be costly and time consuming. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business** **Third parties may claim that we infringe their proprietary rights and may prevent us from manufacturing and selling some of our products** and *Legal Matters* in **NOTE 21 Commitments and Contingencies** and **NOTE 17 Commitments and Contingencies** in the accompanying **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited)** and **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)** in this prospectus.

Government Regulation and Regulatory Matters

United States

All pharmaceutical manufacturers, including Actavis, are subject to extensive, complex and evolving regulation by the federal government, principally the FDA, and to a lesser extent, by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration and state government agencies, as well as by various regulatory agencies in foreign countries where our products or product candidates are being manufactured and/or marketed. The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Controlled Substances Act and other federal statutes and regulations govern or influence the testing, manufacturing, packing, labeling, storing, record keeping, safety, approval, advertising, promotion, sale and distribution of our products. In our international markets, the approval, manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products is similar to the United States with some variations dependent upon local market dynamics.

FDA approval is required before any dosage form of any new drug, including an off-patent equivalent of a previously approved drug, can be marketed. The process for obtaining governmental approval to manufacture and market pharmaceutical products is rigorous, time-consuming and costly, and the extent to which it may be affected by legislative and regulatory developments cannot be predicted. We are dependent on receiving FDA and other governmental approvals prior to manufacturing, marketing and shipping new products. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business** **If we are unable to successfully develop or commercialize new products, our operating results**

will suffer. and Extensive industry regulation has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business, especially our product development, manufacturing and distribution capabilities in this document.

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All applications for FDA approval must contain information relating to product formulation, raw material suppliers, stability, manufacturing processes, packaging, labeling and quality control. There are generally two types of applications for FDA approval that would be applicable to our new products:

NDA. We file a NDA when we seek approval for drugs with active ingredients and/or with dosage strengths, dosage forms, delivery systems or pharmacokinetic profiles that have not been previously approved by the FDA. Generally, NDAs are filed for newly developed brand products or for a new dosage form of previously approved drugs.

ANDA. We file an ANDA when we seek approval for off-patent, or generic equivalents of a previously approved drug.

For innovative, or non-generic, new drugs, an FDA-approved NDA is required before the drug may be marketed in the United States. The NDA must contain data to demonstrate that the drug is safe and effective for its intended uses and that it will be manufactured to appropriate quality standards. In order to demonstrate safety and effectiveness, an NDA generally must include or reference pre-clinical studies and clinical data from controlled trials in humans. For a new chemical entity, this generally means that lengthy, uncertain and rigorous pre-clinical and clinical testing must be conducted. For compounds that have a record of prior or current use, it may be possible to utilize existing data or medical literature and limited new testing to support an NDA. Any pre-clinical testing that we wish to rely upon for FDA action must comply with the FDA's good laboratory practice and other requirements. Clinical testing in human subjects must be conducted in accordance with the FDA's good clinical practice and other requirements. In order to initiate a clinical trial, the sponsor must submit an Investigational New Drug Application (IND) to the FDA or meet one of the narrow exemptions that exist from the IND requirement.

The FDA can, and does, reject NDAs, require additional clinical trials, or grant approvals on a restricted basis only, even when product candidates performed well in clinical trials. In addition, the FDA may approve an NDA subject to post-approval studies or monitoring requirements, or require that other risk management measures be utilized in connection with the product. There are also requirements to conduct pediatric trials for all new NDAs and supplements to NDAs, unless a waiver or deferral applies.

Similarly, FDA approval of an ANDA is required before we may begin marketing an off-patent or generic equivalent of a drug that has been approved under an NDA, or a previously unapproved dosage form of a drug that has been approved under an NDA. The ANDA approval process generally differs from the NDA approval process in that it does not typically require new preclinical and clinical studies; instead, it relies on the clinical studies establishing safety and efficacy conducted for the previously approved NDA drug. The ANDA process, however, typically requires data to show that the ANDA drug is bioequivalent to the previously approved drug. Bioequivalence compares the bioavailability of one drug product with another and, when established, indicates whether the rate and extent of absorption of a generic drug in the body are substantially equivalent to the previously approved drug. Bioavailability establishes the rate and extent of absorption, as determined by the time dependent concentrations of a drug product in the bloodstream or body needed to produce a therapeutic effect. The ANDA drug development and approval process generally takes three to four years which is less time than the NDA drug development and approval process since the ANDA process does not require new clinical trials establishing the safety and efficacy of the drug product.

Supplemental NDAs or ANDAs are required for, among other things, approval to transfer certain products from one manufacturing site to another or to change an API supplier, and may be under review for a year or more. In addition, certain products may only be approved for transfer once new bioequivalency studies are conducted or other

requirements are satisfied.

To obtain FDA approval of both NDAs and ANDAs, our manufacturing procedures and operations must conform to FDA quality system and control requirements generally referred to as current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP), as defined in Title 21 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. These regulations

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encompass all aspects of the production process from receipt and qualification of components to distribution procedures for finished products. They are evolving standards; thus, we must continue to expend substantial time, money and effort in all production and quality control areas to maintain compliance. The evolving and complex nature of regulatory requirements, the broad authority and discretion of the FDA, and the generally high level of regulatory oversight results in the continuing possibility that we may be adversely affected by regulatory actions despite our efforts to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.

We are subject to the periodic inspection of our facilities, procedures and operations and/or the testing of our products by the FDA, the DEA and other authorities, which conduct periodic inspections to assess compliance with applicable regulations. In addition, in connection with its review of our applications for new products, the FDA conducts pre-approval and post-approval reviews and plant inspections to determine whether our systems and processes comply with cGMP and other FDA regulations. Among other things, the FDA may withhold approval of NDAs, ANDAs or other product applications of a facility if deficiencies are found at that facility. Vendors that supply finished products or components to us that we use to manufacture, package and label products are subject to similar regulation and periodic inspections.

Following such inspections, the FDA may issue notices on Form 483 and Warning Letters that could cause us to modify certain activities identified during the inspection. A Form 483 notice is generally issued at the conclusion of an FDA inspection and lists conditions the FDA investigators believe may violate cGMP or other FDA regulations. FDA guidelines specify that a Warning Letter be issued only for violations of regulatory significance for which the failure to adequately and promptly achieve correction may be expected to result in an enforcement action.

