
IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S

Blegdamsvej 104 C, DK-2100 København Ø

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 26 74 89 41

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
27/06 2019

Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen
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	5
Management's Review	6
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	7
Balance Sheet 31 December	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

In our opinion, 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 2019

Executive Board

Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen
CEO

Board of Directors

Mark Andrew Sherriff
Chairman

Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen

Ditlev Paul Casper Moltke

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, 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 Qualified Opinion

The deferred tax asset has in the balance sheet been stated at DKK 1,232k. The Company has not provided presumptive evidence of future earnings to eliminate the tax loss carryforward of DKK 4,541k based on which the tax asset is primarily calculated. Therefore, we are not able to express an opinion on the value of the tax asset. A write-down of the tax asset to DKK 0 (zero) would affect results for the year and equity negatively by DKK 1,232k.

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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

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.

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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial

Independent Auditor's Report

Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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, 27 June 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Ferass Hamade

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne35441

Company Information

The Company

IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S
Blegdamsvej 104 C
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR No: 26 74 89 41
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 22 August 2002
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Board of Directors

Mark Andrew Sherriff, Chairman
Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen
Ditlev Paul Casper Moltke

Executive Board

Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

As in prior years, IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S develops and renders sales and marketing services to the pharmaceutical and the medical device industries in Denmark.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a loss of DKK 6,312,047, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 674,619.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss		9.817.312	9.959.339
Staff expenses	1	-16.413.243	-8.410.304
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		<u>-20.555</u>	<u>-68.844</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-6.616.486	1.480.191
Financial income		433.477	258.162
Financial expenses		<u>-129.038</u>	<u>-196.179</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-6.312.047	1.542.174
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>0</u>	<u>-408.362</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-6.312.047</u>	<u>1.133.812</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-6.312.047</u>	<u>1.133.812</u>
		<u>-6.312.047</u>	<u>1.133.812</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	6.038	26.593
Property, plant and equipment	6.038	26.593
Fixed assets	6.038	26.593
Trade receivables	2.297.137	2.160.323
Receivables from group enterprises	443.041	4.506.359
Other receivables	0	281.992
Deferred tax asset	1.232.108	1.232.108
Prepayments	249.551	291.663
Receivables	4.221.837	8.472.445
Cash at bank and in hand	2.352.513	704.717
Currents assets	6.574.350	9.177.162
Assets	6.580.388	9.203.755

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
Share capital		502.000	502.000
Retained earnings		172.619	6.484.666
Equity		<u>674.619</u>	<u>6.986.666</u>
Prepayments received from customers		742.970	233.376
Trade payables		679.523	334.043
Payables to group enterprises		1.506.113	101.078
Other payables		2.977.163	1.548.592
Short-term debt		<u>5.905.769</u>	<u>2.217.089</u>
Debt		<u>5.905.769</u>	<u>2.217.089</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>6.580.388</u>	<u>9.203.755</u>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	3		
Related parties	4		
Accounting Policies	5		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 January	502.000	6.484.666	6.986.666
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-6.312.047	-6.312.047
Equity at 31 December	502.000	172.619	674.619

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018	2017
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	15.238.927	7.604.977
Pensions	921.572	635.538
Other social security expenses	139.870	87.107
Other staff expense	112.874	82.682
	<u>16.413.243</u>	<u>8.410.304</u>
Average number of employees	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	0	0
Deferred tax for the year	0	408.362
	<u>0</u>	<u>408.362</u>
3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	336.000	407.940
Between 1 and 5 years	0	47.960
	<u>336.000</u>	<u>455.900</u>

Other contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with the group entities and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Related parties

Basis

Controlling interest

IQVIA Solutions Norway AS

Parent Company

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

IQVIA Solutions Norway AS, Trollåsen 4, 1414 Trollåsen, Norway.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company:

Name

Place of registered office

IQVIA Holdings Inc.

USA

The Group Annual Report of IQVIA Holdings Inc. may be obtained at the following address:

www.iqvia.com

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S for 2018 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.

The Financial Statements for 2018 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.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences 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.

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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale is recognised in the income statement when the delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have been made before year end.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Consultancy services etc.

Consultancy services etc. comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

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

Staff expenses

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

Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year and in addition to interest, the financial income and expenses include foreign exchange gains and losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

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	3-5	years
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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.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets 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 within the same legal tax entity.

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. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

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 debts

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

Deferred income

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