

5/9 - 2024

COMPANY ANALYSIS

Report from Bisnode Danmark

Bigadan A/S
Dronning Sophies Allé 7A
8660 Skanderborg
Denmark

BISNODE DANMARK A/S

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COMPANY ANALYSIS

This Company Analysis outlines the numbers on which we have based your company's credit rating. The analysis provides you with well-substantiated documentation as to whether or not your company is a creditworthy and reliable business partner, and can also serve as a tool in negotiating with existing and potential business partners.

The Company Analysis has a wide range of applications, from purchasing, tendering, negotiating with suppliers, competitive tendering to presentations and board meetings. It gives you thorough insight into whether your company is among the most creditworthy in the Danish industry and the reasons why.



COMPANY

COMPANY NAME	Bigadan A/S
ADDRESS	Dronning Sophies Allé 7A
CVR NO.	25191153
D-U-N-S NO.	306075297
TELEPHONE NO.	86579090
ACCOUNTS	2023-12-31



RATING

AAA
Highest credit worthiness
Credit limit 70.000 tDKK

Bisnode Danmark's credit assessment consists of a rating and a recommended credit limit. The rating ranges from AAA-C and shows the company's creditworthiness. The letter code indicates the risk of doing business with a specific company.

The recommended credit limit is the maximum value that Bisnode Danmark recommends companies to have outstanding with a given debtor. The amount of money is based on several criteria including Bisnode Danmark's rating which is a statistic calculation of a company's creditworthiness. The credit limit can be used as a indicative guideline or as a part of a semi automated credit policy.

The Rating Guide on page 8 describes our individual ratings in greater detail, and page 10 outlines the various bankruptcy risk scores for each rating.

ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS

Bisnode Danmark's credit rating and credit limit are based on the following assessment components: Basic Data, Ownership, Finances and Payment History.

BASIC DATA

Bisnode Danmark conducts a review of the general conditions of the company. Review parameters include determining whether the company is a going concern, in suspension of payments or undergoing liquidation proceedings. The company profile also details when the company was established, under which business segment(s) it is registered, etc.

OWNERSHIP

Bisnode Danmark determines whether the company is part of a group and, if so, will review the state of the parent company.

FINANCES

The company's finances represent the most important assessment component. This component will be based on the company's annual financial statements.

PAYMENT HISTORY

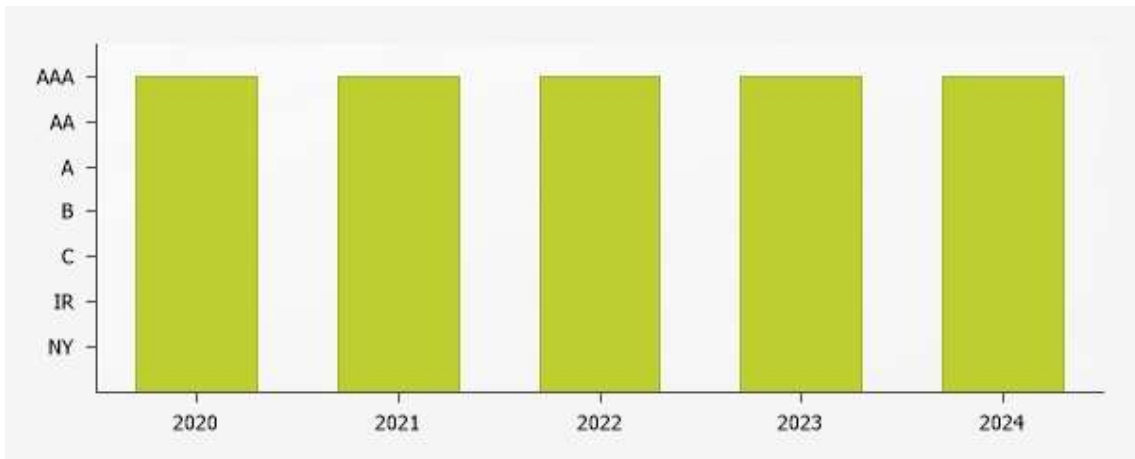
This component details past payment experiences. Here, Bisnode Danmark reviews the company's payment patterns by number of days an invoice is paid in advance/overdue.

Basic Data	Ownership	Finances	Payment History
Well established	Excellent	Excellent	Very Negative
Established	Good	Good	Negative
Newly established	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Weak
Newly established	Weak	Weak	No remarks
No rating	Poor	Poor	Not possible to calculate
Being Liquidated	No Remarks	Accounts out of date	
Bankruptcy	Not possible to calculate	Accounts not available	
Dissolved		No Rating	
Not possible to calculate		No remarks	
		Not possible to calculate	

This table illustrates the basis of evaluation in each assessment component.

RATING HISTORY

A company's rating history shows its long-term creditworthiness and is a measure of its current stability.



This graph illustrates the historic rating of the company.

Date	Rating	Credit limit
2024-07-23	AAA	70.000
2023-10-14	AAA	70.000
2023-07-06	AAA	50.000
2022-06-28	AAA	50.000
2021-06-25	AAA	39.327
2020-08-03	AAA	31.909

RATINGGUIDE

The accuracy of Bisnode Danmark's credit assessment system helps you say yes to more businesses and no to losses. The credit assessment consists of a rating, which is based on more than 2.400 decision rules. This guarantees you the most comprehensive and accurate credit assessment at the market.

