

TARIUS A/S
Blegdamsvej 104 C
København Ø

Annual report for 2020

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
28 April 2021

Bhavik Dilipkumar Patel
chairman

CVR-nr. 33 25 14 91

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management's review	
Company details	7
Management's review	8
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	9
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	13
Balance sheet 31 December	14
Statement of changes in equity	16
Notes to the annual report	17

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Tarius A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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, 28 April 2021

Executive board

Bhavik Dilipkumar Patel
Director

Supervisory board

Mark Andrew Sherriff
Chairman

Bhavik Dilipkumar Patel

Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of Tarius A/S

Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tarius A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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:

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Non compliance with the Danish Companies act section 58 a - Duty to investigate changes in beneficial owners

The result of the annual check of changes in the beneficial owners has not been presented at the meeting where the central management body approved the annual report as required by the Danish Companies Act. The management may be held liable in this regard.

Copenhagen, 28 April 2021

MAZARS

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 31 06 17 41

Kurt Christensen
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne26824

COMPANY DETAILS

The company	Tarius A/S Blegdamsvej 104 C 2100 København Ø
	CVR no.: 33 25 14 91
	Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020
	Domicile: Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Mark Andrew Sherriff, chairman Bhavik Dilipkumar Patel Kenneth Arthur Mikkelsen
Executive board	Bhavik Dilipkumar Patel, director
Auditors	Mazars Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Midtermolen 1, 2.tv. 2100 København Ø

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Business review

The principal activities is to 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 2020 shows a profit of DKK 19.212.656, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 21.188.397.

The company is operating within the medical industry and as such has not been affected negatively by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

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

The Company is planned to merge with the sister company IQVIA Solutions during the third quarter of 2021. As such the companys activities will continue in IQVIA Solutions after the merger.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of Tarius A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

The annual report for 2020 is presented in DKK

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.

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, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Net revenue from sale of services is recognised in the Income Statement if risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of services and consumables.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

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.

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.

Development 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.

Gains and losses on the disposal of development projects, patents and licences are determined as the difference between the selling price less costs to sell and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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	Residual value
Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

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

Equity

Provisions

Other provisions for liabilities include the expected cost of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring etc. and deferred tax.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is 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.

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'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit		29.797.048	23.396.050
Staff costs	1	-2.841.493	-10.683.642
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-1.223.509	-592.048
Profit/loss before net financials		25.732.046	12.120.360
Financial income	2	3.104.988	1.370.872
Financial costs		-4.205.425	-1.549.117
Profit/loss before tax		24.631.609	11.942.115
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-5.418.953	-2.627.265
Profit/loss for the year		19.212.656	9.314.850
Retained earnings		19.212.656	9.314.850
		19.212.656	9.314.850

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
ASSETS			
Completed development projects		6.000.715	4.483.310
Intangible assets	4	6.000.715	4.483.310
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		42.266	191.523
Tangible assets	5	42.266	191.523
Total non-current assets		6.042.981	4.674.833
Trade receivables		6.349.839	11.572.353
Receivables from group companies		12.177.426	0
Other receivables		0	219.013
Prepayments		11.132	273.765
Receivables		18.538.397	12.065.131
Cash at bank and in hand		44.273.412	25.723.107
Total current assets		62.811.809	37.788.238
Total assets		68.854.790	42.463.071

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		539.473	539.473
Reserve for development expenditure		5.359.593	3.842.187
Retained earnings		15.289.331	-2.405.915
Equity		21.188.397	1.975.745
Provision for deferred tax		1.291.360	977.669
Total provisions		1.291.360	977.669
Other payables		0	152.950
Total non-current liabilities		0	152.950
Trade payables		810.809	1.936.644
Payables to group companies		17.654.093	12.846.825
Corporation tax		5.105.262	1.878.612
Other payables		537.601	850.729
Deferred income		22.267.268	21.843.897
Total current liabilities		46.375.033	39.356.707
Total liabilities		46.375.033	39.509.657
Total equity and liabilities		68.854.790	42.463.071
Contingent liabilities	6		
Related parties and ownership structure	7		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Reserve for development expenditure</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2020	539.473	3.842.187	-2.405.919	1.975.741
Transfers, reserves	0	1.517.406	-1.517.406	0
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19.212.656</u>	<u>19.212.656</u>
Equity at 31 December 2020	<u><u>539.473</u></u>	<u><u>5.359.593</u></u>	<u><u>15.289.331</u></u>	<u><u>21.188.397</u></u>

NOTES

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
1 STAFF COSTS		
Wages and salaries	2.651.018	10.038.955
Pensions	159.843	596.845
Other social security costs	13.632	47.842
Other staff costs	17.000	0
	2.841.493	10.683.642
 Average number of employees	 4	 12
 2 FINANCIAL INCOME		
Interest received from group companies	165.009	0
Other financial income	2.939.979	1.370.872
	3.104.988	1.370.872
 3 TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		
Current tax for the year	4.932.867	1.878.612
Deferred tax for the year	486.086	748.653
	5.418.953	2.627.265
 4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		Completed development projects
Cost at 1 January 2020		14.573.740
Additions for the year		2.591.663
Cost at 31 December 2020		17.165.403
 Revaluations at 31 December 2020		 0
 Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2020		10.090.431
Amortisation for the year		1.074.257
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2020		11.164.688
 Carrying amount at 31 December 2020		 6.000.715

NOTES

5 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>
Cost at 1 January 2020	851.333
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>851.333</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020	659.810
Depreciation for the year	<u>149.257</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	<u>809.067</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u><u>42.266</u></u>

6 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has entered into operational leasing contracts and rental agreement. The total liability is ('000) DKK 1,118.

The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the jointly taxed group for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.

Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income is stated in the annual report of IQVIA SOLUTIONS DENMARK A/S, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

NOTES

7 RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

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:

IMSWorld Publications Limited,
210 Pentonville Road
London N1 9JY
Storbritannien

Consolidated financial statements

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

The group report can be obtained at the following address:

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