

## CSL Seqirus: Methodological note for HCP/ORDM/HCO disclosure 2025

Data year: 2025

Year of publication: 2026

CSL Seqirus is committed to conducting all interactions with healthcare professionals (HCPs), healthcare organisations (HCOs), and other relevant decision makers (ORDMs) with integrity, transparency, and respect for the highest ethical standards. In line with the FSA Code of Practice and the EFPIA Disclosure Code, CSL Seqirus publishes annual Transfers of Value (ToV) to promote openness around our scientific, educational, and collaborative engagements.

This methodological note sets out the principles and processes governing how the company collects, reviews, and reports ToV data in Germany. It provides clarity on the scope of disclosures, including the treatment of VAT, currency conversion, cross-border reporting, and categorization of activities. It also explains the differing legal bases used for personal data processing as well as the publication platforms and retention periods applied.

By outlining our methodology CSL Seqirus aims to offer clear, consistent, and accessible insight into our approach to transparency. Our objective is to strengthen trust in the valuable collaborations we undertake with the healthcare community and to ensure our reporting processes remain compliant, robust, and aligned with industry expectations.

## Contents

1 Definitions .....	3
1.1 Recipients.....	3
1.2 Kind of ToVs .....	3
2 Disclosure's Scope.....	5
2.1 Products concerned.....	5
2.2 Company concerned .....	5
2.3 Excluded ToVs.....	6
2.4 ToVs date .....	6
2.5 Direct ToVs .....	6
2.6 Indirect ToVs.....	8
2.7 Non-monetary ToVs.....	9
2.8 ToVs in case of partial attendances or cancellation and refund.....	9
2.9 Cross-border activities .....	9
2.10 R&D.....	10
2.11 Voluntary disclosure.....	10
3 Specific considerations .....	10
3.1 Country unique identifier.....	10
3.2 Self-incorporated HCP .....	11
3.3 Multi-year agreements .....	11
3.4 Country specificities.....	11
3.5 Quality Checks .....	11
4 Data protection legal basis .....	12
4.1 Consent Collection .....	12
4.2 Legitimate interests .....	12
5 Form of disclosure.....	12
5.1 Date of publication.....	12
5.2 Disclosure platform.....	12
5.3 Disclosure language .....	12
6 Disclosure financial data .....	12
6.1 Currency.....	12
6.2 VAT included or excluded .....	13
6.3 Calculation rules .....	13
7 Additional Information.....	13

# 1 Definitions

## 1.1 Recipients

The scope of recipients covered by this methodological note includes all individuals and organisations with whom CSL Seqirus interacts in ways that may give rise to a reportable Transfer of Value (ToV). In accordance with the FSA Code of Practice and the EFPIA Disclosure Code, the following categories are included:

### **Healthcare Professionals (HCPs)**

Individuals who, in the course of their professional activities, are authorized to prescribe, purchase, supply, recommend, or administer medicinal products. This includes German-based and cross-border HCPs where their principal practice is in Germany.

### **Healthcare Organisations (HCOs)**

Medical, scientific, or healthcare institutions, associations, hospitals, clinics, foundations, universities, or other entities through which healthcare services are provided. Disclosures apply both to German entities and, where relevant, foreign affiliates whose activities relate to German-based HCPs/HCOs.

### **Research & Development Recipients**

Payments or support provided in relation to clinical trials, non-interventional studies, and other R&D-related activities. These ToV are reported in aggregate, covering both HCPs and HCOs involved in such activities.

### **Retired Healthcare Professionals (HCPs)**

Retired healthcare professionals are included within the scope of reportable recipients where they continue to engage in activities that fall within the FSA/EFPIA definitions of an HCP or Other Relevant Decision Maker (ORDM).

A retired individual remains in scope **if** they:

- Continue to provide services such as consultancy, speaking, advisory board participation, leadership roles, or expert input.
- Are still able to influence prescribing, purchasing, or the use of medicines through professional expertise or advisory capacity.
- Are contracted in a role that qualifies as an ORDM (e.g., formulary advisor, health policy specialist, clinical consultant).

A retired individual is not in scope only when they have no ongoing professional activities related to the provision, evaluation, recommendation, or administration of medicinal products.

## 1.2 Kind of ToVs

### **Donations and Grants**

Donations and grants are voluntary, non-promotional contributions provided to healthcare organisations (HCOs) to support healthcare, scientific, or educational initiatives. These ToVs must not be conditional on the use, purchase, or recommendation of any medicinal product.

Examples include:

- Educational grants to support medical or scientific programs
- Funding for independent medical education
- Charitable donations to recognized HCOs

*Note:* Grants are disclosed separately from fees for service and sponsorship arrangements.

### **Contribution to Costs of Events**

These are payments made to support HCP or HCO attendance at or participation in scientific or educational events, whether organised by the company or a third party.

