
Omicron ApS

Telefonvej , 8,2, DK-2860 Søborg

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 40 66 82 41

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 29/4 2025

Jeppe Ragnar Andersen
Chairman of the
general meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company information	
Company information	4
Financial Highlights	5
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	6
Balance sheet 31 December	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Omicron 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 financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

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

Søborg, 29 April 2025

Executive Board

Søren Nymand Lophaven
CEO

Board of Directors

Jeppe Ragnar Andersen
Chairman

Jakob Brix Christensen

Asger Reinstrup Bihlet

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Omicron ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Omicron ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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' 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. 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 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Hellerup, 29 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Kristian Højgaard Carlsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44112

Christian Lønne
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne51542

Company information

The Company	Omicron ApS Telefonvej , 8,2 DK-2860 Søborg CVR No: 40 66 82 41 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 12 July 2019 Financial year: 5th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Gladsaxe
Board of Directors	Jeppe Ragnar Andersen, chairman Jakob Brix Christensen Asger Reinstrup Bihlet
Executive Board	Søren Nymand Lophaven
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights

Seen over a 3-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2024	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures			
Profit/loss			
Gross profit	4,679	4,492	3,062
EBITDA	2,664	3,394	1,775
Profit/loss of primary operations	2,664	3,394	1,775
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	2	-12	-16
Net profit/loss for the year	2,072	2,638	1,371
Balance sheet			
Balance sheet total	7,351	5,969	3,070
Equity	3,210	3,638	2,371
Number of employees	8	6	5
Ratios			
Return on assets	36.2%	56.9%	57.8%
Solvency ratio	43.7%	60.9%	77.2%
Return on equity	60.5%	87.8%	115.6%

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		4,679,424	4,491,760
Administrative expenses		-2,015,350	-1,097,330
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		2,664,074	3,394,430
Financial income		4,187	0
Financial expenses	3	-2,447	-12,122
Profit/loss before tax		2,665,814	3,382,308
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-593,695	-744,326
Net profit/loss for the year		2,072,119	2,637,982

Distribution of profit

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	0	2,500,000
Retained earnings	2,072,119	137,982
	2,072,119	2,637,982

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Deposits		0	21,306
Fixed asset investments		0	21,306
Fixed assets		0	21,306
Trade receivables		982,541	1,002,191
Receivables from group enterprises		1,855,719	0
Prepayments		25,160	81,573
Receivables		2,863,420	1,083,764
Cash at bank and in hand		4,487,973	4,863,883
Current assets		7,351,393	5,947,647
Assets		7,351,393	5,968,953

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		80,000	80,000
Share premium account		460,000	460,000
Retained earnings		2,670,101	597,982
Proposed dividend for the year		0	2,500,000
Equity		3,210,101	3,637,982
Trade payables		14,488	0
Payables to group enterprises		1,850,243	0
Corporation tax		437,805	622,326
Other payables	5	1,240,756	1,708,645
Deferred income		598,000	0
Short-term debt		4,141,292	2,330,971
Debt		4,141,292	2,330,971
Liabilities and equity		7,351,393	5,968,953
Key activities	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Related parties	7		
Accounting Policies	8		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	80,000	460,000	597,982	2,500,000	3,637,982
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-2,500,000	-2,500,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	2,072,119	0	2,072,119
Equity at 31 December	80,000	460,000	2,670,101	0	3,210,101

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's purpose is to conduct consulting services within biostatistics, data analysis, epidemiology and register-based research, as well as to carry out any activity that, in the management's discretion, is related thereto.

2. Staff

Wages and salaries

Other social security expenses

Average number of employees

2024	2023
DKK	DKK
6,649,648	5,341,078
30,225	28,321
6,679,873	5,369,399
8	6

3. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses

Exchange loss

2024	2023
DKK	DKK
1,246	3,789
1,201	8,333
2,447	12,122

4. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

2024	2023
DKK	DKK
586,479	744,326
7,216	0
593,695	744,326

5. Other payables

Other debt

2024	2023
DKK	DKK
1,240,756	1,708,645
1,240,756	1,708,645

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Sonas Holdco ApS is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

7. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Investcorp Holdings B.S.C.	Kingdom of Bahrain
Sonas MidCo ApS	Søborg, Denmark

The group annual report of Sonas MidCo ApS may be obtained at the following address: Telefonvej 8D, 2860 Søborg

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Omicron ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

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.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Income statement

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.

Production expenses

Production expenses comprise costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost comprises raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs such as maintenance and depreciation, etc, as well as operation, administration and management of factories.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and production expenses.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for Management, administrative staff, office expenses, depreciation, etc.

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 changes in 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 Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance sheet

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

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

Equity

Dividend

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	$\text{Profit/loss of primary operations} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Solvency ratio	$\text{Equity at year end} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Return on equity	$\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100 / \text{Average equity}$