

**BECKMAN UK FINANCE APS**  
**ÅKANDEVEJ 21, 2700 BRØNSHØJ**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2015**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 20 May 2016**

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**Sven Ambjørn**

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## COMPANY DETAILS

### Company

Beckman UK Finance ApS  
Åkandevej 21  
2700 Brønshøj

CVR no.: 34 05 43 71  
Established: 18 November 2011  
Registered Office: Brønshøj  
Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

### Board of Executives

Frank T. McFaden

### Auditor

Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Osvald Helmuhs Vej 4  
2000 Frederiksberg

## STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the board of executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Beckman UK Finance ApS for 1 January - 31 December 2015.

The Annual Report has been prepared 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 2015 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015.

In my opinion the Management's Review includes a fair review of the matters discussed in the management review.

I recommend that the Annual Report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 20 May 2016

Board of Executives

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Frank T. McFaden

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Beckman UK Finance ApS

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of Beckman UK Finance ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### 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 that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### STATEMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the Management's review. We have not performed any other procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the Management's review is consistent with the financial statements.

Copenhagen, 20 May 2016

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

Brian Stubtoft  
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.

### Development in activities and financial position

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2015 shows a net loss of GBP 2,368 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2015 shows a equity of GBP 52,848.

The Board of Executives recommend appropriation the profit as stated under appropriation 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

The company expects the financial activities to generate stable earnings, taking development in the general interest level into consideration.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of Beckman UK Finance ApS for 2015 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles used last year.

### General about recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as and when it is earned, including recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Any costs, including depreciation, amortisation and writedown, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is likely that future economic benefits 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 likely that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

The initial recognition measures assets and liabilities at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described in the following for each item.

### Consolidated financial statements

The ultimate consolidated financial statements are prepared by Danaher Corporation Inc., USA and can be provided at [www.danaher.com/investors/](http://www.danaher.com/investors/)

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Other external costs

Other external costs include costs related to administration etc.

### Financial income and expenses in general

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from debt and transactions in foreign currencies, 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.

## BALANCE SHEET

### Receivables

Accounts receivable are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. Write-down is made for bad debt losses when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances and bank balances.

### 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 unit.

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 equal to nominal value.

### Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in GBP, based on bookkeeping records expressed in GBP. The foreign exchange rate in relation to Danish kroner on the balance day is 1012,24.

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.



INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2015 GBP	2014 GBP
Other external expenses.....		-3.464	-4.165
<b>OPERATING LOSS.....</b>		<b>-3.464</b>	<b>-4.165</b>
Other financial income.....	1	400	230
Other financial expenses.....	2	-65	-146
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX.....</b>		<b>-3.129</b>	<b>-4.081</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	761	1.003
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....</b>		<b>-2.368</b>	<b>-3.078</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>			
Retained profit.....		-2.368	-3.078
<b>TOTAL.....</b>		<b>-2.368</b>	<b>-3.078</b>

**BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
		<b>GBP</b>	<b>GBP</b>
Receivables from group enterprises.....		3.531	2.759
Deferred tax assets.....		0	284
Corporation tax.....		1.042	937
<b>Accounts receivable.....</b>		<b>4.573</b>	<b>3.980</b>
 Cash and cash equivalents.....		 49.475	 52.566
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>54.048</b>	<b>56.546</b>
 <b>ASSETS.....</b>		 <b>54.048</b>	 <b>56.546</b>

**BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER**

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2015 GBP</b>	<b>2014 GBP</b>
Share capital.....		8.963	8.963
Retained profit.....		43.885	46.253
<b>EQUITY.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52.848</b>	<b>55.216</b>
Trade payables.....		1.200	1.330
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>1.200</b>	<b>1.330</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>1.200</b>	<b>1.330</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>54.048</b>	<b>56.546</b>
Contingencies etc.	5		

NOTES

	2015 GBP	2014 GBP	Note		
<b>Other financial income</b>			<b>1</b>		
Group enterprises.....	23	14			
Other interest income.....	377	216			
	<b>400</b>	<b>230</b>			
<b>Other financial expenses</b>			<b>2</b>		
Other interest expenses.....	65	146			
	<b>65</b>	<b>146</b>			
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>3</b>		
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-1.042	-937			
Adjustment of tax for previous years.....	-3	8			
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	284	-74			
	<b>-761</b>	<b>-1.003</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			<b>4</b>		
	Share capital	Retained profit	Total		
Equity 1 January 2015.....	8.963	46.253	55.216		
Proposed distribution of profit.....		-2.368	-2.368		
<b>Equity 31 December 2015.....</b>	<b>8.963</b>	<b>43.885</b>	<b>52.848</b>		
<b>Changes in share capital in the latest 5 years in DKK</b>					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Balance at 1 January.....	80.000	80.000	80.000	80.000	
Capital increase.....					80.000
<b>Balance at 31 December.....</b>	<b>80.000</b>	<b>80.000</b>	<b>80.000</b>	<b>80.000</b>	<b>80.000</b>

## 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 (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 2015, 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.

##### **Other contingencies**

The company has no other contingent assets or liabilities.