Multi-Support R&D A/S

Birk Centerpark 40, 7400 Herning

CVR no. 10 10 41 06

Annual report 2017/18

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 28 November 2018

Chairman:

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Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen

Building a better working world

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Multi-Support R&D A/S for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Herning, 28 November 2018
Executive Board:

Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen

Board of Directors:

Kim Hellum Chairman	Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen	Henrik Baasch

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Multi-Support R&D A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Multi-Support R&D A/S for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 rules and requirements.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Herning, 28 November 2018
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Karsten Mehlsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne18473

Management's review

Company details

Name	Multi-Support R&D A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Birk Centerpark 40, 7400 Herning
CVR no.	10 10 41 06
Established	14 December 1985
Registered office	Herning
Financial year	1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018
Board of Directors	Kim Hellum, Chairman Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen Henrik Baasch
Executive Board	Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Industrivej Nord 9, 7400 Herning, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The purpose of the Company is to operate a consultancy firm within data processing, including preparation and sale of systems for data processing and other relates activities, including trade, import and export as well as financing services.

Financial review

The income statement for 2017/18 shows a profit of DKK 3,164,423 against a profit of DKK 2,769,428 last year, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2018 shows equity of DKK 10,641,896. Management conciders the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Income statement

Note	DKK	2017/18	2016/17
	Gross margin	17,503,163	16,464,641
2	Staff costs	-11,806,110	-11,168,694
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,699,855	-1,388,719
	Profit before net financials	3,997,198	3,907,228
	Financial income	61,370	0
	Financial expenses	-1,420	-355,095
	Profit before tax	4,057,148	3,552,133
3	Tax for the year	-892,725	-782,705
	Profit for the year	3,164,423	2,769,428
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Other statutory reserves	323,416	6,663,290
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	2,841,007	-3,893,862
		3,164,423	2,769,428

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2017/18	2016/17
	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
4	**Intangible assets**		
	Completed development projects	5,527,807	4,752,167
	Acquired intangible assets	45,642	77,762
	Development projects in progress	3,429,503	1,911,119
		9,002,952	6,741,048
5	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	222,848	172,228
	Leasehold improvements	0	11,114
		222,848	183,342
	Total non-current assets	9,225,800	6,924,390
	Current assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	1,929,164	1,564,988
	Work in progress for third parties	417,906	1,427,897
	Receivables from group entities	10,086,737	9,158,927
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	0	725,811
	Other receivables	1,878,296	1,068,300
	Deferred income	1,099,229	1,025,203
		15,411,332	14,971,126
	Cash	414,705	336,474
	Total current assets	15,826,037	15,307,600
	TOTAL ASSETS	25,051,837	22,231,990

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2017/18	2016/17
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	1,110,000	1,110,000
	Reserve for development costs	6,986,706	6,663,290
	Retained earnings	2,545,190	-295,817
	Total equity	10,641,896	7,477,473
	Non-current liabilities		
	Deferred tax	1,943,967	1,563,662
	Total non-current liabilities	1,943,967	1,563,662
	Current liabilities		
	Other credit institutions	32,777	26,822
	Trade payables	444,024	582,385
	Payables to group entities	2,932,028	3,867,590
	Joint taxation contribution payable	512,420	758,158
	Other payables	2,567,686	2,336,710
	Deferred income	5,977,039	5,619,190
	Total current liabilities	12,465,974	13,190,855
	Total liabilities	14,409,941	14,754,517
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	25,051,837	22,231,990

1 Accounting policies
6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
7 Collateral
8 Related parties

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 July 2017	1,110,000	6,663,290	-295,817	7,477,473
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	323,416	2,841,007	3,164,423
Equity at 30 June 2018	1,110,000	6,986,706	2,545,190	10,641,896

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Multi-Support R&D A/S for 2017/18 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale, which includes the sale of i.a. IT hardware, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk have taken place and provided the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Income from the rendering of services, which comprises konsulenttimer, is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered, implying that revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered in the year (production method).

Licence and royalty income is recognised over the term of the agreement in accordance with the contents of the agreement.

Revenue from time limited software licences is accrued and recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the licence according to the terms of the licence agreement.

Sale of indefinite software licences is recognised as sale of goods whereby revenue is recognised when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross margin

The items revenue, work performed for own account and capitalised and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, 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.

Amortisation/depreciation

This item comprises amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation on property, plant and equipment.

The cost net of the expected residual value for completed development projects and acquired IP rights is amortised over the expected useful life. Acquired IP rights include patents, rights and licences.

The basis of amortisation/depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Completed development projects	3-5 years
Acquired intangible assets	3-5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The residual value is determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised. In case of changes in the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities areidentifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation, are recognised as cost in the income statement as incurred.

Once the development project is complete, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years and does not exceed 10 years.