We operate with the AAA rating, which is used to assess the creditworthiness and health of the Danish businesses. The rating shows the probability that a company imposes payment problems on its suppliers. The probability is presented as a letter code ranging from AAA, the best, to C, the worst.



RATINGGUIDE

AAA

The AAA (triple-A) rating represents an especially strong capacity to meet current financial commitments.

AA

The AA (double-A) rating is the highest rating that can be held by a sole proprietorship. It represents a company with strong capacity to meet its current financial commitments.

A

An A (single-A) rating represents a company with sufficient capacity to meet its current financial commitments.

NY - Newly started companies

Recently established company. There is no unfavorable information regarding the company's solvency. The company's further progress should be closely monitored.

B

Credit risk. Bisnode Danmark has determined that the company's capacity to meet its current financial commitments is weak.

C

High credit risk. The company's capacity to meet its current financial commitments is estimated to be very poor.

IR - Cannot be rated

Significant information regarding the company is missing or outdated. Enterprises such as banks, insurance companies, investment firms, etc. will automatically receive this rating.

RATINGS DISTRIBUTION AND BANKRUPTCY RISK SCORE

The following table illustrates the significance of the various ratings. It also lists the number of companies in Denmark that have achieved the various ratings and the risk of bankruptcy associated with the individual ratings.

Rating explanation	Rating	Number of companies	Bankruptcy Risk Score
Highest credit worthiness	AAA	29.782	0,31
Good credit worthiness	AA	91.737	0,63
Credit worthy	A	102.416	1,81
Credit against security	B	16.170	4,66
Credit rejected	C	39.825	9,36

This table illustrates the rating scala, the statistic risk of bankruptcy and the number of Danish companies with the individual rating.

BASIC DATA

As of 5/9 - 2024, Bisnode Danmark has following basic data registered at the company:

COMPANY NAME	Bigadan A/S
SECONDARY NAME	
OWNER	
CORPORATE FORM	Limited Liability Company
REGISTERED OFFICE	Yes
INCORPORATION DATE	2000-02-10
SHARE CAPITAL	745 tDKK
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	35
EMPLOYER STATUS	Yes
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	No
LISTED COMPANY	No
IMPORTING	No
EXPORTING	No
NACE CODE	439990 Other specialised construction activities
WEBSITE	www.bigadan.dk
E-MAIL	mail@bigadan.dk
FAX	86579093
AUDITOR	Advosion, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
PROVISION REGULATING THE POWER TO BIND THE COMPANY	Selskabet tegnes af en direktør, eller af den samlede bestyrelse i forening.

OWNERSHIP

PARENT COMPANY

D-U-N-S NO.	Company	Type	Country	Percent
306070116	Bigadan Holding ApS	Parent	Denmark	100%

SUBSIDIARIES

D-U-N-S NO.	Company	Type	Country	Percent
507122559	Bigadan Deutschland Gmbh	Subsidiary	Germany	100%
267074969	Bigadan France	Subsidiary	France	100%
464709400	Bigadan Spain Sl.	Subsidiary	Spain	100%
221192047	Bigadan Uk Limited	Subsidiary	United Kingdom	100%

SHAREHOLDER

No shareholder is registered.

Name	Type	Country	Percent

DECISIONMAKERS

SUPERVISORY BOARD INFORMATION

Name	Function	Title
Edvin Andersen	Board Member	
Karsten Buchhave	Board Member	Director
Nigel David Hildyard	Board Member	

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Name	Function	Title
Henrik Vestergaard Laursen		Managing director
Karsten Buchhave		Director

FUNCTIONAL MANAGERS

Name	Function	Title
Karsten Buchhave	Top Management	Director

STATEMENT OF INCOME - KEY FIGURES

The following tables set out the principal items from the company's statement of income. Please refer to the Company Analysis appendix for the company's itemised statement of income.

End date	2023-12-31	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Published	2024-07-03	2023-07-05	2022-06-27	2021-06-24	2020-07-31
Months	12	12	12	12	12
Gross sales					
Net sales	305.619	437.959			
Contribution margin/gross profit	85.264	111.694	83.518	47.141	47.937
Operating income (loss)	56.028	93.574	54.278	29.907	26.401
Financial income	22.937	8.401	8.851	6.149	7.278
Financial expenses	-9.027	-3.052	-5.002	-2.136	-1.812
Income (loss) from ordinary activities	69.938	98.922	58.127	33.919	31.868
Income (loss) before tax	69.938	98.922	58.127	33.919	31.868
Income (loss) for the year	53.901	77.160	44.989	26.432	25.121

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - KEY FIGURES

The following table lists the principal items from the Statement of Financial Position. Please refer to the appendix of the Company Analysis for an itemised statement of financial position.

End date	2023-12-31	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Published	2024-07-03	2023-07-05	2022-06-27	2021-06-24	2020-07-31
Months	12	12	12	12	12
Fixed assets	12.366	11.497	11.767	10.964	9.525
Current assets	501.527	447.025	349.128	331.154	246.115
Assets, total	513.893	458.522	360.895	342.119	255.640
Equity	303.551	284.650	217.490	172.735	146.303
Long-term liabilities	584	245	380	0	549
Short-term liabilities	173.043	145.597	130.831	164.687	102.611
Liabilities, total	513.894	458.522	360.895	342.119	255.640

PAYMENT INDEX

The Payment Index is a key figure and variable that shows the payment behaviour characteristics of companies. This analysis lists the payment experiences registered for the company in question. The Payment Index consists of data gathered by Bisnode Danmark's business partners with respect to their customers' payment patterns.

