

## **Videometer A/S**

Hoerkær 12 B, 3.

2730 Herlev

Central Business Registration No

24230430

## **Annual report 2017/18**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 25.01.2019

### **Chairman of the General Meeting**

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Name: Svend Aage Dreist Hansen

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## Entity details

### Entity

Videometer A/S  
Hoerkær 12 B, 3.  
2730 Herlev

Central Business Registration No: 24230430

Registered in: Herlev

Financial year: 01.10.2017 - 30.09.2018

Phone: +4545761077

Fax: +4545761071

Website: [www.videometer.com](http://www.videometer.com)

E-mail: [mail@videometer.com](mailto:mail@videometer.com)

### Board of Directors

Svend Aage Dreist Hansen, Chairman of the board

Nette Schultz

Jens Michael Carstensen

### Executive Board

Jens Michael Carstensen, CEO

### Bank

Nykredit ErhvervsBank

### Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

Postboks 1600

0900 København C

## Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Videometer A/S for the financial year 01.10.2017 - 30.09.2018.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 30.09.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2017 - 30.09.2018.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Herlev, 25.01.2019

### Executive Board

Jens Michael Carstensen  
CEO

### Board of Directors

Svend Aage Dreist Hansen  
Chairman of the board

Nette Schultz

Jens Michael Carstensen

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Videometer A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Videometer A/S for the financial year 01.10.2017 - 30.09.2018, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 30.09.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2017 - 30.09.2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

## Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Independent auditor's report

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

Copenhagen, 25.01.2019

### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Keld Juel Danielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification number (MNE) mne26741

## Management commentary

### Primary activities

Videometer specializes in spectral imaging, automated visual measurements and quality control. Focus is on development and supply of high performance vision systems for a broad range of industries.

The main business areas of Videometer are:

- Vision Instruments; own development, production and sales
- Vision Projects; development and delivery of custom made solutions for the industry
- OEM; contract development and royalties

The technology platform in Videometer consists of:

- Spectral imaging instruments; with the principal product VideometerLab4
- Accurate vision-based measurements of texture, color, topography, gloss, shape, and surface chemistry
- In-line visual quality control
- Robot vision
- R&D intensive vision technology projects

Learn more about Videometer A/S at: [www.videometer.com](http://www.videometer.com)

### ***The employees and vision knowhow***

Similar to last year Videometer has this year an average of 11 employees. Most employees are university graduated specialists with backgrounds as M. Sc. in engineering or Ph.D., in image processing and software development.

### ***Co-operation with, DTU Compute***

Videometer is strongly linked to DTU Compute, Institute of Mathematics, and Computer Science at Technical University of Denmark. This co-operation ensures close access to the latest research results of image processing- and vision systems.

### **Development in activities and finances**

- Gross profit amounts to DKK 9,977,433 vs. DKK 8,916,431 the year before.
- Profit/loss before tax amounts to DKK 2,334,659 vs. DKK 979,402 the year before.
- The Profit for the year after tax amounts to DKK 1,818,360 vs. DKK 762,357 the year before.
- Contributed capital amounts to DKK 503,000 vs. DKK 503,000 the year before.
- Equity amounts to DKK 7,508,844 vs. DKK 7,690,484 the year before.

It is expected to be decided at the Annual General Assembly on January 25th 2019 to pay ordinary dividend DKK 700,000 vs. DKK 2,000,000 the year before. After payout of ordinary dividend, equity amounts to DKK 6,808,844 vs. DKK 5,690,484 after payout of ordinary dividend the year before.

Total assets amount to DKK 9,786,464 vs. DKK 10,485,869 the year before.

Videometer's solvency ratio is 77% after payout of ordinary dividend, and management considers this highly satisfactory.



## Management commentary

It is the management's opinion that the financial statement gives a true and fair view of the company's financial position at September 30th 2018 and of the results of the company's operations during the financial year October 1st – September 30th.

### Ownership

During the financial year Videometer experienced a major shareholder change and an employee shareholder programme was initiated. The following shareholders are covered by section 28A of the Danish Public Companies Act with the following ownership and municipal association:

67-90%: Maintec ApS, registered municipality: Køge

10%: Hartelius Holding, registered municipality: Rudersdal

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

The company moved to new and larger premises in Herlev on Nov. 5, 2018.

