

# **Mult i-Support Danmark A/S**

Birk Centerpark 40, Herning

CVR no. 20 14 58 03

## **Annual report 2017/18**

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 28 November 2018

Chairman:

.....  
Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen



**Building a better  
working world**

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

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Multi-Support Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018.

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 financial position of the Company at 30 June 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018.

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.

Herning, 28 November 2018  
Executive Board:

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Henrik Baasch

Board of Directors:

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Kim Hellum  
Chairman

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Henrik Baasch

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Thomas Hougaard-  
Enevoldsen

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Multi-Support Danmark A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Multi-Support Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 30 June 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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 rules and requirements.

### 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 as to 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 the 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.

## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Herning, 28 November 2018

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Karsten Mehlsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne18473

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Multi-Support Danmark A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Birk Centerpark 40, Herning
CVR no.	20 14 58 03
Established	1 July 1997
Registered office	Herning
Financial year	1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018
Board of Directors	Kim Hellum, Chairman Henrik Baasch Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen
Executive Board	Henrik Baasch
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Industrivej Nord 9, 7400 Herning, Denmark

## Management's review

### Business review

The Company's principal activities are to operate a consultancy firm within information technology, including primarily advisory services on sale and implementation of IT-based solutions and other related services. Moreover, the activities include trade, import and export of IT-related services and products.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2017/18 shows a loss of DKK 408,001 against a loss of DKK 1,546,395 last year, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2018 shows equity of DKK 649,347.

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Income statement

Note	DKK	2017/18	2016/17
	<b>Gross margin</b>	2,850,212	1,072,791
2	Staff costs	-3,348,685	-3,271,216
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-84,701	-81,128
	<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>	-583,174	-2,279,553
	Income from investments in group entities	42,646	238,771
	Financial income	4,384	0
	Financial expenses	-165	-6,969
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	-536,309	-2,047,751
3	Tax for the year	128,308	501,356
	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>-408,001</b>	<b>-1,546,395</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-408,001	-1,546,395
		<b>-408,001</b>	<b>-1,546,395</b>

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2017/18	2016/17
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
<b>4 Intangible assets</b>			
Acquired intangible assets		0	0
		0	0
<b>5 Property, plant and equipment</b>			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		26,542	69,263
Leasehold improvements		6,269	18,243
		32,811	87,506
<b>6 Financial assets</b>			
Investments in group entities, net asset value		0	0
Receivables from group entities		377,277	333,870
Deferred tax assets		711,682	1,202,103
		1,088,959	1,535,973
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		1,121,770	1,623,479
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Work in progress for third parties		322,288	30,000
Joint taxation contribution receivable		117,885	306,034
Other receivables		89,333	78,373
Deferred income		258,857	252,252
		788,363	666,659
<b>Cash</b>		104,743	110,215
<b>Total current assets</b>		893,106	776,874
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		2,014,876	2,400,353
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital		850,000	850,000
Retained earnings		-200,653	-5,788,991
		649,347	-4,938,991
<b>Total equity</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other credit institutions		22,726	9,594
Trade payables		18,775	15,451
Payables to group entities		121,331	6,366,122
Other payables		1,202,697	948,177
		1,365,529	7,339,344
<b>Total current liabilities</b>			
<b>Total liabilities</b>		1,365,529	7,339,344
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		2,014,876	2,400,353

- 1 Accounting policies
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Collateral
- 9 Related parties

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 July 2017	850,000	-5,788,991	-4,938,991
Capital increase	0	6,000,000	6,000,000
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-408,001	-408,001
Exchange adjustment	0	-3,661	-3,661
<b>Equity at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>-200,653</b>	<b>649,347</b>

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Multi-Support Danmark A/S for 2017/18 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

Licence and royalty income is recognised over the term of the agreement in accordance with the contents of the agreement.

Revenue from time limited software licences is accrued and recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the licence according to the terms of the licence agreement.

Sale of indefinite software licences is recognised as sale of goods whereby revenue is recognised when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received.

Income from the sale of goods, comprising the sale of consultancy hours and software, is recognised in revenue when transfer of the most significant rewards and risks to the buyer has taken place and provided that the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

##### Gross margin

The items revenue, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

##### Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of non-current assets.

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

##### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts etc.

##### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

##### Depreciation

This item comprises amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation on property, plant and equipment.

The cost of software is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset.