The Payment Index is weighted for invoiced amounts. If a company has a Payment Index of 80, this means that on average the company pays its invoices on the due date. A Payment Index over 80 means that the company pays its invoices before the due date, whereas the opposite is the case with a Payment Index under 80.

On the following page, the company's payment trend is compared to the relevant business segment median. This illustrates the payment experiences for the company in relation to the general payment experiences within the business segment. The payment trend is compared to the business segment for Other specialised construction activities.

There are not registered any payment experience on this business.

PAYMENT EXPERIENCES FOR THE COMPANY

Date

Payment Index on Bigadan A/S

Payment Index on business segment

Number of Invoices

**Average number of days (before/after)
due date**

As of 5/9 - 2024, Bisnode Danmark has received information for the following number of paid invoices 0, totaling DKK 0.

PAYMENT INDEX



This graph illustrates the Payment Index of the company. If a company has a Payment Index of 80, this means that on average the company pays its invoices on the due date. Payment Index over 80 means that the company pays its invoices before the due date.

The average payment after the due date is regarded as the mean, which means that the number is not weighted and does not take into account invoiced amounts.

Date	Payment Index on Bigadan A/S	Payment Index on business segment	Average days after due date	Number of Invoices	Amount in DKK	Number of suppliers
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BUSINESS SEGMENT COMPARISON

The business segment comparison details how the company ranks across selected key figures compared to the relevant business segment. This part of the analysis can be used to assess how the company is doing in relation to other companies within the same business segment.

The selected key figures listed are operating ratios, liquidity ratios 1, solvency ratios and return on assets. These key figures are indicative of the company's earnings ability, credit worthiness and financial viability. Each key figure is accompanied by a more detailed description.

In addition to considering the figures for individual years, it is important to take into consideration how they change over time (also called the "trend").

The company is compared to other companies within Other specialised construction activities, nacecode 439990.

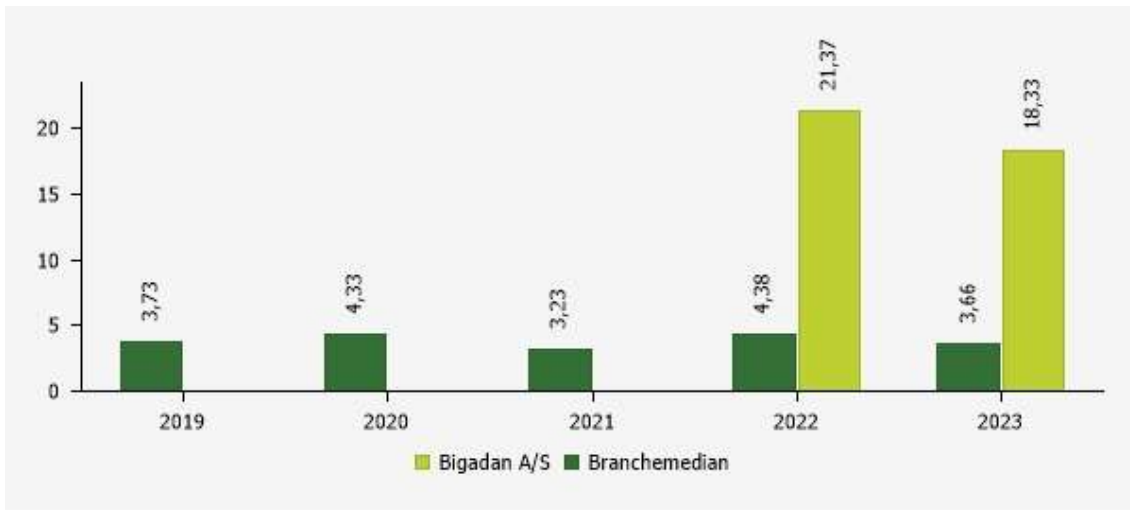
BUSINESS SEGMENT COMPARISON

OPERATING RATIO

The operating ratio will show the result of the primary operating share of net sales. The figure shown is before interest and tax, but less depreciations.

The key figure shows which percentage of the company's activities (net sales) is used for interest and profits. The operating ratio thereby provides an indication of how much of the revenues is converted into earnings in the company.

The operating ratio allows you to determine how the company is developing. In principle, the operating ratio should be as high a number as possible. However, this key figure should be seen in the context of other key figures to obtain a true and fair view of the situation. Such other figures could be the return on assets, which is calculated on page 22.



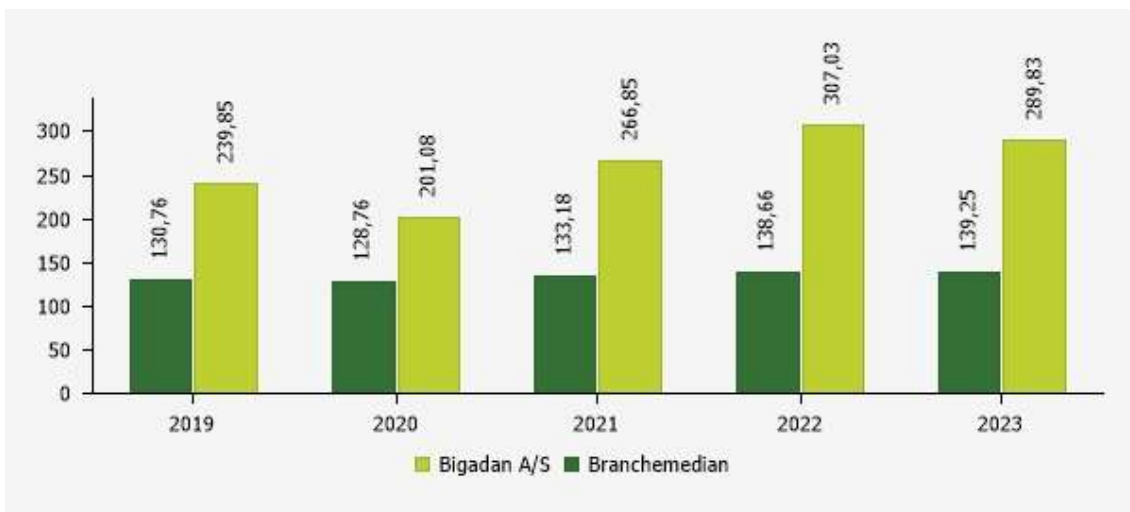
This graph illustrates the company's operating ratio compared to the business segment.