Acquired intangible assets include software and trademarks, which are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software is amortised over 3-5 years, whereas trademarks are not amortised.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets are recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses", respectively. Gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of non-current assets

Every year, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as investments in subsidiaries and associates are reviewed for impairment. Where there is indication of impairment, an impairment test is made for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively, generating independent cash flows. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount. Where an impairment loss is recognised on a group of assets, a loss must first be allocated to goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro rata basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Work in progress for third parties

Ongoing service supplies and work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less advances received. The market value is calculated on the basis of the percentage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The percentage of completion is made up based on costs incurred relative to the expected, total expenses on each individual work in progress.

Where the outcome of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the market value is measured at the expenses incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under "Provisions" and is expensed in the income statement.

The value of work in progress less progress billings is classified as assets when the selling price exceeds progress billings and as liabilities when progress billings exceed the market value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2017/18	2016/17
2	**Staff costs**		
	Wages/salaries	10,457,378	9,869,904
	Pensions	1,166,205	1,145,569
	Other social security costs	182,527	153,221
		11,806,110	11,168,694
	Average number of full-time employees	20	20

3	**Tax for the year**		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	512,420	216,798
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	380,305	750,358
	Refund in joint taxation	0	-184,451
		892,725	782,705

4 Intangible assets

DKK	Completed development projects	Acquired intangible assets	Development projects in progress	Total
Cost at 1 July 2017	6,673,827	356,868	1,911,119	8,941,814
Additions in the year	866,115	0	2,955,243	3,821,358
Transfer from other accounts	1,436,859	0	-1,436,859	0
Cost at 30 June 2018	8,976,801	356,868	3,429,503	12,763,172
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 July 2017	1,921,660	279,106	0	2,200,766
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	1,527,334	32,120	0	1,559,454
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 June 2018	3,448,994	311,226	0	3,760,220
Carrying amount at 30 June 2018	5,527,807	45,642	3,429,503	9,002,952

Acquired intellectual property rights include software with a carrying amount of DKK 36,242 and trademarks DKK 9,400.

Completed development projects

Completed development projects include the share of ongoing development projects, which is attributable to work performed on pilot customers as well as development projects on which sale has been initiated.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 July 2017	794,080	1,557,551	2,351,631
Additions in the year	179,909	0	179,909
Disposals in the year	-472,931	0	-472,931
Cost at 30 June 2018	501,058	1,557,551	2,058,609
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 July 2017	621,852	1,546,437	2,168,289
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	129,289	11,114	140,403
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals in the year	-472,931	0	-472,931
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June 2018	278,210	1,557,551	1,835,761
Carrying amount at 30 June 2018	222,848	0	222,848

6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the Parent Company, Multi-Support International A/S, as administration company, and together with other jointly taxed companies, the Company has limited and secondary liability for the payment of income taxes as of the income year 2014 and withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 1 July 2013.

Income tax payable within the group of jointly taxed entities is stated in the annual report of Multi-Support International A/S, CVR No. 21 77 07 79, to which we refer. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation may entail that the Company's liability will increase.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK	2017/18	2016/17
Rent and lease liabilities	4,335,342	1,522,326

7 Collateral

The Company has provided operating equipment, unsecured claims and intellectual property rights with a carrying amount of DKK 24.6 million at 30 June 2018 as collateral for group entities' debt to credit institutions not exceeding DKK 4 million. The liability totalled DKK 58 thousand at 30 June 2018.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Notes to the financial statements

8 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Multi-Support International A/S	Herning, DK	Birk Centerpark 40, 7400 Herning

Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen
Direktion
På vegne af: Multi-Support R&D A/S
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-558391128357
IP: 91.142.xxx.xxx
2018-11-28 12:02:30Z
NEM ID

Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen
Dirigent
På vegne af: Multi-Support R&D A/S
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-558391128357
IP: 91.142.xxx.xxx
2018-11-28 12:02:30Z
NEM ID

Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen
Bestyrelse
På vegne af: Multi-Support R&D A/S
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-558391128357
IP: 91.142.xxx.xxx
2018-11-28 12:05:14Z
NEM ID

Henrik Baasch
Bestyrelse
På vegne af: Multi-Support R&D A/S
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-643839283712
IP: 91.142.xxx.xxx
2018-11-28 12:28:33Z
NEM ID

Kim Hellum
Bestyrelse
På vegne af: Multi-Support R&D A/S
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-009135132006
IP: 91.142.xxx.xxx
2018-11-28 13:12:30Z
NEM ID

Karsten Mehlsen
Statsautoriseret revisor
På vegne af: Ernst & Young P/S
Serienummer: CVR:30700228-RID:14306588
IP: 78.156.xxx.xxx
2018-11-28 14:27:51Z
NEM ID