



Syneos Health Denmark ApS

Bredgade 30, 1260 København K

CVR no. 35 41 68 38

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2024**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 26 June 2025

Emma Louise Reuberson
Chairman


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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Syneos Health Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 28 May 2025

Executive board

Elisabeth Maria Trost

Emma Louise Reuberson

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Syneos Health Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Syneos Health Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 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 the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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, 28 May 2025

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Ramazan Turan
statsautoriseret revisor
mne32779

Company details

The company

Syneos Health Denmark ApS
Bredgade 30
1260 København K

CVR no.: 35 41 68 38

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2024

Incorporated: 19 August 2013

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Elisabeth Maria Trost
Emma Louise Reuberson

Auditors

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1.
2500 Valby

Management's review

Business review

The company's purpose is to provide support for the development and marketing of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 shows a profit of DKK 907.810, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of DKK 7.701.292.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit		19.946.149	26.554.009
Staff costs	1	-18.814.812	-24.931.945
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		1.131.337	1.622.064
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		-60.721	-67.163
Other operating costs		0	8.148
Profit/loss before net financials		1.070.616	1.563.049
Financial income		127.265	107.746
Financial costs	2	-17	-3.102
Profit/loss before tax		1.197.864	1.667.693
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-290.054	-375.886
Profit/loss for the year		907.810	1.291.807
Retained earnings		907.810	1.291.807
		907.810	1.291.807

Balance sheet 31 December

Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Assets		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	57.447	90.993
Tangible assets	57.447	90.993
Total non-current assets	57.447	90.993
Receivables from group enterprises	9.277.238	9.074.338
Other receivables	70.919	11.615
Deferred tax asset	14.493	10.179
Prepayments	0	15.234
Receivables	9.362.650	9.111.366
Cash at bank and in hand	1.890.720	2.042.958
Total current assets	11.253.370	11.154.324
Total assets	11.310.817	11.245.317

Balance sheet 31 December

Note	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital	80.000	80.000
Retained earnings	7.621.292	6.713.482
Equity	7.701.292	6.793.482
Trade payables	275.595	91.453
Payables to group enterprises	62.340	14.141
Corporation tax	120.606	230.686
Other payables	3.150.984	4.115.555
Total current liabilities	3.609.525	4.451.835
Total liabilities	3.609.525	4.451.835
Total equity and liabilities	11.310.817	11.245.317

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	80.000	6.713.482	6.793.482
Net profit/loss for the year	0	907.810	907.810
Equity at 31 December	80.000	7.621.292	7.701.292

Notes

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	15.728.146	20.539.255
Other social security costs	128.900	245.306
Other staff costs	2.957.766	4.147.384
	18.814.812	24.931.945
Number of fulltime employees on average	20	27
2 Financial costs		
Other financial costs	17	3.071
Exchange loss	0	31
	17	3.102
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	276.606	378.676
Deferred tax for the year	-4.314	-4.710
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	17.762	1.920
	290.054	375.886

Accounting policies

The annual report of Syneos Health Denmark ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2024 is presented in DKK.

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment 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 that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, foreign currency transactions and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Accounting policies

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.