BUSINESS SEGMENT COMPARISON

LIQUIDITY RATIO 1

The liquidity ratio is a measure of the company's capacity to meet short-term financial liabilities. The key figure can be stated as receivables plus cash and cash equivalents as a percentage of current liabilities.

This key figure indicates the degree to which the company has a balanced debt structure. From a liquidity standpoint, a company's liquidity ratio should be as high a figure as possible.



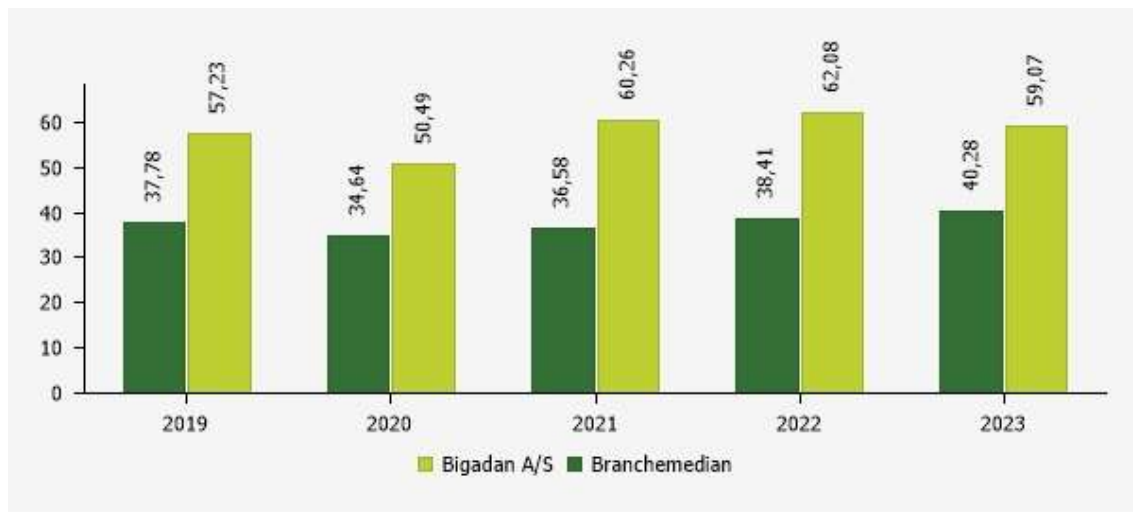
This graph illustrates the company's liquidity ratio 1 compared to the business segment.

BUSINESS SEGMENT COMPARISON

SOLVENCY RATIO

The solvency ratio is a measure of the company's capacity to meet its long-term obligations. The solvency of a company indicates the company's equity-to-debt ratio. The key figure thus shows the share of the company's assets financed through saved accumulated or contributed capital.

All other things being equal, a high solvency ratio means that the company has the solid financial strength to counter losses. However, this figure should be compared to the relevant business segment median figure, since there are major differences from one segment to the next. The business segment comparison shows whether the company is under- or over-capitalised in relation to similar companies.



This graph illustrates the company's solvency ratio compared to the business segment.

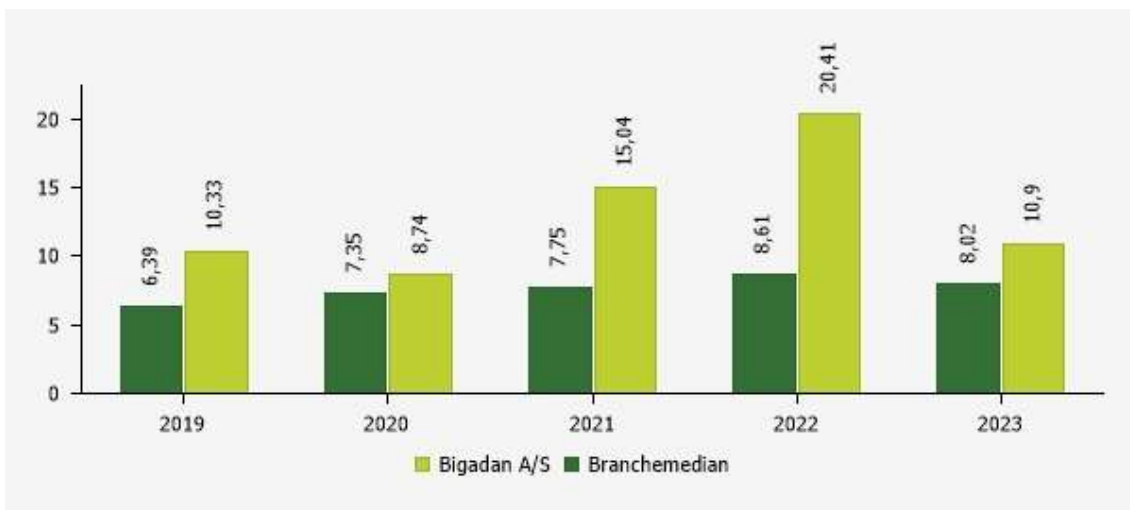
BUSINESS SEGMENT COMPARISON

RETURN ON ASSETS

The return on assets is indicative of the company's development in that it shows the degree to which the company is capable of generating returns on its total capital. The key figure is calculated by dividing the company's net income from operating activities with the total assets.

