ORIGIO a/s
Knardrupvej 2, 2760 Måløv

Central Business Registration No. 10 97 50 77

Annual report 01.11.2016 – 31.10.2017

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on March 28, 2018

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Jeannett Hvidkjær

Contents

Company details

Company

ORIGIO a/s
Knardrupvej 2
2760 Måløv
Denmark
Central Business Registration No: 10 97 50 77
Registered in: Ballerup

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Supervisory Board

Paul Remmell (Chairman)
Carol Kaufman
Albert G. White, III

Executive Board

David T. Hansen
Robert Auerbach
Jeannett Hvidkjær
Alan Tucker

Company auditors

KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
2100 København Ø

Management's statement

The Supervisory Board and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report for the financial year November 1, 2016 to October 31, 2017, for ORIGIO a/s.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at October 31, 2016 and of result of the Company's operations for the financial year November 1, 2016– October 31, 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Company's financial position.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Måløv, March 28, 2018

Executive Board

David T. Hansen

Robert Auerbach

Jeannett Hvidkjær

Alan Tucker

Supervisory Board

Paul Remmell (Chairman)

Albert G. White, III

Carol Kaufman

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ORIGIO a/s

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ORIGIO a/s for the financial year 1 November 2016 – 31 October 2017, comprising income statement, balance sheet and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 October 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 November 2016 – 31 October 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control

Independent auditor's report

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management

- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern

- valuate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review
Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, March 28, 2018
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Lau Bent Baun	Henrik Kyhnauv
State Authorised	State Authorised
Public Accountant	Public Accountant
mne no. 26708	mne no. 40028

Management's review

	2017 12 months DFSA* DKK '000	2016 12 months DFSA* DKK '000	2015 12 months DFSA* DKK '000	2014 12 months DFSA* DKK '000	2013 12 months DFSA* DKK '000
Financial highlights					
Key figures					
Gross profit	142,580	136,435	77,879	79,988	78,300
EBIT before special items	22,198	18,229	(27,908)	(20,437)	(16,883)
Special items	0	0	0	0	(65,727)
EBIT	22,198	18,229	(27,908)	(20,437)	(82,610)
Net financials	11,170	19,623	9,409	29,406	292,807
Profit/(loss for the year)	34,342	37,852	(19,046)	7,625	201,461
Equity	465,777	438,225	393,823	412,869	405,244
Total assets	786,570	589,011	451,747	515,911	590,580
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,779	1,429	4,516	2,821	4,304
Ratios					
Return on equity (%)	7,6%	8,64%	(4.84)%	1.86%	66.16%
Solvency ratio (%)	59,2%	74.10%	87.18%	80.03%	68.62%

* = Danish Financial Statement Act

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015". For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies Definitions of key figures and ratios are shown in the accounting policies.

Management's review

Business activities

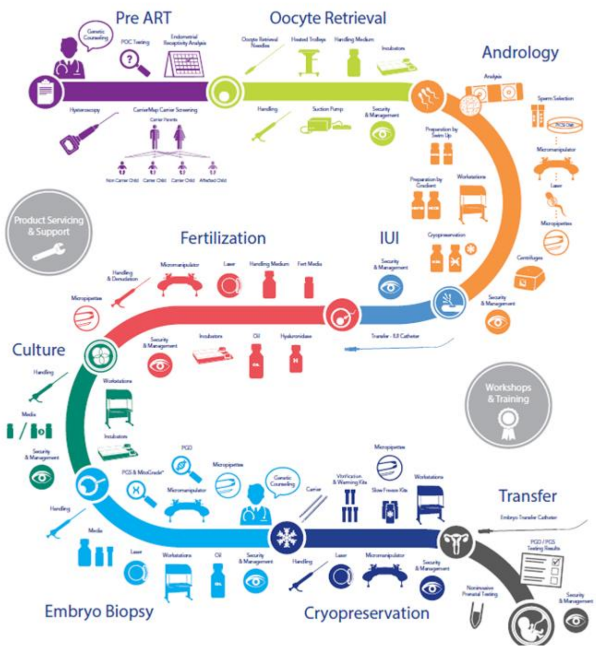
ORIGIO has since summer 2012 been part of the CooperSurgical Companies, which today comprises of global leaders in IVF and reproductive genetics. The CooperSurgical family are working together to provide innovative products and services for every step in the ART journey (Assisted Reproductive Technology).

ORIGIO a/s was established in 1987, and has been a global leader in delivering innovative Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) solutions. Combining the scientific knowledge with the CooperSurgical fertility companies ORIGIO, Research Instrument, The Pipette Company, K-Systems, and Wallace offer a broad range of trusted systems of consumables, equipment, and technologies for a complete IVF process.