The basis of amortisation/depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Software	2-5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The residual value is determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised. In case of changes in the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

##### Income from investments in subsidiaries

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

##### Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

### Balance sheet

#### Intangible assets

Completed development projects (software) are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets are recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses", respectively. Gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in group entities are measured, using the equity method, at the Company's proportionate share of such entities' equity plus goodwill on consolidation and intra group losses and less intra group profits and any negative goodwill. Investments in entities with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0 (nil). The Company's proportionate share of any negative equity is set off against receivables in so far as the receivable is deemed irrecoverable. If the Parent Company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit that exceeds the amount owed, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### **Impairment of non-current assets**

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as investments in group entities are subject to an annual test for indications of impairment. Impairment tests are conducted in respect of individual assets or groups of assets generating separate cash flows when there are indications of impairment. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and net realisable value (recoverable amount) of the asset or group of assets if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

##### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

##### **Work in progress for third parties**

Service supplies and contract work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less progress billings. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from the work. The stage of completion is determined based on costs incurred relative to the expected total costs for the individual work in progress.

Where the outcome of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the market value is measured at the expenses incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under "Provisions" and is expensed in the income statement.

The value of work in progress less progress billings is classified as assets when the selling price exceeds progress billings and as liabilities when progress billings exceed the market value.

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Income taxes

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as separate line items under "Receivables from group entities" or as "Payables to group entities" as tax computed on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for prepaid tax.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to 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. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; 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. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

##### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

##### Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2017/18	2016/17
<b>2 Staff costs</b>			
Wages/ salaries		2,930,754	2,878,904
Pensions		383,152	363,954
Other social security costs		34,779	28,358
		<b>3,348,685</b>	<b>3,271,216</b>
Average number of full-time employees		4	4
<b>3 Tax for the year</b>			
Estimated tax charge for the year		-1,789	0
Deferred tax adjustments in the year		-8,635	-195,322
Refund in joint taxation		-117,884	-306,034
		<b>-128,308</b>	<b>-501,356</b>
<b>4 Intangible assets</b>			
DKK		<b>Acquired intangible assets</b>	
Cost at 1 July 2017		91,397	
Disposals in the year		-91,397	
Cost at 30 June 2018		0	
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 July 2017		91,397	
Reversal of amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals		-91,397	
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 June 2018		0	
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June 2018</b>		<b>0</b>	

Acquired intellectual property rights include software with a carrying amount of DKK 0 thousand.

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 July 2017	461,259	59,871	521,130
Additions in the year	30,006	0	30,006
Disposals in the year	-138,822	0	-138,822
Cost at 30 June 2018	352,443	59,871	412,314
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 July 2017	391,996	41,628	433,624
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	72,727	11,974	84,701
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals in the year	-138,822	0	-138,822
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June 2018	325,901	53,602	379,503
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>26,542</b>	<b>6,269</b>	<b>32,811</b>

#### 6 Investments

DKK	Investments in group entities, net asset value	Receivables from group entities	Total
Cost at 1 July 2017	454,289	2,068,009	2,522,298
Exchange adjustment	0	4,422	4,422
Cost at 30 June 2018	454,289	2,072,431	2,526,720
Value adjustments at 1 July 2017	-454,289	-1,734,139	-2,188,428
Exchange adjustment	0	-3,661	-3,661
Share of the profit/loss for the year	42,646	0	42,646
Reversal of prior year revaluations	0	42,646	42,646
Adjustments regarding negative equity investments	-42,646	0	-42,646
Value adjustments at 30 June 2018	-454,289	-1,695,154	-2,149,443
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>377,277</b>	<b>377,277</b>

Name	Domicile	Interest
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
Multi-Support Deutschland GmbH	Hamburg, DE	50.00%

## Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

##### Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the Parent Company, Multi-Support International A/S, as administration company, and together with other jointly taxed companies, the Company has limited and secondary liability for the payment of income taxes as of the income year 2014 and withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 1 July 2013.

Income tax payable within the group of jointly taxed entities is stated in the annual report of Multi-Support International A/S, CVR No. 21 77 07 79, to which we refer. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation may entail that the Company's liability will increase.

##### Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK	2017/18	2016/17
Rent and lease liabilities	66,127	78,807

#### 8 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 30 June 2018.

#### 9 Related parties

##### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Multi-Support International A/S	Herning, DK	Birk Centerpark 40, 7400 Herning

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## Henrik Baasch

Direktion

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## Henrik Baasch

Bestyrelse

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Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-643839283712  
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NEM ID 

## Kim Hellum

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Multi-Support Danmark A/S  
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-009135132006  
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2018-11-28 13:10:36Z

NEM ID 

## Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen

Dirigent

På vegne af: Multi-Support Danmark A/S  
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-558391128357  
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NEM ID 

## Thomas Hougaard-Enevoldsen

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Multi-Support Danmark A/S  
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-558391128357  
IP: 217.198.xxx.xxx  
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## Karsten Mehlsen

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: Ernst & Young P/S  
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