

# **Beckman Coulter Danmark ApS**

Åbenrå 23, 1124 København K  
CVR no. 31 08 87 98

**Annual report for 2022**

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**The company**

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Beckman Coulter Danmark ApS  
Åbenrå 23  
1124 København K  
Registered office: Copenhagen  
CVR no.: 31 08 87 98  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Artur Siebold Hilgart  
Paulus Casper Ladestein  
Robert Todd Young

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**Auditors**

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EY  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

## **Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report**

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for Beckman Coulter Danmark ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, June 16, 2023

### **Executive Board**

Artur Siebold Hilgart

Paulus Casper Ladestein

Robert Todd Young

**To the Shareholder of Beckman Coulter Danmark ApS**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Beckman Coulter Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

**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 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 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 the 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.
- 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 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 the 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 Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, June 16, 2023

**EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab**

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Henrik Kronborg Iversen  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne24687

Rasmus Bloch Jespersen  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne35503

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS****Key figures**

Figures in DKK '000	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Revenue	59,433	906,057	312,363	36,215	32,949
Index	180	2,750	948	110	100
Operating profit	3,306	39,993	12,948	1,541	1,196
Index	276	3,344	1,083	129	100
Total net financials	-452	-2,124	-461	-136	-4
Profit before tax	2,854	37,869	12,487	1,405	1,118
Index	255	3,387	1,117	126	100
Profit for the year	2,152	29,380	9,737	1,094	869

*Balance*

Total assets	57,104	85,805	256,689	18,006	20,978
Equity	48,771	46,619	17,238	7,502	6,407

**Ratios**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	5%	92%	79%	16%	15%
Gross margin	6%	4%	4%	4%	4%

*Ratios definitions*

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Gross margin:	$\frac{\text{Gross result} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$



**Primary activities**

The company's primary activity comprise sale of analytical laboratory equipment in the Danish market.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK 2,152,386 against DKK 29,380,458 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 48,770,889.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory. The reduction in activity year over year is attributable to the scaling down of our supplying the Danish government's Covid-19 testing program, which drove significant incremental revenue in 2021 on our Genomics and Liquid Handling product lines. For the former we shipped most outstanding orders before the end of 2021, with a comparatively small amount shipped in the first quarter of 2022, while for the latter product line sufficient Hardware units were sold in 2021 to meet Covid-19 testing capacity requirement

The company has not experienced material adverse impact from Covid-19 and the war in Ukraine on the financial statements for 2022.

**Outlook**

The company expects a result for 2023 at the same level as for 2022.

**Knowledge resources**

Each year the company invests considerable resources in training and development of the company's employees at all levels of the organisation. This is based on a systematic and targeted approach in the form of both compulsory and voluntary training of the company's employees. Investments in competence development are increasing and constitute an essential pillar in the company's continued development.

**External environment**

The company is eco-conscious and is making an ongoing effort to reduce the environmental impact of its operations. Also, though regular training and dissemination of information to all employees, the company seeks to foster a responsible and reasonable attitude to the environment as well as security issues.

**Research and development activities**

The company has no R&D expenses which fulfil the criteria for capitalisation were incurred in the year under review.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

## Income statement

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>59,432,857</b>	<b>906,057,243</b>
Cost of sales	-54,207,800	-862,261,332
Other external expenses	-1,918,655	-3,802,519
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>3,306,402</b>	<b>39,993,392</b>
2 Financial expenses	-451,996	-2,124,498
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>2,854,406</b>	<b>37,868,894</b>
3 Tax on profit for the year	-702,020	-8,488,436
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>2,152,386</b>	<b>29,380,458</b>
4 Proposed appropriation account		

**Balance sheet**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	DKK	DKK
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Note		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	1,715,608	722,711
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>1,715,608</b>	<b>722,711</b>
Trade receivables	13,862,074	84,823,828
Receivables from group enterprises	41,526,666	258,140
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>55,388,740</b>	<b>85,081,968</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>57,104,348</b>	<b>85,804,679</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>57,104,348</b>	<b>85,804,679</b>

**Balance sheet**

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	125,000	125,000
	Retained earnings	48,645,889	46,493,503
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>48,770,889</b>	<b>46,618,503</b>
	Trade payables	119,914	1,274
	Payables to group enterprises	5,990,116	21,426,906
	Income taxes	702,020	8,488,435
	Other payables	1,441,337	9,050,866
5	Deferred income	80,072	218,695
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>8,333,459</b>	<b>39,186,176</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>8,333,459</b>	<b>39,186,176</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>57,104,348</b>	<b>85,804,679</b>

6 Contingent liabilities

7 Related parties

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21			
Balance as at 01.01.21	125,000	17,113,045	17,238,045
Net profit/loss for the year	0	29,380,458	29,380,458
Balance as at 31.12.21	125,000	46,493,503	46,618,503
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	125,000	46,493,503	46,618,503
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2,152,386	2,152,386
Balance as at 31.12.22	125,000	48,645,889	48,770,889

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK

### 1. Staff costs

Average number of employees during the year	0	0
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In 2022 and 2021, the Company did not have employees besides the three members of the executive board, which are not remunerated by the Company.

### 2. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	13,796	14,940
Other interest expenses	361,598	1,932,339
Foreign exchange losses	60,141	162,442
Other financial expenses	16,461	14,777
Other financial expenses total	438,200	2,109,558
Total	451,996	2,124,498

### 3. Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	702,020	8,488,436
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### 4. Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	2,152,386	29,380,458
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	31.12.22	31.12.21
	DKK	DKK
<b>5. Deferred income</b>		
Deferred income	80,072	218,695

Deferred income is related to service contracts.

## 6. Contingent liabilities

### *Lease commitments*

The company has no lease agreements.

### *Guarantee commitments*

As part of participation in the Group cash pool with Bank of America, the Company together with other cash pool participants have issued a guarantee for the security of other Company's Liabilities. As at 31 December 2022, the Group's net cash pool balance with Bank of America is in a net receivable position.

### *Other contingent liabilities*

#### Joint taxation

The company is jointly taxed The company is jointly taxed with Danaher Tax Administration ApS, which is the management company (Administrationssselskab) 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 2022, 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 other taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties may entail that the Company's liability will increase.



**7. Related parties**

Transactions	Relation	2022 DKK
Sales to related parties	Group companies	32,619
Purchases from related parties	Group companies	52,638,678
Other external expenses	Group companies	1,448,995
		31.12.22
Balances		DKK
Receivables from group enterprises		41,526,666
Payables to group enterprises		-5,990,116

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent Danaher Corporation, Delaware, USA. Requisition of the parents consolidated financial statements can be seen at:

<https://investors.danaher.com/2022-Annual-Report/HTML1/tiles-twopage.htm>.

Information about shareholders holding 5% or more of the share capital or the voting rights:

Beckman Coulter Inc.  
California, USA.

## 8. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for medium-sized enterprises in reporting class C medium with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

**8. Accounting policies** - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Revenue**

The company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Costs of finished goods for resale and consumables**

Costs of finished goods for resale and consumables comprise finished goods for resale and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of finished goods for resale and consumables are also recognised under finished goods for resale and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

#### **Current and deferred tax**

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax

**8. Accounting policies** - continued -

is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

**Payables**

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

**Deferred income**

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

Referring to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act a cash flow statement has not been prepared as the enterprise is included in the consolidated cash flow statement.