Tembi ApS

Fiolstræde 10, 1.
1171 København K

CVR No. 43596330

Annual report 2024

1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 28. April 2025

Kristian Mørk Puggaard
Chairman

Contents

Company details

Company
Tembi ApS
Fiolstræde 10, 1.
1171 København K

CVR No.: 43596330

Executive board
Kristian Mørk Puggaard

Board of Directors
Henrik Wilsbech Lottrup
Jeppe Schytte-Hansen
Peter Mühlendorph Egehoved

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

Jesper Tranegaard Berril Andersen, State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's Review

Primary activities

The company's primary activities were development and sales of access to software and other related businesses.

For commercial teams in the e-commerce industry in Europe looking to unlock growth, Tembi is the leading intelligence platform that delivers deep market insights and uncovers hidden commercial opportunities so companies can execute smarter tactical and operational decisions because our automated machine learning technology seamlessly collects, structures, and validates market data at scale - providing accurate predictions to drive and assist in strategic success.

Development in activities and finances

The results of the company's activities in the financial year amounted to a profit/loss of DKK -7.483.032 against DKK -4.155.769 in last financial year. In 2024 Tembi has successfully completed a capital increase welcoming Seed Capital on board our growth journey where we currently have customers subscribing to our solution in 15 markets in Europe. The equity at the balance sheet date amounted to DKK 17.202.170. In 2024 the ending ARR of Tembi doubled and the number of customers increased from 27 in January to 49 in December 2024. The management considers the results as satisfactory.

Outlook

The management expects to at least double the revenue in 2025 compared to 2024 while also increasing the burn rate in order to facilitate rapid growth. During 2025, the ambition is to cover more of Europe and also serve more customers in ecommerce industries through AI- and machine learning enabled use cases.

Treasury shares

The company holds a portfolio of treasury shares, corresponding to 4.978 shares a DKK 1. corresponding to 5,81 % of the total the share capital.

In the financial year following movements in the company's portfolio have occured:

	Acquisition-/Sale prices	Number	Nominal	% of the share capital
	DKK	DKK	DKK	
Portfolio at the beginning of the year		0	0	0 %
Acquired in the year	2.592.891	4.978	4.978	5,81 %
Sold in the year	0	0	0	0 %
Portfolio at the end of the year		4.978	4.978	5,81 %

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 Tembi 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 still consider that the conditions to refrain audit are fulfilled.

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

København K, 28. April 2025

Executive board

Kristian Mørk Puggaard
CEO

Board of Directors

Henrik Wilsbech Lottrup	Jeppe Schytte-Hansen	Peter Mühlendorph Egehoved
Chairman	*Board member*	*Board member*

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder's in Tembi ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tembi 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. April 2025

inforevision
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR No. 19263096

Jesper Tranegaard Berril Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35841

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", "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 and fixed assets. The basis of measurement is cost and comprise as well as staff costs.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the year including external consultants.

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

Finansielle indtægter indregnes i resultatopgørelsen med de beløb, der vedrører the financial year. Andre finansielle indtægter omfatter renter.

Financial expenses

Finansielle omkostninger indregnes i resultatopgørelsen med de beløb, der vedrører the financial year. Øvrige finansielle omkostninger omfatter renter, realiserede og urealiserede valutakurstab,.

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.

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

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

For own-developed development projects, capitalised after 1 January 2016 the carrying amount less deferred tax is transferred from "Retained earnings" to "Reserve for development expenditure" under equity. Carrying amounts which exist as a consequence of purchases of assets or enterprises' are not taken into the reserve.

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

Category	Period
Completed development projects	5 years
Acquired rights	10 years

Development projects in progress are not amortised.

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.

Accounting policies, continued

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.

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
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	1-4 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 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

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

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.

In case of acquisition of treasury shares the acquisition price is recognised directly in equity under the item retained earnings. Subsequent adjustments in the value of treasury shares is not recognised in the financial statements.
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.

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.

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 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

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.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprise income received relating to subsequent financial years.

Income statement

	Note	2024	2022/2023
			15 mdr.
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		**6.648.875**	**5.816.626**
Staff costs	1	-12.447.886	-9.384.277
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**-5.799.011**	**-3.567.651**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-1.066.193	-406.041
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		**-6.865.204**	**-3.973.692**
Finance income		52.850	3.551
Finance expenses		-670.678	-185.628
Profit/loss before tax		**-7.483.032**	**-4.155.769**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	0	0
Profit/loss for the year		**-7.483.032**	**-4.155.769**

Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2024	2022/2023
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Transferred to retained earnings	-7.483.032	-4.155.769
Profit/loss for the year	**-7.483.032**	**-4.155.769**

Assets

	Note	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
		DKK	DKK
Development projects, finished		4.864.168	3.103.575
Acquired rights		92.311	218.940
Development projects in progress		1.077.720	820.761
Intangible assets	3	**6.034.199**	**4.143.276**
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		128.117	106.740
Property, plant and equipment	4 , 7	**128.117**	**106.740**
Deposits		271.700	0
Investments	5	**271.700**	**0**
Fixed assets		**6.434.016**	**4.250.016**
Trade receivables		540.102	454.263
Other receivables		83.964	76.933
Prepayments		229.851	145.489
Receivables		**853.917**	**676.685**
Cash at bank and in hand		**17.496.963**	**1.874.240**
Current assets		**18.350.880**	**2.550.925**
Total assets		**24.784.896**	**6.800.941**

