Innospexion ApS

Silovej 16
2690 Karlslunde

CVR No. 25307860

Annual report 2023

1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 3 May 2024

Kåre Stolt
Chairman

Contents

Company details

Company
Innospexion ApS
Silovej 16
2690 Karlslunde

CVR No.: 25307860

Executive board
Silvia Morar-Seyfi

Board of Directors
Henrik Møllegaard Bjerre
Jørgen Tyge Rheinlænder
Kåre Bo Stolt

Auditors
inforevision
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Buddingevej 312
2860 Søborg
CVR No. 19263096

Kenny Madsen, state authorized public accountant

Management's Review

Primary activities

The company's primary activities were the same as previous years, development, production and sale of innovative solutions for non-destructive online quality and process control, based on X-ray technology.

Development in activities and finances

The results of the company's activities in the financial year amounted to a profit/loss of DKK -8.048.595 against DKK -3.427.507 in last financial year. The equity at the balance sheet date amounted to DKK 22.209.600.

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and The Executive Board have today considered and adopted the annual report for 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 for Innospexion ApS.

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 the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

We believe that the Management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Karlslunde, 3 May 2024

Executive board

Silvia Morar-Seyfi
Executive director

Board of Directors

Henrik Møllegaard Bjerre	Jørgen Tyge Rheinlænder	Kåre Bo Stolt
Chairman	*Board member*	*Board member*

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder's in Innospexion ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Innospexion ApS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Management’s responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the 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 that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent auditor's report, continued

- 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Søborg, 3 May 2024

inforevision
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR No. 19263096

Kenny Madsen
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne33718

Accounting policies

Information on reporting class

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statement legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing Reporting class B.

Some provisions from reporting class C has been adopted.

The accounting policies have not been changed from last year.

Generally regarding recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost.

The income is recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The functional currency is Danish Kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

Foreign currency translation

During the year, transactions in foreign currencies have been translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. If currency positions are considered hedge of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables and debt denominated in foreign currencies have been recognised at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses have been recognised in the income statement under other financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Income statement

The income statement has been classified by nature.

Gross profit

Gross profit/loss includes "Revenue", "Cost of sales", "Other operating income" and "External expenses".

Revenue

As income recognition criterion, the completed contract method is applied so that revenue comprises invoiced revenue for the year. Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year. Revenue is measured at fair value excl. VAT and less granted goods and customer discounts.

Where products are delivered with a high degree of individual customization, recognition in revenue is made as production progresses, whereby revenue corresponds to the sales value of the work performed during the year (the percentage of completion method). This method is applied when the total revenues and costs of the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow into the company.

When the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the costs incurred, to the extent it is probable that they will be recovered.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the year including changes in goods for resale, raw materials and consumables used as well as packaging in the year.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the company's primary activities, including payments received from public authorities as well as profit on sale of fixed assets.

Public subsidies, e.g. aid packages, are recognized when it is reasonably certain that the company will comply with the conditions for receiving the grant, and it is reasonably certain that the company will receive the grant. The grant is systematically recognized in the income statement over the period to which it relates or immediately if the grant is not conditional on future costs or investments being incurred. Public subsidies are recognized as other operating income, or in the balance sheet, if the subsidy is given for investment in an asset.

External expenses

External expenses comprises Selling costs, Cost of premises and Administrative expenses.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including holiday pay and pensions and other social security costs etc. to the company's employees.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprises expenses of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the company's primary activities, including losses on sale of fixed assets.

Accounting policies, continued

Financial income

Financial income is recognised with amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange gains, as well as interest reimbursements under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange losses, as well as interest surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Tax on profit or loss for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year represents 22% of the book profit or loss adjusted for non-taxable and non-deductible items.

Tax on profit or loss for the year consists of the anticipated tax portion of the taxable income for the year adjusted for the changes for the year in deferred tax. Changes in deferred taxes due to adjustments of tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Tax on profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit or loss for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme. Interest reimbursement and interest surcharge have been recognised in financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has been presented in account form.

Assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulate depreciation. The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

The costprice for an asset is divided into separate components, that are depreciated separately, if the useful life of the individual components is significantly different.