This category includes:

- Registration fees
- Travel and accommodation
- Sponsorship of HCOs for events (e.g., booths, branded materials, symposia slots, educational packages)

Event-related ToVs may be paid directly to the HCP or to the HCO on their behalf.

### **Contracted Services & Related Expenses**

This category captures payments for services provided by HCPs or HCOs under a legitimate service agreement. It includes both fees and reasonable associated expenses.

Examples:

- Advisory board participation
- Consultancy
- Speaker engagements
- Medical writing or reviewing
- Market research where the identity of the HCP is known

Related expenses (e.g., travel, accommodation) are disclosed separately but under the same overarching ToV category.

### **Research & Development (R&D)**

R&D ToVs include payments to HCPs or HCOs connected to:

- Clinical trials
- Non-interventional studies (NIS)

- Observational studies
- Investigator-initiated research, where funded

As per requirements, R&D transfers are disclosed only in aggregate for the reporting period.

### **Sponsorship and Advertising CSL Seqirus**

This covers payments made to HCOs for:

- Meeting sponsorship packages
- Exhibition or booth space
- Branded materials at events
- Sponsored sessions or symposia

These ToVs are disclosable when they support healthcare or scientific activities and are paid to an HCO.

### **Cross-border and Affiliate-Generated ToVs**

Transfers made by foreign affiliates on behalf of the German entity or where the recipient's principal practice is in Germany must also be disclosed under the Germany report.

This may include:

- Payments for global advisory boards
- Participation in International Events
- Fees processed via non-German entities

Currency conversions and VAT handling included in section 6.

## **2 Disclosure's Scope**

### **2.1 Products concerned**

Only prescription-only medicinal products are included within the scope of EFPIA mandated Transfer of Value (ToV) disclosure. This includes any product that meets the definition of a *medicinal product* under EU/German law and requires a prescription for use.

### **2.2 Company concerned**

Where company names or structures have changed this methodological note explains the continuity of reporting. Historical disclosures may appear under previous entity names; however, all such disclosures relate to the same corporate group. Each year's methodological note includes information allowing members of the public to connect past and current reporting, ensuring transparency and traceability of disclosures over time.

## 2.3 Excluded ToVs

In line with the EFPIA Disclosure Code, certain Transfers of Value (ToVs) fall outside the scope of CSL Seqirus reporting. The following ToVs are excluded from disclosure:

- Informational and educational materials
- Items of medical utility
- Food and beverages (hospitality)
- Third-party logistics or administrative fees where no identifiable recipient benefit exists
- Ordinary commercial transactions, including discounts, price reductions, rebates and trading-related mechanisms

## 2.4 ToVs date

This disclosure covers all ToVs for which payment was made between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025. Payments relating to activities conducted in the previous year are included where the payment was made within the reporting year.

## 2.5 Direct ToVs

Direct ToVs are defined as payments made directly by CSL Seqirus to the benefitting recipient (HCP or HCO).

### 1. Fees for Services and Consultancy

These ToVs arise when HCPs or HCOs provide contracted expertise or services.

Included activities:

- Speaker engagements (e.g., congress talks, educational presentations)
- Advisory board participation
- Consulting engagements (general medical/scientific consultancy)
- Data analysis
- Medical writing
- Development of educational materials
- Research-related services (where not defined as R&D)

These are reported under Contracted Services – Fees.

### 2. Reimbursement of Expenses Related to Contracted Services

When HCPs/HCOs incur travel or accommodation to perform a contracted service, these expenses constitute direct ToVs.

Included activities:

- Travel: flights, train, taxi, mileage, parking
- Accommodation

Per methodology, if expenses cannot be disaggregated from the fee, they are disclosed under the Fee for Service category.

### 3. Contribution to Costs of Events

These are direct ToVs linked to supporting HCP/HCO attendance at scientific or educational events.

#### a. Registration Fees

Payment of fees for HCP/HCO attendance at third-party educational events.

#### b. Travel & Accommodation for Events

Directly funded travel and accommodation supporting participation in:

- External congresses
- Company-hosted scientific meetings

Note: Travel linked to R&D activities is reported separately and not in this category.

### 4. Research & Development (Direct R&D ToVs)

Although R&D is disclosed in aggregate, the underlying activities still count as direct ToVs before aggregation.

Included activities:

- Investigator activities in clinical trials
- Funding of investigator-initiated research (IIR)
- Payments via CROs when the benefitting HCP/HCO is identifiable

### 5. Sponsorship to Healthcare Organisations (HCOs)

These are direct ToVs when the company financially supports an HCO.