Equity and liabilities

	Note	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
		DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		85.720	53.226
Reserve for development expenditure		4.634.673	3.060.982
Retained earnings		12.481.777	-239.615
Equity		**17.202.170**	**2.874.593**
Other payables		4.410.255	2.068.821
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	6	**4.410.255**	**2.068.821**
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions		483.287	0
Trade payables		769.487	971.589
Other payables		333.405	770.428
Deferred income		1.586.292	115.510
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		**3.172.471**	**1.857.527**
Liabilities other than provisions		**7.582.726**	**3.926.348**
Total equity and liabilities		**24.784.896**	**6.800.941**
Assets charged and collateral	7		
Contingent assets	8		
Unrecognised contractual commitments	9		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Reserve for develop-ment expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Contribution at subscription	40.000		0	40.000
Capital increase	13.226		6.977.136	6.990.362
Distributed profit/loss for the year			-4.155.769	-4.155.769
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure for the year		3.060.982	-3.060.982	0
Equity at 1 January 2024	**53.226**	**3.060.982**	**-239.615**	**2.874.593**
Capital increase	32.494		24.371.006	24.403.500
Purchase of treasury shares			-2.592.891	-2.592.891
Distributed profit/loss for the year			-7.483.032	-7.483.032
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure for the year		1.573.691	-1.573.691	0
Equity at 31 December 2024	**85.720**	**4.634.673**	**12.481.777**	**17.202.170**

Notes

1. Staff costs

	2024	2022/2023
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	10.932.955	8.417.899
Pensions	928.003	613.317
Other social security costs	148.472	63.768
Other staff cost	438.456	289.293
Total	**12.447.886**	**9.384.277**
Average number of full-time employees	17	10

2. Tax expense

	Deferred tax	Tax on profit/loss for the year
	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 January 2024	0	
Tax on profit/loss for the year	0	0
Payables at 31 December 2024	**0**	
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement		**0**

Notes, continued

3. Intangible assets

	Development projects, finished	Acquired rights	Development projects in progress	Total	2022/2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	3.384.114	283.459	820.761	4.488.334	0
Additions for the year	2.636.101	0	256.959	2.893.060	4.488.334
Cost at 31 December 2024	**6.020.215**	**283.459**	**1.077.720**	**7.381.394**	**4.488.334**
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	-280.539	-64.519	0	-345.058	0
Amortisation for the year	-875.508	-126.629		-1.002.137	-345.058
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	**-1.156.047**	**-191.148**	**0**	**-1.347.195**	**-345.058**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**4.864.168**	**92.311**	**1.077.720**	**6.034.199**	**4.143.276**

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total	2022/2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	167.723	167.723	0
Additions for the year	85.433	85.433	167.723
Cost at 31 December 2024	**253.156**	**253.156**	**167.723**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	-60.983	-60.983	0
Depreciation for the year	-64.056	-64.056	-60.983
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	**-125.039**	**-125.039**	**-60.983**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**128.117**	**128.117**	**106.740**

Notes, continued

5. Investments

	Deposits	Total
	DKK	DKK
Additions for the year	271.700	271.700
Cost at 31 December 2024	**271.700**	**271.700**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**271.700**	**271.700**

6. Long-term liabilities

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities in total:		
Other payables	4.893.542	2.068.821
Total	**4.893.542**	**2.068.821**
Current portion of non-current liabilities:		
Other payables	483.287	0
Total	**483.287**	**0**
Due beyond 5 years after the balance sheet date:		
Other payables	0	40.555
Total	**0**	**40.555**

7. Assets charged and collateral

	2024	
	Nominal value of the collateral/debt	Booked value of assets deposited as security
	DKK	DKK
Floating charge registered to the mortgagor in intangible assets, inventories and trade receivables including other claims has been deposit as security for engagement with credit institution	5.000.000	6.610.107

Notes, continued

8. Contingent assets

	2024
	DKK
Unrecognised deferred tax assets due to tax losses carried forward, and tax depreciation below accounting depreciation on fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment and development	2.679.931

9. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2024
	DKK
The company has entered into rental commitment regarding rent of premises. The rental contract has a 6 month terminal period. The total commitment represents	383.550
Total rental and lease obligations	**383.550**

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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."

Jeppe Schytte-Hansen
Board member
Serial number: d4d17348-8398-4dc3-b982-c132a25b0d07
IP: 188.180.xxx.xxx
2025-04-28 14:15:11 UTC

Henrik Wilsbech Lottrup
Chairman
Serial number: 4755c34a-2592-4a10-adf0-e700bd198e79
IP: 93.164.xxx.xxx
2025-04-28 14:51:28 UTC

Kristian Mørk Puggaard
CEO
Serial number: 80197884-46d7-4abe-ab19-4c4f87c007f8
IP: 62.107.xxx.xxx
2025-04-28 18:41:25 UTC

Peter Mühlendorph Egehoved
Board member
Serial number: 332ba8f6-0e2f-4e57-a83b-dbc54292fb7c
IP: 89.150.xxx.xxx
2025-05-02 13:45:01 UTC

Jesper Tranegaard Berril Andersen
inforevision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab CVR: 19263096
Statsautoriseret revisor
Serial number: 56cc7fca-7463-440f-91a0-e55b2a6d8886
IP: 188.177.xxx.xxx
2025-05-02 14:07:54 UTC

Kristian Mørk Puggaard
Chairman
Serial number: 80197884-46d7-4abe-ab19-4c4f87c007f8
IP: 212.237.xxx.xxx
2025-05-04 17:36:06 UTC