Depreciation is initiated when the assets are ready to be taken into operation. Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives with following residual values:

Category	Period	Residual value
Leasehold improvements	10 years	0%
Plant and machinery	2 - 5 years	10%
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3 - 5 years	0%

Minor purchases with useful lives below one year have been recognised as an expense in the income statement in external expenses.

Profit/loss on sale or retirement has been included in the income statement under gross profit or loss and other operating expenses.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual depreciation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Other receivables classified as fixed assets

Deposits recognised as fixed assets are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In the event of cost exceeding net realisable value, writedown is made to this lower value.

Cost of goods for resale as well as raw materials and consumables comprises purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and other direct costs.

Accounting policies, continued

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the estimated selling price less completion costs and expected costs to execute sale. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Received prepayments from customers regarding non delivered goods are recognised as liabilities.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies, continued

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Increases of the the share capital is recognised directly into equity less related transaction cost.

Deferred tax and corporation tax

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method. Provision has been made for deferred tax by 22% on all temporary differences between carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also measures with respect of the planned use of the asset and the settlement of the liability.

The tax value of the tax losses to be carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred taxes if it is probable that the losses can be used. Deferred tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish group enterprises with HMIG ApS as Management company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated among the group enterprises in ratio to their taxable income according to the rules on full allocation with a refund for tax losses of the Danish Corporation Tax Act.

Joint tax contributions between the jointly taxed companies which have not been settled at the balance sheet date are classified as joint tax contributions in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when - as a consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - a legal or constructive obligation exist and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net present value.

Financial debts

Financial debts are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred, which are directly related with the loan. In subsequent years, financial debts are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the loan period.

Short-term debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Received prepayments from customers comprises prepayments according to an agreement whereas the company has an obligation to deliver goods and services in the subsequent years.

Income statement

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		**-2,245,364**	**1,403,935**
Staff costs	1	-6,841,737	-5,235,005
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**-9,087,101**	**-3,831,070**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2	-314,055	-259,947
Other operating expenses		0	-10,290
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		**-9,401,156**	**-4,101,307**
Finance income		167,104	34,974
Finance expenses	3	-1,081,223	-326,127
Profit/loss before tax		**-10,315,275**	**-4,392,460**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	2,266,680	964,953
Profit/loss for the year		**-8,048,595**	**-3,427,507**

Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Transferred to retained earnings	-8,048,595	-3,427,507
Profit/loss for the year	**-8,048,595**	**-3,427,507**

Assets

	Note	31/12-2023	31/12-2022
		DKK	DKK
Leasehold improvements		289,716	356,573
Plant and machinery		218,213	462,109
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		0	3,301
Property, plant and equipment	5 , 8	**507,929**	**821,983**
Deposits		112,875	112,875
Investments	6	**112,875**	**112,875**
Fixed assets		**620,804**	**934,858**
Raw materials and consumables		3,320,698	2,913,272
Work in progress		615,733	0
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		0	628,850
Inventories	8	**3,936,431**	**3,542,122**
Trade receivables		2,941,977	3,698,747
Other receivables		571,147	492,620
Joint tax contribution receivables	4	2,299,936	638,017
Deferred tax assets	4	9,988	43,244
Prepayments		563,591	62,397
Receivables		**6,386,639**	**4,935,025**
Cash at bank and in hand		**12,838,021**	**1,976,452**
Current assets		**23,161,091**	**10,453,599**
Total assets		**23,781,895**	**11,388,457**

Equity and liabilities

	Note	31/12-2023	31/12-2022
		DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		12,297,327	10,933,332
Retained earnings		9,912,273	-8,458,718
Equity		**22,209,600**	**2,474,614**
Other provisions, liabilities		11,599	100,045
Provisions		**11,599**	**100,045**
Debt to other credit institutions		0	3,731,672
Other payables		369,604	408,000
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	7	**369,604**	**4,139,672**
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions		0	263,262
Debt to other credit institutions		0	2,019,055
Prepayments received from customers		0	101,741
Trade payables		572,672	722,012
Payables to group enterprises		60,813	23,982
Payables to shareholders and management		0	890,518
Other payables		557,607	653,556
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		**1,191,092**	**4,674,126**
Liabilities other than provisions		**1,560,696**	**8,813,798**
Total equity and liabilities		**23,781,895**	**11,388,457**
Assets charged and collateral	8		
Contingent liabilities	9		
Unrecognised contractual commitments	10		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2022	7,000,000	-6,564,545	435,455
Capital increase	5,466,666	0	5,466,666
Capital decrease	-1,533,334	1,533,334	0
Distributed profit/loss for the year		-3,427,507	-3,427,507
Equity at 1 January 2023	**10,933,332**	**-8,458,718**	**2,474,614**
Capital increase	1,363,995	26,523,821	27,887,816
Expenses due to capital increase or decrease		-104,235	-104,235
Distributed profit/loss for the year		-8,048,595	-8,048,595
Equity at 31 December 2023	**12,297,327**	**9,912,273**	**22,209,600**