## Income statement for 2017/18

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017/18 DKK</u>	<u>2016/17 DKK'000</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>9.977.433</b>	<b>8.915</b>
Staff costs	1	(7.088.712)	(7.380)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	<u>(559.755)</u>	<u>(495)</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>2.328.966</b>	<b>1.040</b>
Other financial expenses		<u>5.693</u>	<u>(61)</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>2.334.659</b>	<b>979</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>(516.299)</u>	<u>(217)</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>1.818.360</u></b>	<b><u>762</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		700.000	2.000
Retained earnings		<u>1.118.360</u>	<u>(1.238)</u>
		<b><u>1.818.360</u></b>	<b><u>762</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 30.09.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017/18 DKK</u>	<u>2016/17 DKK'000</u>
Completed development projects		954.988	1.066
Acquired intangible assets		266.506	183
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>4</b>	<b><u>1.221.494</u></b>	<b><u>1.249</u></b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		181.466	94
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b><u>181.466</u></b>	<b><u>94</u></b>
Other receivables		269.114	63
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	<b>6</b>	<b><u>269.114</u></b>	<b><u>63</u></b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b><u>1.672.074</u></b>	<b><u>1.406</u></b>
Raw materials and consumables		1.607.482	2.032
<b>Inventories</b>		<b><u>1.607.482</u></b>	<b><u>2.032</u></b>
Trade receivables		3.583.669	3.323
Contract work in progress		555.629	788
Prepayments		311.334	262
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>4.450.632</u></b>	<b><u>4.373</u></b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b><u>2.056.276</u></b>	<b><u>2.676</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b><u>8.114.390</u></b>	<b><u>9.081</u></b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b><u>9.786.464</u></b>	<b><u>10.487</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 30.09.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017/18</u> <u>DKK</u>	<u>2016/17</u> <u>DKK'000</u>
Contributed capital	7	503.000	503
Reserve for development expenditure		634.862	446
Retained earnings		5.670.982	4.742
Proposed dividend		700.000	2.000
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>7.508.844</u></b>	<b><u>7.691</u></b>
Deferred tax		616.387	443
<b>Provisions</b>		<b><u>616.387</u></b>	<b><u>443</u></b>
Bank loans		13.366	15
Trade payables		514.095	377
Payables to group enterprises		0	403
Payables to associates		0	78
Income tax payable		342.991	144
Other payables		790.781	1.336
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>1.661.233</u></b>	<b><u>2.353</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>1.661.233</u></b>	<b><u>2.353</u></b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>9.786.464</u></b>	<b><u>10.487</u></b>

## Statement of changes in equity for 2017/18

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Reserve for development expenditure DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Proposed dividend DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	503.000	445.610	4.741.874	2.000.000
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(2.000.000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	189.252	929.108	700.000
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>503.000</b>	<b>634.862</b>	<b>5.670.982</b>	<b>700.000</b>
				<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year				7.690.484
Ordinary dividend paid				(2.000.000)
Profit/loss for the year				1.818.360
<b>Equity end of year</b>				<b>7.508.844</b>

## Notes

	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	6.682.834	6.835
Pension costs	356.112	352
Other social security costs	49.766	56
Other staff costs	0	137
	<b>7.088.712</b>	<b>7.380</b>
Average number of employees	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses</b>		
Amortisation of intangible assets	505.328	446
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	54.427	49
	<b>559.755</b>	<b>495</b>
	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>3. Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Tax on current year taxable income	342.991	144
Change in deferred tax for the year	173.308	73
	<b>516.299</b>	<b>217</b>

## Notes

	<b>Completed develop- ment projects DKK</b>	<b>Acquired intangible assets DKK</b>
<b>4. Intangible assets</b>		
Cost beginning of year	8.470.571	283.151
Additions	308.082	170.206
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>8.778.653</b>	<b>453.357</b>
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(7.405.188)	(100.000)
Amortisation for the year	(418.477)	(86.851)
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(7.823.665)</b>	<b>(186.851)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>954.988</b>	<b>266.506</b>
		<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK</b>
<b>5. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Cost beginning of year		885.742
Additions		142.069
<b>Cost end of year</b>		<b>1.027.811</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year		(791.918)
Depreciation for the year		(54.427)
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year</b>		<b>(846.345)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>		<b>181.466</b>

## Notes

	<b>Other receivables DKK</b>
	<u>DKK</u>
<b>6. Fixed asset investments</b>	
Cost beginning of year	63.046
Additions	<u>206.068</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b><u>269.114</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b><u>269.114</u></b>

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Par value DKK</b>	<b>Nominal value DKK</b>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>DKK</u>	<u>DKK</u>
<b>7. Contributed capital</b>			
A shares	5.000	100	500.000
B shares	<u>30</u>	100	<u>3.000</u>
	<b><u>5.030</u></b>		<b><u>503.000</u></b>



## Accounting policies

### Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

### Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

With reference to The Danish Financial Statement Act § 32 has the management chosen to sum up revenue, production cost and other external cost in the entry gross profit or loss.

#### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer.

## Accounting policies

Licence income are recognised as income as we obtain the rights herefor.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

### Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary writedowns of the relevant inventories.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with its parent company. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

### Balance sheet

#### Intellectual property rights etc

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

## Accounting policies

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. The amortisation periods used are 3-5 years.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised over 5 years, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10 years
IT	3-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

## Accounting policies

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts as well as financing costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

## Accounting policies

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

### Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

### Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax

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## Keld Juel Danielsen

Revisor

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2019-01-25 07:22:53Z

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## Svend Aage Dreist Hansen

Bestyrelsesformand

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IP: 185.157.xxx.xxx

2019-01-25 07:37:07Z

NEM ID 

## Svend Aage Dreist Hansen

Dirigent

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-313826526914

IP: 185.157.xxx.xxx

2019-01-25 07:37:07Z

NEM ID 

## Nette Schultz

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-809326911536

IP: 82.163.xxx.xxx

2019-01-25 09:56:37Z

NEM ID 

## Jens Michael Carstensen

Adm. direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-257445066653

IP: 82.163.xxx.xxx

2019-01-25 10:31:31Z

NEM ID 

## Jens Michael Carstensen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-257445066653

IP: 82.163.xxx.xxx

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