Included activities:

- Sponsorship for events (booths, exhibition space, educational packages)
- Support for scientific symposia
- Website or publication sponsorship

*These appear in the “Contribution to Costs of Events – Sponsorship” category.*

## 6. Donations and Grants

If made directly to an HCO to support healthcare, research or education:

- Charitable contributions
- Educational grants
- Research grants outside R&D definition

## 2.6 Indirect ToVs

Indirect ToVs occur when CSL Seqirus funds an activity through an intermediary, and the ultimate HCP or HCO beneficiary is identifiable.

Indirect ToVs are disclosed at the level of the first identifiable recipient and are reported only once to avoid duplication.

The following activities result in indirect ToVs:

- Third-party event organisers – sponsorship or funding routed through a congress or conference organizer where the benefiting HCP/HCO is known.
- Travel agencies and logistics providers – travel and accommodation arranged by intermediaries but funded by CSL/Vifor for identifiable HCPs
- Medical education providers – payments to education agencies where identifiable HCPs receive services, access or learning benefits.
- Contract Research Organisations (CROs) – payments routed via CROs that ultimately benefit identifiable investigators or HCO research sites.
- Third-party intermediaries delivering funded services – including vendors processing honoraria or running programs where the HCP/HCO beneficiaries are known.
- Grants or sponsorship delivered through an organisation where the end-beneficiary (HCP/HCO) is identifiable.

Indirect ToVs are treated with the same reporting requirements as direct ToVs, ensuring transparency when benefits are delivered through intermediaries rather than directly by CSL Seqirus

## 2.7 Non-monetary ToVs

CSL Seqirus discloses non-monetary ToVs in accordance with EFPIA requirements. A Transfer of Value includes any direct or indirect benefit provided “in cash, in kind or otherwise”. Non-monetary ToVs arise where the company provides goods, services or other benefits without a direct financial payment to the recipient.

The following activities result in non-monetary ToVs:

- Staff time provided as in-kind support, including company employees contributing expertise, scientific input or operational support to HCO-led initiatives.
- Provision of products or materials, such as medicinal products supplied for investigator-initiated studies or educational use, which must be disclosed at an estimated fair value.
- In-kind sponsorship of third-party events, including booth space, exhibition packages, educational materials or other non-financial benefits awarded through sponsorship.
- Non-financial R&D support, such as access to company systems, scientific tools, or specialist staff time provided as part of research collaborations.
- Donation of services or resources to HCOs, including technical, administrative, educational or operational support.

All non-monetary ToVs are reported under the appropriate category, using a reasonable determination of fair market value where required.

## 2.8 ToVs in case of partial attendances or cancellation and refund

Where an HCP or HCO does not attend an event in full or cancels their participation, CSL Seqirus discloses only the value of the benefit received. In the case of partial attendance, the disclosed amount reflects the portion of costs that were non-refundable or proportionate to the elements used.

Where participation is cancelled, only non-recoverable expenses are disclosed; refundable amounts are excluded. If refunds are issued after initial payment, the ToV is adjusted to reflect the net cost retained by the HCP/HCO.

All such cases are supported by appropriate documentation (e.g., invoices, refund notices) to ensure accurate and transparent reporting.

## 2.9 Cross-border activities

ToVs connected to cross-border activities are disclosed based on the recipient’s primary professional address. Accordingly, all ToVs provided to German-based Healthcare Professionals (HCPs) and Healthcare Organisations (HCOs) are included in the German disclosure, even when the activity is arranged, funded, or paid by a non-German CSL Seqirus affiliate.

This includes fees for services, travel and accommodation, event support, and any indirect ToVs managed through third-party organisers.

For R&D activities, all ToVs benefiting German-based investigators or research sites are reported within the German aggregate R&D disclosure.

Cross-border ToVs are processed using the same categorization and valuation rules applied to German-originating ToVs, ensuring consistent, transparent reporting.

## 2.10 R&D

CSL Seqirus discloses Research & Development (R&D) ToVs in aggregate, in line with the EFPIA Disclosure Code.

R&D ToVs include payments or benefits in kind associated with non-clinical studies, clinical trials, and prospective non-interventional studies involving the active collection of patient data. This includes investigator fees, site payments, funding for investigator-initiated research, and payments routed through CROs where the ultimate beneficiaries are identifiable HCPs or HCOs.

Other activities, such as retrospective studies, medical writing, advisory input, or research-related services that fall outside the EFPIA R&D definition, are disclosed under standard categories (e.g., fees for service). Product supply for investigator-initiated studies is disclosed either within aggregate R&D (where the study qualifies) or as an in-kind ToV where appropriate.

## 2.11 Voluntary disclosure

In addition to meeting the mandatory disclosure requirements of the EFPIA Disclosure Code, CSL Seqirus may disclose certain ToVs on a voluntary basis.

