CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Addora Holding ApS

Vesterbrogade 1 C, 6., 1620 København V

Company reg. no. 39 94 75 01

Annual report

12 October 2018 - 31 December 2019

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 3 September 2020.

Rico Lohse Andersen
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS British 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 %.

Contents

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Addora Holding ApS for the financial year 12 October 2018 - 31 December 2019 of Addora Holding ApS.

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 2019 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 12 October 2018 – 31 December 2019.

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 V, 3 September 2020

Managing Director

Rico Lohse Andersen

Board of directors

Siegfried Wolfgang Heimgärtner Chairman of the Board	Julian Charles Lucas Bennet	Gilbert Benjamin Kamieniecky
Rico Lohse Andersen	Martin Hegelund Møller	Jeroen Dirk van Doornik

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Addora Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Addora Holding ApS for the financial year 12 October 2018 - 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position 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 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 12 October 2018 - 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 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

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The 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, the 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 the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.

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

The management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and 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.

Copenhagen, 3 September 2020

Christensen Kjærulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

John Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26748

Company information

The company	Addora Holding ApS Vesterbrogade 1 C, 6. 1620 København V Company reg. no. 39 94 75 01 Financial year: 12 October - 31 December
Board of directors	Siegfried Wolfgang Heimgärtner, 41063 Moenchengladbach Viersener Strasse 333 Tyskland, Chairman of the Board Julian Charles Lucas Bennet, 34 Tremadoc Road London SW47LL Storbritannien Gilbert Benjamin Kamieniecky, 48 Grosvenor Street W1K3HW London Storbritannien Rico Lohse Andersen, Store Kongensgade 50, 2. 1264 København K Danmark Martin Hegelund Møller, Skindergade 29, 1. 1159 København K Danmark Jeroen Dirk van Doornik, Jozef Israelslaan 261401CR Bussum Holland
Managing Director	Rico Lohse Andersen
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K
Subsidiary	Meneto Software ApS, København

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The company's purpose is to be a holding company and provide services as well as software development.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals DKK 6.500.000. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -16.414.698. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

Note		12/10 2018 - 31/12 2019
1	Revenue	6.500.002
	Other external costs	-1.295.723
	Gross profit	**5.204.279**
2	Staff costs	-14.362.204
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-3.326.627
	Operating profit	**-12.484.552**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-5.838.550
	Other financial income	23.300
3	Other financial costs	-1.083.714
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-19.383.516**
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	2.968.818
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-16.414.698**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:	
	Allocated from retained earnings	-16.414.698
	Total allocations and transfers	**-16.414.698**

Statement of financial position

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	31/12 2019
	Non-current assets	
4	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	13.687.500
	Total intangible assets	13.687.500
7	Leasehold improvements	251.024
6	Right-of-use assets	8.233.936
	Total property, plant, and equipment	8.484.960
8	Equity investments in group enterprises	1.711.450
	Total investments	1.711.450
	Total non-current assets	**23.883.910**
	Current assets	
	Trade receivables	5.791.469
	Receivables from group enterprises	1.489.207
	Income tax receivables	2.968.818
	Other receivables	14.177.571
	Prepayments and accrued income	153.159
	Total receivables	24.580.224
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	3.146.263
	Total current assets	**27.726.487**
	Total assets	**51.610.397**

Statement of financial position

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	31/12 2019
	Equity	
9	Contributed capital	317.263
10	Share premium	44.616.641
11	Retained earnings	-16.414.698
	Total equity	**28.519.206**
	Liabilities other than provisions	
	Lease liabilities	5.974.307
12	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	5.974.307
12	Current portion of long term payables	2.133.604
	Trade payables	359.186
	Other payables	14.624.094
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	17.116.884
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**23.091.191**
	Total equity and liabilities	**51.610.397**

