



Financial Statements

Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited

For the 17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025

Company Information

Directors	Leslie Roycroft Cian Desmond Grainne O'Toole (appointed 5 November 2025) Louise Lacey (resigned 17 November 2025)
Company secretary	Leslie Roycroft
Registered number	410374
Registered office	Eastpoint Business Park Fairview Dublin 4
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 13- 18 City Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank of America 2 Park Place Hatch Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	Mason Hayes & Curran 6th Floor South Bank House Barrow Street Dublin 4
	UGGC Avocats 47 Rue de Monceau 75008 Paris France

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 5
Directors' responsibilities statement	6
Independent auditor's report	7 - 9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 35

Directors' report

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025.

Principal activities and review of the business

Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited (the "Company") is part of the Oracle group of companies, the ultimate parent of which is Oracle Corporation, which is publicly traded and listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker "ORCL" (together Oracle Corporation and all of its controlled affiliates are referred to herein as "Oracle"). Oracle Health (formerly Cerner) purchases, develops, licenses, and sells healthcare information technology solutions ("Oracle Health Solutions") and related services to health care providers around the globe. Oracle Health Solutions assist clinicians in making care decisions, assist healthcare providers with administrative functions, and enable organisations to manage the health of populations.

The Company's primary trading and business activities include:

- i. sale and licensing of Oracle Health Solutions, healthcare devices and related services in Ireland and certain other designated markets;
- ii. development and oversight of development by affiliated companies of Oracle Health Solutions and the purchase, license, and sale of Oracle Health Solutions to related and unrelated parties in the Company's costsharing territory;
- iii. holding company for 26 global subsidiaries (see below under "Investments in subsidiaries").

Investments in subsidiaries

The financial statements for the current period include the Company's investments in:

Cerner Iberia, S.L,U	Cerner Limited	Cerner Deutschland GmbH
Cerner Middle East FZ-LLC	Cerner (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Cerner Singapore Limited LLC
Cerner Portugal Unipessoal LDA	Cerner Sverige AB	Cerner Norge AS
Cerner Finland Oy	Cerner Nederland B.V.	Cerner Health Services Deutschland GmbH
Cerner Middle East, Ltd.	Diamond (KH) Spain LocalCo, S.L.	Diamond (KH) UK AssetCo Limited
Cerner Enviza Italia S.R.L.	Diamond (KH) Singapore AssetCo Private Limited	Diamond (KH) Taiwan Holdco Limited
Cerner Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Cerner Chile Limitada	Cerner Egypt L.L.C.
Cerner Healthcare Sales India Private Limited	Cerner Belgium	Diamond (KH) China AssetCo
ZEG - Zentrum für Epidemiologie und Gesundheitsforschung Berlin GmbH	Diamond (KH) Israel Employerco Ltd.	

Details of the subsidiaries are shown in note 14 to the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial period, after taxation, amounted to €285,432,626 (2023 - €101,329,296).

The Directors declared dividends amounting to €Nil (2023 - €Nil).

Events since the end of the financial period

There have been no significant events between the balance sheet date and the signing of these financial statements affecting the Company, which would require an adjustment to or a disclosure in the financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

Directors and Secretary's interests

The Directors who served during the financial period were:

Leslie Roycroft

Cian Desmond

Louise Lacey (resigned 17 November 2025)

Neither the Directors nor the Company Secretary who held office at the year end, their spouses or children, held any disclosable interests in the share capital of the Company or any other group company at the end of the year or the beginning of the year (or date of appointment, if later).

Risk analysis

We operate in rapidly changing economic and technological environments that present numerous risks, many of which are driven by factors that we cannot control or predict. Below we highlight some of our risks:

Oracle may be unsuccessful in developing and selling new products and services, integrating acquired products and services and enhancing our existing products and services. Our industry is characterized by rapid technological advances, intense competition, changing delivery models, evolving standards in communications infrastructure, increasingly sophisticated customer needs and frequent new product introductions and enhancements. We have continued to refresh and release new offerings of our cloud products and services, but if we are unable to develop new or sufficiently differentiated products and services, enhance and improve our product offerings and support services in a timely manner or position and price our products and services to meet demand, customers may not purchase or subscribe to our license, hardware or cloud offerings or renew license support, hardware support or cloud subscriptions contracts. Renewals of these contracts are important to our future success. In addition, we cannot provide any assurance that the standards on which we choose to develop new products will allow us to compete effectively for business opportunities in emerging areas.