“Voluntary disclosure” refers to any disclosure that goes beyond what is required by the national Code. This includes the disclosure of ToVs arising from cross-border activities, the inclusion of additional recipient categories (such as patients, journalists and patient organisations) where appropriate, and alignment with global transparency practices across the CSL Group. The company’s approach is guided by its commitment to transparency and ethical conduct, and where uncertainties arise, CSL Seqirus will typically choose to disclose to ensure completeness and clarity.

# 3 Specific considerations

## 3.1 Country unique identifier

Internally, the company use internal system-generated or commercial identifiers (e.g., CRM IDs, SAP vendor numbers or aggregate-spend system IDs) to support accurate data matching, validation, and quality assurance.

CSL Seqirus does not use any external identifiers within the disclosure report.

### 3.2 Self-incorporated HCP

Where an HCP/ORDM provides services through their own limited company, CSL Seqirus attributes all related ToVs to the individual HCP.

Although invoices may be raised by and payments made to the limited company, the beneficiary of the ToVs is the individual HCP. The ToVs are therefore disclosed under the individual's name, not the limited company.

This approach ensures transparency regarding interactions with HCPs and aligns with the FSA Code's requirement to disclose ToVs provided directly or indirectly to individual health professionals.

Indirect ToVs paid via HCP-owned companies are allocated internally to the individual recipient to avoid misclassification as HCO ToVs.

### 3.3 Multi-year agreements

Where CSL Seqirus enters into multi-year agreements with Healthcare Professionals (HCPs) or Healthcare Organisations (HCOs), only ToVs made within each relevant reporting year are disclosed. The total contracted value over multiple years is not reported as a single amount.

Disclosures are based on the date of payment or the date the benefit is received, in line with EFPIA Code requirements and internal transparency procedures.

Annual instalments, milestone-based payments, and phased deliverables are disclosed in the year in which they occur. Amendments or extensions to multi-year contracts are reflected prospectively, and all ToVs are allocated to the individual HCP/HCO beneficiary as required.

### 3.4 Country specificities

Where CSL Seqirus engages in collaborative working projects, joint initiatives or co-funded activities with other pharmaceutical companies, each company discloses only the proportion of the ToVs that it directly funds. Costs shared between companies are allocated according to the agreed funding split or using a fair and documented allocation method where no explicit split exists.

All ToVs are disclosed in Germany where the recipient HCP/HCO is based, regardless of which company leads or processes payments.

Links to the required collaborative working executive summaries are included in the report, and all links are reviewed annually to ensure they remain active and accurate.

### 3.5 Quality Checks

All required pre-disclosure quality checks were completed for the reporting year. CSL Seqirus undertook a structured sequence of data reviews, consolidation steps, technical validations, cross-border checks, internal approvals, and executive sign-off.

These internal checks ensured that the submission reflected accurate, complete and fully compliant ToV data.

## 4 Data protection legal basis

### 4.1 Consent Collection

CSL Seqirus collects consent to publish data at the time contracting. If an HCP does not give consent for publication, their data will be published in aggregate. For individual disclosure, the HCP must provide valid consent covering all reportable activities within the respective reporting period.

Withdrawals of consent are handled according to the global consent management procedure: withdrawals made before publication result in aggregation of the relevant period, while those made after publication apply from the subsequent reporting cycle. Records of consent and withdrawal are kept with the appropriate contract records.

### 4.2 Legitimate interests

CSL Seqirus does not publish HCP data using the bases of legitimate interest.

## 5 Form of disclosure

### 5.1 Date of publication

30 June 2026

### 5.2 Disclosure platform

Seqirus Germany website – [www.cslseqirus.de](http://www.cslseqirus.de)

### 5.3 Disclosure language

German/English

## 6 Disclosure financial data

### 6.1 Currency

EUR

All Transfers of Value (ToVs) are disclosed in EUR (€) as required by the FSA Disclosure Template

Where ToVs were incurred or paid in a foreign currency, values were converted using the monthly average or payment-date exchange rate generated by the company's finance systems.

For in-kind ToVs, the exchange rate applied corresponds to the rate used on the vendor invoice at the time the cost was incurred.

Cross-border ToVs from other affiliates were converted to EUR using the standard group finance system exchange rates during consolidation.

## 6.2 VAT included or excluded

CSL Seqirus reports all ToVs exclusive of VAT.

## 6.3 Calculation rules

CSL Seqirus calculates ToVs based on the actual cost incurred by the company. Monetary ToVs are disclosed on a payment-date basis and exclude VAT.

In-kind ToVs such as travel, accommodation, registration fees or other logistical support are disclosed at the invoiced value.

Indirect ToVs made through third-party organisers or agencies are allocated to the identifiable beneficiary HCP/HCO.

All foreign-currency ToVs are converted to EUR using the exchange rate applicable at the time of payment or invoice.

## 7 Additional Information

Payments to Patient Organizations are published on the CSL Seqirus Germany website at the end of June.