13 Contingencies

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		12/10 2018 - 31/12 2019
1.	**Revenue**	
	Revenue	6.500.002
		6.500.002
2.	**Staff costs**	
	Salaries and wages	14.229.902
	Other costs for social security	70.497
	Other staff costs	61.805
		14.362.204
	Average number of employees	31
3.	**Other financial costs**	
	Other financial costs	1.083.714
		1.083.714
4.	**Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects**	
	Cost 12 October 2018	0
	Transfers	15.000.000
	Cost 31 December 2019	**15.000.000**
	Revaluation 12 October 2018	0
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.312.500
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2019	**-1.312.500**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	**13.687.500**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2019
5.	**Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets**	
	Cost 12 October 2018	0
	Additions during the year	15.000.000
	Transfers	-15.000.000
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	**0**
6.	**Right-of-use assets**	
	Cost 12 October 2018	0
	Additions during the year	10.205.721
	Cost 31 December 2019	**10.205.721**
	Revaluation 12 October 2018	0
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.971.785
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	**-1.971.785**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	**8.233.936**
7.	**Leasehold improvements**	
	Cost 12 October 2018	0
	Additions during the year	293.366
	Cost 31 December 2019	**293.366**
	Revaluation 12 October 2018	0
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-42.342
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	**-42.342**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	**251.024**

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2019
8. Equity investments in group enterprises	
Cost 12 October 2018	50.000
Additions during the year	7.500.000
Cost 31 December 2019	**7.550.000**
Revaluations, opening balance 12 October 2018	0
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	-5.838.550
Revaluation 31 December 2019	**-5.838.550**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	**1.711.450**

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity DKK	Results for the year DKK	Carrying amount, Addora Holding ApS DKK
Meneto Software ApS, København	100 %	1.711.450	-5.838.550	1.711.450
		1.711.450	**-5.838.550**	**1.711.450**

9. Contributed capital	
Contributed capital 12 October 2018	50.000
Cash capital increase	267.263
	317.263

10. Share premium	
Share premium 12 October 2018	0
Share premium for the year	44.616.641
	44.616.641

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2019

11. Retained earnings

Retained earnings 12 October 2018	0
Retained earnings for the year	-16.414.698
	-16.414.698

12. Liabilities other than provision

	Total payables 31 Dec 2019	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Dec 2019	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Lease liabilities	8.107.911	2.133.604	5.974.307	0
	8.107.911	**2.133.604**	**5.974.307**	**0**

13. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

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

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Addora Holding ApS 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.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Revenue

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.

Other external costs

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 on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Dividend from equity investments in associates is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

Interest and other costs concerning loans to finance the production of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment, and relating to production periods are not recognised in the cost of non-current assets.

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 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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

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

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Leases

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

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 assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associates 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 equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow derived from the use of the asset or group of assets.

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

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations. Depreciation is done on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 5 years.

Investments

Equity in group enterprises

Equity in group enterprises recognised in the statement of financial position as a proportional share of the enterprise's equity value. This is calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent less/plus unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and less/plus residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the purchase method.

Group enterprises with negative equity are recognised at no value and, to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are made subject to impairment by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the receivables, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent that the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of these subsidiaries.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are 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.

Profit or loss in connection with the disposal of group enterprises are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs of sale or liquidation. Profit and loss are recognised in the income statement under net financials.

For the acquisition of new group enterprises, the purchase method is applied, by which the acquirees' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for payment of costs for pre-determined restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of revaluations is taken into consideration.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investments in group enterprises and are amortised over their estimated useful economic life. The useful life is determined on the basis of management's experience in the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and a longterm earnings potential. The carrying amount of goodwill is subject to impairment tests on a continuing basis and written down in the income statement in those cases when the carrying amount exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity to which the goodwill is attached.

Equity investments in associates

Equity investments in associates are measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost, the latter is impaired to the recoverable amount.

Other financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under non-current assets comprise listed bonds and shares measured at fair value on the reporting date. Listed financial instruments are measured at market price.

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

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.

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.

Equity

Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium. The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

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 and associates 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.

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.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivables and tax liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position with the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivables and tax liabilities are offset to the extent that a legal right of set-off exists and the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Addora Holding ApS is jointly taxed with the Danish group companies and acts, in this respect, as the administration company. According to the rules of joint taxation, Addora Holding ApS 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.

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

Deferred tax is tax on all temporary differences in the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities measured on the basis of the planned application of the asset and disposal of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryforward, are recognised at their expected realisable value, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisation value.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates of applicable legislation at the reporting date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities other than provisions are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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Martin Hegelund Møller
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Direktør
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John Mikkelsen
Statsautoriseret revisor
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Dirigent
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