

IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S
Blegdamsvej 104C
København Ø

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
4 April 2024

DocuSigned by:

Stefan Ohlsson

DC062B556BFB4B5...

Stefan Folke Henrik Ohlsson
chairman

CVR-nr. 26 74 89 41

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management's review	
Company details	7
Financial highlights	8
Management's review	9
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	10
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	16
Balance sheet 31 December	17
Statement of changes in equity	19
Notes	20

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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, 4 April 2024

Executive board

Stefan Folke Henrik Ohlsson
Director

Supervisory board

DocuSigned by:
Imran Mecci
B527E465BFF69464
Imran Hasan Mecci

DocuSigned by:
Ditlev Moltke
F0163D3A4574428...
Ditlev Paul Casper Moltke

DocuSigned by:
Stefan Ohlsson
DC062B556BFB4B5...
Stefan Folke Henrik Ohlsson

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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.

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:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 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, 4 April 2024

MAZARS

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 31 06 17 41

Karsten Vedel

State-authorized public accountant

MNE no. mne47841

COMPANY DETAILS

The company	<p>IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S Blegdamsvej 104C 2100 København Ø</p> <p>CVR no.: 26 74 89 41</p> <p>Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023</p> <p>Domicile: Copenhagen</p>
Supervisory board	<p>Imran Hasan Mecci Ditlev Paul Casper Moltke Stefan Folke Henrik Ohlsson</p>
Executive board	<p>Stefan Folke Henrik Ohlsson, director</p>
Auditors	<p>Mazars Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Midtermolen 1, 2.tv. 2100 København Ø</p>

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
KEY FIGURES					
Gross profit/loss	104.856	99.619	67.621	23.009	24.472
Profit/loss before net financials	53.535	53.158	28.324	3.145	6.198
Net financials	2.775	4.314	2.405	-636	465
Profit/loss for the year	44.002	45.361	30.087	2.306	5.431
Balance sheet total	161.029	199.696	148.132	71.782	68.184
Investment in property, plant and equipment	100	199	0	253	0
Equity	65.839	121.838	76.477	9.078	6.105
FINANCIAL RATIOS					
Return on assets	29,7%	30,6%	25,8%	4,5%	16,6%
Solvency ratio	40,9%	61,0%	51,6%	12,6%	9,0%
Return on equity	46,9%	45,7%	70,3%	30,4%	160,2%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies..

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Business review

IQVIA Solutions Denmark A/S develops and renders sales and marketing services to the pharmaceutical and the medical device industries in Denmark additionally IQVIA Solutions provide information to both public and private companies and organisations, including publishing and bookselling to carry out business by trading and investing.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of DKK 44.001.528, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 65.839.114.

Considering last years expectations of increases of 3% on revenue level and 5% on profit before tax. We have been able to meet the revenue target but have seen increasing costs due the higher inflation and restructurings within the group among other things this has been related to the planned Silverbullet merger.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

The company is planning to merge with Silverbullet during 2024 with financial effect from january 1st 2024.

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

Expected development of the company, including specific prerequisites and uncertainties

Based on the oppertunitys in the market and inclusion of Silverbullet in the 2024 finanical year. We expect a continuous revenue growth of 10-15%. The 10-15% revenue increase is expected to have a similar effect on EBITDA level.

The company's knowledge resources if of particular importance to its future earnings

Our employees are the most critical and important resource for the company and we as a company are well resourced to find and attract resources needed. Knowledge is well shared and therefore no risks connected to individual employees

Impact on the external environment and measures taken to prevent, reduce or mitigate damage

IQVIA has a ESG (environmental, social and governance) program and working actively with this. More information to be found here <https://www.iqvia.com/about-us/esg>

Research and development activities in or for the company

Development activities consist of the continued development and service of the regulatory intelligence platform.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

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

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

Pursuant to sections §112, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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.

Recognition and measurement of business combinations

Recently acquired entities are recognised in the financial statements from the date of acquisition. Sold entities are recognised in the financial statements until the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated in respect of recently acquired entities. Discontinued operations are presented separately, see below.

The date of acquisition is the time when the company actually gains control over the acquiree.