Notes

1. Staff costs

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	5,914,446	4,906,777
Pensions	406,421	73,533
Other social security costs	88,980	84,632
Other staff cost	431,890	170,063
Total	**6,841,737**	**5,235,005**
Average number of full-time employees	10	10

2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	314,054	259,947
Total	**314,054**	**259,947**

3. Finance expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses to group enterprises	0	23,982
Other financial expenses	1,081,223	302,145
Total	**1,081,223**	**326,127**

Notes, continued

4. Tax expense

	Joint tax contribution	Deferred tax	Tax on profit/loss for the year	2022
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 January 2023	-638,017	-43,244		
Paid in respect of previous years	638,017			
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-2,299,936	33,256	-2,266,680	-630,979
Payables at 31 December 2023	**-2,299,936**	**-9,988**		
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement			**-2,266,680**	**-630,979**
Recognition in balance sheet:				
Short-term receivables (current asset)	-2,299,936	-9,988		
Total	**-2,299,936**	**-9,988**		

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total	2022
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2023	668,574	1,397,022	241,266	2,306,862	2,282,862
Additions for the year	0	0	0	0	200,000
Disposals for the year	0	0	0	0	-176,000
Cost at 31 December 2023	**668,574**	**1,397,022**	**241,266**	**2,306,862**	**2,306,862**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	-312,001	-934,913	-237,965	-1,484,879	-1,365,732
Depreciation for the year	-66,857	-243,896	-3,301	-314,054	-259,947
Reversal regarding disposals for the year	0	0	0	0	140,800
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	**-378,858**	**-1,178,809**	**-241,266**	**-1,798,933**	**-1,484,879**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**289,716**	**218,213**	**0**	**507,929**	**821,983**
Selling price, disposals	0	0	0	0	34,000
Carrying amount, disposals	0	0	0	0	-35,200
Profit/loss on sale	0	0	0	0	-1,200

Notes, continued

6. Investments

	Deposits	Total	2022
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2023	112,875	112,875	112,875
Cost at 31 December 2023	**112,875**	**112,875**	**112,875**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**112,875**	**112,875**	**112,875**

7. Long-term liabilities

	31/12-2023	31/12-2022
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities in total:		
Debt to credit institutions	0	3,994,934
Other payables	369,604	408,000
Total	**369,604**	**4,402,934**
Current portion of non-current liabilities:		
Debt to credit institutions	0	263,262
Total	**0**	**263,262**

8. Assets charged and collateral

	2023	
	Nominal value of the collateral/debt	Booked value of assets deposited as security
	DKK	DKK
Floating charge registered to the mortgagor in plant and machinery, inventories and trade receivables including other claims has been deposit as security for engagement with credit institution	4,000,000	6,878,408

9. Contingent liabilities

Innospexion ApS are jointly tax with other group companies and are severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of tax on interest, dividend tax and tax on royalty payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the the company's liability.

Notes, continued

10. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2023
	DKK
The company has entered into rental commitment regarding rent of premises. The rental contract is non-terminable until 31/8 2027. The total commitment represents	489,000
The company has entered into operational lease commitment regarding IT equipment. The lease commitments expire within 12-36 months. The total lease commitment represents	128,125
Total rental and lease obligations	**617,125**

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

Henrik Møllegaard Bjerre
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Kåre Bo Stolt
Bestyrelsesmedlem
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Silvia Morar-Seyfi
Adm. direktør
Serienummer: 95cbb963-7a37-4ee5-bbe5-ab9aab9b9279
IP: 87.116.xxx.xxx
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Jørgen Tyge Rheinlænder
Bestyrelsesmedlem
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Kenny Madsen
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