In addition, our business may be adversely affected if:

- we do not continue to develop and release new or enhanced products and services within the anticipated time frames;
- infrastructure costs to deliver new or enhanced products and services take longer or result in greater costs than anticipated;
- supply chain costs, energy costs or other costs to develop, produce or distribute our products and services result in greater costs than anticipated;
- we are unable to accurately anticipate, plan for and manage future data center capacity needs in a timely manner to meet current or expected customer demand;
- we fail to meet our contractual service level commitments;
- there is a delay in market acceptance of and difficulty in transitioning new and existing customers to new, enhanced or acquired product lines or services;
- sanctions, tariffs, export controls, geopolitical instability and related market disruptions or other regulatory, legislative or other trade and non-tariff barriers, including retaliatory measures, impede or prevent us from serving certain customers or restrict our customers from operating in specific jurisdictions;
- inflation, trade policy, geopolitical conditions and other macroeconomic factors reduce customer demand for our products and services or cause us to be unable to meet current or expected customer demand;
- there are changes in IT trends that we do not adequately anticipate or timely address with our product development efforts;
- we do not optimize complementary product lines and services in a timely manner; or
- we fail to adequately integrate, support or enhance acquired product lines or services.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

Risk analysis (continued)

In addition, our profitability and revenues could be adversely impacted if we lose one or more of our key customers for any reason, including as a result of any of the factors discussed above. Any such loss could also limit or reduce our growth in future periods.

Our products and services may not function properly if we experience significant coding, manufacturing or configuration errors in our cloud, license and hardware offerings. Despite testing prior to the release and throughout the lifecycle of a product or service, our cloud, license and hardware offerings sometimes contain coding, manufacturing or configuration errors that can impact their function, performance and security, and result in other negative consequences. The detection and correction of any errors in released cloud, license or hardware offerings can be time consuming and costly. Errors in our cloud, license or hardware offerings, or errors embedded in third-party software products or services incorporated into our own products, can affect their ability to properly function, integrate or operate with other cloud, license or hardware offerings; result in service interruptions, delays or outages of our cloud offerings; create security vulnerabilities in our products or services; delay the development or release of new products or services or new versions of products or services; and adversely affect market acceptance of our products or services. If we experience any of these errors, or if there are delays in releasing our cloud, license or hardware offerings or new versions of these offerings, our sales could be affected and revenues could decline. In addition, we run Oracle's business operations as well as cloud and other services that we offer to our customers on our products and networks. Therefore, any flaws could affect our and our customers' abilities to conduct business operations and to ensure accuracy in financial processes and reporting, and may result in unanticipated costs and interruptions. Enterprise customers rely on our cloud, license and hardware offerings and related services to run their businesses, and errors in our cloud, license and hardware offerings and related services could expose us to product liability, performance and warranty claims as well as significant harm to our brand and reputation, which could impact our future sales.

If we are unable to compete effectively, the results of operations and prospects for our business could be harmed. We face intense competition in all aspects of our business. The nature of the IT industry creates a competitive landscape that is constantly evolving as firms emerge, expand or are acquired, as technology evolves and as delivery models change. Our enterprise cloud, license and hardware offerings compete directly with certain offerings from some of the largest and most competitive companies in the world, many of which have well-developed customer bases and strong brand recognition. In addition, due to the low barriers to entry in many of our market segments, new technologies and new, agile and growing competitors frequently emerge to challenge our offerings. We believe many vendors spend amounts in excess of what Oracle spends to develop and market applications and infrastructure technologies including databases, middleware products, application development tools, business applications, collaboration products and business intelligence, compute, storage and networking products, among others, which compete with Oracle applications and infrastructure offerings.

We may lose key employees or may be unable to hire enough qualified employees. In the technology industry, especially in the AI field, competition for highly skilled business, product development and technical personnel is intense and ongoing.

