
Thermo Fisher Diagnostics ApS

Gydevang 33, DK-3450 Allerød

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 27 64 07 45

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 Thermo Fisher Diagnostics 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.

Allerød, 28 May 2019

Executive Board

Bjarne Kristensen

Board of Directors

Petrus Thomas Adrianus van der
Zande
Chairman

Grant Hellier Lawrence

Bjarne Kristensen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Thermo Fisher Diagnostics 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 Thermo Fisher Diagnostics ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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 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

Thermo Fisher Diagnostics ApS
Gydevang 33
DK-3450 Allerød

CVR No: 27 64 07 45

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Allerød

Board of Directors

Petrus Thomas Adrianus van der Zande, Chairman
Grant Hellier Lawrence
Bjarne Kristensen

Executive Board

Bjarne Kristensen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Thermo Fisher Diagnostics ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The company's activity is the marketing and sale of blood tests to support the clinical diagnosis and monitoring of allergy, asthma and autoimmune diseases. There is no research and development.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a profit of TDKK 8,395, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 30,118.

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		34.591	27.058
Staff expenses	1	-20.509	-16.571
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-3.550	-2.757
Other operating expenses		0	-444
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		10.532	7.286
Financial income	2	252	10
Financial expenses	3	-192	-644
Profit/loss before tax		10.592	6.652
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-2.197	-1.610
Net profit/loss for the year		8.395	5.042

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		8.395	5.042
		8.395	5.042

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Goodwill		19.943	22.360
Intangible assets	5	19.943	22.360
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		4.231	2.761
Property, plant and equipment	6	4.231	2.761
Fixed assets		24.174	25.121
Finished goods and goods for resale		1.682	1.997
Inventories		1.682	1.997
Trade receivables		21.337	16.830
Receivables from group enterprises		67.660	3.121
Other receivables		251	217
Prepayments		139	125
Receivables		89.387	20.293
Currents assets		91.069	22.290
Assets		115.243	47.411

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Share capital		125	125
Retained earnings		29.993	21.598
Equity	7	30.118	21.723
Provision for deferred tax		524	214
Provisions		524	214
Trade payables		969	338
Payables to group enterprises		72.983	15.824
Corporation tax		2.020	1.206
Other payables		8.419	7.638
Deferred income		210	468
Short-term debt		84.601	25.474
Debt		84.601	25.474
Liabilities and equity		115.243	47.411
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 <u>TDKK</u>	2017 <u>TDKK</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	18.544	14.887
Pensions	1.651	1.341
Other social security expenses	46	225
Other staff expenses	268	118
	<u>20.509</u>	<u>16.571</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>27</u>	 <u>22</u>
 2 Financial income		
Other financial income	189	0
Exchange adjustments	63	10
	<u>252</u>	<u>10</u>
 3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	54	605
Exchange loss	138	39
	<u>192</u>	<u>644</u>
 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	2.020	1.206
Deferred tax for the year	310	298
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-133	106
	<u>2.197</u>	<u>1.610</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

	Goodwill TDKK
Cost at 1 January	24.173
Cost at 31 December	24.173
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	1.813
Amortisation for the year	2.417
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	4.230
Carrying amount at 31 December	19.943
Amortised over	10 years

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment TDKK
Cost at 1 January	13.186
Additions for the year	2.603
Cost at 31 December	15.789
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	10.425
Depreciation for the year	1.133
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	11.558
Carrying amount at 31 December	4.231
Depreciated over	3-6 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	125	21.598	21.723
Net profit/loss for the year	0	8.395	8.395
Equity at 31 December	125	29.993	30.118

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	1.807.380	1.161.150
Between 1 and 5 years	964.644	1.167.645
	2.772.024	2.328.795

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income of the Group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

9 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the consolidated report of the Parent Company

Name	Place of registered office
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., which is the company's ultimate Parent Company.	168 Third Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451, USA

The consolidated report of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. may be obtained at the following address:

Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., 168 Third Avenue, Waltham, MA 02451, USA

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Thermo Fisher Diagnostics ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in TDKK.

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.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years in accordance with the Danish statutory regulations for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 3-6 years

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.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

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.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.