The return on assets thus shows the company's pre-interest earnings and should be seen in relation to the company's total assets. This ratio is an indicator of how well the company is able to use its assets to generate earnings before paying its contractual obligations.

The size of the company's earnings in relation to its assets shows how efficiently the company's assets are being used.



This graph illustrates the company's return on assets compared to the business segment.

COMPETITOR COMPARISON

This section of the analysis provides insight into where the company ranks across selected accounting and key figures compared to three optional competitors.

For comparison, the following companies have been selected:

D-U-N-S NO.	CVR NO.	COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS

The competitor comparison makes it possible to assess the company's situation in relation to the companies considered to be the closest competitors.

The accounting and key figures that are compared are accounting figures as financial and operating data: operating ratio, liquidity ratio 1, solvency ratio and return on assets. These accounting and key figures are measures of the company and its competitors' earnings ability, credit worthiness and financial viability.

In addition to considering the figures for individual years, it is important to take into consideration how they change over time (also called the "trend").

COMPETITOR COMPARISON

ACCOUNTING FIGURES

The following is a comparison between the company's and its competitors' accounting figures in key figures.

	Bigadan A/S
End date	2023-12-31
Published	2024-07-03
Months	12
Gross sales	
Net sales	305.619
Contribution margin/Gross profit	85.264
Operating income (loss)	56.028
Investment income	22.937
Financial expenditures	-9.027
Income (loss) from ordinary activities	69.938
Income (loss) before tax	69.938
Income (loss) for the year	53.901

This table illustrates the company's accounting figures compared to the competitors.

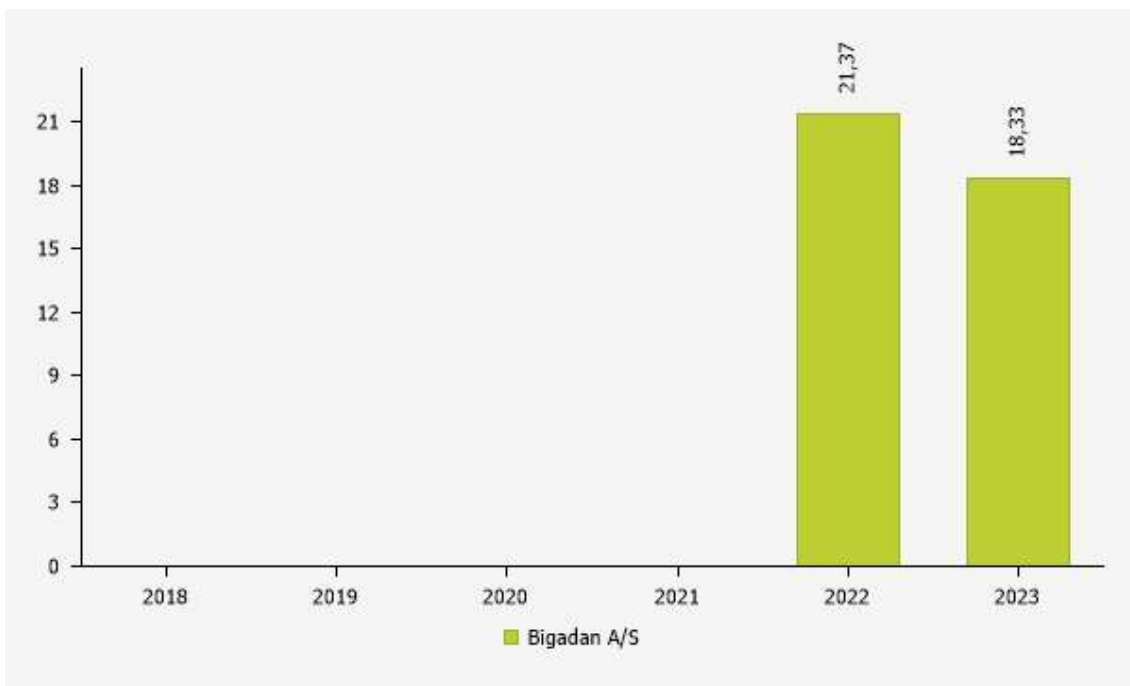
COMPETITOR COMPARISON

OPERATING RATIO

The operating ratio will show the result of the primary operating share of net sales. The figure shown is before interest and tax, but less depreciations.

The key figure shows which percentage of the company's activities (net revenues) is used for interest and profits. The operating ratio is therefore a measure of how much of the company's revenue is translated into earnings.

The operating ratio allows you to determine how the company is developing. In principle, the operating ratio should be as high a number as possible. However, this key figure should be seen in the context of other key figures to obtain a true and fair view of the situation. Such other figures could be the return on assets, which is calculated on page 28.



