Copenhagen Optimization ApS

Klerkegade 19. 3., 1308

CVR no. 36 41 41 03

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 2 April 2020

Chairman:

....
Jens Willumsen

Building a better working world

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Copenhagen Optimization ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

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

Copenhagen, 2 April 2020
Executive Board:

Kasper Dybkjær Hounsgaard	Anders Høeg Dohn

Board of Directors:

Jens Willumsen Chairman	Kræn Østergaard NIelsen	Michael Holm
Kasper Dybkjær Hounsgaard	Anders Høeg Dohn	

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Copenhagen Optimization ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Copenhagen Optimization ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 2 April 2020
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Anders Flymer-Dindler
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35423

Management's review

Company details

Name	Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Klerkegade 19. 3., 1308
CVR no.	36 41 41 03
Established	21 October 2014
Registered office	Copenhagen K
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Jens Willumsen, Chairman Kræn Østergaard NIelsen Michael Holm Kasper Dybkjær Hounsgaard Anders Høeg Dohn
Executive Board	Kasper Dybkjær Hounsgaard Anders Høeg Dohn
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

Similar to previous years, the company's main activities have mainly consisted of consultancy services, software sales, and software development and thereto associated activities.The company operates predominantly in two sectors, aviation and health care, where assignments primarily concern planning, data analysis and management consulting. The software development is focused on a product portfolio, which collectively is entitled Better Airport®. Better Airport® is a solution for planning and execution in all the operational areas of an airport.

Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

During 2019 Management became aware that no provision for holiday pay has been accrued in previous years. The missing accrual is considered material for the financial statements and therefore corrected in accordance with the rules in the Danish Financial Statements Act which includes corrections of the opening equity and comparative figures. The adjustment has had a negative effect of DKK 728 thousand, while total assets at 31 December 2018 has increased by 225 thousand. There has been no adjustment on the result for 2018.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 2,285 thousand against a profit of DKK 1,340 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 8,069 thousand.

Since the founding of the company in 2014, there has been a stable development in the revenue. This is expected to continue in 2020. Software sales have continued to grow in 2019 and constitutes a larger proportion of the company’s revenue.

There is a continued investment in software, which is also reflected in the balance. The company has succeeded in establishing a team of highly qualified and motivated employees, who can ensure that the company's growth targets are achieved. The software development is partly financed by InnoBooster and additionally by a loan from Vækstfonden and investments from private investors. In 2019, the company received funding from EU Horizon 2020 SME Instrument to further accelerate the software development. These investments are expected to have a visible positive impact on the software revenue and income of 2020.

Events after the balance sheet date

At the time of preparation of the annual report, an unexpected situation has arisen in the market and in the world in the form of a coronavirus pandemic. This means that the company's customers, primarily operating in the aviation and healthcare sectors, have taken temporary measures to deal with the situation. The company is aware that this may affect the business and the results for 2020, but it is still too early to assess the impact on this.

Consequently, The Executive Board and Board of Directors has initiated an ongoing assesment of the impact to the business, in order to implement any necessary initiatives.

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	Gross profit	13,007	9,426
4	Staff costs	-5,817	-5,365
5	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-3,762	-2,165
	Profit before net financials	3,428	1,896
6	Financial income	97	57
7	Financial expenses	-616	-435
	Profit before tax	2,909	1,518
8	Tax for the year	-624	-178
	Profit for the year	2,285	1,340

	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Reserve for development costs	4,463	3,694
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-2,178	-2,354
		2,285	1,340

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
9	**Intangible assets**		
	Completed development projects	16,482	10,760
		16,482	10,760
10	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	385	264
		385	264
11	**Investments**		
	Investments in group enterprises	6	0
	Investments in associates	0	6
	Deposits, investments	233	121
		239	127
	Total fixed assets	17,106	11,151
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	2,898	4,136
	Construction contracts	1,042	664
	Other receivables	430	175
	Prepayments	59	66
		4,429	5,041
	Cash	3,104	35
	Total non-fixed assets	7,533	5,076
	TOTAL ASSETS	24,639	16,227

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	54	54
	Reserve for development costs	12,856	8,393
	Retained earnings	-4,841	-2,663
	Total equity	8,069	5,784
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	2,738	1,588
	Total provisions	2,738	1,588
	Liabilities other than provisions		
12	**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**		
	Other credit institutions	3,572	3,238
	Other payables	492	0
		4,064	3,238
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
12	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	1,290	638
	Bank debt	310	751
	Trade payables	167	325
	Payables to shareholders and management	0	200
	Other payables	1,248	1,656
	Deferred income	6,753	2,047
		9,768	5,617
	Total liabilities other than provisions	13,832	8,855
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	24,639	16,227

1 Accounting policies
2 Events after the balance sheet date
13 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
14 Collateral

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	54	8,393	-2,663	5,784
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	4,463	-2,178	2,285
Equity at 31 December 2019	**54**	**12,856**	**-4,841**	**8,069**

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Copenhagen Optimization ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

In accordance with section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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

Material misstatements

During 2019 Management became aware that no provision for holiday pay has been accrued in previous years. The missing accrual is considered material for the financial statements and therefore corrected in accordance with the rules in the Danish Financial Statements Act which includes corrections of the opening equity and comparative figures. The adjustment has had a negative effect of DKK 728 thousand, while total assets at 31 December 2018 has increased by 225 thousand. There has been no adjustment on the result for 2018.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Income statement

Revenue

Net sales of consultancy services, connection fees and software products without maintenance obligations are recognized in the income statement if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place efore the end of the year. Revenue from program service contracts is recognized in the income statement as time-consuming service contracts. Net sales are recognized eccl. VAT and less discounts related to the sale.