In 2016 Reprogenetics, Recombine and Genesis Genetics joined the CooperSurgical family, and represented the pioneers and global leaders of comprehensive reproductive genetic testing. As CooperGenomics^{SM}, they are the premier provider of genetic testing for every step of the family planning journey.

Our combined product range includes pipettes, media and andrology products, and dedicated ART equipment, as well as state-of-the art electronic witnessing system.

Our broad portfolio of products and services are being developed jointly in partnerships with experts and clinics across the globe to improve the ART solutions.



To further support the clinics, ORIGIO offers scientific training courses allowing the clinics to optimize the performance, learn new skills and network globally with international peers. ORIGIOs training courses focuses on providing evidence-based training by experienced and skilled embryologists. In specific topics such as vitrification, embryo biopsy and sperm selection, experts are invited to ensure high level of professionalism and quality in the training.

The distribution strategy initiated last year , establishing direct delivery to clinics in Europe, distributors and group entities from the distribution center in Denmark are now fully implemented.

Business review

ORIGIO will continue its focus to further grow and strengthening the strong position in offering best in class products, driving and evolving innovation in line with customer needs. The collaboration between the Cooper-Surgical Companies and trusted partnerships open doors to extensive possibilities for the future.

ORIGIO’s income statement for the year ended October 31, 2017 shows a net profit of DKK 34,342 thousand and the balance sheet as of October 31, 2017, shows an equity of DKK 465,777 thousand. This year’s result is consistent with the Managements expectations of an improved result.

Management is satisfied with the result for the year.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Determining the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities requires an estimate of how future events will affect the value of these assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates that are material to the financial statements are made, including in the calculation of depreciation and amortization of intangible and tangible fixed assets, measurement of investments, deferred tax assets and contingent liabilities and assets. The estimates are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. The assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate, and unexpected events or circumstances may occur. The Company is also subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ from these estimates.

As part of applying the company's accounting policies, management makes judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that can significantly affect the amounts recognized.

The assessment of impairment of investments are based on expectations of future cash flows of the individual companies. The assessment requires the establishment of assumptions and estimates of future cash flows and discount rate (WACC).

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that there will be sufficient income in the future, which temporary differences and unused tax losses can be offset in.

Risk management

ORIGIO's activities and business model involve a number of general and specific commercial and financial risks, which may have negative impacts on its future growth.

Operational Risks

Management continues to focus on the most important operational risks and to evaluate the current mitigation plans. Risk assessments are performed on a regular basis.

Financial risks

Developments in ORIGIO’s results and equity are impacted by a number of financial risks, including foreign exchange risks. ORIGIO has a centralized management of financial risks in the company’s finance function, as

ORIGIO is generating substantial turnover in non-DKK based currencies.

ORIGIO does not engage in speculative financial transactions.

Development projects - regulatory development

A substantial focus on innovation is an integral part of ORIGIO's strategy. ORIGIO has a portfolio of development projects with the overall aim of improving the key treatment outcome parameter: the-baby-take-home-rate (i.e. the ratio of ART treatments that lead to the optimal outcome; one healthy baby).

Regulations on ART products continue to intensify and ORIGIO expects these requirements to further increase in the future. ORIGIO has established knowledge and competencies in the regulatory area and is prepared to meet the increased regulatory demand.

CSR policy

ORIGIO strives to become a work place characterized by diversity, where multiplicity is accepted and thrives to the benefit of all. ORIGIO believes that a focused effort to ensure diversity will strengthen the organization and the competitive position. The focus on diversity is also reflected in the management structure in ORIGIO, where 1/3 of the management board, and 50% of the senior management are female managers.

We conduct all our activities with deep respect for all our stakeholders and have a constant focus on reducing our environmental impact. Currently, no formal social responsibility policies, including impacts on climate, human rights and environment have been implemented at the company level..

Looking at 2017/2018, we will keep developing our approach to CSR. In our efforts to take CSR at Origio to the next level, we will listen to our stakeholders' expectations and the needs of the business. We will work with globally adopted Sustainable Development Goals and look at how we as a responsible global women's healthcare company can help solve the challenges facing the world our customers lives in.

We plan to build on the following four strategic CSR pillars:

• Environment & Safety

We aim to minimize our environmental impact through continuous improvement activities and adherence to international standards.

• People & Health

The skills and competences of our global workforce are some of our most important assets, and we will therefore not compromise the human and labor rights or the occupational health and safety of our employees. We continuously work to provide a safe and healthy working environment for Origio people, regardless of where they work.