Data Privacy, Cybersecurity and Intellectual Property Risks If our security measures for our products and services are compromised and as a result, our data, our customers' data or our IT systems are accessed improperly, made unavailable, or improperly modified, our products and services may be perceived as vulnerable, our brand and reputation could be damaged, the IT services we provide to our customers could be disrupted, and customers may stop using our products and services, any of which could reduce our revenue and earnings, increase our expenses and expose us to legal claims and regulatory actions.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights. We rely on copyright, trademark, patent and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, controls and contractual commitments to protect our intellectual property. Despite our efforts, these protections may be limited.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

Risk analysis (continued)

The healthcare industry is highly regulated, and thus, we are subject to several laws, regulations and industry initiatives, non-compliance with certain of which could adversely affect our healthcare business. As a participant in the healthcare industry, certain of our operations and relationships, and those of our customers, are regulated by local and foreign governmental entities. These regulations impact us both directly and indirectly, in terms of government program requirements applicable to our customers for the use of health IT. Even though we may not be directly regulated by specific healthcare laws and regulations, our products and services must be capable of being used by our customers in a way that complies with those laws and regulations. There are significant, wide-ranging and rapidly evolving regulations worldwide, covering healthcare fraud, information sharing, e-prescribing, medical claims processing and transmission, healthcare devices, the use of AI in healthcare, the security and privacy of patient data and interoperability standards, that may be directly or indirectly applicable to our operations and relationships or the business practices of our customers.

Changes in currency exchange rates can adversely affect customer demand and our revenue and profitability. We conduct a significant number of transactions and hold cash in currencies other than the EUR. Changes in the values of major foreign currencies can significantly affect our total assets, revenues, operating results and cash flows, which are reported in EUR.

Adverse litigation results could affect our business. We may be subject to various legal proceedings. Litigation can be lengthy, expensive and disruptive to our operations, and can divert our management's attention away from running our core business.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the Directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Eastpoint Business Park, Fairview, Dublin 3.

Research and development activities

The Company incurred research and development expenditure of €2,018,702 during the financial period in respect of the development and enhancement of software products for the group.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Branches outside the State

The Company has branches operating in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates and Bucharest, Romania.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

Audit Committee

The Directors of Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited have not established an audit committee because, among other reasons:

- the Directors believe that the size and composition of the Board is such that the responsibilities that would be delegated to an audit committee are appropriately fulfilled by the full Board;
- the Company's only shareholder is an affiliated company;
- the maintenance of the Company's books, records and financial reporting is managed by Oracle's internal legal and finance functions in conjunction with external Irish qualified legal, accounting, tax, and/or finance professionals;
- the Company does not have independent directors, and
- the Company's ultimate parent company is a registered public company in the U.S. so it and all of its affiliates, including the Company, are subject to robust internal controls over financial reporting.

Directors' Compliance Statement

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved acknowledged that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations. To ensure that the Company has achieved material compliance with its relevant obligations, the Directors confirm that they have:

- drawn up a compliance policy statement setting out the Company's policies respecting compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations and put in place appropriate arrangements and structures that are designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations; and
- conducted a review during the financial period of the arrangements and structures referred to above.

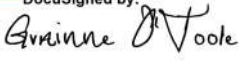
Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton, continues in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

Grainne O'Toole

Director

DocuSigned by:

 D1E11CB5F195473...

Date:

11-Mar-2026 | 12:43 PM GMT

Cian Desmond

Director

Signed by:

 04D052A3F6024A0...

11-Mar-2026 | 6:22 AM PDT

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish Company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial period. Under the law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under Company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial period end date and of the profit or loss for that financial period and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

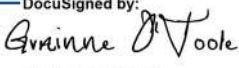
The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Grainne O'Toole


Director

Date:

DocuSigned by:

D1E11CB5F195473...
11-Mar-2026 | 12:43 PM GMT

Cian Desmond

Director

Signed by:

04D052A3F6024A0...
11-Mar-2026 | 6:22 AM PDT

Independent auditor's report to the members of Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial period ended 31 May 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) (the "relevant accounting framework").

