ORIGIO a/s

Knardrupvej 2, 2760 Måløv

Central Business Registration No. 10 97 50 77

Annual report 01.11.2015 – 31.10.2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on March 31, 2017

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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Internet: www.origio.com

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 dscussed and approved the annual report for the financial year November 1, 2015 to October 31, 2016, 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, 2015 – October 31, 2016.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activites 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 31, 2017

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

Independent auditor's report on the financial statements

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

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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 October 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 November 2015 – 31 October 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Statement on the Management's review

In accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the Management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the Management's review is consistent with the financial statements.

Copenhagen, March 31, 2017

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Lau Bent Baun State Authorised Public Accountant	Henrik Kyhnauv State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's review

	2016 12 months DFSA* DKK '000	2015 12 months DFSA* DKK '000	2014 12 months DFSA* DKK '000	2013 10 months IFRS DKK '000	2012 10 months IFRS DKK '000
Financial highlights					
Key figures					
Gross profit	136,435	77,879	79,988	78,300	72,865
EBIT before special items	18,229	(27,908)	(20,437)	(16,883)	956
Special items	0	0	0	(65,727)	(22,388)
EBIT	18,229	(27,908)	(20,437)	(82,610)	(21,432)
Net financials	19,623	9,409	29,406	292,807	3,879
Profit/(loss for the year)	37,852	(19,046)	7,625	201,461	(13,280)
Equity	438,225	393,823	412,869	405,244	203,783
Total assets	589,011	451,747	515,911	590,580	574,997
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,429	4,516	2,821	4,304	2,734
Ratios					
Return on equity (%)	8,64%	(4.84)%	1.86%	66.16%	(6.53)%
Solvency ratio (%)	74.10%	87.18%	80.03%	68.62%	35.44%

* = 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.

In 2012, The Cooper Companies Inc. acquired all shares in ORIGIO a/s. As a consequence, ORIGIO's financial year changed from the calendar year to November, 1 – October 31. The conversion period was 10 months. The Company has up to and including the financial year 2011 presented financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements for 2012 and onwards have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Pursuant section 51(3) in the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has omitted to restate comparative figures" for the period before the date of transition to Danish Financial Statements Act. Consequently, the financial highlights for the period 2011 are shown in accordance with IFRS.

Management's review

Business activities

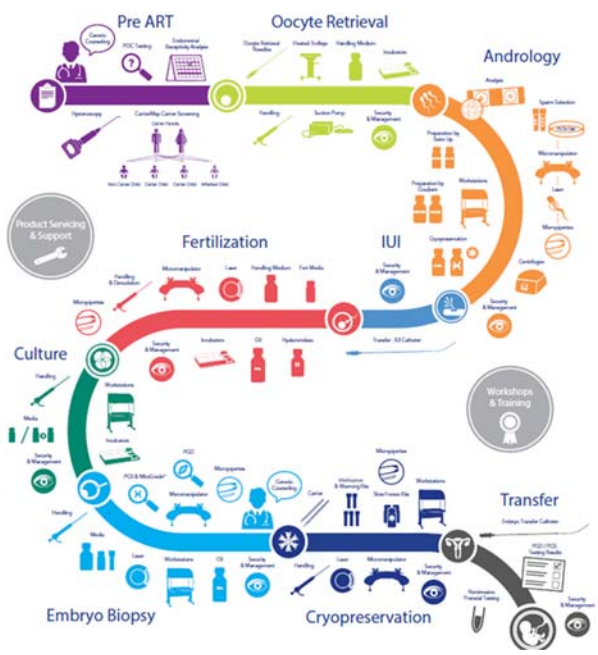
ORIGIO has since 1987 been a global leader in delivering innovative Assisted Reproductive Technoloty (ART) solutions that enhance the work of ART professionsals to the benefit of individuals. Continued innovation and product advancement is essential for ORIGIO as we constantly strive to improve the customer success rates by offering next generation ART solutions for the entire IVF Process.

ORIGIO specializes in the development, manufacturing and marketing of high-quality medical devices and equipment within Assisted Reproductive Technology. In 2015 and 2016 ORIGIO joined forces with The Pipette Company, Research Instrument Ltd, K-Systems A/S, Reprogenetics UK Ltd., Genesis Genetics Ltd. Recombine and Wallace branded products. All companies acquired by the Cooper Companies Inc. to strengthen the footprint in the ART and genomics segments.

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

Our pioneering genetics services use cutting-edge technologies and genetic counselling services to assist ART clinics in making informed medical decisions.

Our broard portfolio of products and services as well as our hands-on training and education program, are being developed together, to work in synergy. We continuously work in partnerships with experts and clinics across the globe to improve the ART solutions.



