

## **RefLab ApS**

Ole Maaløes Vej 3

2200 København N

Central Business Registration No

15322586

## **Annual report 2016**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 20.02.2017

### **Chairman of the General Meeting**

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Name: Erik Dahl Jensen

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## Entity details

### Entity

RefLab ApS  
Ole Maaløes Vej 3  
2200 København N

Central Business Registration No: 15322586

Registered in: Copenhagen

Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

### Executive Board

Erik Dahl Jensen, CEO

### Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
PO Box 1600  
0900 Copenhagen C

## Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of RefLab ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

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

København, 20.02.2017

### Executive Board

Erik Dahl Jensen  
CEO

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of RefLab ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RefLab ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Management's responsibilities 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 as 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 about 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 applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can 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 users taken 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.
- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Independent auditor's report

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

Copenhagen, 20.02.2017

### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Stine Eva Grothen

State-Authorised Public Accountant

## Management commentary

### Primary activities

The Company operates within research and laboratory testing by performing clinical chemical analyses and producing allergy diagnostic test kits to perform analyses in connection with diagnosing allergies.

### Development in activities and finances

The activity relating to the Service Lab and the research area (CRO) has declined compared to 2015, leaving a loss of DKK 1,803 thousand. Management considers the results of the Entity to be unsatisfactory.

The decline is primarily due to a change in instructions from the international, European Guidelines leading to less transparent instructions for diagnosing patients.

New studies published in autumn 2016 and new guidelines for allergy testing have stopped the decrease in activity, and interest in testing is rising. A "relaunch" plan has been initiated. A new concept for testing drug allergies has been launched, and the number of tests is growing. We have developed a clear strategy within the CRO area. It is based on our competences and the services we can offer in the various segments. Further, we have implemented an action plan, which has resulted in a solid pipeline.

For 2017, the Company expects an increase in activities both concerning tests in Denmark and globally. Our focus remains on the development of existing markets and the introduction of testing of selected new markets. An increase in activities within the research area (CRO) is also expected due to the solid pipeline.

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



## Income statement for 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK'000</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1.732.908</b>	<b>2.972</b>
Staff costs	1	(3.342.518)	(3.293)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	<u>(122.656)</u>	<u>(155)</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>(1.732.266)</b>	<b>(476)</b>
Other financial income		3.247	11
Other financial expenses		<u>(28.410)</u>	<u>(22)</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(1.757.429)</b>	<b>(487)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>(45.349)</u>	<u>105</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>(1.802.778)</u></b>	<b><u>(382)</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>(1.802.778)</u>	<u>(382)</u>
		<b><u>(1.802.778)</u></b>	<b><u>(382)</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK'000</u>
Acquired intangible assets		29.389	38
<b>Intangible assets</b>	4	<b>29.389</b>	<b>38</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		132.895	198
Leasehold improvements		376.959	426
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b>509.854</b>	<b>624</b>
Deposits		199.363	150
Deferred tax		80.651	126
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	6	<b>280.014</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>819.257</b>	<b>938</b>
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		1.256.026	1.629
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>1.256.026</b>	<b>1.629</b>
Trade receivables		875.470	1.334
Other receivables		34.000	24
Income tax receivable		70.000	50
Prepayments		36.276	37
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1.015.746</b>	<b>1.445</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>344.605</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>2.616.377</b>	<b>3.354</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>3.435.634</b>	<b>4.292</b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK'000</u>
Contributed capital		200.000	200
Retained earnings		1.477.110	3.280
<b>Equity</b>		<b>1.677.110</b>	<b>3.480</b>
Payables to group enterprises		450.000	0
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>450.000</b>	<b>0</b>
Trade payables		218.442	165
Payables to group enterprises		599.282	144
Other payables	7	490.800	503
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>1.308.524</b>	<b>812</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>1.758.524</b>	<b>812</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>3.435.634</b>	<b>4.292</b>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	8		

## Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	200.000	3.279.888	3.479.888
Profit/loss for the year	0	(1.802.778)	(1.802.778)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>200.000</b>	<b>1.477.110</b>	<b>1.677.110</b>

## Notes

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	2.818.079	2.774
Other social security costs	524.439	519
	<b>3.342.518</b>	<b>3.293</b>
Average number of employees	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses</b>		
Amortisation of intangible assets	8.817	6
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	113.839	149
	<b>122.656</b>	<b>155</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>3. Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Change in deferred tax for the year	45.349	(105)
	<b>45.349</b>	<b>(105)</b>
		<b>Acquired intangible assets DKK</b>
<b>4. Intangible assets</b>		
Cost beginning of year		44.084
<b>Cost end of year</b>		<b>44.084</b>
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year		(5.878)
Amortisation for the year		(8.817)
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses end of year</b>		<b>(14.695)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>		<b>29.389</b>

## Notes

	<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK</b>	<b>Leasehold improve- ments DKK</b>
<b>5. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Cost beginning of year	2.657.187	488.808
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>2.657.187</b>	<b>488.808</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	(2.459.334)	(62.968)
Depreciation for the year	(64.958)	(48.881)
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year</b>	<b>(2.524.292)</b>	<b>(111.849)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>132.895</b>	<b>376.959</b>
	<b>Deposits DKK</b>	<b>Deferred tax DKK</b>
<b>6. Fixed asset investments</b>		
Cost beginning of year	150.248	126.000
Additions	49.115	0
Disposals	0	(45.349)
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>199.363</b>	<b>80.651</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>199.363</b>	<b>80.651</b>
	<b>2016 DKK</b>	<b>2015 DKK'000</b>
<b>7. Other payables</b>		
VAT and duties	31.817	39
Wages and salaries, personal income taxes, social security costs, etc payable	101.610	91
Holiday pay obligation	357.373	373
	<b>490.800</b>	<b>503</b>
	<b>2016 DKK</b>	<b>2015 DKK'000</b>
<b>8. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments</b>		
Hereof liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b>397.436</b>	<b>197.831</b>

## Accounting policies

### Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

### Recognition and measurement

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity 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 Entity, 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.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised 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 rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment and inventories that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, cost of sales and external expenses.

#### Revenue

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

## Accounting policies

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Intellectual property rights etc

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed in the shape of the Company's website.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Acquired intellectual property rights etc 5 years.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.



## Accounting policies

### Property, plant and equipment

Tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised 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 recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

### Inventories

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

Cost of goods for resale consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

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

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

### Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

### Prepayments

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

## **Accounting policies**

### **Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### **Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.