The acquisition method is applied to the acquisition of new entities where the company gains control over the acquiree. The acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or emanate from a contractual right. Deferred tax on the revaluations made is recognised.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one side, the purchase consideration, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of any previously acquired investments and, on the other side, the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised as goodwill under 'Intangible assets'. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of its useful life.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

On acquisition, goodwill is ascribed to / classed with the cash-generating unit, which subsequently forms a basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with another functional currency than the group's presentation currency are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are translated on initial recognition into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The purchase consideration for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the purchase consideration is conditional upon future events or the fulfilment of agreed conditions, this part of the purchase consideration is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent adjustments of conditional purchase consideration are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses defrayed in connection with acquisitions are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are defrayed.

If, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities and/or contingent liabilities or the size of the purchase consideration are associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will be based on preliminarily calculated amounts. If it subsequently turns out that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities and/or contingent liabilities was not correct on initial recognition, the calculation will be adjusted with retrospective effect, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Subsequently, any adjustments made will be recognised as error.

On intra-group combinations the book value method is applied to business combinations such as acquisition and disposal of investments, mergers, demergers, contributions of assets and share conversions, etc. in which entities controlled by the parent company are involved, provided that the combination is considered completed at the time of acquisition without any restatement of comparative figures. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquiree are recognised directly in equity.

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, change in work in progress and other operating income less costs of consumables and other external expenses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Income from services are recognised on a straight-line basis as the services are provided.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, 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, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and 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, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company acts as management company for all jointly taxed entities and, in its capacity as such, pays all income taxes to the Danish tax authorities.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Development costs comprise costs, wages/salaries and amortisation losses that are directly and indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Developments projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years.

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools 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.

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

Assets costing less than DKK 32.000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Leases

Leases for items of property, plant and equipment that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet as assets. On initial recognition, assets are measured at estimated cost, corresponding to the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value of the future lease payments, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the company's other non-current assets.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under 'Contingencies, etc.'.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests are measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the expected aggregate income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the share of the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses for the individual work in progress.

Where the selling price of work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

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

Income tax and deferred tax

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.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

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'.

Cash flow statement

No cash flow statement has been prepared for the parent company, as the parent company's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement, see section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Definitions of financial ratios.

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

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Gross profit		104.855.803	99.618.765
Staff costs	1	-46.634.912	-42.679.343
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-4.686.063</u>	<u>-3.781.069</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		53.534.828	53.158.353
Financial income	2	9.692.309	16.407.196
Financial costs		<u>-6.917.659</u>	<u>-12.092.717</u>
Profit/loss before tax		56.309.478	57.472.832
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>-12.307.950</u>	<u>-12.111.958</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u><u>44.001.528</u></u>	<u><u>45.360.874</u></u>
Distribution of profit	4		

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
ASSETS			
Completed development projects		12.689.883	11.123.508
Intangible assets	5	<u>12.689.883</u>	<u>11.123.508</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	6	294.506	325.982
Right-of-use assets	6	5.475.462	4.266.004
Tangible assets		<u>5.769.968</u>	<u>4.591.986</u>
Investments in subsidiaries	7	23.042.142	23.042.142
Deposits	8	900.274	737.789
Fixed asset investments		<u>23.942.416</u>	<u>23.779.931</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>42.402.267</u>	<u>39.495.425</u>
Trade receivables		22.449.654	38.578.058
Contract work in progress		1.732.511	0
Receivables from group companies		66.021.639	101.859.266
Other receivables		186.506	0
Prepayments	9	2.081.376	2.083.021
Receivables		<u>92.471.686</u>	<u>142.520.345</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>26.154.709</u>	<u>17.680.256</u>
Total current assets		<u>118.626.395</u>	<u>160.200.601</u>
Total assets		<u><u>161.028.662</u></u>	<u><u>199.696.026</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		506.000	506.000
Reserve for development expenditure		9.898.109	8.676.336
Retained earnings		5.435.005	12.655.250
Proposed dividend for the year		50.000.000	100.000.000
Equity		<u>65.839.114</u>	<u>121.837.586</u>
Provision for deferred tax	10	2.869.418	2.512.320
Other provisions	11	10.800.000	10.800.000
Total provisions		<u>13.669.418</u>	<u>13.312.320</u>
Lease obligations		3.732.979	4.042.209
Total non-current liabilities	12	<u>3.732.979</u>	<u>4.042.209</u>
Short-term part of long-term debet	12	1.462.740	0
Prepayments received from customers		26.978.368	34.307.217
Trade payables		5.981.329	5.365.858
Payables to group companies		31.294.048	8.154.908
Corporation tax		293.750	5.507.262
Other payables		11.776.916	7.168.666
Total current liabilities		<u>77.787.151</u>	<u>60.503.911</u>
Total liabilities		<u>81.520.130</u>	<u>64.546.120</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>161.028.662</u></u>	<u><u>199.696.026</u></u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Reserve for development expenditure</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed dividend for the year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2023	506.000	8.676.336	12.655.250	100.000.000	121.837.586
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-100.000.000	-100.000.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1.221.773	-7.220.245	50.000.000	44.001.528
Equity at 31 December 2023	<u>506.000</u>	<u>9.898.109</u>	<u>5.435.005</u>	<u>50.000.000</u>	<u>65.839.114</u>