To further strengthen ORIGIO's position in the market, the production of SAGE media was moved to the production facilities in Måløv, which means that all Media products are manufactured in Denmark. In addition a new distribution strategy has been implemented, strengthening the quality and timely delivery of products from the distribution center in Denmart directly to clinics in Europe, distributors and group entities around the world.

Business review

ORIGIO will continue its focus on profitable growth. 2015/16 has been a year of further strengthening the foot print of ART segments by adding strong brands to the portfolio and welcomeing the genomic segment. ORIGIO provide a complete solution for all genetic testing needs. The executed strategy has positioned ORIGIO even stronger in terms of offering best in class products and reliable partnership to our valued customers. The media production consolidation has further strenthend our competitive strength, utilizing the effect of scalability.

During 2015/16, ORIGIO has acquired the remaining minority shareholding in the Russian entity, and thereby all entities are fully owned in the ORIGIO Group. In addition several intercompany loans has been converted into equity.

ORIGIO’s income statement for the year ended October 31, 2016 shows a net profit of DKK 44,402 thousand and the balance sheet as of October 31. 2016 shows an equity of DKK 438,225 thousand. This years resultat is consistent with the Managements expectations of an improved resultat against last years loss.

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, as 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 its future growth.

Operational Risks
Management continuous 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.

Effect on the external environment

Management is aware of the external environment, and aim to reduce the environmental impact of the company's operations.

Financial expectations to 2016/17

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

Management expect a net profit next year.

Events after balance sheet date

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

Income statement for 01.11.2015 – 31.10.2016

	Note	2015/16 DKK '000	2014/15 DKK '000
Gross margin		**136,435**	**77,879**
Staff costs	7	(101,102)	(92,078)
Amortizations/depreciation and write-downs		(17,104)	(13,709)
EBIT		**18,229**	**(27,908)**
Financial income	1	20,988	14,273
Financial expenses	2	(1,365)	(4,864)
Profit/loss before tax		**37,852**	**(18,499)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	6,550	(547)
Profit/loss for the year		**44,402**	**(19,046)**

which is recommended carried forward to next year.

Statement of financial position as at October 31

	Note	2015/16 DKK '000	2014/15 DKK '000
Licenses, patents, rights and non-compete agreements		109,118	19,600
Goodwill		994	1,696
Development projects		5,510	6,661
Intangible assets	**4**	**115,622**	**27,957**
Property		67,132	69,196
Plant and machinery		5,906	6,794
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		13,203	14,452
Property, plant and equipment	**5**	**86,241**	**90,442**
Deferred tax asset		22,505	14,564
Shares in group companies	**6**	217,601	137,503
Financial non-current assets		**240,106**	**152,067**
Total non-current assets		**441,969**	**270,466**
Inventories		**87,500**	**40,961**
Trade receivables		28,571	16,055
Receivables from group companies		7,137	120,301
Other receivables		1,816	1,237
Prepayments		4,412	2,727
Receivables		**41,936**	**140,320**
Cash and cash equivalents		**17,606**	**0**
Total current assets		**147,042**	**181,281**
Assets		**589,011**	**451,747**

Statement of financial position as at October 31

	Note	2015/16 DKK '000	2014/15 DKK '000
Share capital		162,703	162,703
Retained earnings		275,522	231,120
Equity		**438,225**	**393,823**
Other long-term liabilities		1,846	1,577
Payables related to acquisition of assets		24	3,399
Long-term liabilities		**1,870**	**4,976**
Short-term portion of long-term liabilities		3,403	3,376
Trade payables		17,036	13,147
Payables to group companies		102,844	6,207
Deferred income		1,349	319
Bank debt		0	3,694
Other payables		24,284	26,205
Short-term liabilities		**148,916**	**52,948**
Liabilities		**150,786**	**57,924**
Equity and liabilities		**589,011**	**451,747**
Other notes	8-10		

Statement of changes in equity

(DKK ‘000)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity as at November 1, 2015	162,703	231,120	393,823
Profit of the year	0	44,402	44,402
Equity as at October 31, 2016	**162,703**	**275,522**	**438,225**

Share capital

The share capital consists of 32,540,503 shares of 5 DKK. The shares are not grouped into classes.

Changes in the share capital the past 5 years:

Share capital as at December 31, 2011	159,723,405
Change in share capital in 2012	2,979,110
Change in share capital in 2013	0
Change in share capital in 2014	0
Change in share capital in 2015	0
Change in share capital in 2016	0
Share capital as at October 31, 2016	**162,702,515**

Accounting policies

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C companies (medium).

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

Persuant 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.

Gross margin

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the items ‘Revenue’ to and including ‘Other external expenses’ are showed in one caption named ‘Gross margin’.

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.

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 amortised 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 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 realisable 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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise of goodwill, development projects with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights, and non-compete agreements.

