Prevas A/S

Lyskær 3F, 2730 Herlev

Company reg. no. 26 18 02 87

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 31 May 2021.

Henrik Møller-Kristensen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Prevas A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Herlev, 31 May 2021

Executive Board

Henrik Møller-Kristensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Johan Strid Chairman	Henrik Møller-Kristensen	Søren Werner Mathiasen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Prevas A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Prevas A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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 international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents 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 the 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 express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2021

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 30 70 02 28

Ole Becker
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33732

Company information

The company	Prevas A/S Lyskær 3F 2730 Herlev	
	Company reg. no.	26 18 02 87
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Johan Strid, Chairman Henrik Møller-Kristensen Søren Werner Mathiasen	
Executive Board	Henrik Møller-Kristensen, CEO	
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 2000 Frederiksberg	
Parent company	Prevas AB 721 03 Västerås Legeringsgatan 18 Sweden	

The principal activities of the company

Prevas A/S is an innovative, high-technology development firm within Industrial IT, embedded software, hardware and mechanical solutions.

Prevas A/S collaborate with companies within various industries and assists these companies with specialist components and product development. Some clients already have products with a high degree of embedded software and hardware, while others want a safe introduction to the newest technology.

Prevas A/S provides services to clients both on-site at the clients' and in-house at its own premises. With several hundreds of client-specific projects, Prevas A/S has extensive experience in meeting individual needs. On all projects, Prevas A/S offers a thorough handover to the client and flexible support, which ensures high satisfaction after delivery.

Prevas A/S has departments in both Copenhagen, Aarhus and Aalborg.

Prevas is wholly-owned by Prevas AB, founded in 1985, ISO 9001 certified in 1992 and the parent company has been listed at the Stockholm Stock Exchange since 1998.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals TDKK 66.677 against TDKK 68.962 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 8.262 against TDKK 7.297 last year. The development must be seen in light of the fact that, according to the annual report 2019, the company expected a gross profit after tax at the same level as for 2019. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Expected developments

For 2021, the company expects to realise a profit after tax at the same level as in 2020.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

The outcome and potential impact on the company´s and the Prevas Group´s activity and financial impact on the business due to coronavirus outbreak is as of the date of the approval of the annual report uncertain given the rapid day-to-day development. On this basis, Management is currently unable to accurately assess the magnitude of the coronavirus on the 2021 financial performance. As of the date of the approval of the annual report Prevas A/S continues to work with its clients and the financial short-term impact has been limited. The board of Directors and Executive Board follows the situation closely.

There are no other events after the reporting period to be disclosed.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note		2020	2019
	Gross profit	**66.677**	**68.962**
2	Staff costs	-55.059	-58.411
3	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-909	-1.199
	Operating profit	**10.709**	**9.352**
4	Other financial income	96	14
5	Other financial costs	-117	-11
	Pre-tax net profit	**10.688**	**9.355**
6	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-2.426	-2.058
	Net profit or loss for the year	**8.262**	**7.297**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Dividend for the financial year	0	15.000
	Transferred to retained earnings	8.710	0
	Transferred to other statutory reserves	-448	-209
	Allocated from retained earnings	0	-7.494
	Total allocations and transfers	**8.262**	**7.297**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note	Assets	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
7	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	653	1.228
	Total intangible assets	653	1.228
8	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	548	530
	Total property, plant, and equipment	548	530
9	Other receivables	638	634
	Total investments	638	634
	Total non-current assets	**1.839**	**2.392**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	175	364
	Total inventories	175	364
	Trade debtors	19.875	18.325
	Work in progress for the account of others	410	278
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	15.305	17.614
	Receivable corporate tax	46	0
	Other receivables	75	36
	Prepayments	1.249	339
	Total receivables	36.960	36.592
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	1	11
	Total current assets	**37.136**	**36.967**
	Total assets	**38.975**	**39.359**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2020	2019
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	1.232	1.232
	Reserve for development expenditure	510	958
	Results brought forward	17.980	9.270
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	15.000
	Total equity	**19.722**	**26.460**
	Provisions		
	Provisions for deferred tax	12	78
	Total provisions	**12**	**78**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Other debts	5.339	1.666
10	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	5.339	1.666
	Prepayments received from customers concerning work in progress for the account of others	1.519	505
	Trade creditors	4.362	2.460
	Debt to group enterprises	34	0
	Corporate tax	0	767
	Other debts	7.987	7.423
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	13.902	11.155
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**19.241**	**12.821**
	Total equity and liabilities	**38.975**	**39.359**

1 Subsequent events

11 Contingencies

12 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	1.232	1.167	16.764	0	19.163
Transferred from results brought forward	0	-209	-7.494	15.000	7.297
Equity 1 January 2020	1.232	958	9.270	15.000	26.460
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-15.000	-15.000
Transferred from results brought forward	0	-448	8.710	0	8.262
	1.232	**510**	**17.980**	**0**	**19.722**

Notes

DKK thousand.