NOTES

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
1 STAFF COSTS		
Wages and salaries	42.722.944	38.997.988
Pensions	3.647.579	3.385.963
Other social security costs	363.286	226.113
Other staff costs	-98.897	69.279
	46.634.912	42.679.343
Number of fulltime employees on average	45	40
According to section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to the executive board has not been disclosed.		
2 FINANCIAL INCOME		
Interest received from subsidiaries	3.353.508	1.782.006
Other financial income	1.001.255	45.012
Exchange gains	5.337.546	14.580.178
	9.692.309	16.407.196
3 TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		
Current tax for the year	12.044.187	12.021.262
Deferred tax for the year	357.098	635.961
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-93.335	-545.265
	12.307.950	12.111.958
4 DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT		
Proposed dividend for the year	50.000.000	100.000.000
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure	1.221.773	2.154.185
Retained earnings	-7.220.245	-56.793.311
	44.001.528	45.360.874

NOTES

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Completed development projects</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	26.580.663
Additions for the year	4.742.981
Disposals for the year	<u>-9.460.114</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>21.863.530</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2023	15.457.155
Amortisation for the year	3.176.606
Reversal of impairment and amortisation of sold assets	<u>-9.460.114</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2023	<u>9.173.647</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u><u>12.689.883</u></u>

SPECIAL ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The development costs include development of the online platform that is included in IQVIA Solutions operating activities. The platform is updated on an on-going basis to ensure that it continues to meet client expectations and needs. The project updates are usually concluded in the same year as they are initiated.

6 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>	<u>Right-of-use assets</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	1.409.451	9.133.462
Additions for the year	<u>100.468</u>	<u>2.586.972</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>1.509.919</u>	<u>11.720.434</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	1.083.470	4.867.458
Depreciation for the year	<u>131.943</u>	<u>1.377.514</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	<u>1.215.413</u>	<u>6.244.972</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u><u>294.506</u></u>	<u><u>5.475.462</u></u>

NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
7 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES		
Cost at 1 January 2023	23.042.142	0
Additions for the year	0	23.042.142
Cost at 31 December 2023	23.042.142	23.042.142
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	23.042.142	23.042.142

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest	Equity	Profit/loss for the year
Silverbullet A/S	Denmark	100%	5.576.083	1.386.088

8 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2023	737.790
Additions for the year	162.484
Cost at 31 December 2023	900.274
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	900.274

9 PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses regarding rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest as well as fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value.

NOTES

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
10 PROVISION FOR DEFERRED TAX		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January 2023	2.512.320	1.876.359
Deferred tax recognised in income statement	357.098	635.961
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December 2023	2.869.418	2.512.320

11 OTHER PROVISIONS

Balance at beginning of year at 1 January 2023	10.800.000	0
Provision in year	0	10.800.000
Balance at 31 December 2023	10.800.000	10.800.000

Other provisions relates to an earn out relating to the acquisition of the Silverbullet shares.

12 LONG TERM DEBT

	Debt at 1 January 2023	Debt at 31 December 2023	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Lease obligations	4.042.209	5.195.719	1.462.740	0
	4.042.209	5.195.719	1.462.740	0

13 DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income consists of payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years as well as fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments with a negative fair value.

14 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.

15 RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Transactions

During the year the following group transactions has occurred between the company and other group entities:
 Revenue 6,709,465 DKK
 External costs -42,885,801 DKK
 Interests 3.353.508

NOTES

RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

15 (CONTINUED)

Ownership structure

According to the company's register of shareholders, the following shareholder holds at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

IQVIA Limited (Parent Company)
3 Forbury Place, 23 Forbury Road Great Britain

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company IQVIA Holdings Inc.

The group report of IQVIA Holdings Inc. can be obtained at the following address:

www.iqvia.com
4820 Emperor BlvdDurham
NC 27703, USA