

TKH Airport Solutions A/S

Københavnsvej 1, 4800 Nykøbing F

Company reg. no. 10 66 58 84

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 June 2023.

Matthias Schröter
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of TKH Airport Solutions A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Nykøbing F, 15 June 2023

Managing Director

Matthias Schröter
CEO

Board of directors

Erik Steven Velderman
Chairman

Sander Doves

Matthias Schröter

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of TKH Airport Solutions A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TKH Airport Solutions A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.
- 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 contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 15 June 2023

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Peter Birk Stokholm

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne48468

Company information

The company	TKH Airport Solutions A/S Københavnsvej 1 4800 Nykøbing F
	Company reg. no. 10 66 58 84 Financial year: 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022
Board of directors	Erik Steven Velderman, Chairman Sander Doves Matthias Schröter
Managing Director	Matthias Schröter, CEO
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø
Parent company	TKH Group N.V.

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, The company's principal activity is to develop and produce airport equipment and other related manufacturing activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -7.423.416 against DKK -8.198.182 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -7.935.123 against DKK -16.080.975 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

The management has informed us that the parent company intends to supply these companies with the necessary liquidity.

The parent company has submitted a declaration of support to TKH Airport Solutions A/S to ensure that the company can settle its obligations as they fall due. This also means that the annual report can be provided with an audit report without emphasis of matters.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	-7.423.416	-8.198.182
1 Staff costs	-3.240.138	-3.591.297
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-2.134.375	-2.358.482
Operating profit	-12.797.929	-14.147.961
2 Other financial expenses	-1.064.194	-270.019
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-13.862.123	-14.417.980
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	5.927.000	-1.662.995
Net profit or loss for the year	-7.935.123	-16.080.975
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-7.935.123	-16.080.975
Total allocations and transfers	-7.935.123	-16.080.975

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current assets		
4 Completed development projects	7.826.482	6.172.531
Total intangible assets	<u>7.826.482</u>	<u>6.172.531</u>
5 Plant and machinery	3.237.876	4.332.517
6 Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	58.538	35.786
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>3.296.414</u>	<u>4.368.303</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>11.122.896</u>	<u>10.540.834</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	36.868.628	32.555.775
Total inventories	<u>36.868.628</u>	<u>32.555.775</u>
Trade receivables	12.196.188	5.043.343
Deferred tax assets	6.534.295	985.478
Other receivables	1.395.522	651.182
Prepayments	0	142.331
Total receivables	<u>20.126.005</u>	<u>6.822.334</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>943.716</u>	<u>203.689</u>
Total current assets	<u>57.938.349</u>	<u>39.581.798</u>
Total assets	<u>69.061.245</u>	<u>50.122.632</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	38.201.000	38.201.000
Reserve for development costs	6.104.656	4.814.574
Retained earnings	-38.471.088	-29.247.489
Total equity	<u>5.834.568</u>	<u>13.768.085</u>
Provisions		
7 Other provisions	<u>3.266.194</u>	<u>7.353.412</u>
Total provisions	<u>3.266.194</u>	<u>7.353.412</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Deferred income	<u>0</u>	<u>36.445</u>
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>36.445</u>
Trade payables	2.754.849	4.700.126
Payables to group enterprises	56.622.251	21.256.532
Other payables	<u>583.383</u>	<u>3.008.032</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>59.960.483</u>	<u>28.964.690</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>59.960.483</u>	<u>29.001.135</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>69.061.245</u>	<u>50.122.632</u>

8 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	38.201.000	4.814.574	-29.245.883	13.769.691
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	-9.225.205	-9.225.205
Transferred from retained earnings	0	1.290.082	0	1.290.082
	38.201.000	6.104.656	-38.471.088	5.834.568

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	2.064.656	2.432.068
Pension costs	919.652	903.134
Other costs for social security	<u>255.830</u>	<u>256.095</u>
	<u>3.240.138</u>	<u>3.591.297</u>
Average number of employees	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	537.955	109.497
Other financial costs	<u>526.239</u>	<u>160.522</u>
	<u>1.064.194</u>	<u>270.019</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-5.548.817	1.662.995
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>-378.183</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>-5.927.000</u>	<u>1.662.995</u>
4. Completed development projects		
Cost 1 January 2022	8.838.836	7.119.822
Additions during the year	<u>2.384.367</u>	<u>1.719.014</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>11.223.203</u>	<u>8.838.836</u>
Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2022	-2.666.305	-1.953.051
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-730.416</u>	<u>-713.254</u>
Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2022	<u>-3.396.721</u>	<u>-2.666.305</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>7.826.482</u>	<u>6.172.531</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
5. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2022	9.062.405	5.452.808
Additions during the year	<u>267.536</u>	<u>3.609.597</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>9.329.941</u>	<u>9.062.405</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-4.729.888	-3.197.366
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-1.362.177</u>	<u>-1.532.522</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	<u>-6.092.065</u>	<u>-4.729.888</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>3.237.876</u>	<u>4.332.517</u>
6. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2022	195.272	690.174
Additions during the year	64.534	0
Disposals during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-494.902</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>259.806</u>	<u>195.272</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-159.486	-541.682
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-41.782	-112.706
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	<u>0</u>	<u>494.902</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	<u>-201.268</u>	<u>-159.486</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>58.538</u>	<u>35.786</u>
7. Other provisions		
Other provisions 1 January 2022	7.353.412	3.059.284
Change in other provisions for the year	<u>-4.087.218</u>	<u>4.294.128</u>
	<u>3.266.194</u>	<u>7.353.412</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

8. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With EFB Elektronik Nordic A/S, company reg. no 18352443 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

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

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

Accounting policies

The annual report for TKH Airport Solutions A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Accounting policies

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and write-downs for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 10 years.

Accounting policies

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

Property, plant, and equipment

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Accounting policies

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, TKH Airport Solutions A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

Accounting policies

Guarantee liabilities comprise liabilities for repairs within the guarantee period of 1-5 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured on basis of the obtained experience with guarantee work. Provisions with an expected due date later than 1 year from the reporting date are discounted at a rate reflecting risk and maturity of the liability.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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Matthias Schröter

Adm. direktør

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Matthias Schröter

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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2023-06-22 05:54:55 UTC



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2023-06-26 12:26:13 UTC

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Matthias Schröter

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