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# ***Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S***

Smedeskovvej 38, DK-8464 Galten

## **Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2015**

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CVR No 62 22 53 19

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
30/5 2016

Svend Aage Linde  
Chairman



**pwc**

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# Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015.

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 2015 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2015.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Galten, 30 May 2016

## Direktion

Svend Aage Linde

## Bestyrelse

Hugues Pierre Marie Vaussy  
Chairman

Thomas Gjelsnes

Svend Aage Linde

# **Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements**

To the Shareholder of Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S

We have audited the Financial Statements of Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and 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 as 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 whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing audit procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement 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 audit opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

# Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

## Opinion

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

Aarhus, 30 May 2016

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Henrik Trangeled Kristensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant

Henrik Berring Rasmussen  
State Authorised Public Accountant

## Company Information

### The Company

Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S  
Smedeskovvej 38  
DK-8464 Galten

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Facsimile: +45 70 22 42 55  
E-mail: eurofins@eurofins.dk  
Website: www.eurofins.dk

CVR No: 62 22 53 19  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: Skanderborg

### Main activity

The activities of the Company is to manage the administration of Eurofins' Danish companies.

### Bestyrelse

Hugues Pierre Marie Vaussy, Chairman  
Thomas Gjelsnes  
Svend Aage Linde

### Executive Board

Svend Aage Linde

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Nobelparken  
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1  
DK-8000 Aarhus C

### Bankers

Danske Bank  
Åboulevarden 69  
DK-8000 Aarhus C

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of Eurofins Scientific S.E., 23, Val Fleuri, L-1526, Luxembourg.

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2015 DKK	2014 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>33.826.984</b>	<b>31.161.223</b>
Staff expenses		-19.567.629	-19.008.913
<b>Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation and impairment</b>		<b>14.259.355</b>	<b>12.152.310</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-1.115.568	-1.016.046
Other operating expenses		-11.046.508	-9.463.169
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>2.097.279</b>	<b>1.673.095</b>
Financial income	1	107.567	262.303
Financial expenses	2	-323.900	-365.288
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1.880.946</b>	<b>1.570.110</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-447.908	-388.001
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>1.433.038</b>	<b>1.182.109</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	0	1.150.000
Retained earnings	1.433.038	32.109
	<b>1.433.038</b>	<b>1.182.109</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	2015 DKK	2014 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2.012.120	2.452.325
Leasehold improvements		4.365	8.732
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>2.016.485</b>	<b>2.461.057</b>
Other receivables		0	12.999
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>12.999</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>2.016.485</b>	<b>2.474.056</b>
Trade receivables		329.187	171.444
Receivables from group enterprises		12.369.612	5.022.906
Other receivables		28.000	28.000
Deferred tax asset		0	15.358
Corporation tax		1.810.813	894.387
Prepayments		229.153	595.257
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>14.766.765</b>	<b>6.727.352</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>5.407.542</b>	<b>3.798.567</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>20.174.307</b>	<b>10.525.919</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>22.190.792</b>	<b>12.999.975</b>



# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2015 DKK	2014 DKK
Share capital		3.000.000	3.000.000
Retained earnings		1.514.425	81.387
Proposed dividend for the year		0	1.150.000
<b>Equity</b>	3	<b>4.514.425</b>	<b>4.231.387</b>
Provision for deferred tax		73.837	0
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>73.837</b>	<b>0</b>
Credit institutions		49.947	0
Trade payables		1.331.965	1.755.410
Payables to group enterprises		11.613.125	1.991.190
Other payables		4.607.493	5.021.988
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>17.602.530</b>	<b>8.768.588</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>17.602.530</b>	<b>8.768.588</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>22.190.792</b>	<b>12.999.975</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	4		

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2015	2014
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	18.007	5.872
Other financial income	0	35
Exchange adjustments	89.560	256.396
	<b>107.567</b>	<b>262.303</b>

## 2 Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises	11.920	0
Other financial expenses	311.980	365.288
	<b>323.900</b>	<b>365.288</b>

## 3 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	3.000.000	81.387	1.150.000	4.231.387
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-1.150.000	-1.150.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1.433.038	0	1.433.038
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>3.000.000</b>	<b>1.514.425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.514.425</b>

The share capital consists of 3,000,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2015</u> DKK	<u>2014</u> DKK
<b>4 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Rental agreements and leases</b>		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	73.212	58.554
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>146.425</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>219.637</b></u>	<u><b>58.554</b></u>
Lease obligations in the period of non-terminability	302.941	908.013

### Contingent liabilities

The Company has issued a guarantee to the banks of Danish group enterprises of the Eurofins Group.

The Group's Danish enterprises are jointly and severally liable for the tax on the Group's jointly taxed income etc. Moreover, the Group's Danish enterprises are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding tax such as tax on dividend, royalty and interest. Any subsequent adjustments to the corporation tax or withholding tax may result in an increase of the Company's liability.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Preparation**

The Annual Report of Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S for 2015 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Financial Statements for 2015 are presented in DKK.

### **Recognition and measurement**

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

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.

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

### **Translation policies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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.

## **Accounting Policies**

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## **Income Statement**

### **Gross profit**

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

### **Revenue**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

### **Staff expenses**

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and profits and losses on sale 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 core activities of the enterprise.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **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 the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity. The tax recognised in the income statement is classified as tax on ordinary activities and tax on extraordinary items, respectively.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the enterprises is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses). The jointly taxed enterprises have adopted the on-account taxation scheme.

## **Balance Sheet**

### **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.

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	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-15 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amounts of 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.

## **Accounting Policies**

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, and the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

### **Prepayments**

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

### **Dividend**

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

### **Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

### **Current tax receivables and liabilities**

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Financial debts**

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.