Failure to comply with FDA and other governmental regulations can result in fines, unanticipated compliance expenditures, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production and/or distribution, suspension of the FDA's review of NDAs, ANDAs or other product application enforcement actions, injunctions and criminal prosecution. Under certain circumstances, the FDA also has the authority to revoke previously granted drug approvals. Although we have internal compliance programs, if these programs do not meet regulatory agency standards or if our compliance is deemed deficient in any significant way, it could have a material adverse effect on us. Refer to Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Extensive industry regulation has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business, especially our product development, manufacturing and distribution capabilities. In this document. The Generic Drug Enforcement Act of 1992 established penalties for wrongdoing in connection with the development or submission of an ANDA. Under this Act, the FDA has the authority to permanently or temporarily bar companies or individuals from submitting or assisting in the submission of an ANDA, and to temporarily deny approval and suspend applications to market generic drugs. The FDA may also suspend the distribution of all drugs approved or developed in connection with certain wrongful conduct and/or withdraw approval of an ANDA and seek civil penalties. The FDA can also significantly delay the approval of any pending NDA, ANDA or other regulatory submissions under the Fraud, Untrue Statements of Material Facts, Bribery and Illegal Gratuities Policy Act.

U.S. Government reimbursement programs include Medicare, Medicaid, TriCare, and State Pharmacy Assistance Programs established according to statute, government regulations and policy. Federal law requires that all pharmaceutical manufacturers, as a condition of having their products receive federal reimbursement under Medicaid, must pay rebates to state Medicaid programs on units of their pharmaceuticals that are dispensed to Medicaid beneficiaries. With enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (collectively, the ACA), as it is now known, the required per-unit rebate for products marketed under ANDAs increased from 11% of the average manufacturer price to 13%. Additionally, for products marketed under NDAs, the manufacturers rebate increased from 15.1% to 23.1% of the average manufacturer price, or the difference between the average manufacturer price and the lowest net sales price to a non-government customer during a specified period. In some states, supplemental rebates are required as a condition of including the

manufacturer's drug on the state's Preferred Drug List.

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The ACA also made substantial changes to reimbursement when seniors reach the Medicare Part D coverage gap donut hole. By 2020, Medicare beneficiaries will pay 25% of drug costs when they reach the coverage threshold the same percentage they were responsible for before they reached that threshold.

The cost of closing the donut hole is being borne by generic and brand drug companies. Beginning in 2011, brand drug manufacturers were required to provide a 50% discount on their drugs. Additionally, beginning in 2013, the government began providing subsidies for brand-name drugs bought by seniors who enter the coverage gap. The government's share started at 2.5%, but will increase to 25% by 2020. At that point, the combined industry discounts and government subsidies will add up to 75% of brand-name drug costs. Government subsidies currently cover 7% of generic drug costs. The government will subsidize additional portions each year until 2020, when federal government subsidies will cover 75% of generic drug costs. By 2020, the donut hole will be completely closed through these manufacturers' subsidies.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) mandated a number of changes in the Medicaid program, including the use of Average Manufacturers Price (AMP) as the basis for reimbursement to pharmaceutical companies that dispense generic drugs under the Medicaid program. Three health care reform bills passed in 2010 significantly changed the definition of AMP, effective October 1, 2010. These legislative changes were part of the ACA and the FAA Air Transportation Modernization & Safety Improvement Act (the Transportation Bill). The impact of this legislation was that there were increases in Medicaid reimbursement to pharmacies for generics. These changes became effective on October 1, 2010.

On November 9, 2010, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) issued a final rule withdrawing and amending regulations that have governed the calculation of AMP and the establishment of federal upper limits since October 2007. The regulations were withdrawn to mandate AMP calculation under the revised drug rebate statute. The withdrawal required manufacturers to base October 2010 and subsequent months' AMPs on the statutory language until official guidance is issued.

In the absence of regulatory guidance governing the AMP calculation, CMS had instructed pharmaceutical manufacturers to base their AMP calculations on the definitions set forth in the statute, as amended by the ACA, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, and the Transportation Bill. On January 27, 2012, CMS issued proposed rules on Medicaid pharmacy reimbursement using the AMP model. Actavis has adopted mechanisms to ensure that we are calculating and reporting AMP in a manner that is consistent with the text and intent of the statute and the proposed rules.

In addition, in connection with the commercialization of our products, we have obtained authorization to receive reimbursement at varying levels for the cost of certain products and related treatments from government authorities and private health insurers and other organizations, such as HMOs and MCOs.

Federal, state, local and foreign laws of general applicability, such as laws regulating working conditions, also govern us. In addition, we are subject, as are all manufacturers generally, to numerous and increasingly stringent federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations concerning, among other things, the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of toxic and hazardous substances and the discharge of pollutants into the air and water. Environmental permits and controls are required for some of our operations, and these permits are subject to modification, renewal and revocation by the issuing authorities. Our environmental capital expenditures and costs for environmental compliance may increase in the future as a result of changes in environmental laws and regulations or increased manufacturing activities at any of our facilities. We could be adversely affected by any failure to comply with environmental laws, including the costs of undertaking a clean-up at a site to which our wastes were transported.

As part of the Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA), companies are required to file with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Justice certain types of agreements entered into between brand and generic pharmaceutical companies related to the manufacture, marketing and sale of generic versions of brand drugs. This requirement could affect the manner in which generic

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drug manufacturers resolve intellectual property litigation and other disputes with brand pharmaceutical companies, and could result generally in an increase in private-party litigation against pharmaceutical companies. The impact of this requirement, and the potential private-party lawsuits associated with arrangements between brand name and generic drug manufacturers, is uncertain and could adversely affect our business. For example, in January 2009, the FTC and the State of California filed a lawsuit against us alleging that our settlement with Solvay related to our ANDA for a generic version of AndroGel® is unlawful. Beginning in February 2009, several private parties purporting to represent various classes of plaintiffs filed similar lawsuits. Those lawsuits, as well as additional suits challenging the validity of our settlements related generic versions of Actos®, Cipro®, Lidoderm® and Loestrin®24, remain pending.

