

Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S

Sturlasgade 3, 3,

2300 København S

CVR No. 13386293

Annual Report 2023

35. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 27 June 2024

Bastiaan Lodewijk Kniphorst
Chairman

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

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

Copenhagen, 27 June 2024

Executive Board

Peter Alnor
Man. Director

Supervisory Board

Bastiaan Lodewijk Kniphorst
Chairman

Tomas Zapater Font
Member

Magnus Ljung
Member

Peter Alnor
Member

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholder of Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are 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 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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.

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.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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

Independent Auditors' Report

- 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 note 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 the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2024

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-no. 30700228

Henrik Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne35456

Wolters Kluwer

Company details

Company	Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S Sturlasgade 3, 3, 2300 København S
Telephone	70203314
email	kundeservice@wolterskluwer.dk
Website	www.wolterskluwer.dk
CVR No.	13386293
Date of formation	1 August 1989
Financial year	01-01-2023 - 31-12-2023
Supervisory Board	Bastiaan Lodewijk Kniphorst Tomas Zapater Font Magnus Ljung Peter Alnor, Man. Director
Executive Board	Peter Alnor, Man. Director
Parent Company	Wolters Kluwer International Holding nv. Zuidpoelsingel 2 2400 BA Alphen aun den Rijn Holland The Group Annual Report can be requested here.
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allè 36 2000 Frederiksberg CVR-no.: 30700228

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in the development and sale of software tools to professional advisers. The Company develops and sells software for tax computation, audit and accounting support and feasibility study modules to primarily the financial sector. Moreover, the Company develops and sells tailored solutions and consultancy services in connection with software integration and tax calculations.

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a revenue of DKK 48.702.361. The revenue evolution is showing a minor decline linked to the discontinuation of a partner agreement. The result from operating activities of DKK -1.318.172 is impacted by higher operational costs linked to the evolution of hosted and cloud products. The total assets in the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows a total of DKK 36.684.686 and an equity of DKK 4.198.707.

The results are slightly below expectations for the year, where we did see growth in our portfolio and the new cloud products.

Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the financial year-end, which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those last year.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are 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 term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue represent the amount of consideration the company expects to be entitled to arising from contracts with customers in the ordinary course of business in exchange for transferring promised goods and/or services to customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognized once the performance obligations are fulfilled (i.e. when the customer obtains control over those goods and/or services).

Subscriptions

Revenues related to subscriptions are recognized over the period in which the goods are transferred and/or content is made available in advance of the delivery of goods and/or content is presented as deferred income (a contract liability) in the statement of financial position.

Accounting Policies

Licenses

License fees paid for the use of the company's software products and/or services are recognized in accordance with the substance of the agreement. Revenues from licenses representing a right to access are recognized over time on a straight-line basis. In case a right-to-access license is invoiced to the customer as a one-time upfront fee, revenue is recognized between 12 and 60 months depending on the nature of the license.

Services

Revenues from providing services are recognized in the period in which the related performance obligations are satisfied. For fixed price contracts, revenues are recognized based on the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule.

Multi-element contracts

There are arrangements that include various combinations of performance obligations, such as software licenses, services, training, hosting, and implementation. A performance obligation is only distinct if the customer can benefit from goods and/or services on their own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, and the promise to transfer goods and/or services is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. Goods and/or services that are not distinct are bundled with other goods and/or services in the contract, until a bundle of goods and/or services is created that is distinct, resulting in a single performance obligation. Where performance obligations are satisfied over different periods of time, revenues are allocated to the respective performance obligations based on relative stand-alone selling prices at contract inception, and revenues are recognized as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S has adopted the recognition and measurement requirements in the IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue and requires that revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods and services to a customer.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales are expenses that can relate directly to the products.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pension to the Companies employees, as well as other social security contributions etc. The item is deducted from refunds from public authorities.

Other staff expenses are recognised in other external expenses.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Completed development projects	5 years	0%
Concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and other similar rights	10 years	0%
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0%

The accounting value for each intangible and tangible assets including value is evaluated each year.

Accounting Policies

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the income statement under other operating income or expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, and where the degree of technical utilization, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development potential in the Company are provable and where the intention is to manufacture, market or use the product or process are recognised as intangible assets if the value in use can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently certain that future earnings can cover production, sales and administration costs as well as total development costs.

Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as they incur.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages, salaries and amortization, that are directly or indirectly attributable to the development activities of the enterprise and meet the recognition criteria.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at the lower of cost less accumulated amortization and the recoverable amount.

Other intangible assets, including licenses and acquired rights etc., are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

Accounting Policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Prepayments, assets

Prepayments recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Provisions

Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax.

