IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S

Blegdamsvej 104C
København Ø

Annual report for 2021

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
7 July 2022

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Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen
chairman

CVR-nr. 26 74 89 41

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STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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, 7 July 2022

Executive board

Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen
Director

Supervisory board

Imran Hasan Mecci	Ditlev Paul Casper Moltke	Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S

Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, 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 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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. 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:

- 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Non compliance with the Danish Companies act section 111 2 - number of board members
The Company has not been compliant with the minimum requiriments to the number of people in the board of directors. The management may be held liable in this regard.

Copenhagen, 7 July 2022

MAZARS
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 31 06 17 41

Karsten Vedel
State-authorized public accountant
MNE no. mne47841

COMPANY DETAILS

The company	IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S Blegdamsvej 104C 2100 København Ø	
	CVR no.:	26 74 89 41
	Reporting period:	1 January - 31 December 2021
	Domicile:	Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Imran Hasan Mecci Ditlev Paul Casper Moltke Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen	
Executive board	Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen, director	
Auditors	Mazars Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Midtermolen 1, 2.tv. 2100 København Ø	

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.

Financial review
The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021 shows a profit of DKK 30.087.085, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows equity of DKK 76.476.711.

During the year the company has merged with IQVIA Partners and Tarius with IQVIA Soltions being the continuing company after the merger. Additionally the company has selected the enterpritation of leases to follow IFRS 16 to allign with group principles. We refer to the section under accounting policies for additional information.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year
During 2022 a new subsidiary (Silverbullet A/S) has been acquired.

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning reporting class B entities as well as selected provision for class C entities.

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

The annual report for 2021 is presented in DKK

Changes in accounting policies
The company has decided to recognize lease contracts in accordance with IFRS 16 to allign with group policies as it is believed to present a fairer view. The recognition has affected tangible assets 6,808,735, lease liability -6,696,837 and equity -111,898. The comparison figures has been ammended to reflect the change in accounting policies.

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.

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. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation 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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Assets costing less than DKK 30.700 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

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.

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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'.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		**67.621.335**	**23.009.506**
Staff costs	1	-36.749.704	-19.836.180
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-3.161.102	-28.114
Other operating costs		613.788	0
Profit/loss before net financials		**28.324.317**	**3.145.212**
Financial income		2.576.689	411.386
Financial costs		-171.528	-1.047.218
Profit/loss before tax		**30.729.478**	**2.509.380**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-642.393	-203.671
Profit/loss for the year		**30.087.085**	**2.305.709**
Retained earnings		30.087.085	2.305.709
		30.087.085	**2.305.709**

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
ASSETS			
Completed development projects		8.361.732	0
Intangible assets	3	**8.361.732**	**0**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		216.382	253.022
Right-of-use assets		5.555.929	6.808.735
Tangible assets	4	**5.772.311**	**7.061.757**
Deposits	5	718.978	0
Fixed asset investments		**718.978**	**0**
Total non-current assets		**14.853.021**	**7.061.757**
Trade receivables		32.371.862	7.615.410
Contract work in progress		1.179.301	3.800.780
Receivables from subsidiaries		40.824.172	44.164.927
Prepayments		398.736	72.673
Receivables		**74.774.071**	**55.653.790**
Cash at bank and in hand		**58.505.208**	**15.875.613**
Total current assets		**133.279.279**	**71.529.403**
Total assets		**148.132.300**	**78.591.160**

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		506.000	502.000
Reserve for development expenditure		6.522.151	0
Retained earnings		69.448.560	8.688.159
Equity		**76.476.711**	**9.190.159**
Provision for deferred tax		1.876.359	32.987
Total provisions		**1.876.359**	**32.987**
Lease obligations		5.397.956	6.696.837
Total non-current liabilities		**5.397.956**	**6.696.837**
Prepayments received from customers		32.277.789	9.853.919
Trade payables		6.536.058	1.068.078
Payables to subsidiaries		8.681.672	39.954.067
Corporation tax		7.485.972	4.504.199
Other payables		9.399.783	7.290.914
Total current liabilities		**64.381.274**	**62.671.177**
Total liabilities		**69.779.230**	**69.368.014**
Total equity and liabilities		**148.132.300**	**78.591.160**
Contingent liabilities	6		
Related parties and ownership structure	7		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	506.000	5.359.593	40.412.135	46.277.728
Net effect from change of accounting policy	0	0	111.898	111.898
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2021	506.000	5.359.593	40.524.033	46.389.626
Transfers, reserves	0	1.162.558	-1.162.558	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	30.087.085	30.087.085
Equity at 31 December 2021	506.000	6.522.151	69.448.560	76.476.711

NOTES

		2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
1	**STAFF COSTS**		
	Wages and salaries	33.729.268	17.964.406
	Pensions	2.575.231	1.490.922
	Other social security costs	202.246	157.280
	Other staff costs	242.959	223.572
		36.749.704	19.836.180
	Average number of employees	35	21

		2021	2020
2	**TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR**		
	Current tax for the year	6.135.708	462.306
	Deferred tax for the year	-3.725.502	-877.650
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-1.767.813	619.015
		642.393	203.671

		Completed development projects
3	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS**	
	Cost at 1 January 2021	17.165.403
	Additions for the year	4.255.936
	Cost at 31 December 2021	21.421.339
	Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2021	11.164.688
	Amortisation for the year	1.894.919
	Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2021	13.059.607
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	8.361.732

NOTES

4 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Right-of-use assets
Cost at 1 January 2021	1.210.794	9.133.462
Cost at 31 December 2021	1.210.794	9.133.462
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2021	855.154	2.450.611
Depreciation for the year	139.258	1.126.922
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2021	994.412	3.577.533
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	216.382	5.555.929

5 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2021	718.978
Cost at 31 December 2021	718.978
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	718.978

6 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 witholding taxes on interest.

7 RELATED PARTIES AND 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
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.

NOTES

7 RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

The group report of can be obtained at the following address:

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