In our opinion, Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 May 2025 and of its profit or loss for the financial period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the Company. 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities, and the responsibilities of the Directors, with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited (continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion:

- the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited; and
- information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

The Statement of financial position and the Statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

Based on our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to the disclosure of Directors' remuneration and transactions with Directors have not been complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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 unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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 (Ireland) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Jason Crawford
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Date: 12 March 2026

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

	Note	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Turnover	4	592,583,722	264,991,220
Cost of sales		(316,583,563)	(164,037,948)
Gross profit		276,000,159	100,953,272
Administrative expenses		(16,048,236)	(11,186,951)
Other operating income	5	-	7,409,397
Operating profit	6	259,951,923	97,175,718
Income from other financial assets	8	55,214,807	-
Interest receivable and similar income	9	43,924,531	9,942,646
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(38,985,390)	(939,580)
Profit on disposal of financial assets		13,381,089	10,682,345
Impairment of financial assets		(9,427,348)	(3,575,145)
Profit before taxation		324,059,612	113,285,984
Tax on profit	11	(38,626,986)	(11,956,688)
Profit for the financial period/year		285,432,626	101,329,296
Other comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation		(240,032)	(351,581)
Other comprehensive loss for the financial period/year		(240,032)	(351,581)
Total comprehensive income for the financial period/year		285,192,594	100,977,715

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 May 2025

	Note	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	5,018,834	9,509,373
Tangible assets	13	598,755	630,050
Financial assets	14	226,871,229	230,412,420
		<u>232,488,818</u>	<u>240,551,843</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	842,892,693	391,898,623
Cash at bank and in hand	16	33,701,665	217,300,786
		<u>876,594,358</u>	<u>609,199,409</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(335,805,290)	(362,293,274)
		<u>540,789,068</u>	<u>246,906,135</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>773,277,886</u>	<u>487,457,978</u>
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	19	14	14
Share premium account	20	185,785,718	185,785,718
Capital contribution reserve	20	185,963,627	185,963,627
Foreign exchange reserve	20	(596,525)	(356,493)
Deferred stock compensation	20	1,150,136	522,822
Profit and loss account	20	400,974,916	115,542,290
		<u>773,277,886</u>	<u>487,457,978</u>
Shareholders' funds			
		<u>773,277,886</u>	<u>487,457,978</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Grainne O'Toole

Director

Date:

11-Mar-2026 | 12:43 PM GMT

Cian Desmond

Director

Signed by:

11-Mar-2026 | 6:22 AM PDT

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

	Share capital	Share premium	Capital contribution reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Deferred stock compensation	Retained earnings	Total equity
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2023	14	185,785,718	185,963,627	(4,912)	-	14,212,994	385,957,441
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	101,329,296	101,329,296
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(351,581)	-	-	(351,581)
Deferred stock compensation	-	-	-	-	522,822	-	522,822
At 1 January 2024	14	185,785,718	185,963,627	(356,493)	522,822	115,542,290	487,457,978
Profit for the financial period	-	-	-	-	-	285,432,626	285,432,626
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(240,032)	-	-	(240,032)
Deferred stock compensation	-	-	-	-	627,314	-	627,314
At 31 May 2025	14	185,785,718	185,963,627	(596,525)	1,150,136	400,974,916	773,277,886

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

1. General information

The Company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland as Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited. Its registered address is Eastpoint Business Park, Fairview, Dublin 3.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Oracle Corporation, and these financial statements may be obtained from the Company's website.

2.3 Group accounts

The Company has relied on specific exemptions in Section 300 of the Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the results of the Company and its subsidiaries are consolidated in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company, Oracle Corporation. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the Company as a single entity.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from the Company's distribution arrangements with subsidiary undertakings and sales of healthcare information technology solutions and services to clients.

Revenue from the sale of hardware and licensed solutions is recognised after the delivery and installation of the solution and at the point where there are no further outstanding significant commitments relating to the sale. Software maintenance revenue is deferred and recognised over the term of the maintenance agreement. Consulting fees are recognised on a percentage-of-completion basis.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of five to six years, using the straight line method. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate or residual value of an asset, the amortisation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- Straight line over the life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line
Computer equipment	- 20 - 50% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, including transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, and amounts owed to and by group undertakings.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, including transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period-end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'interest receivable and similar income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'administrative expenses'.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid, are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.18 Taxation

The tax expense for the financial period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.19 Share-based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity settled transaction).

The cost of equity settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The cost is recognised over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit of a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification, which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, any expense for the forfeited shares is reversed.