Additionally, we may, and have, received requests for information, sometimes in the form of civil investigative demands or subpoenas, from the FTC and the European Competition Commission, and are subject to ongoing FTC and European Competition Commission investigations. Two of our Arrow Group subsidiaries are the subject of a European Competition Commission Statement of Objection related to their 2002 and 2003 settlements of patent litigation related to citalopram. Any adverse outcome of these or other investigations or actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Refer to *Risk Factors* *Risks Related to Our Business* Federal regulation of arrangements between manufacturers of brand and generic products could adversely affect our business. Also refer to *Legal Matters* in NOTE 21 *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (audited)* and NOTE 17 *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)* .

Our Anda Distribution operations and our customers are also subject to various regulatory requirements, including requirements from the DEA, FDA, and state boards of pharmacy and city and county health regulators, among others. These include licensing, registration, recordkeeping, security and reporting requirements. For example, the DEA requires our Anda Distribution business to monitor customer orders of DEA Scheduled Drugs and to report suspicious orders to the DEA. Any determination by the DEA that we have failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in the DEA suspending, terminating or refusing to renew Anda Distribution's license to distribute Scheduled Drugs. Additionally, numerous states and the federal government have begun to enforce anti-counterfeit drug pedigree laws which require the tracking of all transactions involving prescription drugs beginning with the manufacturer, through the supply chain, and down to the pharmacy or other health care provider dispensing or administering prescription drug products. For example, the Florida Department of Health enforces drug pedigree requirements for distribution of prescription drugs in the State of Florida. Pursuant to Florida law and regulations, wholesalers and distributors, including our subsidiary, Anda, are required to maintain records documenting the chain of custody of prescription drug products they distribute beginning with the purchase of such products from the manufacturer. These entities are required to provide documentation of the prior transaction(s) to their customers in Florida, including pharmacies and other health care entities. Several other states have proposed or enacted legislation to implement similar or more stringent drug pedigree requirements. In addition, federal law requires that a non-authorized distributor of record must provide a drug pedigree documenting the prior purchase of a prescription drug from the manufacturer or from an authorized distributor of record. In cases where the wholesaler or distributor selling the drug product is not deemed an authorized distributor of record, it would need to maintain such records. Refer to *Risk Factors* *Risks Related to Our Business* Extensive industry regulation has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business, especially our product development, manufacturing and distribution capabilities in this document.

European Union

We encounter similar regulatory and legislative issues in most other countries. Pharmaceutical manufacturers are regulated in the European Union (the EU) by the European Medicines Agency (the EMA). All manufacturers are

required to submit medicinal products, including generic versions of previously approved products and new strengths, dosages and formulations of previously approved products, to the EMA and its member states for review and marketing authorization before such products are placed on the market in the EU.

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Marketing authorizations are granted to applicants after the relevant health authority issues a positive assessment of quality, safety and efficacy of the product. In order to receive such assessment, applicants must submit applications, which must contain the results of pre-clinical tests, pharmaceutical tests, and clinical trials with respect to original products, or originator data with respect to the generic versions of previously approved products. All of these tests or trials must be conducted in accordance within European regulations and must allow the reviewing body to evaluate the quality, safety and efficacy of the medicinal product.

In addition to obtaining marketing authorization for each product, all member states require that a manufacturer's facilities obtain approval from the national authority. The EU has a code of good manufacturing practices that each manufacturer must follow and comply with. Regulatory authorities in the EU may conduct inspections of the manufacturing facilities to review procedures, operating systems and personnel qualifications. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business** **The supply of APIs into Europe may be negatively affected by recent regulations promulgated by the European Union** in this document.

In the EU, member states regulate the pricing of pharmaceutical products, and in some cases, the formulation and dosing of products. This regulation is handled by individual member state national health services. These individual regulatory bodies can result in considerable price differences and product availability among member states. The implementation of tendering systems for the pricing of pharmaceuticals in several countries generally impacts drug pricing for generics; generally **tendering** refers to a system that requires bids to be submitted to the government by competing manufacturers to be the exclusive, or one of a few, supplier(s) of a product in a particular country.

Further, faced with major budget constraints, many European countries have resorted to price cuts that affect both innovative and generic pharmaceuticals although in some countries it has disproportionately affected generic products. Refer to **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business** **Global economic conditions could harm us** in this document. In addition, some EU countries such as France, Serbia and Spain, recently had to address statements and rumors claiming that generics are not as safe and effective as reference drugs, which may undermine efforts to increase generic utilization rates.

Canada

In Canada, pharmaceutical manufacturers are regulated by the Therapeutic Products Directorate (the **TPD**) which derives its authority from the Canadian federal government under the Food and Drugs Act and the Controlled Drug and Substances Act. The TPD evaluates and monitors the safety, effectiveness and quality of pharmaceutical products. Products are officially approved for marketing in Canada following receipt of a market authorization, or **Notice of Compliance** (an **NOC**), which is subject to the Food and Drug Regulations. Issuance of an NOC for generic drug products is also subject to the Patented Medicines (Notice of Compliance) Regulations (the **NOC Regulations**) under the Patent Act.

In Canada, the registration process for approval of generic pharmaceuticals has two tracks that proceed in parallel. To obtain an NOC for a generic drug, a company submits an application called an abbreviated new drug submission (**ANDS**) to Health Canada, which compares the drug to a reference product that is marketed in Canada under a NOC issued to a first person. The first track of the process involves an examination of the ANDS and proposed generic product by Health Canada to ensure that the quality, safety and efficacy of the proposed generic product meet Canadian standards and bioequivalence. The second track is governed by the NOC Regulations and links the grant of an NOC for the proposed generic to patent rights related to the reference product. Health Canada will grant an NOC when it is satisfied that the generic pharmaceutical product described in the ANDS is safe and efficacious and the requirements under the NOC Regulations are met.

The NOC Regulations allow branded drug marketers to list patents relating to the medicinal ingredient, formulation, dosage form or the use of the medicinal ingredient in their branded drug on a patent register maintained by Health Canada. In its ANDS, a generic applicant must address each patent listed against the

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reference product by making at least one statutory allowed allegation (for example, alleging that the patent is invalid or would not be infringed). If the generic applicant alleges invalidity or non-infringement, it must provide the branded manufacturer with an explanation of its allegations. Upon receipt of the explanation, the branded manufacturer may apply to the Federal Court of Canada for an Order prohibiting Health Canada from issuing an NOC for the generic. Health Canada may not issue a NOC until the earlier of the determination of the application by the court after a hearing on the allegations, or the expiration of 24 months from the commencement of the application.

