

Lector ApS

Ordrupvej 101
2920 Charlottenlund

CVR No. 10021618

Annual report 2024

1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 28.
May 2025

Tue Villum Sørensen
Chairman

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Company details

Company

Lector ApS
Ordrupvej 101
2920 Charlottenlund

CVR No.: 10021618

Executive board

Tue Villum Sørensen

Board of Directors

Bertrand Gruson

Auditors

inforevision
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Buddingevej 312
2860 Søborg
CVR No. 19263096

Mark Schneekloth Jensen, State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's Review

Primary activities

As in previous years, the company's main activity has been to provide consultancy services, software development and deliveries of proprietary SW products.

Development in activities and finances

The company gained a new owner in 2024 in the form of Conex SAS from France. Lector's consulting business area was not part of this transaction and was spun off into its own company as of July 1, 2024 – Lector Consulting ApS. As a result, revenue and costs from the consulting area are only included in the first half of the year.

Going forward, Lector ApS will focus solely on its product portfolio::

- TeamShare - a solution for document, case, and knowledge sharing
- Logistics Trading Services (LTS) – a solution for customs automation

The result for 2024 shows revenue below budget, which reflects consulting revenue significantly below projections and product revenue well above budget. However, the product revenue has not been able to fully offset the decline in consulting revenue. Despite this, the company's overall result is considerably above budget.

The business potential in the two product areas has been strengthened. Among other things, our new ownership provides opportunities to expand with solutions that support customs processes for our customers. We expect these opportunities to positively impact the already strong development of the company as early as 2025.

Measured customer and employee satisfaction has been maintained at very high levels.

Our team of skilled colleagues with extensive experience is well-positioned to further develop our business potential. At the same time, we have initiated team expansion and generational transition to ensure we continue to have an organization that matches our ambitions in the future.

Our expectations for 2025 are reflected in the company's budget, and we anticipate profitable growth in both business areas.

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and The Executive Board have today considered and adopted the annual report for 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 for Lector 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 2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024.

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.

Charlottenlund, 28. May 2025

Executive board

Tue Villum Sørensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Bertrand Gruson
Chairman

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder's in Lector ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lector ApS for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024, 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 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 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, 28. May 2025

inforevision

Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

CVR No. 19263096

Mark Schneekloth Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34154

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", "Direct costs", "Own work capitalised", "Other operating income" and "External expenses".

Revenue

As income recognition criterion, the production criterion is applied so that revenue comprises the invoiced revenue for the year reduced by prepayments and with addition for work in progress measured at market value. Revenue is measured at fair value excl. VAT and less granted discounts.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised comprises work performed in the financial year on own assets which is capitalised as intangible assets. The basis of measurement is cost and comprise other external expenses as well as staff costs.

Direct costs

Direct costs include the year's expenses for external consultants incurred to achieve net sales for 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.

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.

Financial income

Financial income is recognised with amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange gains and 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 and 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.

Accounting policies, continued

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.

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has been presented in account form.

Assets

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulate amortisation.

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.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the company can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets if there is sufficient certainty that the capital value of the future earnings can cover production-, sales- and administrative costs as well as development costs.

Other development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalisation are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred.

Assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

Category	Periode
Completed development projects	4 years

As the intangible assets are not being traded in an active and effective market, no residual values after end of use are included when determining the amortisation period.

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

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual amortisation. 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.

Accounting policies, continued

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 cost price 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	8 years	0%
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	5 years	0%

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

Gains and losses on sale or disposal are included in the income statement under other operating income 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

Other receivables recognised under fixed assets comprise loans, which usually corresponds to nominal amount.

In events when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, impairment for loss is made to such lower value. Impairment losses if any are recognised in the income statement under impairment of financial assets.

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress has been recognised according to the percentage-of-completion method, according to which contract work in progress is measured at the market value of the work performed. The market value is measured on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from each contract work in progress.