Licenses, patents, rights and non-compete agreements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognized as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognized as costs in the income statement as incurred. The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortization that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

An impairment test is made for intangible assets if there are indications of decreases in value. The impairment test is made for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount.

Property, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition, and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

An impairment test is made for property, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment if there are indications of decreases in value. The impairment test is made for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount.

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 realisable value, a write-down is made to such lower value.

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 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 company, the uniting-of-interests method is used. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise are recognised 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 realisable 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 labour costs and indirect production costs.

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labour 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 realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling 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 amortised cost, which, essentially, corresponds to the fair value.

Payables related to acquisition of assets
Comprises of a liability concerning an acquisition of an asset from an external part. The liability is devided into a short- and a long-term 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 are included in other payables.

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)

	2015/16	2014/15
1. Financial income		
Interest income	58	68
Exchange rate adjustments	3,719	7,253
Interest income from group companies	717	1,117
Dividend from subsidiaries	16,494	5,835
	20,988	**14,273**
2. Financial expenses		
Interest expenses	1,365	364
Impairment, Investment	0	4,500
	1,365	**4,864**
3. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax	6,550	547
	6,550	**547**

Notes

(DKK ‘000)

4. Intangible assets

	Licenses, patents & rights, and non-compete agreements	Deveop-ment projects	Goodwill
Cost as at November 1	39,218	11,508	3,509
Addition	99,102	0	0
Cost as at October 31	**138,320**	**11,508**	**3,509**
Amortisation as at November 1	19,618	4,847	1,813
Amortisation in the year	9,584	1,151	702
Depreciation as at October 31	**29,202**	**5,998**	**2,515**
Carrying amount as at October 31	**109,118**	**5,510**	**994**

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Property	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at November 1	178,929	13,370	31,096
Addition	414	-17	1,031
Cost as at October 31	**179,343**	**13,353**	**32,127**
Depreciation and write-down as at November 1	109,733	6,756	16,644
Depreciation in the year	2,478	871	2,280
Depreciation as at October 31	**112,211**	**7,447**	**18,924**
Carrying amount as at October 31	**67,132**	**5,906**	**13,203**

Notes

(DKK '000)

6. Financial fixed assets

	Investments in Group companies
Cost as at November 1	177,933
Addition	80,098
Cost as at October 31	**258,031**
Impairment as at November 1	(40,430)
Impairment for the year	-
Impairment as at October 31	**(40,430)**
Carrying amount as at October 31	**217,601**

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

Name	Domicile	Currency	Nom. capital *	Interest %	Equity *	Net profit/ loss *
ORIGIO Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	AUD	100	100	375	163
ORIGIO B.V.	The Netherlands	EUR	18	100	882	(82)
ORIGIO Benelux B.V.	The Netherlands	EUR	18	100	573	189
MediCult China Ltd.	Hong Kong	HKD	465	100	33,554	705
ORIGIO Biotech (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China	CNY	3,100	100	10,952	(1,113)
ORIGIO France S.a.r.l.	France	EUR	300	100	997	50
ORIGIO GmbH	Germany	EUR	26	100	400	189
ORIGIO Italia S.R.L.	Italy	EUR	100	100	3,650	401
ORIGIO LLC	Russia	RUB	2,000	51	79,367	145,445
ORIGIO Ltd.	UK	GBP	0	100	111	21
Trivector ORIGIO Scientific Pvt. Ltd.	India	INR	100	100	147,407	4,784
ORIGIO MediCult España S.L.	Spain	EUR	34	100	4,304	32
ORIGIO Japan K.K.	Japan	JPY	12,500	100	61,110	15,653
Aktieselskabet af 20. november 2003	Denmark	DKK	800	100	(430)	0

* = Local currency thousands.

Notes

(DKK '000)

7. Staff costs

	2015/16	2014/15
Salaries and wages	93,249	85,596
Pension costs	6,953	5,615
Other social security costs	900	867
	101,102	**92,078**
Of this, total remuneration for:		
Executive Board	4,762	3,186
Board of Directors	0	30
Stock options, Executive Board	147	142
	4,909	**3,358**
Average number of employees	**124**	**116**

8. Operating leasing obligations

	2015/16	2014/15
Leasing contribution due within 1 year	851	950
Leasing contribution due between 1 and 5 years	501	840
	1,352	**1,790**

9. 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
Reasearch Instruments Ltd,	UK	Owner, 100 %

The consolidated financial statement of The Cooper Companies can be found on the following homepage:
http://secfilings.nasdaq.com/filingFrameset.asp?FilingID=11907398&RcvdDate=3/3/2017&CoName=COOPER%20COMPANIES%20INC&FormType=10-Q&View=html

10. 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.

11. Guaranties

The Company has issued a bank guarantee against the Indian Athorities of DKK 1,156,361 (INR: 10,498,602).