

DANAHER TAX ADMINISTRATION APS

ÅKANDEVEJ 21, 2700 BRØNSHØJ

ANNUAL REPORT

1. JANUAR - 31. DECEMBER 2016

The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 19 June 2017

Anders Birkebæk Clausen

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Details	
Company Details.....	3
Statement and Report	
Statement by Board of Executives.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
Management's Review	
Management's Review.....	7
Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December	
Income Statement.....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9-10
Equity.....	11
Notes.....	12-13
Accounting Policies.....	14-17

COMPANY DETAILS

Company

Danaher Tax Administration ApS
Åkandevej 21
2700 Brønshøj

CVR no.: 28 31 68 87
Established: 1 January 2005
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 Danaher Tax Administration ApS for the year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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

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

Copenhagen, 19 June 2017

Board of Executives

Frank T. McFaden

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Danaher Tax Administration ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Danaher Tax Administration ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 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 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.
- 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 conclusion is 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.

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 Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 19 June 2017

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

Henrik Kronborg Iversen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Rasmus Bloch Jespersen
State Authorised Public Accountant

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

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

Specifically the company manage the joint taxation of group companies in the Danish part of the Danaher group.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2016 shows a net profit of DKK 22.770 thousand and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows equity of DKK 419.179 thousand.

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

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

Future expectations

In the coming financial year, the company expects a result at the same level as 2016.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
GROSS PROFIT.....		-316	-372
OPERATING PROFIT.....		-316	-372
Other financial income.....	1	38.376	41.037
Other financial expenses.....	2	-14.720	-21.625
PROFIT BEFORE TAX.....		23.340	19.040
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	-570	-328
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....		22.770	18.712
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained profit.....		22.770	18.712
TOTAL.....		22.770	18.712

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
Investments in group enterprises.....		500	500
Fixed asset investments	4	500	500
FIXED ASSETS		500	500
Receivables from group enterprises.....		2.135.977	1.705.509
Receivables corporation tax.....		383.574	187.833
Receivables		2.519.551	1.893.342
CURRENT ASSETS		2.519.551	1.893.342
ASSETS		2.520.051	1.893.842

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
Share capital.....		250	250
Retained profit.....		418.929	396.159
EQUITY.....		419.179	396.409
Trade payables.....		467	668
Payables to group enterprises.....		2.100.405	1.496.765
Current liabilities.....		2.100.872	1.497.433
LIABILITIES.....		2.100.872	1.497.433
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		2.520.051	1.893.842
 Contingencies etc.	5		
Consolidated financial statements	6		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016.....	250	396.159	396.409
Proposed distribution of profit.....		22.770	22.770
Equity at 31 December 2016.....	250	418.929	419.179

Changes in share capital in the latest 5 years

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Balance at 1 January.....	250	250	250	250	250
Balance at 31 December.....	250	250	250	250	250

NOTES

	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000	Note
Other financial income			1
Interest, group enterprises.....	14.311	19.310	
Other interest income.....	24.065	21.727	
	38.376	41.037	
 Other financial expenses			 2
Interest, group enterprises.....	14.461	17.463	
Other interest expenses.....	259	4.162	
	14.720	21.625	
 Tax on profit/loss for the year			 3
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-134	-12.833	
Adjustment of tax for previous years.....	704	-462	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	0	13.623	
	570	328	
 Fixed asset investments			 4
		Investments in group enterprises	
Cost at 1 January 2016.....		500	
Cost at 31 December 2016.....		500	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016.....		500	
 Investments in group enterprises			
Name and registered office		Ownership	
Danaher Finance ApS, Denmark.....		100 %	

NOTES

	Note
Contingencies etc.	5
Joint taxation	
The company is jointly taxed with affiliated Danish group enterprises and 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 2016, the jointly taxed companies' net liability to SKAT amounts to DKK 0. 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.	
Other contingencies	
The company has no other contingent assets or liabilities.	
 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/313616/000031361617000066/dhr-20161231x10xk.htm	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of Danaher Tax Administration ApS for 2016 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.

Reclassification changes have been made in the financial statements regarding classification of 'corporation tax payables and receivables and the comparative figures have been restated to reflect the classification change. In the balance sheet, payable corporation tax of DKK 249,685 thousand at 31 December 2015, previously presented as current liabilities, have been reclassified to 'receivable corporation tax' under current asset. The reclassification change has reduced the balance sheet total at 31 December 2015 by DKK 249,685 thousand. The result of operations or equity for 2015 was not affected by the classification change.

Effective 1 January 2016, the Company has adopted act no. 738 of 1 July 2015. This implies changes in the recognition and measurement in the following areas:

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries must always be recognised in the income statement going forward. If the carrying amount of the net assets of subsidiaries exceeds cost, or if dividend exceeding the profit for the year is distributed, there will be indication of impairment, meaning that an impairment test must be conducted. Previously, dividend exceeding the subsidiary's accumulated earnings would be set off against cost.

The above change does not impact on the income statement or the balance sheet for 2016 or the comparative figures.

Apart from the above new and changed presentation and disclosure requirements, which follow from act. no. 738 of 1 June 2015, 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 Danaher Tax Administration 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, 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 intangible and tangible fixed assets together with investments, 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 "Payable to group enterprises".

Tax payable, receivable 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.