Facilities, procedures, operations and/or testing of products are subject to periodic inspection by Health Canada and the Health Products and Food Branch Inspectorate. In addition, Health Canada conducts pre-approval and post-approval reviews and plant inspections to determine whether our systems are in compliance with the good manufacturing practices in Canada, Drug Establishment Licensing requirements and other provisions of the NOC Regulations. Competitors are subject to similar regulations and inspections.

Each Canadian province also provides a comprehensive public drug program, which controls drug pricing and reimbursement and is responsible for ensuring eligible patients receive drugs through public funding. The provinces and territories in Canada operate drug benefit programs through which eligible recipients receive drugs through public funding; these drugs are listed on provincial or territorial Drug Benefit Formularies (Formularies). Eligible recipients include seniors, persons on social assistance, low-income earners, and those with certain specified conditions or diseases. Formulary listings are also used by private payors to reimburse generic products. To be listed in a Formulary, drug products must have been issued a NOC and must comply with each jurisdiction's individual review process. Currently, Canada's provinces are looking at national competitive bidding processes/tendering of drugs, which may affect the sustainability of the industry and the supply of pharmaceuticals.

Finally, Canada has reached a trade agreement in principle with the European Union (CETA) in which it has agreed to implement patent term extensions and certain procedural amendments to the NOC Regulations. Canada is further involved in trade negotiations with ten Pacific countries including the United States (the Trans Pacific Partnership), which could lead to further changes to Canada's intellectual property framework, which could delay generic competition.

Australia

Pharmaceutical manufacturers and products are regulated in Australia by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (the TGA) which oversees the quality, safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products and other therapeutic goods. The TGA is a Division of the Australian Department of Health and Aging and established under the Therapeutic Goods Act of 1989.

Australian pharmaceutical manufacturers must be licensed under Part 3-3 of the Therapeutic Goods Act, and their manufacturing facilities and processes must comply with good manufacturing practices in Australia. All pharmaceutical products manufactured for supply in Australia must be listed in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (the ARTG), before they can be marketed or supplied for sale in Australia.

The government regulates the pharmaceuticals market through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (the PBS), which is a governmental healthcare program established to subsidize the cost of pharmaceuticals to Australian citizens. The PBS is operated under the National Health Act 1953. This statute legislates who may sell pharmaceutical products, pharmaceutical product pricing and governmental subsidies. More than 80% of all prescription medicines sold in Australia are reimbursed by the PBS. For pharmaceutical products listed on the PBS, the price is determined through negotiations between the Pharmaceutical Benefits Pricing Authority and pharmaceutical suppliers.

The IP Laws Amendment (Raising the Bar) Act 2012 came into full effect in April 2013 making numerous changes to Australia's intellectual property system. The Act included updates to almost all of the intellectual

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property legislative instruments, including the Patents Act 1990. The changes were aimed at raising the quality of granted patents, providing free access to patented inventions for regulatory approvals and research, reducing delays in resolution of patent and trademark applications and improving mechanisms for trademark and copyright enforcement as well as simplifying the intellectual property system generally.

In May 2013, a final report from the Pharmaceutical Patents Review was provided to the Australian government. The report provided 14 recommendations relating to hotly debated topics, such as extensions of term, contributory infringement, ever-greening, manufacture for export, data exclusivity, a public database identifying and linking specific patents to molecules and early warning of generic launch. Further, the Productivity Commission's report on Compulsory Licensing was issued in late May 2013. The report found that there are no clear alternatives to the current compulsory licensing system that would significantly reduce its cost without also reducing the quality of the outcomes and increasing the scope for appeals, but recommended a number of changes to the Patents Act 1990 and other legislative instruments to strengthen the current system. No action has yet been taken by the Australian government in response to these reports.

Australia remains engaged in various trade negotiations, including the Trans Pacific Partnership that could have pricing implications for its patent and regulatory frameworks and affect the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

Russia

In Russia, Federal Law on the Circulation of Medicines, effective from January 9, 2010 (the Pharmaceutical Law), establishes the general framework of legal requirements applicable to the development, production, trials, quality control, efficacy, safety, importation and sale of pharmaceutical products in Russia.

Given the importance to the public of the health care sector, and providing the population with safe and high quality pharmaceuticals, the Pharmaceutical Law makes it a priority for the state to control the production, quality, efficacy, and safety of pharmaceuticals.

Russia's pharmaceutical market consists largely of an out-of-pocket retail market, and the retail market is driven by the promotion of branded products, including both originator and branded generics. A trend of increases in the cost of health care has drawn public scrutiny. Government budget constraints may impact the timing of market entry and/or adversely affect pricing, and compel the government to resort to a tendering model. This could create new challenges particularly for foreign companies, as along with downward pricing pressures, Russia tends to favor domestically based producers.

Properties

We conduct our operations using a combination of owned and leased properties.

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Our owned properties consist of facilities used for R&D, manufacturing, distribution (including warehousing and storage), sales and marketing and administrative functions. The following table provides a summary of locations for our significant owned properties, and unless indicated, all relate to our Actavis Pharma segment:

Location	Primary Use
Ag. Varvara, Greece	Manufacturing, R&D, Administration
Auckland, New Zealand	Distribution, Administration
Barnstaple, UK	Manufacturing, Administration
Bucharest, Romania	Manufacturing, Distribution, Administration, R&D
Corona, CA, USA	Manufacturing, Warehouse, Distribution
Davie, FL, USA	Manufacturing, Distribution, R&D, Administration
Dundalk, Ireland	Administration
Dupnitsa, Bulgaria	Manufacturing
Elizabeth, NJ, USA	Manufacturing, R&D, Administration
Fajardo, Puerto Rico	Manufacturing, Packaging
Goa, India	Manufacturing
Gurnee, IL, USA	Warehousing, Distribution
Hafnarfjordur, Iceland	Manufacturing, Warehousing, Distribution, Administration
Jakarta-Timur, Indonesia	Manufacturing, Warehousing, Distribution, Administration
Larne, Northern Ireland	Manufacturing
Leskovac, Serbia	Manufacturing
Lincolnton, NC, USA	Manufacturing, Administration, Warehouse
Liverpool, UK	Administration, R&D
Manati, Puerto Rico	Warehouse, Distribution, Administration
Mississauga, Canada	Manufacturing, R&D, Administration
Nerviano, Italy	Manufacturing, R&D
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Manufacturing, Distribution, Administration
Troyan, Bulgaria	Manufacturing
Weierstadt, Germany	Manufacturing

