

# FACT Danmark A/S

Kirstinehøj 17  
DK-2770 Kastrup

CVR no. 19 73 07 00

## Annual report 2021

The annual report was presented and approved at the  
Company's annual general meeting on

11 July 2022

Michael Jeppesen  
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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**FACT Danmark A/S**  
Annual report 2021  
CVR no. 19 73 07 00

## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of FACT Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Kastrup, 11 July 2022  
Executive Board:

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Torben Pagh

Board of Directors:

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Atli Freyr Einarsson  
Chairman

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Hanne Elise Christensen

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Torben Pagh

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholder of FACT Danmark A/S

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of FACT Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

#### 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.

#### Statement on the 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 Financial 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.

#### Management's responsibility 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.

## Independent auditor's report

### 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 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.

Hellerup, 11 July 2022

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Bo Schou-Jacobsen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne28703

Anders Røjleskov  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne28699

**FACT Danmark A/S**  
Annual report 2021  
CVR no. 19 73 07 00

## Management's review

### Company details

FACT Danmark A/S  
Kirstinehøj 17  
2770 Kastrup

CVR no.: 19 73 07 00  
Registered office: Kastrup  
Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

### Board of Directors

Atli Freyr Einarsson, Chairman  
Hanne Elise Christensen  
Torben Pagh

### Executive Board

Torben Pagh

### Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The Company's activity in the financial year consisted of distribution and transport services.

#### **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2021 shows a profit of DKK'000 5,181 and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK'000 27,961

Company Management considers the financial result very satisfactory and a result in line with the expectations.

FACT Danmark A/S will continue to be a professional provider in haulage transports to support their customers.

The expectations to 2022 is very positive and will be in line with the satisfactory result for 2021.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	2021	2020
<b>Gross profit</b>		11,047,355	8,964,130
Staff costs	2	-4,336,613	-4,053,158
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		-157,292	-242,428
<b>Profit before financial income and expenses</b>		6,553,450	4,668,544
Financial income	3	102,262	534
Financial expenses		-12,455	-15,967
<b>Profit before tax</b>		6,643,257	4,653,111
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-1,462,324	-1,024,907
<b>Profit for the year</b>		5,180,933	3,628,204
<b>Proposed profit appropriation</b>			
Retained earnings		5,180,933	3,628,204



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			
	5		
Land and buildings		235,032	303,520
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	5,038
Leasehold improvements		0	0
		<u>235,032</u>	<u>308,558</u>
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>			
	6		
Deposits		<u>10,653</u>	<u>10,133</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>245,685</u>	<u>318,691</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		5,514,816	3,321,762
Receivables from group entities		31,222,608	26,584,205
Deferred tax asset		38,973	52,178
Prepayments		<u>31,269</u>	<u>28,050</u>
		<u>36,807,666</u>	<u>29,986,195</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>2,117</u>	<u>1,399</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>36,809,783</u>	<u>29,987,594</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>37,055,468</u></u>	<u><u>30,306,285</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		<u>27,460,502</u>	<u>22,279,569</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>27,960,502</u>	<u>22,779,569</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
	7		
Lease obligations		89,524	205,597
Other payables		<u>447,515</u>	<u>447,515</u>
		<u>537,039</u>	<u>653,112</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Lease obligations	7	158,371	112,420
Credit institutions		215	61
Trade payables		5,266,642	2,609,903
Payables to group entities		0	25,218
Corporation tax, payables to group enterprises		1,449,119	2,103,179
Other payables	7	<u>1,683,580</u>	<u>2,022,823</u>
		<u>8,557,927</u>	<u>6,873,604</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>9,094,966</u>	<u>7,526,716</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>37,055,468</u>	<u>30,306,285</u>
<b>Accounting policies</b>	1		
<b>Contractual obligations, contingencies and other financial obligations</b>	8		
<b>Related party disclosures</b>	9		

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2021	500,000	22,279,569	22,779,569
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>5,180,933</u>	<u>5,180,933</u>
<b>Equity at 31 December 2021</b>	<u><u>500,000</u></u>	<u><u>27,460,502</u></u>	<u><u>27,960,502</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of FACT Danmark A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in of specific provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Revenues are 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, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed account estimates for 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.

#### Leases

The Company uses IFRS 16 when measuring and recognizing leases.

Leases are recognised at present value of the right of use received and liabilities for the payment obligations entered into for all leases in the balance sheet.

Lease payments are discounted at the implicit interest rate underlying the lease to the extent that this can be determined. Otherwise, discounting is at the incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, which comprises the following:

- lease liability;
- lease payments made at or prior to delivery, less lease incentives received;
- initial direct costs and
- restoration obligations.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the term of the lease using the straightline method, normally a depreciation period of 3 - 10 years.