Accounting policies, continued

When the market value of the individual contract work in progress cannot be measured reliably, the market value is recognised at cost or net realisable value, if this value is lower.

Each contract work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or liabilities other than provisions depending on the net value of the selling price less prepayments.

Costs in connection with sales work and contracting are recognised in the income statement as incurred. Any finance costs of financing of contract work in progress are included in financial expenses.

When it is probable that the total cost will exceed the total income from a contract work in progress an expected loss is immediately recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Reserve for development expenditure comprise capitalised development expenses from 1 January 2016. The reserve cannot be used for dividends or for elimination of negative retained earnings. The reserve is reduced or dissolved due to amortisation or divestment by transferring the amount from the reserve to retained earnings.

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

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 measured 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.

Deferred tax assets which are not expected utilised within a few years have been disclosed in notes under contingent assets.

Corporation tax relating to the financial year which has not been settled at the balance sheet date is classified as corporation tax in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Financial debts

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 services in the subsequent years.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprise income received relating to subsequent financial years.

Income statement

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
Gross profit		34.751.341	31.925.841
Staff costs	2	-30.413.219	-25.659.649
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		4.338.122	6.266.192
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3	-3.830.088	-3.541.420
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		508.034	2.724.772
Finance income		355.300	137.856
Finance expenses		-30.318	-932
Profit/loss before tax		833.016	2.861.696
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-144.536	-575.247
Profit/loss for the year		688.480	2.286.449
Special items	1		

Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Extraordinary dividends for the financial year	3.306.442	0
Transferred to retained earnings	-2.617.962	2.286.449
Profit/loss for the year	688.480	2.286.449

Assets

	Note	31-12-2024 DKK	31-12-2023 DKK
Other similar rights originating from development projects		9.463.219	9.805.211
Intangible assets	5	9.463.219	9.805.211
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		0	5.039
Property, plant and equipment	6	0	5.039
Other receivables		511.547	477.953
Investments	7	511.547	477.953
Fixed assets		9.974.766	10.288.203
Trade receivables		2.296.935	4.642.760
Contract work in progress	8	1.072.249	1.393.868
Other receivables		150.000	261.144
Corporation tax receivables	4	40.000	0
Prepayments		264.200	443.363
Receivables		3.823.384	6.741.135
Cash at bank and in hand		6.695.418	6.755.582
Current assets		10.518.802	13.496.717
Total assets		20.493.568	23.784.920

Equity and liabilities

	Note	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
		DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		138.889	138.889
Reserve for development expenditure		7.381.311	7.648.065
Retained earnings		1.922.015	4.273.223
Equity		9.442.215	12.060.177
Deferred tax, liabilities	4	1.974.962	1.830.426
Provisions		1.974.962	1.830.426
Contract work in progress, liabilities	8	898.473	493.175
Prepayments received from customers		140.800	296.170
Trade payables		1.641.281	2.632.601
Corporation tax payables	4	0	294.338
Other payables		6.299.837	5.986.033
Deferred income		96.000	192.000
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		9.076.391	9.894.317
Liabilities other than provisions		9.076.391	9.894.317
Total equity and liabilities		20.493.568	23.784.920
Unrecognised contractual commitments	9		
Group relations	10		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Reserve for develop- ment expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2023	138.889	7.332.705	2.302.134	9.773.728
Distributed profit/loss for the year			2.286.449	2.286.449
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure		315.360	-315.360	0
Equity at 1 January 2024	138.889	7.648.065	4.273.223	12.060.177
Extraordinary dividends			3.306.442	3.306.442
Dividends paid			-3.306.442	-3.306.442
Distributed profit/loss for the year			-2.617.962	-2.617.962
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure		-266.754	266.754	0
Equity at 31 December 2024	138.889	7.381.311	1.922.015	9.442.215

Notes

1. Special items

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
Settlement of phantom share scheme	4.406.639	0
Total	<u>4.406.639</u>	<u>0</u>

Special items is included in the income statement in the items staff costs.