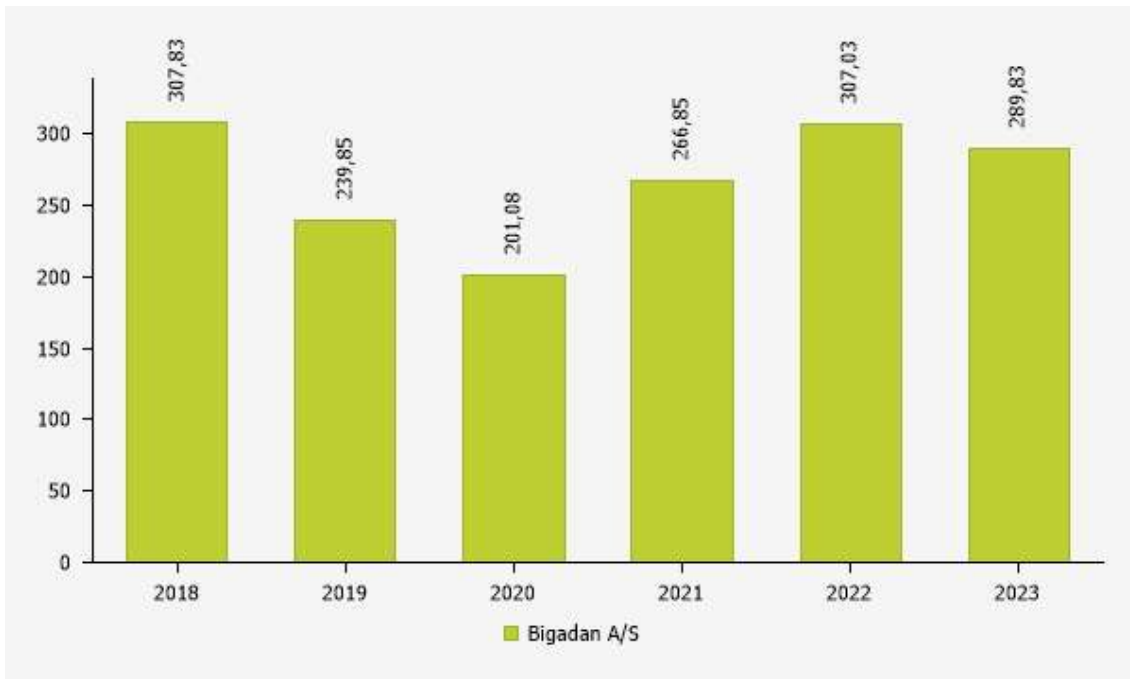
This graph illustrates the company's operating ratio compared to the competitors.

COMPETITOR COMPARISON

LIQUIDITY RATIO 1

The liquidity ratio is a measure of the company's capacity to meet short-term financial liabilities. The key figure can be stated as receivables plus cash and cash equivalents as a percentage of current liabilities.

This key figure indicates the degree to which the company has a balanced debt structure. From a liquidity standpoint, a company's liquidity ratio should be as high a figure as possible.



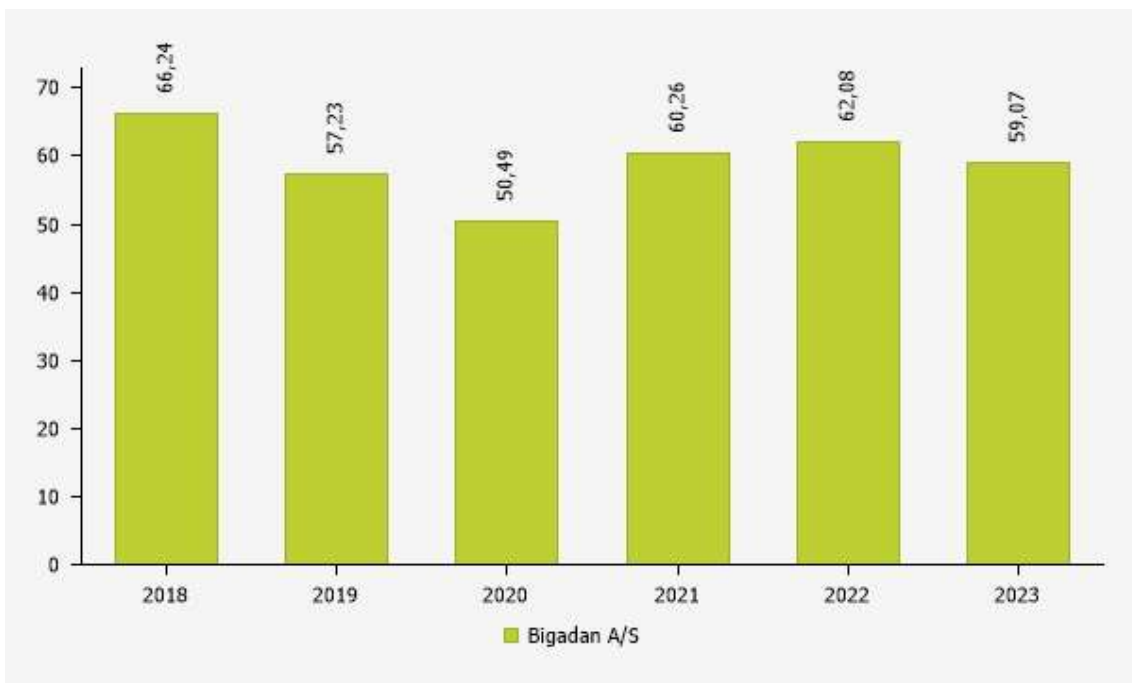
This graph illustrates the company's liquidity ratio 1 compared to the competitors.