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Properties that we lease include R&D, manufacturing, distribution (including warehousing and storage), and administrative facilities. The following table provides a summary of locations for our significant leased properties, and unless indicated, all relate to our Actavis Pharma segment:

Location	Primary Use
Belgrade, Serbia	Manufacturing, Administration
Birzebbuga, Malta	Manufacturing, Distribution, Administration
Dublin, Ireland	Administration
Gentofte, Denmark	Administration
Groveport, OH, USA	Distribution (ANDA Distribution)
Haan, Germany	Distribution
Istanbul, Turkey	Administration
Kiev, Ukraine	Administration
Liege, Belgium	Manufacturing, Administration, R&D
London, UK	Administration
Lyon, France	Administration
Moscow, Russia	Administration
Mumbai, India	R&D, Administration
Munich, Germany	Administration
Olive Branch, MI, USA	Distribution, Administration (ANDA Distribution)
Owings Mills, MD, USA	Manufacturing, R&D, Administration
Parsippany, NJ, USA	Administration
Rockaway, NJ, USA	Administration
Salt Lake City, UT, USA	Manufacturing, Distribution, R&D
Singapore City, Singapore	Manufacturing, Administration, R&D
Sofia, Bulgaria	Administration
Stockholm, Sweden	Administration
Warsaw, Poland	Administration
Weston, FL, USA	Distribution, Administration, R&D (ANDA Distribution and Actavis Pharma)
Zejtun, Malta	Manufacturing, Distribution, Administration, R&D

Our leased properties are subject to various lease terms and expirations.

We believe that we have sufficient facilities to conduct our operations during 2014. However, we continue to evaluate the purchase or lease of additional properties, or the consolidation of existing properties as our business requires.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations in the United States and abroad. We believe that our operations comply in all material respects with applicable environmental laws and regulations in each jurisdiction where we have a business presence. Although we continue to make capital expenditures for environmental protection, we do not anticipate any significant expenditure in order to comply with such laws and regulations that would have a material impact on our earnings or competitive position. We are not aware of any pending litigation or significant financial obligations arising from current or past environmental practices that are likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position. We cannot assure you, however, that environmental problems relating to facilities owned or operated by us will not develop in the future, and we cannot predict whether any such problems, if

they were to develop, could require significant expenditures on our part. In addition, we are unable to predict what legislation or regulations may be adopted or enacted in the future with respect to environmental protection and waste disposal. Refer to Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Our business will continue to expose us to risks of environmental liabilities.

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Seasonality

There are no significant seasonal aspects that are expected to materially impact our business.

Backlog

As a result of the extent of our supply chain, backlog of orders is not material to our business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 19,200 employees. Of our employees, approximately 1,775 were engaged in R&D, 7,765 in manufacturing, 1,750 in quality assurance and quality control, 6,975 in sales, marketing and distribution, and 935 in administration.

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MANAGEMENT

We are an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Actavis plc. All of our directors and executive officers hold a position with Actavis plc or one of its subsidiaries (other than Warner Chilcott) and none of our directors or executive officers receive separate compensation from us. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the directors and executive officers of Actavis plc and of us, respectively, as of September 15, 2014.

DIRECTORS

Actavis plc

Actavis plc executive officers are appointed annually by the Board of Directors, or Board, and serve until their successors are chosen and qualified. There are no family relationships between any director and executive officer of Actavis plc. Messrs. Saunders and Coughlin and Dr. Basgoz were appointed to the Board pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement between Actavis plc, Forest Laboratories and the other parties thereto.

Paul M. Bisaro

Director of Actavis, Inc. since 2007 and Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. Bisaro, age 53, was appointed Executive Chairman of Actavis on July 1, 2014. Prior to that, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer and as chairman of the Board of Actavis since October 2013, and served on the Board of Directors of Actavis, Inc. since September 2007. Prior to joining Actavis, Mr. Bisaro was President, Chief Operating Officer and a member of the Board of Directors of Barr Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a global specialty pharmaceutical company (Barr), from 1999 to 2007. Between 1992 and 1999, Mr. Bisaro served as General Counsel of Barr, and from 1997 to 1999 served in various additional capacities including Senior Vice President Strategic Business Development. Prior to joining Barr, he was associated with the law firm Winston & Strawn and a predecessor firm, Bishop, Cook, Purcell and Reynolds from 1989 to 1992. Mr. Bisaro also currently serves on the Boards of Visitors of the Catholic University of America's Columbus School of Law and Zimmer Holdings, Inc. Mr. Bisaro holds an undergraduate degree in General Studies from the University of Michigan and a Juris Doctor from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. The Board concluded that Mr. Bisaro should serve on the Board because of his experience as a senior executive in our industry, his knowledge of our Company and its day-to-day operations and his strong strategic vision for the Company.

Brenton L. Saunders

Director of Actavis plc since July 2014

Mr. Saunders, 44, has been the President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Actavis plc since July 2014. Prior to that, Mr. Saunders served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Forest Laboratories since October 2013 and a member of the board of directors of Forest since 2011. Previously, Mr. Saunders served as Chief Executive Officer and as a board member of Bausch + Lomb Incorporated from March 2010 until August 2013, and as a senior executive with Schering-Plough from 2003 to 2010, most recently as President of Global Consumer Health Care. He also served as Head of Integration for both Schering-Plough's merger with Merck & Co. and for its \$16 billion acquisition of Organon BioSciences. Before joining Schering-Plough, Mr. Saunders was a Partner and Head of the Compliance Business Advisory Group at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP from 2000 to 2003. Prior to that, he was Chief Risk Officer at Coventry Health Care between 1998 and 1999 and a co-founder of the Health Care Compliance Association in 1995. Mr. Saunders began his career as Chief Compliance Officer for the Thomas Jefferson University

Health System. In addition to the Bausch + Lomb board, he serves on the boards of ElectroCore LLC and the Overlook Hospital Foundation. He is also the former Chairman of the New York chapter of the American Heart Association. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh. He received a B.A. from the University of

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Pittsburgh, an M.B.A. from Temple University School of Business, and a J.D. from Temple University School of Law. The Board concluded that Mr. Saunders should serve on the Board because of his experience as a senior executive in our industry and with integrating complex pharmaceutical enterprises.