Current tax receivables

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Payables

Payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities consist of payments received regarding income in the subsequent financial years.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Revenue		48.702.361	49.135.679
Cost of sales		-4.778.101	-5.184.535
Other external expenses		-13.358.916	-14.204.646
Gross profit		30.565.344	29.746.498
Employee expenses	1	-31.500.909	-29.329.788
Depreciation, amortisation expense of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-382.607	-475.667
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-1.318.172	-58.957
Finance income	2	539.181	54.691
Finance expences	3	-1.985	-58.249
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-780.976	-62.515
Tax expense on ordinary activities	4	84.175	7.731
Profit		-696.801	-54.784
Proposed distribution of results			
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		1.000.000	1.000.000
Retained earnings		-1.696.801	-1.054.784
Distribution of profit		-696.801	-54.784

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Assets			
Completed development projects	5	0	234.452
Acquired intangible assets	6	0	0
Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	7	314.190	0
Intangible assets		314.190	234.452
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	8	145.512	293.667
Property, plant and equipment		145.512	293.667
Fixed assets		459.702	528.119
Trade receivables		9.643.285	12.293.273
Receivables from group enterprises		13.013.777	6.750.345
Deferred tax assets	9	136.108	51.934
Tax receivables		385.348	401.917
Other short-term receivables		745.258	707.214
Prepayments		1.779.448	2.493.557
Receivables		25.703.223	22.698.240
Cash and cash equivalents		10.521.761	12.853.159
Current assets		36.224.984	35.551.399
Assets		36.684.686	36.079.518

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		2.698.707	4.395.508
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		1.000.000	1.000.000
Equity		4.198.707	5.895.508
Deferred income		21.328.221	20.185.741
Trade payables		1.067.201	1.919.864
Other payables		10.090.557	8.078.405
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		32.485.979	30.184.010
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		32.485.979	30.184.010
Liabilities and equity		36.684.686	36.079.518
Contingent liabilities	10		
Collaterals and assets pledged as security	11		
Related parties	12		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Proposed dividend recognised in equity	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	500.000	1.000.000	4.395.508	5.895.508
Proposed dividend	0	1.000.000	0	1.000.000
Dividend paid	0	-1.000.000	0	-1.000.000
Profit (loss)	0	0	-1.696.801	-1.696.801
Equity 31 December 2023	500.000	1.000.000	2.698.707	4.198.707

The share capital has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.

Notes

	2023	2022
1. Employee expenses		
Wages and salaries	27.310.572	25.409.153
Post-employment benefit expense	3.765.840	3.497.986
Social security contributions	424.497	422.649
	31.500.909	29.329.788
Average number of employees	49	49
2. Finance income		
Other finance income	216.151	12.529
Intercompany finance income	323.030	42.162
	539.181	54.691
3. Finance expenses		
Other finance expenses	1.985	58.249
	1.985	58.249
4. Tax expense		
Taxation on operating income	0	40.876
Deferred taxation	84.174	-48.607
	84.174	-7.731
5. Completed development projects		
Cost at the beginning of the year	8.751.443	8.751.443
Cost at the end of the year	8.751.443	8.751.443
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-8.516.991	-8.164.830
Amortisation for the year	-234.452	-352.161
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-8.751.443	-8.516.991
Carrying amount at the end of the year	0	234.452
6. Acquired intangible assets		
Cost at the beginning of the year	32.583.553	32.613.463
Cost at the end of the year	32.583.553	32.613.463
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	-32.583.553	-32.613.463
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-32.583.553	-32.613.463
Carrying amount at the end of the year	0	0

Notes

	2023	2022
7. Development projects in progress and prepayment for intangible assets		
Cost at the beginning of the year	0	0
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	314.190	0
Cost at the end of the year	314.190	0
Carrying amount at the end of the year	314.190	0
8. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost at the beginning of the year	3.013.978	2.652.612
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	0	361.366
Cost at the end of the year	3.013.978	3.013.978
Depreciation at the beginning of the year	-2.720.311	-2.596.805
Depreciation for the year	-148.155	-123.506
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-2.868.466	-2.720.311
Carrying amount at the end of the year	145.512	293.667
9. Deferred tax		
Balance at the beginning of the year	51.934	3.327
Additions during the year	84.174	48.607
Balance at the end of the year	136.108	51.934

10. Contingent liabilities

The company has liabilities related to rented premises and leased copy machines, cars etc. of TDKK 1.407 hereof TDKK 1.318 within 1 year.

11. Collaterals and securities

A security guarantee has been provided for rent at the address Søren Frichs Vej 25, 8000 Århus. The security guarantee is provided through Danske Bank and amounts to DKK 154.921.

Notes

2023

2022

12. Related parties

Wolters Kluwer Danmark A/S's related parties are:

Exercising control

Wolters Kluwer International Holding nv.

Zuidpoolsingel 2

2400 BA Alphen aan den Rijn

Holland

Which holds 100% of the shares

Annual report can be requested at: www.wolterskluwer.com

Other related parties, with the company has had transactions

Wolters Kluwer Scandinavia AB

Emigrantvägen 2G

414 63 Gothenburg

Sweden

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