

DH DENMARK HOLDING APS
ÅKANDEVEJ 21, 2700 BRØNSHØJ
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 23 May 2018**



Anders Birkebæk Clausen

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	DH Denmark Holding ApS Åkandevej 21 2700 Brønshøj
	CVR no.: 27 46 79 46 Established: 8 December 2003 Registered Office: Brønshøj Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Executives	Frank T. McFaden
Auditor	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Osvald Helmuths Vej 4 2000 Frederiksberg

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of DH Denmark Holding ApS for the year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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

In my opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the Company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København, den 23. maj 2018

Board of Executives

DocuSigned by:
Frank T. McFaden
730EBC038A2E600
Frank T. McFaden

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of DH Denmark Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DH Denmark Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

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 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 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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note 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 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 23 May 2018

Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-nr. 30 70 02 28


Henrik Kronborg Iversen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no.: mne24687


Rasmus Bloch Jespersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no.: mne35503

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The objectives of the company are to carry on commercial and manufacturing business as well as financing and investment.

The company's principal activity comprise of holding investments in group enterprises.

Development in activities and financial position

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017 shows a net profit of DKK 3.610 thousand and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows equity of DKK 13.983.866 thousand.

The Board of Executives recommends distribution of the loss as stated under distribution of profit.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events of material importance for the company's financial position have occurred after the end of the financial year. As referred to in note 5, contingencies, a significant tax claim has been raised against the company. At the date of these financial statements payment of the tax claim, including interest has been deferred to 30 November 2021 following grant of deferral by the Danish Tax Authorities.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2017 DKK '000	2016 DKK '000
Other external expenses.....		-3.584	-4.951
GROSS PROFIT.....		-3.584	-4.951
OPERATING PROFIT.....		-3.584	-4.951
Dividend income from investment in group enterprises.....		0	924.245
Other financial income.....	1	8.319	5.340
Other financial expenses.....	2	-6	0
PROFIT BEFORE TAX.....		4.729	924.634
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	-1.119	35.130
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....		3.610	959.764
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained profit.....		3.610	959.764
TOTAL.....		3.610	959.764

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2017 DKK '000	2016 DKK '000
Investments in group enterprises.....		12.683.160	12.683.160
Fixed asset investments.....	4	12.683.160	12.683.160
FIXED ASSETS.....		12.683.160	12.683.160
Receivables from group enterprises.....		1.302.248	1.299.087
Other receivables.....		221	0
Receivables.....		1.302.469	1.299.087
CURRENT ASSETS.....		1.302.469	1.299.087
ASSETS.....		13.985.629	13.982.247

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2017 DKK '000	2016 DKK '000
Share capital.....		600.000	600.000
Retained profit.....		13.383.866	13.380.256
EQUITY.....		13.983.866	13.980.256
Trade payables.....		644	1.824
Corporation tax.....		1.119	167
Current liabilities.....		1.763	1.991
LIABILITIES.....		1.763	1.991
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		13.985.629	13.982.247
Contingencies etc.	5		
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EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017.....	600.000	13.380.256	13.980.256
Proposed distribution of profit.....		3.610	3.610
Equity at 31 December 2017.....	600.000	13.383.866	13.983.866

Changes in share capital in the latest 5 years in DKK thousand

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Balance at 1 January.....	600.000	600.000	600.000	600.000	600.000
Balance at 31 December.....	600.000	600.000	600.000	600.000	600.000

NOTES

	2017 DKK '000	2016 DKK '000	Note
Other financial income			1
Interest, group enterprises	8.319	5.273	
Other interest income.....	0	67	
	8.319	5.340	
 Other financial expenses			 2
Other interest expenses.....	6	0	
	6	0	
 Tax on profit/loss for the year			 3
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	1.119	167	
Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	-35.297	
	1.119	-35.130	
 Fixed asset investments			 4
		Investment in group enterprises	
Cost at 1 January 2017		12.683.160	
Cost at 31 December 2017		12.683.160	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017.....		12.683.160	

Impairment test

Management has performed a review of impairment indicators for its respective investments in group enterprises. For investments, where impairment indicators are present, management has, as applicable, prepared impairment tests and thereby calculated the recoverable amount of the Company's investments in group enterprises at 31 December 2017.

The impairment method used is based on Danaher's standard internal valuation methodology. This method is based on the financial reporting as of 31 December 2017, and representative EBITDA multiplied by an assessed multiplier based on a peer-group analysis, adjusted for control premiums if applicable and non-operating assets/liabilities. The impairment tests did not result in need for impairment.