2. Staff costs

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	25.892.797	21.605.649
Pensions	3.430.884	2.981.211
Other social security costs	201.843	217.418
Other staff cost	887.695	855.371
Total	<u>30.413.219</u>	<u>25.659.649</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>

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

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	3.825.049	3.534.701
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5.039	6.719
Total	<u>3.830.088</u>	<u>3.541.420</u>

Notes, continued

4. Tax expense

	Corporation tax	Deferred tax	Tax on profit/loss for the year	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 January 2024	294.338	1.830.426		
Paid in respect of previous years	-294.338			
Tax on profit/loss for the year	0	144.536	144.536	575.247
Prepaid tax	-40.000			
Payables at 31 December 2024	-40.000	1.974.962		
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement			144.536	575.247
Recognition in balance sheet:				
Short-term receivables (current asset)	-40.000	0		
Provisions		1.974.962		
Total	-40.000	1.974.962		

Notes, continued

5. Intangible assets

	Other similar rights originating from development projects	Total	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	45.368.247	45.368.247	41.429.239
Additions for the year	3.483.057	3.483.057	3.939.008
Cost at 31 December 2024	48.851.304	48.851.304	45.368.247
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	-35.563.036	-35.563.036	-32.028.335
Amortisation for the year	-3.825.049	-3.825.049	-3.534.701
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	-39.388.085	-39.388.085	-35.563.036
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	9.463.219	9.463.219	9.805.211

Completed development projects include investments in the development of new features for the company's product portfolio. The development of these features has varying time horizons, but the projects initiated in 2024 that are not completed as of the balance sheet date are expected to be finalized and ready for deployment during the first half of 2025. The implementation of the new features is prioritized based on anticipated market demand.

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improve- ments	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	214.587	437.368	651.955	651.955
Cost at 31 December 2024	214.587	437.368	651.955	651.955
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	-214.587	-432.329	-646.916	-640.197
Depreciation for the year	0	-5.039	-5.039	-6.719
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	-214.587	-437.368	-651.955	-646.916
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	0	0	0	5.039

Notes, continued

7. Investments

	Other receivables	Total	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	477.953	477.953	439.743
Additions for the year	33.594	33.594	38.210
Cost at 31 December 2024	511.547	511.547	477.953
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	511.547	511.547	477.953

8. Contract work in progress

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Sales value of contract work in progress	4.228.235	2.512.208
Prepayments regarding contract work in progress	-4.054.459	-1.611.515
Total	173.776	900.693
The gross values above are recognised as follows in the balance sheet:		
Contract work in progress	1.072.249	1.393.868
Contract work in progress, liabilities	-898.473	-493.175
Total	173.776	900.693

9. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2024
	DKK
The company has entered into rental commitment with notice periods of up to 6 months. The total rental commitment represents DKK	511.546
The company has entered into operational lease commitment of cars. The lease commitments expire December 2026. The total lease commitment represents DKK	245.472
Total rental and lease obligations	757.018

10. Group relations

The company is included in the consolidated report for the parent companies:

The smallest group:

ICD SAS, 29 Zone Dactivité de l'Europe, 59310 Orchies

PENNEO

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

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

Bertrand Gruson

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Serial number: bertrand.gruson@conex.net

IP: 80.11.xxx.xxx

2025-05-28 15:05:41 UTC

BERTRAND GRUSON

Tue Villum Sørensen

LECTOR ApS CVR: 10021618

CEO

Serial number: 2b4e0239-cd17-40c5-a3d3-775ac7f50991

IP: 77.241.xxx.xxx

2025-06-03 11:32:28 UTC



Mark Schneekloth Jensen

**inforevision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab CVR:
19263096**

State Authorised Public Accountant

Serial number: aee4cef7-ff9e-4825-b525-5d96f7e38db9

IP: 93.165.xxx.xxx

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Tue Villum Sørensen

LECTOR ApS CVR: 10021618

Chairman of the Annual General Meeting

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