Nesli Basgoz, M.D.

Director of Actavis plc since July 2014

Dr. Basgoz, 57, is the Associate Chief for Clinical Affairs, Division of Infectious Diseases at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) and serves on the hospital's Board of Trustees. In addition, Dr. Basgoz is an Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School. Previously, she served as Clinical Director in the Infectious Diseases Division of MGH for six years. Dr. Basgoz earned her M.D. degree and completed her residency in internal medicine at Northwestern University Medical School. She also completed a fellowship in the Infectious Diseases Division at the University of California at San Francisco. She is board certified in both infectious diseases and internal medicine. The Board concluded that Dr. Basgoz should serve on the Board because of her extensive clinical experience in fields relevant to many of our products.

James H. Bloem

Director of Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. Bloem, age 64, joined the Board of Directors in October 2013. He previously served as a member of the Warner Chilcott plc (Warner Chilcott) Board of Directors since 2006 and was a member of the board of one of Warner Chilcott's predecessor companies from 1996 to 2000. Mr. Bloem retired on December 31, 2013, after 13 years as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Humana Inc. (Humana), one of the nation's largest health benefit companies. He joined Humana in 2001 and had responsibility for all of the Humana's accounting, actuarial, analytical, financial, tax, risk management, treasury and investor relations activities. Mr. Bloem also serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of ResCare, Inc., as well as a director of Rotech Healthcare, Inc. The Board concluded that Mr. Bloem should serve on the Board because of his extensive experience in the healthcare industry, including as an executive officer of Humana, as well as his leadership skills and financial knowledge, which enable him to serve as a financial expert on our Audit Committee.

Christopher W. Bodine

Director of Actavis, Inc. since 2009 and Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. Bodine, age 59, served as a member of Actavis, Inc.'s Board of Directors since 2009 and joined our Board of Directors in October 2013. Mr. Bodine retired from CVS Caremark in January 2009 after 24 years with CVS. Prior to his retirement, Mr. Bodine served as President, Healthcare Services of CVS Caremark Corporation, where he was responsible for strategy, business development, trade relations, sales and account management, pharmacy merchandising, marketing, information technology and Minute Clinic. Prior to the merger of CVS Corporation and Caremark Rx, Inc. in March 2007, Mr. Bodine served for several years as Executive Vice President Merchandising and Marketing of CVS Corporation. Mr. Bodine is active in the pharmaceutical industry, having served on a number of boards and committees, including the Healthcare Leadership Council, RI Quality Institute, National Retail Federation, National Association of Chain Drug Stores (NACDS), and the NACDS Pharmacy Affairs and Leadership Committees. Mr. Bodine also currently serves as a director with Nash Finch. The Board concluded that Mr. Bodine should serve on the Board because of his extensive industry experience and knowledge of the needs and operations of our major customers.

Christopher J. Coughlin

Director of Actavis plc since July 2014

Mr. Coughlin, 62, served as an advisor to Tyco International from 2010 until September 30, 2012. He was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Tyco International from 2005 to 2010. During his

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tenure, he played a central role in the separation of Tyco into five independent, public companies and provided financial leadership surrounding major transactions, including the \$2 billion acquisition of Broadview Security, among many other responsibilities and accomplishments. Prior to joining Tyco, he worked as the Chief Operating Officer of the Interpublic Group of Companies from June 2003 to December 2004, as Chief Financial Officer from August 2003 to June 2004 and as a director from July 2003 to July 2004. Previously, Mr. Coughlin was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Pharmacia Corporation from 1998 until its acquisition by Pfizer in 2003. Prior to that, he was Executive Vice President of Nabisco Holdings and President of Nabisco International. From 1981 to 1996 he held various positions, including Chief Financial Officer, at Sterling Drug. Mr. Coughlin is currently serving as the lead independent director on the board of Dun & Bradstreet, where he is a former member of the Audit Committee, chairs the Board Affairs Committee, and is a member of the Compensation and Benefits Committee. He also serves on the board of Covidien plc, where he is Chair of the Compliance Committee and a member of its Transaction Committee. In addition, Mr. Coughlin previously served on the boards of the Interpublic Group of Companies, Monsanto Company and Perrigo Company. Mr. Coughlin has a B.S. in accounting from Boston College. The Board concluded that Mr. Coughlin should serve on the Board because his history of service and leadership on public company boards, his wide array of senior management positions in global companies, pharmaceutical background, finance experience and compliance and governance expertise enhances the Board's ability to make strategic decisions for our long-term growth.

Tamar D. Howson**Director of Actavis plc since 2013**

Ms. Howson, age 66, previously served as a member of the Warner Chilcott Board of Directors since May 2013 and joined our Board of Directors in October 2013. Ms. Howson has served as a corporate business development and strategy consultant to biopharmaceutical companies since 2011. From 2009 to 2011, she served as a member of the transaction advisory firm JSB-Partners, providing business development support to life sciences companies, and from 2007 to 2008 she served as Executive Vice President, Corporate Business Development at Lexicon Pharmaceuticals. Prior to joining Lexicon, Ms. Howson served as Senior Vice President, Corporate and Business Development at Bristol-Myers Squibb from November 2001 until February 2007. Ms. Howson also serves on the boards of directors of Organovo Holdings Inc., Idenix Pharmaceuticals Inc. and OXiGENE, Inc., and is a director of the International Partnership for Microbicides, a non-profit product development partnership. The Board concluded that Ms. Howson should serve on the Board because of her extensive experience in the pharmaceutical industry, including as a consultant to a number of biopharmaceutical companies and a senior professional at leading pharmaceutical companies, including Bristol-Myers Squibb and SmithKline Beecham, as well as her service on the boards of directors of other public companies and her significant business development expertise.