However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award as described in the previous paragraph.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management makes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant management judgment

The following are the significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Judgment is used to interpret the terms and determine when all the criteria of revenue recognition have been met in order for revenue recognition to occur in the appropriate accounting period. While changes in the allocation of the estimated sales price will not affect the amount of total revenue recognized for a particular sales arrangement, any material changes in these allocations could impact the timing of revenue recognition.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

Judgment is used in assessing whether the recoverable amount of the intangible assets exceeds its carrying amount at the period-end. Management uses market changes, trends and economic performance of subsidiaries where the intangible asset is based to estimate the potential impairment. After due consideration, the directors are satisfied that no impairment provision is required as at period-end.

Impairment of Investments in subsidiaries

Judgment is required for assessing potential impairment of investments in subsidiaries through review of each subsidiaries' financial performance for the relevant financial period. Management also uses other external factors such as economic trend and market analysis to further review the position of each subsidiary. During the period, an impairment loss of €13,002,492 (2023: €3,575,145) was recognised by the Company in relation to its investments in subsidiaries and certain subsidiaries' trading performance improved significantly and forecast cash flows increased. As a result, the Directors reassessed the recoverable amount of the investment and determined that €3,575,144 (2023: €Nil) of the previously recognised impairment should be reversed.

Impairment of trade debtors

The Company trades with a large and varied number of customers. The Company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is €37,844,551 (2023: €30,815,158). An impairment provision of €1,954,773 (2023: €55,283) was recognised against trade debtors.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Software and related revenue	111,360,297	71,573,419
Revenue from arrangements with group companies	481,223,425	193,417,801
	<u>592,583,722</u>	<u>264,991,220</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Republic of Ireland	454,571,892	46,112,808
Middle East	93,860,175	59,952,902
Rest of the world	44,151,655	158,925,510
	<u>592,583,722</u>	<u>264,991,220</u>

5. Other operating income

	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Group interest receivable	-	7,409,397
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,409,397</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	17 month financial period ended	
	31 May 2025	31 December 2023
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	31,295	43,936
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,490,539	3,169,791
Gain on foreign exchange	2,321,622	751,616
Auditors' remuneration	72,000	49,100
Operating lease - office space	1,287,134	377,013
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	(4,689)
Share-based payment charge	627,314	309,877
	=====	=====

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	17 month financial period ended 31	
	May 2025	31 December 2023
	€	€
Wages and salaries	7,025,101	4,284,192
Social welfare costs	609,459	486,678
Share-based payment charge	627,314	309,877
	=====	=====
	8,261,874	5,080,747

Capitalised employee costs during the financial period amounted to €NIL (2023 - €NIL).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

7. Employees (continued)

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the financial period was as follows:

	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 No.	31 December 2023 No.
Sales and support	33	31
Consulting	11	11
Development	18	22
Other	1	-
	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company during the financial period (2023 - €NIL).

All directors remuneration was paid through Oracle Corporation.

8. Income from investments

	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Dividends received from unlisted investments	<u>55,214,807</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	17 month financial period ended	
	31 May 2025	31 December 2023
	€	€
Interest receivable from loans with group companies	40,337,481	9,908,717
Bank interest receivable	3,587,050	33,929
	<u>43,924,531</u>	<u>9,942,646</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	17 month financial period ended	
	31 May 2025	31 December 2023
	€	€
Interest payable on loans with group companies	38,246,725	939,580
Other interest payable	738,665	-
	<u>38,985,390</u>	<u>939,580</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

11. Taxation

	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Corporation tax		
Corporation tax charge	41,086,735	14,535,515
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	3,557,908	-
Double taxation relief	(5,738,642)	(3,053,633)
Total current tax	<u>38,906,001</u>	<u>11,481,882</u>
Deferred tax		
Timing differences, origination and reversal	(279,015)	474,806
Profit for the financial period/year	<u><u>38,626,986</u></u>	<u><u>11,956,688</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

11. Taxation (continued)**Factors affecting tax charge for the financial period/year**

The tax assessed for the financial period is lower than (2023 - lower than) the profit for the financial period multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	17 month financial period ended 31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	324,059,612	113,285,984
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%)	40,507,452	14,160,748
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(244,429)	(1,009,466)
Capital allowances for financial period/year in excess of depreciation	(17,577)	(491,072)
Income tax withheld	11,792	17,104
Income at higher tax rate	3,724,706	1,657,207
Timing differences, origination and reversal	296,592	474,806
Double taxation relief	(5,738,642)	(3,053,633)
Other	87,092	200,994
Total tax charge for the financial period/year	38,626,986	11,956,688

