
Fisher Scientific Biotech Line ApS

Kamstrupvej 91, DK-4000 Roskilde

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 20 94 07 78

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
28/5 2019

Grant Hellier Lawrence
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Fisher Scientific Biotech Line ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Roskilde, 28 May 2019

Executive Board

Thomas Arthur Nicholson
CEO

Board of Directors

Petrus Thomas Adrianus van der
Zande
Chairman

Grant Hellier Lawrence

Monica Del Carmen Manotas
Urueta

Thomas Arthur Nicholson

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Fisher Scientific Biotech Line ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Fisher Scientific Biotech Line ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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 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:

- 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 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hellerup, 28 May 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Morten Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32806

Simon Vinberg Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35458

Company Information

The Company

Fisher Scientific Biotech Line ApS
Kamstrupvej 91
DK-4000 Roskilde

CVR No: 20 94 07 78

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Roskilde

Board of Directors

Petrus Thomas Adrianus van der Zande, Chairman
Grant Hellier Lawrence
Monica Del Carmen Manotas Urueta
Thomas Arthur Nicholson

Executive Board

Thomas Arthur Nicholson

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2016 TDKK	2015 TDKK	2014 TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Operating profit/loss	5.659	7.587	3.414	968	-2.857
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	5.659	7.598	4.055	968	-2.857
Net financials	-184.099	-299.299	-299.121	-299.713	-299.580
Net profit/loss for the year	-138.822	-224.670	-240.923	-248.748	-245.669
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	8.255.879	8.211.161	8.136.372	8.084.589	8.030.812
Equity	1.528.329	1.667.151	1.891.821	2.132.745	2.381.493
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	39	0	45	6
Number of employees	11	12	13	16	16
Ratios					
Return on assets	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Solvency ratio	18,5%	20,3%	23,3%	26,4%	29,7%
Return on equity	-8,7%	-12,6%	-12,0%	-11,0%	-9,8%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

Management's Review

Key activities

The company's main activity consists of trading consumer goods and instruments at the biological field.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a loss of TDKK 138,822, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 1,528,329.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The management assesses that this year's result is satisfying and in line with expectations.

External environment

The Company is aware of the environment and works on reducing the environmental impact from its activities.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2018 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		9.386	12.022
Staff expenses	1	-3.709	-4.382
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		-18	-42
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		5.659	7.598
Financial income		647	554
Financial expenses	2	-184.746	-299.853
Profit/loss before tax		-178.440	-291.701
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	39.618	67.031
Net profit/loss for the year		-138.822	-224.670

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-138.822	-224.670
		-138.822	-224.670

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	32
Leasehold improvements		126	14
Property, plant and equipment	4	126	46
Investments in subsidiaries	5	7.875.868	7.875.868
Fixed asset investments		7.875.868	7.875.868
Fixed assets		7.875.994	7.875.914
Finished goods and goods for resale		2.684	2.092
Inventories		2.684	2.092
Trade receivables		14.534	18.160
Receivables from group enterprises		361.979	314.101
Other receivables		688	894
Receivables		377.201	333.155
Currents assets		379.885	335.247
Assets		8.255.879	8.211.161

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Share capital		502	502
Retained earnings		1.527.827	1.666.649
Equity		1.528.329	1.667.151
Credit institutions		21.410	21.397
Trade payables		1.714	1.032
Payables to group enterprises		6.699.986	6.515.748
Other payables		3.316	4.276
Deferred income	6	1.124	1.557
Short-term debt		6.727.550	6.544.010
Debt		6.727.550	6.544.010
Liabilities and equity		8.255.879	8.211.161
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	502	1.666.649	1.667.151
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-138.822	-138.822
Equity at 31 December	502	1.527.827	1.528.329

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 <u>TDKK</u>	2017 <u>TDKK</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	2.959	3.602
Pensions	724	754
Other social security expenses	26	26
	<u>3.709</u>	<u>4.382</u>
Average number of employees	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.		
2 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	184.266	299.433
Other financial expenses	19	27
Exchange adjustments, expenses	461	393
	<u>184.746</u>	<u>299.853</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-39.618	-64.174
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-2.857
	<u>-39.618</u>	<u>-67.031</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	307	93
Additions for the year	0	130
Disposals for the year	-307	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>223</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	275	79
Depreciation for the year	0	18
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-275	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>97</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>126</u>
Depreciated over	<u>2-10 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK
5 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	7.875.868	7.875.868
Carrying amount at 31 December	7.875.868	7.875.868

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
CB Diagnostics Holding AB, TSEK	Uppsala, Sweden	100	100%	1.773.629	1.540.103
CB Diagnostics AB, TSEK	Uppsala, Sweden	100	100%	2.628.097	248
Sweden DIA (Sweden) AB, TSEK	Uppsala, Sweden	127	100%	91.418	0
Phadia Sweden AB, TSEK	Uppsala, Sweden	100	100%	109	0
Phadia Holding AB, TSEK	Sweden	100	100%	1.571.696	-112.053
	Dover, Delaware,				
Phadia US Inc., TUSD	U.S.A.		100%	0	0
Phadia AB, TSEK	Uppsala, Sweden	40.000	100%	4.917.837	-47.758
Phadia Real Property AB, TSEK	Uppsala, Sweden	100	100%	6.834	2.279
Allergon AB, TSEK	Uppsala, Sweden	100	100%	189.145	-412
Nanjing WeiKangLe Trading Industrial Co., Ltd., TCNY	Nanjing, China	5.000	100%	15.616	46
Beijing Phadia Diagnostics Co., Ltd., TCNY	Beijing, China	6.623	100%	5.153	-170
Laboratory Specialties Proprietary Ltd., TZAR	Strydompark, South Africa	4.051	100%	43.006	6.089
Phadia Diagnosticos Ltda, TBRL	Itaipava, Brazil		100%	0	0

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

	<u>2018</u> TDKK	<u>2017</u> TDKK
7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	726	580
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>818</u>	<u>902</u>
	<u>1.544</u>	<u>1.482</u>

Other contingent liabilities

Fisher Scientific Biotechline ApS is jointly taxed with the Danish companies in the Thermo Fisher Scientific Group. The joint taxation also covers withholding taxes in form of dividend tax, royalty tax and interest tax. The Danish companies are jointly and individually liable for the joint taxation. Any subsequent adjustment to income taxes may lead to a larger liability. The tax for the individual companies is allocated in full basis of the expected taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Related parties

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

There have been no transactions with the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board, senior officers, significant shareholders, group enterprises or other related parties, except for intercompany transactions and normal management remuneration.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's ultimate Parent Company, which prepares Consolidated Financial Statements in which the Company is incorporated as subsidiary, is

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc	

The Group Annual Report of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc may be obtained at the following address:

Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., 81 Wyman Street, Waltham, MA 02454, USA

9 Payables to group enterprises

Payables to group enterprises include primarily debt to the sister company Phadia Luxembourg Holdings S.á.r.l. The parent company, Perbio Science Sweden Holdings AB, has issued a letter of comfort with commitment to provide necessary liquidity to ensure that the company will be able to fulfill its obligations as they fall due. The letter of comfort is effective until 31 May 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Fisher Scientific Biotech Line ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in TDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent company. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 13,500 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Inventories

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

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$