John A. King, Ph.D.**Director of Actavis plc since 2013**

Mr. King, age 65, joined our Board of Directors in October 2013 and previously served as the former Non-Executive Chairman of the Warner Chilcott Board of Directors, having joined the Warner Chilcott board in June 2005. Dr. King served in positions of increasing responsibility with Warner Chilcott's predecessors for 26 years, most recently as Executive Chairman of Galen Holdings Ltd., a position he held from 2000 until January 2005. The Board concluded that Dr. King should serve on the Board because of his extensive knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry, including a thorough understanding of pharmaceutical research and development practices which dates back to his early experience as a university lecturer, as well as his over thirty years of experience in various roles with Warner Chilcott and its predecessors.

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Catherine M. Klema

Director of Actavis, Inc. since 2004 and Actavis plc since 2013

Ms. Klema, age 55, served as a member of Actavis, Inc.'s Board of Directors since 2004 and joined our Board of Directors in October 2013. She is currently President of Nettleton Advisors LLC, a consulting firm established by Ms. Klema in 2001. Prior to establishing her firm, Ms. Klema served as Managing Director, Healthcare Investment Banking, at SG Cowen Securities from 1997 to 2001. Ms. Klema also served as Managing Director, Healthcare Investment Banking, at Furman Selz LLC from 1994 until 1997, and was employed by Lehman Brothers from 1987 until 1994. Ms. Klema served as a director of Pharmaceutical Product Development, Inc., a global contract research organization, from 2000 to 2011. In March 2012, Ms. Klema was appointed to the Montefiore Medical Center Board of Trustees. The Board concluded that Ms. Klema's qualifications for service on our Board include her background in healthcare investment banking and her knowledge of the business of pharmaceutical research and development.

Jiri Michal

Director of Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. Michal, age 63, has served as a member of our Board of Directors since 2013. He most recently served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Zentiva until 2010. During his 36-year involvement with the company, which included 20 years as CEO, Mr. Michal held numerous positions and directed the growth of the company through several acquisitions, initiated modernization and privatization and lead a successful management buy-out, culminating in a successful initial public offering in 2004. In 2009, Zentiva became part of Sanofi Group. Mr. Michal was appointed Chairman of the Board of Prague Chemical University in 2011, and is an acting member of the Board of Directors of Moser in the Czech Republic. The Board concluded that Mr. Michal should serve on the Board because of his extensive industry experience and knowledge of the needs of our supply chain and operations, particularly outside of the U.S.

Patrick J. O Sullivan

Director of Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. O Sullivan, age 73, previously served as a member of Warner Chilcott's Board of Directors since 2009 and joined our Board of Directors in October 2013. Prior to his retirement in 2006, Mr. O Sullivan served in positions of increasing responsibility with LEO Pharma A/S (LEO) for more than 30 years, most recently as the Chief Executive Officer of LEO Pharma Ireland and as a director of LEO. He also served as a director of LEO Pharmaceuticals Ltd. UK, LEO Pharma SA France and The LEO Foundation. Mr. O Sullivan is a registered pharmacist, a member and honorary fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog. Currently, Mr. O Sullivan is a pharmaceutical business consultant and serves on the Board of Directors of Amarin Corporation plc, where he is a member of the audit committee, nominating committee and corporate governance committee. The Board concluded that Mr. O Sullivan should serve on the Board because of his demonstrated management ability at senior levels within the pharmaceutical industry, his knowledge of the financial, operational and strategic requirements of a successful international business, which he developed as Chief Executive Officer of LEO Pharma Ireland, and his understanding of the fundamentals of the healthcare industry.

Ronald R. Taylor

Director of Actavis, Inc. since 1994 and Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. Taylor, age 66, served as a member of the Actavis, Inc. Board of Directors since 1994 and joined our Board of Directors in October 2013. Mr. Taylor is the President of Tamarack Bay, LLC, a private consulting firm. He has been a director of Red Lion Hotels Corporation, a hotel operating company, since 1998 and a director of

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ResMed Inc., a medical device manufacturer, since 2005. Prior to forming Tamarack Bay, Mr. Taylor was a general partner of Enterprise Partners Venture Capital, a venture capital firm, from 1998 until 2001. The Board concluded that Mr. Taylor should serve on the Board because of his experience as a founder of a successful business and his expertise in evaluating and investing in healthcare companies.

Andrew L. Turner

Director of Actavis, Inc. since 1997 and Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. Turner, age 67, served as a member of Actavis, Inc.'s Board of Directors since 1997 and joined our Board of Directors in October 2013. He was appointed as the Chairman of Actavis, Inc.'s Board of Directors in May 2008 and served in this capacity until October 2013, at which time he became our lead independent director. He is the founder and currently serves as Manager of Trinity Health Systems, an owner of senior housing properties. Mr. Turner currently serves as the Chairman of the Compensation Committee of Streamline Health Solutions (NASDAQ), a provider of software for document solutions in hospitals, where he has been a director since 2007, and also serves as a director of Aston Healthcare Ltd., an operator of senior housing properties in the United Kingdom. The Board concluded that Mr. Turner's qualifications for service on our Board include his extensive experience as a healthcare entrepreneur and his deep knowledge of our Company and business.

Fred G. Weiss

Director of Actavis, Inc. since 2000 and Actavis plc since 2013

Mr. Weiss, age 73, served as a member of Actavis, Inc.'s Board of Directors since 2000 and joined our Board of Directors in October 2013. Mr. Weiss is the managing director of the consulting firm FGW Associates, Inc., a position he has held since 1997, and prior to that served as an executive for Warner-Lambert for nearly 20 years, most recently as Vice President, Planning, Investment and Development. Mr. Weiss is also an Independent Vice-Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Audit Committee of numerous BlackRock-sponsored mutual funds. In this capacity, and pursuant to BlackRock's policies, Mr. Weiss has oversight responsibility for finance and accounting matters, and has no responsibility for, or discretion concerning, any of BlackRock's equity investment decisions. Additionally, Mr. Weiss has been a Director of the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research since 2000. The Board concluded that Mr. Weiss is qualified to serve as a member of our Board of Directors because of, among other factors, his financial expertise and experience in strategic planning and corporate development.