Based on current legislation and available guidance, the Company has performed an initial assessment of the potential exposure to top-up tax under the Income Inclusion Rule (IIR) and/or Undertaxed Profits Rule (UTPR). The Company expects that certain jurisdictions may be subject to top-up tax, but the impact is not considered material to these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

12. Intangible assets

	Licenses €
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	170,172,206
At 31 May 2025	<u>170,172,206</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2024	160,662,833
Charge for the financial period on owned assets	4,490,539
At 31 May 2025	<u>165,153,372</u>
Net book value	
At 31 May 2025	<u>5,018,834</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>9,509,373</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property €	Fixtures and fittings €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2024	563,357	293,205	1,142,929	1,999,491
At 31 May 2025	563,357	293,205	1,142,929	1,999,491
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	552,391	252,602	564,448	1,369,441
Charge for the financial period on owned assets	7,924	17,320	6,051	31,295
At 31 May 2025	560,315	269,922	570,499	1,400,736
Net book value				
At 31 May 2025	3,042	23,283	572,430	598,755
At 31 December 2023	10,966	40,603	578,481	630,050

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

14. Financial assets

	Investments in subsidiary companies €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2024	230,412,420
Additions	5,886,157
At 31 May 2025	<u>236,298,577</u>
Impairment	
Charge for the period	13,002,492
Reversal of impairment losses	(3,575,144)
At 31 May 2025	<u>9,427,348</u>
Net book value	
At 31 May 2025	<u><u>226,871,229</u></u>
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>230,412,420</u></u>

During the period, the company recognised an impairment loss of €13,002,493 (2023: €3,575,145) in respect of its investment in subsidiary undertakings. In addition, a reversal of €3,575,145 of previously recognised impairment was recognised during the year, reflecting an increase in the recoverable amount of the investment. The net impairment charge of €9,427,348 was recognised in the profit and loss account.

During the financial period, the Company made a capital contribution of €5,886,157 to Diamond KoreaAssetCo Ltd. and Diamond (KH) China AssetCo to support its operating costs. The contribution was recognised as an addition to the investment in subsidiary at cost. Following an impairment review, the Directors determined that the recoverable amount of the investment was €Nil and, accordingly, an impairment loss of the same amount was recognised in the profit and loss account.

Subsequent to the financial period, the investment in Diamond KoreaAssetCo Ltd. was formally dissolved following the cessation of trading activities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

14. Financial assets (continued)**Subsidiary undertakings**

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Cerner Iberia, S.L.U	Spain	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Limited	United Kingdom	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Middle East FZ-LLC	Dubai	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Singapore Limited LLC	Singapore	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Portugal Unipessoal, LDA	Portugal			100%
Cerner Sverige AB	Sweden			100%
Cerner Norge AS	Norway			100%
Cerner Finland Oy	Finland	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Nederland B.V.	The Netherlands	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Health Services Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Middle East, Ltd.	Dubai	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Diamond (KH) Spain LocalCo, S.L.U.	Spain	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Diamond (KH) UK AssetCo Limited	United Kingdom	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Diamond (KH) Singapore AssetCo Private Limited	Singapore	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Diamond (KH) Taiwan HoldCo Limited	Taiwan	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Enviza Italia S.R.L.	Italy	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%
Cerner Chile Limitada*	Chile			99.9%
Cerner Egypt L.L.C.*	Egypt			99%
Cerner Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	99%
Cerner Belgium SPRL*	Belgium	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	99%
Diamond (KH) China AssetCo	China	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	95%
Cerner Healthcare Sales India Private Limited	India	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	98.08%

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

14. Financial assets (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holdin g
ZEG - Zentrum fur Epidemiologie und Gesundheitsforschung Berlin GmbH	Germany	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	74.32%
Diamond (KH) Israel Employerco Ltd.	Israel	Healthcare information technology	Ordinary	100%

In the opinion of the directors the shares in the Company's subsidiaries are worth at least the amounts they are stated at in the Statement of Financial Position.