• Compliance & Ethics

As a responsible women's healthcare company, it is important for us to uphold high ethical standards. Together with our values – Integrity, Customer focus, Innovation, Passion and Adaptability – the Origio Code of Conduct provides clear guidance for our behavior and the way we do business.

- Partnerships & Collaborations

  Origio is committed to engaging in partnerships and collaborations that can potentially improve the lives of patients. We partner with universities, research organizations and patient associations to gain insights into treatments and the women having the need for them in order to enhance the development of treatment solutions that will improve women's lives.

Within each of these pillars, we will identify focus areas and goals to ensure progress in 2017/2018.

Financial expectations to 2017/18

Management anticipates a constantly growing market. The company will continue to focus on increasing sales and leveraging on the economies of scale.

Management expects a net profit next year.

Events after balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the financial year-end, which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

Income statement for 01.11.2016 – 31.10.2017

	Note	2016/17 DKK '000	2015/16 DKK '000
Net Sales	2	847.330	353,281
Costs of raw materials and help materials		(575,412)	(144,767)
Other External Costs	3	(129,338)	(72,079)
Gross margin		**142,580**	**136.435**
Staff costs	4	(104,017)	(101,102)
Amortizations/depreciation and write-downs		(16,365)	(17,104)
EBIT		**22,198**	**18,229**
Financial income	5	13,500	20,988
Financial expenses	6	(2,330)	(1,365)
Profit/loss before tax		**33,368**	**37,852**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	974	6,550
Profit/loss for the year		**34,342**	**44,402**

Proposed distribution of profit			
The result of the year is recommended carried forward to next year.		**34,342**	

Statement of financial position as at October 31

	Note	2016/17 DKK '000	2015/16 DKK '000
Licenses, patents, rights and non-compete agreements		100,790	109,118
Goodwill		292	994
Development projects		6,661	5,510
Intangible assets	**8**	**107,743**	**115,622**
Property		65,489	67,132
Plant and machinery		5,308	5,906
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		14.672	13,203
Property, plant and equipment	**9**	**85,469**	**86,241**
Deferred tax asset		16,362	22,505
Shares in group companies	10	235,226	217,601
Financial non-current assets		**251,588**	**240,106**
Total non-current assets		**444,800**	**441,969**
Inventories		**175,690**	**87,500**
Trade receivables		76,357	28,571
Receivables from group companies		76,241	7,137
Other receivables		3,081	1,816
Prepayments		20,076	4,412
Receivables		**175,755**	**41,936**
Cash and cash equivalents		**0**	**17,606**
Total current assets		**351,445**	**147,042**
Assets		**796,245**	**589,011**

Statement of financial position as at October 31

	Note	2016/17 DKK '000	2015/16 DKK '000
Share capital		162,703	162,703
Retained earnings		303,074	268,731
Equity		**465,777**	**431,434**
Other long-term liabilities		712	1,846
Payables related to acquisition of assets		0	24
Long-term liabilities		**712**	**1,870**
Short-term portion of long-term liabilities		54	3,403
Cash and cash equivalents		9,675	0
Trade payables		39,001	17,036
Payables to group companies		253,414	102,844
Deferred income		3,102	1,349
Other payables		24,618	24,284
Short-term liabilities		**329,756**	**148,916**
Liabilities		**329,756**	**150,786**
Equity and liabilities		**796,245**	**589,011**
Other notes	11-14		

Statement of changes in equity

(DKK ‘000)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity as at November 1, 2016	162,703	268,731	431,434
Profit of the year	0	34,342	34,342
Equity as at October 31, 2017	**162,703**	**303,074**	**465,777**

Share capital

There has been no changes to the share capital for the past 5 years.

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Origio A/S for the financial year 1 November 2016 – 31 October 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C large entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

As from 1 January 2016, the Company has implemented Act no. 738 of 1 June 2015. *This has entailed the following changes to recognition and measurement:*

- Going forward, dividends from equity investments in subsidiaries recognised at cost are always recognised in the income statement. In case of indication of impairment, an impairment test is conducted. Indication of impairment exists if distributed dividend exceeds profit for the year or if the carrying amount of equity investments exceeds the consolidated carrying amounts of the net assets in the subsidiary. Previously, cost was reduced to the extent that distributed dividend exceeded accumulated earnings after the acquisition date.

- Going forward, the residual value of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment must be reassessed on an ongoing basis. Pursuant to the transition provisions of the Act, any adjustments to residual values must be made prospectively as an accounting estimate without restatement of comparative figures and without effect on equity.

