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Anthill Agency A/S

Dampfærgevej 10, 5., 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 34 46 65 13

Annual report

1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 17 January 2022.

Søren Stensdal
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 Anthill Agency A/S for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.

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 30 September 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021.

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.

København Ø, 17 January 2022

Managing Director

Katrine Bach

Board of directors

Søren Stensdal chairman	Ole Depping Schneider	Katrine Bach

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Anthill Agency A/S

Auditor's report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anthill Agency A/S for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 September 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021 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 the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 fair view.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Declaration in accordance with other legislation and other regulation

Violation of the VAT legislation

In violation of the Danish VAT Act, the company has reported VAT returns to The Danish Tax Authorities (SKAT) too late for two VAT-periodes, whereby the management may incur liability.
The violation was corrected immediately after management was nofity of the error.

Copenhagen, 17 January 2022

Grant Thornton
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Jan Tønnesen State Authorised Public Accountant mne9459	Allan Breiling State Authorised Public Accountant mne35809

Company information

The company	Anthill Agency A/S Dampfærgevej 10, 5. 2100 København Ø	
	Company reg. no.	34 46 65 13
	Domicile:	Copenhagen
	Financial year:	1 October - 30 September
Board of directors	Søren Stensdal, chairman Ole Depping Schneider Katrine Bach	
Managing Director	Katrine Bach	
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø	
Parent company	Stensdal Family Holding ApS	
Subsidiaries	Anthill Agency GmbH, Freiburg Anthill Technologies A/S, København Ø	

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

Anthill Agency A/S is a modern marketing agency specialised within the Life Science industry, supplying integrated digital solutions primarily for pharmaceutical companies in Europe.

Anthill is regarded as a leading agency within digital strategy planning, creative & concepts, communication, eLearning and software development. Anthill has unique experience gained from more than 5,000 projects over the past 20 years in more than 80 countries.

Anthill's headquarters is based in Copenhagen, Denmark with its subsidiary situated in Freiburg, Germany for its central European businesses.

The company employs more than 60 people at its two offices and at various locations across the world.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 29.783.000 against DKK 31.063.000 last year. Profit from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 682.000 against DKK 2.053.000 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Events subsequent to the financial year

In the period from closure of accounts to date of signature of the annual report no essential event having potential influence on the report has occurred.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Anthill Agency 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.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Anthill Agency A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Stensdal Group A/S, Brøndby, CVR nr. 10238889.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

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.

Accounting policies

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

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

Income statement

Gross profit

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

Revenue 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.

Contract work in progress concerning contracts is recognised in the revenue concurrently with the production process. Thus, the revenue corresponds to the selling price of the total yearly production (the production method). The revenue is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the stage of completion on the reporting date can be reliably validated and it is deemed probable that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, and loss on debtors.

Staff costs

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

Accounting policies

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year and gains and losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed 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 realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to transactions in foreign currency.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the group enterprises' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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.

Accounting policies

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	3-5 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.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises 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.

Financial fixed assets

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Accounting policies

Equity investments in group enterprises are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Equity investments in group enterprises with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Deposits
Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent rent deposits, etc.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Contract work in progress
Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress can not be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

Accounting policies

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Income tax receivable” or “Income tax payable”.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Anthill Agency A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

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.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accrued expenses and deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.

Income statement 1 October - 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2020/21	2019/20
	Gross profit	**29.783.306**	**31.062.965**
1	Staff costs	-36.815.992	-28.174.015
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-270.084	-147.793
	Operating profit	**-7.302.770**	**2.741.157**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	6.488.745	96.668
	Other financial income from group enterprises	108.181	0
2	Other financial costs	-248.685	-225.579
	Results before tax	**-954.529**	**2.612.246**
3	Tax on ordinary results	1.636.481	-558.788
	Results for the year	**681.952**	**2.053.458**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	5.748.062	0
	Transferred to retained earnings	0	2.053.458
	Allocated from retained earnings	-5.066.110	0
	Total allocations and transfers	**681.952**	**2.053.458**