The Company has used the relief options provided for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (shorter than twelve months) and expense the payments in the income statement according to the straight-line method.

Extension and termination options exist for a number of leases, particularly for real estate. Such contract terms offer the Company the greatest possible flexibility in doing business. In determining lease terms, all facts and circumstances offering economic incentives for exercising extension options or not exercising termination options are taken into account. Changes due to the exercise or non-exercise of such options are considered in determining the lease term only if they are sufficiently probable.

#### Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies..

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

#### Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

#### Revenue

The Company uses IFRS 15 when measuring and recognizing revenue.

Revenue is recognised when control over the services transfers to the customer, i.e. when the customer has the ability to control the use of services provided. The revenue corresponds to the transaction price to which the Company is expected to be entitled.

Revenue for provision of transport services is generally recognised according to the straight-line method over the transport period. Revenue generated by providing other logistics services is recognised in the reporting period in which the service was rendered.

For each performance obligation, revenue is either recognised at a certain time or over a certain period of time.

#### Freight and other transportation expenses, etc

Freight and other transportation expenses, etc includes costs for carriers, and other costs used in generating the year's revenue.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Other external costs

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc..

##### Staff costs

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

##### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish Group Enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

##### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Right-of-use assets (lease period)	5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

##### Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

##### 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 principles in the expected credit loss impairment model IFRS 9 meaning an estimate of credit loss over the expected lifetime, weighted for the probability of default. Expected credit loss is generally measured at the level of individual items.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

##### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

##### Liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 2 Staff costs

DKK	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	3,805,466	3,634,044
Pensions	283,686	275,539
Other social security costs	77,405	44,357
Other staff costs	170,056	99,218
	<u>4,336,613</u>	<u>4,053,158</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

#### 3 Other financial income

Interest income from group entities	102,231	0
Other financial income	31	534
	<u>102,262</u>	<u>534</u>

#### 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	1,449,120	1,074,964
Deferred tax for the year	13,204	-48,661
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-1,396
	<u>1,462,324</u>	<u>1,024,907</u>

#### 5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	632,978	331,536	129,904	1,094,418
Additions for the year	83,765	0	0	83,765
Cost at 31 December 2021	<u>716,743</u>	<u>331,536</u>	<u>129,904</u>	<u>1,178,183</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021	-329,458	-326,498	-129,904	-785,860
Depreciation for the year	-152,253	-5,038	0	-157,291
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021	<u>-481,711</u>	<u>-331,536</u>	<u>-129,904</u>	<u>-943,151</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2021</b>	<u>235,032</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>235,032</u>
Including right of use assets amounting to	<u>235,032</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>235,032</u>



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 6 Fixed asset investments

DKK	<u>Deposits</u>
Cost at 1 January 2021	10,133
Additions for the year	<u>520</u>
Cost at 31 December 2021	10,653
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2021</b>	<b><u>10,653</u></b>

#### 7 Long-term debt

Liabilities can be specified as follows:

DKK	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Lease obligations:		
Between 1 and 5 years	89,524	205,597
Within 1 year	<u>158,371</u>	<u>112,420</u>
	<u>247,895</u>	<u>318,017</u>
Other payables,		
Between 1 and 5 years	447,515	447,515
Other short-term payables	<u>1,721,233</u>	<u>2,022,823</u>
	<u>2,168,748</u>	<u>2,470,338</u>

#### 8 Contractual obligations, contingencies and other financial obligations

##### Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish Companies and branches of the DPDHL Group. The Company and the other Companies and branches subject to joint taxation have unlimited, joint and several liability for Danish corporation taxes.

#### 9 Related party disclosures

FACT Danmark A/S related parties comprise the following:

##### Control

The Company's direct parent, DHL Global Forwarding (Denmark) A/S, does not prepare consolidated financial statements pursuant to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The Company's ultimate parent, which prepares consolidated financial statements into which the Company is incorporated as a subsidiary, is Deutsche Post AG, DE 53105 Bonn.

The Group Annual Report may be obtained at the following address:

Deutsche Post AG, DE 53105 Bonn, Germany. Ultimate parent

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## Torben Pagh

Adm. direktør

På vegne af: Fact Danmark A/S

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## Torben Pagh

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Fact Danmark A/S

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NEM ID 

## Atli Freyr Einarsson

Bestyrelsesformand

På vegne af: FACT Danmark A/S

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## Hanne Elise Reher Christensen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: FACT Danmark A/S

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-135754111929

IP: 165.225.xxx.xxx

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## Anders Røjleskov

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: PwC

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## Bo Schou-Jacobsen

Statsautoriseret revisor

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## Michael Jeppesen

Dirigent

På vegne af: FACT Danmark A/S

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