Warner Chilcott Limited

Claire Gilligan

Director since 2009

Dr. Claire A. Gilligan, Ph.D MBE., age 52, has served as a member of the board of directors since November 2009 and as President since June 2010. Dr. Gilligan also serves as Senior Vice President of Quality for Actavis plc, a position she has held since January 2014. Previously, Dr. Gilligan served as Senior Vice President of Quality at Warner Chilcott plc from August 2010 and was responsible for quality worldwide. From 2004 to July 2010, she was Vice President of Pharmaceutical Development and was responsible for the development of all products and manufacturing processes. During this time she was also site leader at the Warner Chilcott facility in Larne, Northern Ireland which carried out both pharmaceutical development and manufacturing activities. Dr. Gilligan joined Galen Holdings PLC in June 1992 as Regulatory Affairs Manager and has held positions of increasing responsibility

covering both regulatory affairs and research and development until her appointment to Vice President of Pharmaceutical Development in 2004. Dr. Gilligan lectured in the School of Pharmacy at the Queen's University of Belfast prior to joining Galen. The Board concluded Dr. Gilligan should service as a director due to her significant quality assurance and management experience at large pharmaceutical companies.

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Robert Whiteford

Director since 2010

Mr. Whiteford, age 45, has served as a member of the Warner Chilcott board of directors since May 2010 and as a Vice President, Director of Finance and Assistance Corporate Secretary since June 2010. Mr. Whiteford is Executive Director, International Finance of Actavis plc, a position he has held since June 2014 and prior to that he served as Senior Director, International Controller Finance of Actavis plc since October 2013 and in the same role at Warner Chilcott since 2010. Mr. Whiteford joined Galen Holdings (predecessor to Warner Chilcott) in January 2001 as internal auditor, later serving as Group Financial Controller and eventually as Senior Director, Finance and Human Resources from August 2005 to June 2010.

Tony Hynds

Director since 2013

Mr. Hynds, age 57, is Managing Director of Actavis Ireland Ltd., having served in that role since 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Hynds was Manager of the Irish Market Business Unit of Pinewood Healthcare (following its acquisition by Wockhardt), during which time he led teams of regulatory, supply chain, sales, marketing and distribution personnel. From 2000 to 2006, Mr. Hynds was Marketing Director and Qualified Person at Pinewood Laboratories Limited, Co. and from 1996 to 1999, served as Plant Director and Qualified Person. Previously, Mr. Hynds served in numerous capacities at various pharmaceutical companies, including Athlone Laboratories, Mallinckrodt Laboratories Limited, Pharmaceutical Exports Limited and Richardson Merrell Chemical Limited. The Board concluded Mr. Hynds should serve as a director due to his thirty years of experience in the industry, including in various production and business development roles.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Actavis plc

Actavis plc executive officers are appointed annually by the Board of Directors, hold office until their successors are chosen and qualified, and may be removed at any time by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors. Actavis plc has employment agreements with most of its executive officers. There are no family relationships between any director and executive officer of Actavis plc.

Paul M. Bisaro is Executive Chairman of Actavis plc and its subsidiaries and a member of the Board of Directors of Actavis plc. See Directors Actavis plc above for Mr. Bisaro's biographical information.

Brenton L. Saunders is President and Chief Executive Officer of Actavis plc and its subsidiaries and a member of the Board of Directors of Actavis plc. See Directors Actavis plc above for Mr. Saunders' biographical information.

Robert A. Stewart, age 47, was appointed Chief Operating Officer of Actavis plc effective on July 1, 2014. Prior to that, he served as President, Global Operations since April 2012, during which time he was responsible for managing Actavis Andia, Inc. distribution business, in addition to Global Operations. He had served as Executive Vice President, Global Operations, since August 2010. He joined Actavis in November 2009 as Senior Vice President, Global Operations. Prior to joining Actavis, Mr. Stewart held various positions with Abbott Laboratories, Inc. from 2002 until 2009 where he most recently served as Divisional Vice President, Global Supply Chain. From 2005 until 2008, he served as Divisional Vice President, Quality Assurance and prior to this position served as Divisional Vice President

for U.S./Puerto Rico and Latin America Plant Operations as well as Director of Operations for Abbott's Whippany plant. Prior to joining Abbott Laboratories, Inc., he worked for Knoll Pharmaceutical Company from 1995 to 2001 and Hoffman La-Roche Inc. Mr. Stewart received B.S. degrees in Business Management / Finance in 1994 from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

William Meury, age 46, was appointed Executive Vice President Commercial, North American Brands on July 1, 2014. Prior to that, he served as Executive Vice President, Sales and Marketing, Forest Laboratories, Inc. He

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joined Forest in 1993 and held positions in Marketing, New Products, Business Development, and Sales. Most recently, as Senior Vice President, Global Commercial and U.S. Marketing, Mr. Meury oversaw the activities of several departments including Product Management, Market Research, and Commercial Assessments, as well as Forest's Global Marketing and Early Commercialization groups. Mr. Meury directed 10 product launches during his tenure at Forest. Before joining Forest, Mr. Meury worked in public accounting for Reznick Fedder & Silverman and in financial reporting for MCI Communications. He has a B.S. in Economics from the University of Maryland.

David Buchen, age 50, was appointed Executive Vice President Commercial, North American Generics and International on July 1, 2014. Prior to that, he served as Chief Legal Officer Global and Secretary of Actavis since April 27, 2012, and as Secretary to Actavis' Board of Directors. Mr. Buchen had previously served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since March 2011 and as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from November 2002 to March 2011. From November 2000 to November 2002, Mr. Buchen served as Vice President and Associate General Counsel. From February 2000 to November 2000, he served as Vice President and Senior Corporate Counsel. From November 1998 to February 2000, he served as Senior Corporate Counsel and as Corporate Counsel. He also served as Assistant Secretary from February 1999 to November 2002. Prior to joining Actavis, Mr. Buchen was Corporate Counsel at Bausch & Lomb Surgical (formerly Chiron Vision Corporation) from November 1995 until November 1998 and was an attorney with the law firm of Fulbright & Jaworski, LLP. Mr. Buchen received a B.A. in Philosophy from the University of California, Berkeley in 1985, and a Juris Doctor with honors from George Washington University Law School in 1989.

R. Todd Joyce, age 56, was appointed Chief Financial Officer on July 1, 2014 and prio