COMPETITOR COMPARISON

SOLVENCY RATIO

The solvency ratio is used to determine a company's capacity to meet its long-term obligations. The solvency of a company indicates the company's equity-to-debt ratio. The key figure thus shows the share of the company's assets financed through saved, accumulated or contributed capital.

All other things being equal, a high solvency ratio means that the company has the solid financial strength to counter losses. However, this figure should be compared to the relevant business segment median figure, since there are major differences from one segment to the next. When comparing with other companies in the business segment one can assess whether the company is under- or over-capitalized in relation to similar companies. Please refer to page 21 for the business segment comparison.



This graph illustrates the company's solvency ratio compared to the competitors.

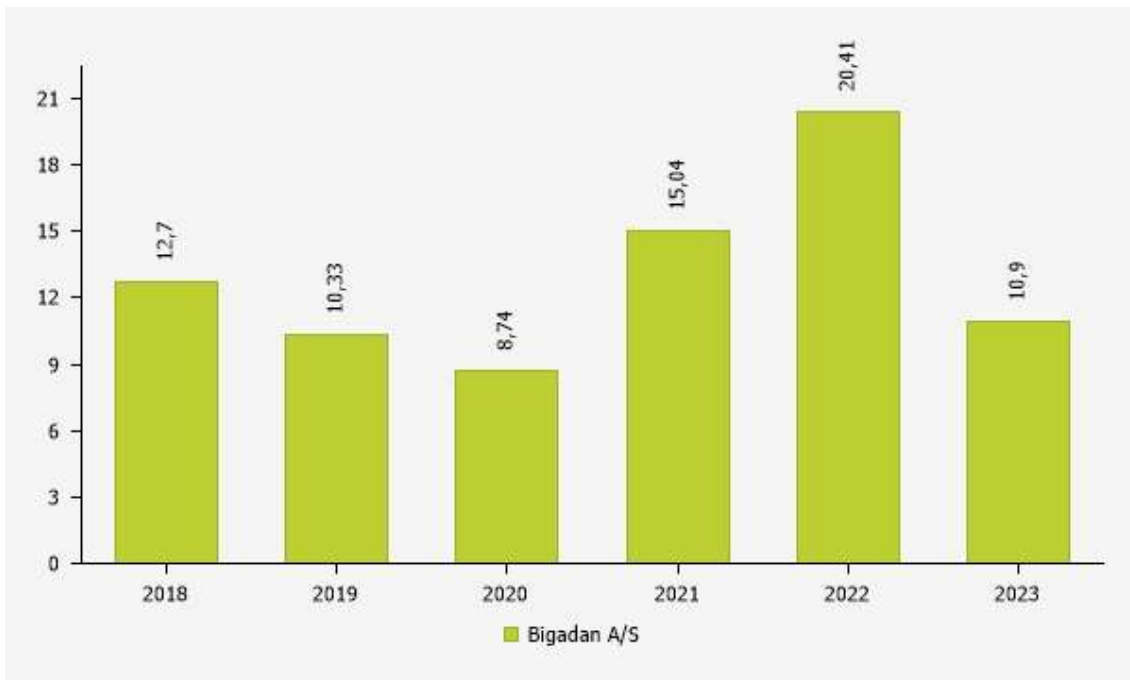
COMPETITOR COMPARISON

RETURN ON ASSETS

The return on assets expresses the development of a company by the degree to which the company is capable of carrying interest on its total capital. The key figure is calculated by dividing the company's net income from operating activities with the total assets.

The return on assets thus shows the company's earnings before interest and should be seen in relation to the company's total assets. This ratio is an indicator of how well the company is able to use its assets to generate earnings before paying its contractual obligations.

The size of the company's earnings in relation to its assets shows how efficiently the company's assets are being used.



This graph illustrates the company's return of assets compared to the competitors.

COMPANY ANALYSIS

APPENDIX

KEY FIGURES TDKK

End date	2023-12-31	Branche median	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
Published	2024-07-03		2023-07-05	2022-06-27
Months	12		12	12
Net sales	305.619		437.959	
Income (loss) before tax	69.938		98.922	58.127
Equity	303.551		284.650	217.490
Assets, total	513.893		458.522	360.895
Number of employees	35		27	23
Solvency ratio (%)	59,07	40,28	62,08	60,26
Liquidity ratio 2 (%)	289,83	131,91	307,03	266,85
Liquidity ratio 1 (%)	289,83	139,25	307,03	266,85
Operating ratio (%)	18,33	3,66	21,37	
Return on assets (%)	10,90	8,02	20,41	15,04
Return on equity (%)	17,76	32,31	27,11	20,69
Debt ratio (%)	0,69	0,93	0,61	0,66
Asset turnover ratio (per year)	0,59	2,34	0,96	
Contribution ratio	27,90	36,65	25,50	
Capacity utilisation rate	2,92	1,14	6,16	2,86
Break-even sales	104.788	1.488	71.058	
Safety margin	65,71	21,36	83,78	64,99
Creditor turnover ratio	-20,36	46,00	-20,84	
Debtor turnover ratio	56,16	8,06	18,28	
Inventory turnover ratio		55,85		
Equity in % of net sales (%)	99,32		64,99	
Cash and cash equivalents in % of net sales (%)	0,06		0,01	
Gearing (%)	46,25		11,55	4,04
Net income ratio (%)	17,64		17,62	
Payout ratio (%)				
Capital change				
Accounting period change				