- The changes have no monetary effect on the income statement or the balance sheet for 2016 or for the comparative figures. The changes have no monetary effect on the income statement or the balance sheet for 2017 or for the comparative figures.

Consolidated financial statement

Referring to section 112 (2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, ORIGIO a/s has not prepared consolidated financial statements, as ORIGIO a/s and subsidiaries are consolidated in the financial statement for The Cooper Companies Inc.

Cash Flow statement

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, ORIGIO a/s has not prepared a cash flow statement as its is included in the consolidated financial statement of the ultimate company, The Cooper Companies Inc.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Income is recognized in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognized by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognized in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognized net of VAT, duties and sales discounts are measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises direct and indirect costs incurred to earn revenue.

Other external cost

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts and lease payments under operating leases.

Amortization/depreciation and write-downs

The item includes amortization/depreciation and write-downs of intangible assets and property, plant and machinery, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment. Amortization/depreciation is provided using the straight-line method on the basis of the cost and the below assessments of the useful life and residual value of the assets.

Amortization is made on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement.

Patents, licenses, rights and non-compete agreements	3 - 15 years
Development projects	10 years
Goodwill	5 years

Goodwill is amortized over the expected economic life, measured by reference to an assessment of, among other factors, the nature and market position of the business, the stability of the industry and the dependence on key staff.

Intangible assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis based on the cost, measured by reference to the following assessment of the useful lives:

Property and technical installments	20 – 30 years
Plant & machinery	15 – 30 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 – 10 years

Property, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Financial income and expenses
These items comprise interest income and expenses, dividends received from investments, gain/loss of sale of investments and transactions in foreign currencies.

Income taxes and deferred tax
Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognized in the income statement.

Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognized in the balance sheet at their estimated realizable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

The Company is jointly taxed with its Danish subsidiary. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Production buildings	20-30years
Administration buildings	20-30years
Plant and machinery	15-30years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Land is not depreciated.

Fixed assets under construction are recognised and measured at cost at the balance sheet date. Upon entry into service, the cost is transferred to the relevant group of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs, distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Intangible assets

Development projects
Development costs comprise costs, wages, salaries and amortisation directly and indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are evidenced, and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling

1 Accounting policies (continued)

costs and administrative expenses as well development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Upon completion of development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The amortisation period is usually # years.

Patents, licences and trademarks
Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the patent, and licences are amortised over the contract period, however, not exceeding # years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Investments
Investments in group companies are measured at cost. Dividends exceeding the accumulated earnings of the group companies in the period of ownership are treated as a cost reduction. Where the costs exceed the net realizable value, a write-down is made to such lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.
The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.
Previously recognised write-downs are reversed when the basis for the write-down no longer exists.

Business combinations
Gains or losses on disposal of subsidiaries are stated as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the date of disposal and anticipated disposal costs.

Acquisitions of enterprises are accounted for using the acquisition method, according to which the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Provision is made for

1 Accounting policies (continued)

costs related to adopted and announced plans to restructure the acquired enterprise in connection with the acquisition. The tax effect of the restatement of assets and liabilities is taken into account.

In connection with business combinations such as acquisition and disposal of equity investments, mergers, demergers, addition of assets and exchange of shares, etc., involving enterprises controlled by the parent com pany, the uniting-of-interests method is used. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise are recognized in equity. Moreover, comparative figures for previous financial years are restated.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realizable value.

Cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labor costs and indirect production costs.

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labor costs, costs of maintenance and depreciation and impairment losses on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied for the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortized cost, usually equaling nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Other payables
Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which, essentially, corresponds to the fair value.

Payables related to acquisition of assets
Comprises a liability concerning an acquisition of an asset from an external part. The liability is divided into short-term and long-term liability according to the payment terms in the contract.

Other long-term liabilities
Other long-term liabilities comprise mainly of a non-compete agreement against former executives in the Company’s subsidiaries. The short-term part is included in other payables.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash Flow

The company is a subsidiary of Cooper Surgical Inc. who prepares the cash flow statement for the Group. In accordance with section 86 paragraph 1 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the cash flow statement is not include in the company's annual report.

Financial highlights

Ratios		Calculation formula	Ratios reflect
Return on equity (%)	=	Profit/loss for the year x 100 / Average equity	The enterprise's return on capital invested in the enterprise by the owners.
Solvency ratio (%)	=	Equity x 100 / Total assets	The enterprise's financial strength.

Notes DKK ‘000

2. Net Sales

Origio A / S has activities in the segment for the promotion and sale of products within the women's healthcare industry. With reference to the provisions of section 96 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Executive Board has omitted information about the distribution of net sales on geographic markets, as the statements may cause significant damage to the company due to special competitive considerations.