*remaining shares are held by other companies within the Cerner Group.

15. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Trade debtors	37,844,551	30,815,158
Amounts owed by group undertakings	782,803,726	317,997,476
Accrued income	21,174,136	25,768,977
Prepayments	773,272	1,445,425
Deferred taxation	297,008	17,993
Corporation tax repayable	-	15,853,594
	842,892,693	391,898,623

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, subject to interest and repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

16. Cash at bank and in hand

	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>33,701,665</u>	<u>217,300,786</u>

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Trade creditors	442,587	191,358
Amounts owed to group undertakings	305,153,593	344,347,868
Corporation tax	13,985,584	-
Taxation and social insurance	1,717,785	302,384
Accruals	1,704,913	2,341,096
Deferred income	12,800,828	15,110,568
	<u>335,805,290</u>	<u>362,293,274</u>

Trade creditors and accruals are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers usual and customary credit terms.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-bearing and repayable on demand.

Taxation and social insurance is repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

Deferred income will be recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income based on the Company's revenue recognition policy.

	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Other taxation and social insurance		
PAYE/PRSI control	104,302	128,064
VAT	1,613,483	174,320
	<u>1,717,785</u>	<u>302,384</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

18. Deferred taxation

	2025 €
At beginning of period	17,993
Credited to profit or loss	279,015
At end of the financial period	297,008

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Fixed asset timing differences	(21,699)	492,799
Provisions and interest timing difference	318,707	(474,806)
	297,008	17,993

19. Share capital

	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Authorised		
10,000,000 (2023 - 10,000,000) Ordinary shares of \$0.01 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,763 (2023 - 1,763) Ordinary shares of \$0.01 each	14	14

The Company's shares are denominated in US Dollars.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

20. Capital reserves

Share premium account

Share premium account includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Capital contribution reserve

Includes amount from owners allotted as capital contributions.

Foreign exchange reserve

Relates to all current and prior period retained foreign currency translation.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Deferred stock compensation

Relates to the amount of stock options deferred until exercised.

21. Share based payments

Cerner Ireland Limited participates in a group equity settled share option scheme which is available to attract and retain the best available personnel and to promote the success of the Company's business.

Options granted under the Plan may be incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options, as determined by the administrator at the time of grant. There is a graduated vesting schedule for stock options. The fair value of options is estimated at the grant date by using the Black- Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The contractual life of each option granted is 10 years. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

Restricted stock granted under the Plans may be restricted stock or restricted stock units, as determined by the administrator at the time of grant. Non-vested shares and share units are valued at fair market value on the date of grant and will vest provided that service and/or performance measures are attained.

Details of group share options applicable to Ireland employees are as follows:

	Share options		Restricted stock unit activity	
	Weighted Average	Number of Shares	Weighted Average	Number of Shares
Outstanding at beginning of the financial period	46.71	324	96.23	11,634
Granted	-	-	135.74	4,327
Exercised	48.05	(300)	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	138	(482)
Vested	-	-	81.57	(6,120)
Outstanding at end of 2025	50.68	24	127.13	9,359

The charge for the year attributable to Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited amounted to €627,314 (2023: €309,877).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 May 2025 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	31 May 2025 €	31 December 2023 €
Not later than 1 year	236,010	236,010
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	393,359	629,360
	<u>629,030</u>	<u>865,370</u>

23. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102, Section 33, "Related Party Disclosures" not to disclose transactions entered into with fellow group companies that are wholly owned within the group of companies of which the Company is a wholly owned member.

24. Accounting period

These financial statements cover the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 May 2025 (17 months). The previous financial statements covered the 12-month period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

The change in the reporting period was made to align the Company's financial year with the parent company's year-end.

25. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events between the balance sheet date and the signing of these financial statements affecting the company, which would require an adjustment to or a disclosure in the financial statements.

26. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the period end.

27. Controlling interest

Oracle Cerner Ireland Limited's ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is Oracle Corporation. Oracle Corporation prepares group financial statements and is both the smallest and largest group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which Cerner Ireland Limited is a member. Copies of the Oracle Corporation group financial statements are available from the company secretary at 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, TX 78741, USA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 31 May 2025

28. Approval of financial statements

The Board of Directors approved these financial statements for issue on 11 March 2026.