STATEMENT OF INCOME TDKK

End date	2023-12-31	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Published	2024-07-03	2023-07-05	2022-06-27	2021-06-24	2020-07-31
Months	12	12	12	12	12
Gross sales					
Charges					
Net sales	305.619	437.959			
Change in inventory					
Own-account work					
Other operating income	30.855	34.564			
Cost of sales	-238.213	-345.956			
External costs	-12.997	-14.873			
Production costs					
Contribution margin/gross profit	85.264	111.694	83.518	47.141	47.937
Distribution & sales costs					
Administration costs					
Staff costs	-28.625	-17.595	-28.737	-17.053	-20.500
Depreciations	-611	-526	-503	-181	-1.036
Other operating expenses					
Other income	0				
Operating income (loss)	56.028	93.574	54.278	29.907	26.401
Finance income					
Finance income	22.937	8.262	8.212	6.149	5.970
Other financial income					
Finance expenses	-9.027	-3.052	-5.002	-2.136	-1.812
Other financial expenses					
Income from investments	0	139	639	0	1.308
Income from other investments					
Write-down of financial assets					
Financial items, unspecified					
Financial income	22.937	8.401	8.851	6.149	7.278
Financial expenses	-9.027	-3.052	-5.002	-2.136	-1.812
Secondary items					
Income (loss) from ordinary activities	69.938	98.922	58.127	33.919	31.868
Extraordinary income					

Extraordinary expenses					
Extraordinary income (loss)					
Income (loss) before tax	69.938	98.922	58.127	33.919	31.868
Tax on extraordinary income (loss)					
Tax on income (loss) for the year	-16.037	-21.763	-13.138	-7.488	-6.747
Other taxes					
Tax adjustment					
Income (loss) for the year	53.901	77.160	44.989	26.432	25.121
Minority interests					
Income (loss) after minority interests for the year	53.901	77.160	44.989	26.432	25.121
Dividends (disposable)					



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION TDKK

End date	2023-12-31	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Published	2024-07-03	2023-07-05	2022-06-27	2021-06-24	2020-07-31
Months	12	12	12	12	12
Goodwill					
Development projects	750				
Patents and other rights					
Other intangible assets					
Intangible fixed assets	750				
Land and buildings	637	651	664	557	
Equipment	1.554	1.396	1.795	1.466	584
Plant under construction					
Other tangible assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2.191	2.046	2.459	2.023	584
Investments	9.425	9.425	9.286	8.881	8.881
Fixed asset investments					
Non-current group receivables					
Other receivables					
Own shares					
Other financial assets	0	26	22	60	60
Financial assets	9.425	9.451	9.308	8.941	8.941
Fixed assets	12.366	11.497	11.767	10.964	9.525
Inventories					
Work in progress	223.904		0	1.303	0
Properties for sale					
Trade accounts receivable	6.803	29.952	23.236	31.851	20.368
Current group receivables	233.912	414.731	283.543	288.154	220.240
Receivables from owner					
Other receivables	36.610	1.137	131	137	332
Cut off	106	1.163	820	1.009	150
Securities				0	4.615
Cash and cash equivalents	192	42	41.398	8.700	410
Other current assets					
Current assets	501.527	447.025	349.128	331.154	246.115

Assets, total	513.893	458.522	360.895	342.119	255.640
Share capital	745	745	745	745	745
Revaluation reserves					
Retained income (loss)	293.615	274.714	207.667	163.318	136.886
Expected dividends					
Other reserves	9.191	9.191	9.078	8.672	8.672
Share premium					
Equity for minority interests	303.551	284.650	217.490	172.734	146.303
Minority interests					
Equity	303.551	284.650	217.490	172.735	146.303
Deferred tax	36.416	28.030	12.194	4.697	6.177
Pensions					
Other provisions	300				
Provisions	36.716	28.030	12.194	4.697	6.177
Subordinated loan capital with unconditional letters of subordination					
Subordinated loan capital without unconditional letters of subordination					
Subordinated loan capital					
Long-term debt owed to mortgage banks					
Long-term debt owed to banks					
Long-term debt owed to group					
Long-term debt owed to owner etc.					
Other long-term debt	584	245	380	0	549
Long-term liabilities	584	245	380	0	549
Short-term debt owed to mortgage banks					
Short-term debt owed to banks	6.596	5.471	197	183	23.937
Short-term debt owed to group	133.225	27.166	8.199	20.834	10.502
Short-term debt owed to owner etc.					
Trade creditors	14.623	20.753	35.148	15.530	35.939
Corporate income tax	7.651	5.927	5.641	8.968	5.782
Dividends (short)					
Prepayments	347	10.080	33.338	67.543	1.045
On-account work in progress					
Other liabilities	10.478	76.065	48.173	49.992	25.407
Deferred income					
Other short-term liabilities	123	135	135	1.638	
Short-term liabilities	173.043	145.597	130.831	164.687	102.611

Liabilities, total	513.894	458.522	360.895	342.119	255.640
Public land assessment value					
Assessment date					
Auditors' comments	False	False	False	False	False



FINAL COMMENT

Bisnode Danmark is the Nordic region's leading provider of credit and business information on companies and private persons. Our expertise is to help you find new and analyze existing customers in the entire Nordic region. For you this means increased sales and fewer losses.

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