	2016/17	**2015/16**
3. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	95,935	93,249
Pension costs	7,103	6,953
Other social security costs	979	900
	104,017	**101,102**
Of this, total remuneration for:		
Executive Board	4,724	4,762
Board of Directors	0	0
Stock options, Executive Board	102	147
	4,826	**4,909**
Average number of employees	**133**	**124**

4. Fees to Auditor appointed at the general meeting

Total fees to KPMG	471	828
Statutory Audit	251	286
Tax assistance	0	0
Other assurance engagements	0	0
Non-audit services	220	542
	471	**828**

Notes DKK ‘000

	2016/17	**2015/16**
5. Financial income		
Interest income	5	58
Exchange rate adjustments	5,979	3,719
Interest income from group companies	91	717
Dividend from subsidiaries	7,425	16,494
	13,500	**20,988**

Notes DKK '000

6. Financial expenses

Interest expenses	2,330	1,365
Impairment, Investment	0	0
	2,330	**1,365**

7. Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax	(974)	6,550
	(974)	**6,550**

8. Intangible assets

	Licences, patents & rights, and non-compete agreements	**Develop-ment projects**	**Goodwill**
Cost as at November 1	138,319	11,508	3,509
Addition	1,779	0	0
Cost as at October 31	**140,098**	**11,508**	**3,509**
Amortization as at November 1	29,202	4,847	2,515
Amortization in the year	10,106	0	702
Depreciation as at October 31	**39,308**	**4,847**	**3,217**
Carrying amount as at October 31	**100,790**	**6,661**	**292**

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Property	**Plant and machinery**	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**
Cost as at November 1	179,344	13,353	32,128
Addition	924	0	3,859
Cost as at October 31	**180,268**	**13,353**	**35,987**
Depreciation and write-down as at November 1	112,211	7,447	18,924
Depreciation in the year	2,568	598	2,391
Depreciation as at October 31	**114,779**	**8,045**	**21,315**
Carrying amount as at October 31	**65,489**	**5,308**	**14,672**

Notes DKK '000

	Invest-ments in Group companies
10. Financial fixed assets	
Cost as at November 1	217,601
Addition	17,625
Cost as at October 31	**235,226**

Information below of investment in Group companies are based on internally reported numbers.

Name	Domicile	Cur-rency	Nom. capital *	Interest %	Equity *	Net profit/ loss *
ORIGIO Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	AUD	0,1	100	2.428	212
ORIGIO B.V.	The Netherlands	EUR	18	100	936	91
ORIGIO Benelux B.V.	The Netherlands	EUR	18	100	165	(235)
MediCult China Ltd.	Hong Kong	HKD	465	100	35.519	1.565
ORIGIO Biotech (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China	CNY	3,100	100	11.696	744
ORIGIO France S.a.r.l.	France	EUR	300	100	1.239	124
ORIGIO GmbH	Germany	EUR	26	100	450	50
ORIGIO Italia S.R.L.	Italy	EUR	100	100	3.541	143
ORIGIO LLC	Russia	RUB	2,000	51	117.773	155.016
ORIGIO Ltd.	UK	GBP	0	100	1.059	78
Trivector ORIGIO Scientific Pty. Ltd.	India	INR	102	100	140.892	12.965
ORIGIO MediCult España S.L.	Spain	EUR	34	100	4.461	158
ORIGIO Japan K.K.	Japan	JPY	12,500	100	104.390	43.280
Aktieselskabet af 20. no-vember 2003	Denmark	DKK	800	100	(291)	0

* = Local currency thousands.

Notes DKK '000

	2016/17	2015/16
11. Operating leasing obligations		
Leasing contribution due within 1 year	1.576	851
Leasing contribution due between 1 and 5 years	5.773	501
	7.349	**1,352**

Notes DKK '000

12. Related parties and ownership

Related parties with a controlling interest

The following related parties have a controlling interest in ORIGIO a/s:

Name	Registered office	Basis of influence
Research Instruments Ltd,	UK	Owner, 100 %

The consolidated financial statement of The Cooper Companies can be found on the following homepage:

http://investor.coopercos.com/sec.cfm?view=all

13. Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The parent company is jointly taxed with the Danish subsidiary. The companies included in the joint taxation have joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, etc., may entail that the companies' liability will increase. The Group as a whole is not liable to others.

14. Guarantees

The Company has issued a bank guarantee against the Indian Authorities of DKK 1,036,018 (INR: 10,498,602).