1. Subsequent events

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	2020	2019
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	51.908	54.750
Pension costs	1.933	2.034
Other costs for social security	529	599
Other staff costs	689	1.028
	55.059	**58.411**
Average number of employees	81	83
3. Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment		
Amortisation of development projects	575	816
Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	334	383
	909	**1.199**
4. Other financial income		
Interest, banks	0	2
Exchange differences	96	12
	96	**14**
5. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	117	11
	117	**11**

DKK thousand.

		2020	2019
6.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	2.454	2.069
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-66	-11
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	38	0
		2.426	**2.058**

		2020	2019
7.	**Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	5.984	5.436
	Additions during the year	0	548
	Cost 31 December 2020	**5.984**	**5.984**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-4.756	-3.940
	Writedown for the year	-575	-816
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-5.331**	**-4.756**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**653**	**1.228**

		2020	2019
8.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	4.038	3.883
	Additions during the year	352	155
	Cost 31 December 2020	**4.390**	**4.038**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-3.508	-3.125
	Depreciation for the year	-334	-383
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-3.842**	**-3.508**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**548**	**530**

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
9.	**Other receivables**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	634	629
	Additions during the year	4	5
	Cost 31 December 2020	**638**	**634**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**638**	**634**

Other receivables relate to payment of rental deposits in Aarhus and Herlev, Denmark.

10. Liabilities other than provision

	Total payables 31 Dec 2020	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Dec 2020	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Holiday provision	5.339	0	5.339	0
	5.339	**0**	**5.339**	**0**

11. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities:

The company has entered into leasehold agreements and other operationel leasing agreements. The obligation at 31 December 2020 amounted to DKK thousand 2.886.

Warranty commitments and other contingent liabilities:

The company has issued a payment guarantee to a landlord of DKK thousand 601 in respect of a leasehold agreement.

At 31 December 2020, the Company had to buy back components at a value of DKK thousand 401 related to ongoing production af suppliers. This is the case if the product-specific projects for clients are not finalised.

DKK thousand.

12. Related parties

Controlling interest

Prevas AB, Box 4, 721 03 Västerås, Legeringsgatan 18, Sweden	Majority shareholder

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Prevas AB, Box 4, 721 03 Västerås, Legeringsgatan 18, Sweden.

The annual report for Prevas A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue from sale of finished goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Revenue from sale of services is recognised in the income statement as provided. Consequently, revenue corresponds to the selling price excluding VAT of work performed under the percentage-of-completion method and includes out-of-pocket expences on client. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the Company, including gains from sale of tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 3 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement under depreciation.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Services in progress

Services in progress are measured in accordance with the percentage of completion method at the selling price of the work performed at the balance sheet date plus out-of-pocket expences less progress billings. The individual services in progress are recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or liabilities depending on whether the net value, determined as the selling price less progress billings, is positive or negative.

Where the total expences relating to the work to be performed 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..

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Given the nature of the Group´s cash pool arrangement, cash pool balances are not considered cash at bank, but are recognised under "Amounts owned by group enterprises".

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at net realisable value.

The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Henrik Møller
Executive Board
On behalf of: Prevas A/S
Serial number: CVR:26180287-RID:1255678562761
IP: 81.216.xxx.xxx
2021-05-31 07:37:29Z
NEM ID

Henrik Møller
Chairman
On behalf of: Prevas A/S
Serial number: CVR:26180287-RID:1255678562761
IP: 81.216.xxx.xxx
2021-05-31 07:37:29Z
NEM ID

Per Johan Strid
Board of Directors
On behalf of: Prevas A/S
Serial number: 19710609xxxx
IP: 81.229.xxx.xxx
2021-05-31 07:48:01Z
BankID

Søren Werner Mathiasen
Board of Directors
On behalf of: Prevas A/S
Serial number: PID:9208-2002-2-119756587063
IP: 81.216.xxx.xxx
2021-05-31 08:03:13Z
NEM ID

Henrik Møller-Kristensen
Board of Directors
On behalf of: Prevas A/S
Serial number: PID:9208-2002-2-686617518065
IP: 81.216.xxx.xxx
2021-06-02 09:18:21Z
NEM ID

Ole Becker
State Authorised Public Accountant
On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Serial number: CVR:30700228-RID:65669285
IP: 82.192.xxx.xxx
2021-06-02 09:39:24Z
NEM ID