Gross profit

The items revenue, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including income from EU grants.

Raw materials and consumables, etc.

Raw materials and consumables include expenses relating to raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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

Completed development projects	5 years

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

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

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-5 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax

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

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

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

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually and cannot exceed 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Dividends received that exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary during the period of ownership are treated as a reduction in the cost of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

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

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

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

Construction contracts

Service supplies and contract work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less progress billings. The market value is calculated based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses relating to the relevant contract.

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

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

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

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprise cash in hand and bank.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs. The reserve cannot be used to distribute dividends or cover losses. The reserve will be reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are no longer part of the Company's operations by a transfer directly to the distributable reserves under equity.

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated expenses relating to warranty commitments, onerous contracts, restructurings, etc. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Income taxes

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

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

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

Liabilities

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

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years. Furthermore Deferred income comprise EU grants concering expenses to be covered in future years.

2 Events after the balance sheet date

At the time of preparation of the annual report, an unexpected situation has arisen in the market and in the world in the form of a coronavirus pandemic. This means that the company's customers, primarily operating in the aviation and healthcare sectors, have taken temporary measures to deal with the situation. The company is aware that this may affect the business and the results for the year, but it is still too early to assess the impact on this.No other events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

	DKK'000	2019	2018
3	**Other operating income**		
	EU grants	1,785	0
		1,785	0
4	**Staff costs**		
	Wages/salaries	4,110	3,929
	Pensions	1,532	1,291
	Other social security costs	175	145
		5,817	5,365
	Average number of full-time employees	19	15
5	**Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment**		
	Amortisation of intangible assets	3,630	2,063
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	132	102
		3,762	2,165
6	**Financial income**		
	Exchange gain	97	57
		97	57

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2019	2018
7 Financial expenses		
Other interest expenses	443	333
Exchange losses	68	54
Other financial expenses	105	48
	616	435
8 Tax for the year		
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	644	178
Tax adjustments, prior years	-20	0
	624	178

9 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Completed development projects
Cost at 1 January 2019	13,993
Additions	9,352
Cost at 31 December 2019	23,345
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2019	3,233
Amortisation for the year	3,630
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2019	6,863
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	16,482
Amortised over	5 years

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

10 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2019	530
Additions	253
Cost at 31 December 2019	783
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	266
Depreciation	132
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	398
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	385
Depreciated over	3-5 years

Note 14 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

11 Investments

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest
Subsidiaries			
Copenhagen Optimization	LLP	USA	100.00%

12 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, all falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

13 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK'000	2019	2018
Rent and lease liabilities	232	112

14 Collateral

For collateral regarding det to banks, there is registered a mortgage dee with mortgage in debtors and simple receivables with a nominal value of DKK 1,500 thousands.

For collateral regarding long term debt, a mortgage deed with mortgage in operating equipment and fixed assets, as well as simple receivables etc. with a nominal value of DKK 4,000 thousands.

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

Kasper Dybkjær Hounsgaard
Direktion
På vegne af: Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-258886530217
IP: 5.186.xxx.xxx
2020-04-02 08:22:33Z
NEM ID

Anders Høeg Dohn
Direktion
På vegne af: Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-302819103599
IP: 212.237.xxx.xxx
2020-04-02 12:53:46Z
NEM ID

Michael Holm
Bestyrelse
På vegne af: Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-525395027740
IP: 83.95.xxx.xxx
2020-04-02 13:43:06Z
NEM ID

Anders Høeg Dohn
Bestyrelse
På vegne af: Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-302819103599
IP: 212.237.xxx.xxx
2020-04-02 14:16:00Z
NEM ID

Kræn Østergård Nielsen
Bestyrelse
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Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-015215613122
IP: 87.59.xxx.xxx
2020-04-02 15:28:00Z
NEM ID

Kasper Dybkjær Hounsgaard
Bestyrelse
På vegne af: Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-258886530217
IP: 2.108.xxx.xxx
2020-04-03 11:46:31Z
NEM ID

Jens Wittrup Willumsen
Dirigent
På vegne af: Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-055976453313
IP: 2.108.xxx.xxx
2020-04-06 09:28:16Z
NEM ID

Jens Wittrup Willumsen
Bestyrelse
På vegne af: Copenhagen Optimization ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-055976453313
IP: 2.108.xxx.xxx
2020-04-06 09:28:16Z
NEM ID

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

Anders Flymer-Dindler
Statsautoriseret revisor
På vegne af: Ernst & Young P/S
Serienummer: CVR:30700228-RID:34643108
IP: 188.177.xxx.xxx
2020-04-06 09:36:55Z

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