Statement of financial position at 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2021	2020
	Non-current assets		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	650.657	348.671
	Total property, plant, and equipment	650.657	348.671
	Equity investments in group enterprises	6.791.353	1.500.608
	Deposits	1.019.169	1.016.386
	Total investments	7.810.522	2.516.994
	Total non-current assets	**8.461.179**	**2.865.665**
	Current assets		
	Trade debtors	7.351.085	4.107.490
4	Work in progress for the account of others	620.656	2.333.774
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	4.223.979	6.588.642
	Deferred tax assets	1.676.931	40.450
	Receivable corporate tax	2	0
	Other debtors	86.001	160.000
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	662.250	608.103
	Total receivables	14.620.904	13.838.459
	Total current assets	**14.620.904**	**13.838.459**
	Total assets	**23.082.083**	**16.704.124**

Statement of financial position at 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2021	2020
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	5.747.612	0
	Results brought forward	-3.010.036	2.056.074
	Total equity	**3.237.576**	**2.556.074**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Income tax payable to group enterprises	0	202.913
	Other payables	2.198.096	2.198.096
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	2.198.096	2.401.009
	Bank debts	4.998.714	3.612.263
4	Prepayments received from customers concerning work in progress for the account of others	6.435.949	1.828.728
	Trade creditors	1.148.472	1.428.968
	Debt to group enterprises	68.317	0
	Income tax payable	0	9
	Other debts	4.908.716	4.691.876
	Accrued expenses and deferred income	86.243	185.197
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	17.646.411	11.747.041
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**19.844.507**	**14.148.050**
	Total equity and liabilities	**23.082.083**	**16.704.124**

5 Charges and security

6 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 October 2019	500.000	0	3.037.272	-3.037.272	500.000
Share of results	0	0	0	2.053.458	2.053.458
Exchange rate adjustments	0	0	0	2.616	2.616
Transferred from results brought forward	0	0	-3.037.272	3.037.272	0
Equity 1 October 2020	500.000	0	0	2.056.074	2.556.074
Share of results	0	5.748.062	0	-5.066.110	681.952
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-450	0	0	-450
	500.000	**5.747.612**	**0**	**-3.010.036**	**3.237.576**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2020/21	2019/20
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	32.923.998	25.842.570
	Pension costs	3.605.943	2.037.005
	Other costs for social security	163.783	140.959
	Other staff costs	122.268	153.481
		36.815.992	**28.174.015**
	Average number of employees	48	41
2.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	0	40.722
	Other financial costs	248.685	184.857
		248.685	**225.579**
3.	**Tax on ordinary results**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	202.922
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-1.636.481	355.866
		-1.636.481	**558.788**
4.	**Work in progress for the account of others**		
	Sales value of the production of the period	17.709.073	14.632.687
	Payments on account received	-23.524.366	-14.127.641
	Work in progress for the account of others, net	**-5.815.293**	**505.046**
	The following is recognised:		
	Work in progress for the account of others (current assets)	620.656	2.333.774
	Work in progress for the account of others (prepayments received)	-6.435.949	-1.828.728
		-5.815.293	**505.046**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

5. Charges and security

For the security for debt to credit institutions of DKK 4,999k, a company charge has been provided DKK 5,000k comprising goodwill, intellectual property rights, other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and trade receivables. The total carrying amount of the comprised assets is DKK 8,001k.

Tangible assets	t.DKK 650
Receivable from sales and services	t.DKK 7.351

6. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Rent liabilities

The company has entered into a leasehold contract undtil May 2022. The total lease obligation for the rest of the contract amounts to DKK 1,280k.

Joint taxation

Stensdal Group A/S, company reg. no 10238889 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

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"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

Søren Stensdal
Bestyrelsesformand
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IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx
2022-01-17 12:02:46 UTC
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Bestyrelsesmedlem
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-930195767784
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IP: 185.40.xxx.xxx
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2022-01-19 11:50:13 UTC
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Jan Tønnesen
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2022-01-19 11:57:37 UTC
NEM ID

Allan Breiling
Statsautoriseret revisor
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NEM ID

Søren Stensdal
Dirigent
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IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx
2022-01-19 12:08:08 UTC
NEM ID

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