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Note

Investments in group enterprises

Name and registered office	Ownership
DHCDAN Holding ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
Danrad Holding ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
SenDx Medical Inc., US Delaware.....	100 %
Radiometer Sp. zoo, Poland.....	100 %
Radiometer sro, Czech Republic.....	100 %
Radiometer KK, Japan.....	100 %
Kavo Dental SA, Switzerland.....	34,9 %
Radiometer Basel AG, Switzerland.....	23,6 %
AB Sciex KK, Japan.....	20,2 %
Radiometer South Africa Pty. Ltd., South Africa.....	100 %
Radiometer Tibbi Malzemeler Sanayi Ticaret Ltd. , Turkey.....	100 %
Radiometer SEA PTE Ltd., Singapore.....	100 %
Radiometer Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia.....	100 %
DH Medical Holding ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
DANRAD ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
DH Medical Holding AB, Sweden.....	100 %
DHRAD ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
Radiometer Medical ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
Danaher Medical ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
Radiometer Suzhou Co. Ltd., China.....	100 %
AB Sceix ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
Phenomenex ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
DH Netherlands BV, Netherlands.....	92,5 %
DH Rus Service LLC, Rusia.....	100 %
DHR MEA General Trading LLC, United Arab Emirates.....	49 %
J.S.C. Videojet Technologies, Rusia.....	100 %
Radiometer d.o.o., Croatia.....	100 %
Radiometer Kazakhstan LLP, Kazakhstan.....	100 %
Radiometer Magyarország Korlatolt Felelőségi Társaság, Hungary.....	100 %
Radiometer Solutions Sp. Zoo, Poland.....	100 %
DH Denmark-EURO ApS, Denmark.....	100 %
Radcue Holding AB, Sweden.....	100 %
Hemocue AB, Sweden.....	%
Hemocue South Africa Pty. Ltd., South Africa.....	100 %
Radiometer Finance Corp, USA.....	75,8 %
AB Sceix Pte. Ltd., Singapore.....	100 %
AB Sceix EDC BV, Netherlands.....	100 %
AB Sceix Finance BV, Netherlands.....	100 %
AB Sceix, Portugal.....	100 %
Leica Microsystems AG, Switzerland.....	51,3 %
Leica Technology Holding GmbH, Switzerland.....	100 %
Leica Technology Acquisition GmbH, Switzerland.....	100 %
Leica Instruments Pte. Ltd., Singapore.....	100 %
LTAG UK Ltd., United Kingdom.....	100 %

NOTES

Note

Contingencies etc.

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Joint taxation

The company is jointly taxed with Danaher Tax Administration ApS, which is the management company (Administrationselskab) for the Danish joint taxation. The company is jointly and severally unlimited liable with the other jointly taxed companies for payment of corporation tax for the income year 2013 and later, and for withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, which are payable on 1 July 2012 or later.

At 31 December 2017, the jointly taxed companies' net liability to SKAT is disclosed in the annual report for Danaher Tax Administration ApS, registration number - 28 31 68 87. Any subsequent assessments of the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties may entail that the Company's liability will increase.

Withholding tax claim Danish Tax authorities

In 2013 the Company received assessment from Danish Tax Authority (SKAT) related to withholding tax of interest accrued on loans granted from certain related parties. At 31 December 2017 a tax claim of approx. DKK 1.5 bn inclusive of interest calculated as at 31 December 2017 is imputed on the Company for the years 2004 - 2009. The Company has filed a complaint with The National Tax Tribunal claiming that the position taken is in accordance with relevant tax laws. The Company will defend its position and contest SKAT's assessment. If necessary the case will be taken further on to the courts. The ultimate resolution of the matter is uncertain and can take several years and could result in a material adverse impact to the Company's financial statements. Based on its evaluation of the outcome of the case, the company has not provided for the claim.

SKAT has commenced audit of the same withholding tax issue related to the subsequent years through 2012. Upon finalization hereof, the company anticipates an assessment for the years through 2012, totaling additional approx. DKK 0,9 bn inclusive of interest calculated as at 31 December 2017. Further SKAT may also investigate the period 2013 - 2015. If SKAT's claim is successful it is likely that the Company will be assessed additional amounts for the years through 2015, totalling additional approx. DKK 0,6 bn inclusive of interest accrued as at 31 December 2017.

At the date of these financial statements payment of the tax claim including interest for the years 2004 - 2009, has been deferred. Deferral of payment was originally granted until January 1, 2018 and in December 2017, an additional deferral was granted until the earlier of November 30, 2021 or when a decision is made by the Tax Tribunal.

Other contingencies

The company has no other contingent assets or liabilities.

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Consolidated financial statements	6
The ultimate parent of the group is:	
 Danaher Corporation 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Suite 800W Washington, DC 20037 USA	
 The consolidated financial statement for the Danaher group can be acquired at the following link:	
 https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/313616/000031361618000038/dhr-20171231x10xk.htm	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of DH Denmark Holding ApS for 2017 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies are consistent with those of last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared. The financial statements for DH Denmark Holding ApS and its group entities are part of consolidated financial statements for Danaher Corporation, USA.

INCOME STATEMENT

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration etc.

Investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the income statement in the year of declaration. Distributions of dividend where the dividend exceeds the profit for the year or where the carrying amount of the Company's investments in the subsidiary exceeds the carrying amount of the subsidiary's net asset value will be evidence of impairment, meaning that an impairment test must be conducted.

Financial income and expenses in general

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, exchange rate adjustments from debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax on profit for the year

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

The company is jointly taxed with affiliated Danish enterprises. The current Danish corporation tax is distributed between the jointly taxed Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable income, and with full distribution with refund regarding taxable losses. The jointly taxed companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Fixed asset investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. In case of indication of impairment, an impairment test must be conducted. Investments are written down to the lower of the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of investments in group enterprises, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances and bank balances.

Balances in the group's cash pool scheme are not, due to the nature of the scheme, considered cash, but are recognised under "Receivable from group enterprises" or "Payable to group enterprises" as applicable.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.