

# tamigo

## Tamigo ApS

Kristianiagade 8  
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no. 28 27 76 79

## Annual report 2021

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

11 May 2022

Jakob Toftgaard

Chairman of the annual general meeting

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## 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 for Tamigo ApS 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.

Copenhagen, 11 May 2022

Executive Board:

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Jakob Toftgaard  
CEO

Board of Directors:

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Eivind Bergsmyr

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Erik Hagen Fjellvær

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Jakob Toftgaard

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Tamigo ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tamigo ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, comprising income statement, balance sheet 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 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 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 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 that 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company 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

## Independent auditor's report

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 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.

Copenhagen, 11 May 2022

**KPMG P/S**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 25 57 81 98

Morten Høgh-Petersen  
mne34283

Malene Haaber Glahn Christiansen  
mne47773

**Tamigo ApS**  
Annual report 2021  
CVR no. 28 27 76 79

## Management's review

### Company details

Tamigo ApS  
Kristianiagade 8  
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.:	28 27 76 79
Established:	22 November 2004
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 January - 31 December

### Board of Directors

Eivind Bergsmyr  
Erik Hagen Fjellvær  
Jakob Toftgaard

### Executive Board

Jakob Toftgaard, CEO

### Auditor

KPMG P/S  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dampfærgevej 28  
2100 København Ø  
CVR no.: 25 57 81 98

## Management's review

### Operating review

#### Principal activities

The Company's main activity is development, sale and service of tamigo, a comprehensive standard cloud solution for Workforce Management.

Customers use the solution to simplify and align operations across their business, to automate administrative processes and to create stronger transparency and engagement. As a trusted solution provider, tamigo provides project implementation and customer support in local languages to ensure maximum benefits for customers using the solution. The solution can be integrated with a long range of other systems to fit directly into any kind of existing solution landscape.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

No subsequent events have occurred after the end of the financial year which might materially affect the Company's financial position.

#### Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2021 shows a loss of DKK 3,031,226 as against a profit of DKK 439,128 in 2020. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2021 stood at DKK 24,770,949 as against DKK 27,802,174 at 31 December 2020.

The Company's results and financial development were as expected.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	2021	2020
<b>Gross profit</b>		24,640,416	18,062,993
Staff costs	3	-26,190,145	-15,108,541
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses		-2,312,734	-1,852,400
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		-3,862,463	1,102,052
Income from investments in group entities		-3,827	-393,406
Other financial income	4	27,655	49,164
Other financial expenses		-226,743	-283,022
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		-4,065,378	474,788
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	1,034,152	-35,660
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		-3,031,226	439,128

### Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss

Retained earnings		-3,031,226	439,128
		-3,031,226	439,128



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>	6		
Completed development projects		<u>7,609,377</u>	<u>7,544,879</u>
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	7		
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		854,744	153,988
Leasehold improvements		<u>48,374</u>	<u>60,725</u>
		<u>903,118</u>	<u>214,713</u>
<b>Investments</b>			
Equity investments in group entities	8	472,533	627,257
Deposits	9	<u>1,201,199</u>	<u>783,351</u>
		<u>1,673,732</u>	<u>1,410,608</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>10,186,227</u>	<u>9,170,200</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		2,485,278	2,807,909
Receivables from group entities		1,213,617	1,290,474
Other receivables		40,546	1,864,938
Prepayments		<u>1,265,360</u>	<u>805,813</u>
		<u>5,004,801</u>	<u>6,769,134</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>18,627,224</u>	<u>21,494,511</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>23,632,025</u>	<u>28,263,645</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>33,818,252</u>	<u>37,433,845</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		232,455	232,455
Reserve for net revaluation using the equity method		395,701	401,512
Reserve for development costs		5,935,314	5,885,006
Retained earnings		18,207,478	21,283,201
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>24,770,948</b>	<b>27,802,174</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for deferred tax		214,586	1,248,738
Other provisions		0	1,417,369
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>214,586</b>	<b>2,666,107</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Debt to credit institutions		0	57,111
Trade payables		1,403,772	1,568,800
Other payables, including taxes payable		3,419,424	3,525,030
Deferred income		4,009,522	1,814,623
		8,832,718	6,965,564
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>8,832,718</b>	<b>6,965,564</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>33,818,252</b>	<b>37,433,845</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	232,455	401,512	5,885,006	21,283,201	27,802,174
Transfers, reserves	0	-5,811	50,308	-44,497	0
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	0	0	-3,031,226	-3,031,226
<b>Equity at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>232,455</b>	<b>395,701</b>	<b>5,935,314</b>	<b>18,207,478</b>	<b>24,770,948</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of TAMIGO ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

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

#### Omission of consolidated financial statements

Pursuant to section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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 latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated into Danish kroner at average exchange rates for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising upon translation of foreign subsidiaries' opening equity and results at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with independent foreign subsidiaries considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary are recognised directly in equity. Similarly, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments taken out for the purpose of hedging investments in foreign subsidiaries are recognised directly in equity.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries that are integrated entities, monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the date of acquisition or the date of subsequent revaluations of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, whereas items derived from non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates for the non-monetary item.

### Income statement

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

##### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, etc.

##### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees.

##### Income from equity investments in group entities

The proportionate share of the individual subsidiaries' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the Company's income statement after full elimination of intra-group gains/losses and amortisation of goodwill.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

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

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Balance sheet

###### Intangible assets

Development projects can be defined and identifiable, when the technical utilization rate adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the company is traceable, also when it's intended to manufacture, market or use the product or process, the asset can be recognized as an intangible assets. In case there is sufficient assurance for the capital value of the future earning can cover the production, sales and administrative costs as well as the total development costs.

Development projects are depreciated over 5 years.

Other development costs are recognized as costs in the income statement as they occur.

Development costs makes up the direct incurred costs.

###### Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

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. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

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

###### Investments

Equity investments in group entities are measured at the proportionate share of the entities' net asset value calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies plus or minus unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or minus the residual value of positive and negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method.

Equity investments in group entities with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from these entities are written down by an amount equivalent to the negative net asset value. To the extent that the negative net asset value exceeds the receivable, the residual amount is recognised as

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

provisions.

Net revaluation of equity investments in group entities is tied as a net revaluation reserve under equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds cost. Dividends from group entities expected to be adopted in the group entities prior to the approval of the Company's annual report, are not tied up in the revaluation reserve.

Deposits are measured at cost price.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable or a part of the receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

#### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash.

#### Equity

##### *Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method*

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates in proportion to cost.

##### *Reserve for development costs*

The reserve for development costs comprises capitalised development costs. The reserve cannot be used for dividends, distribution or to cover losses. If the recognised development costs are sold or in other ways excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved and transferred directly to the distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, the part of the

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

reserve corresponding to the write-down of the developments costs will be reversed. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve will be re-established. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of capitalised development costs on an ongoing basis.

#### 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 measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to office buildings non-deductible for tax purposes and other items where 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.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation, and it is probable that there may be outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at value in use.

Provisions expected to be maintained for more than one year from the balance sheet date are discounted at a rate reflecting risk and the due date for payment.

#### Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

#### Deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

#### 2 Funding and liquidity for activities in 2022

The Company will invest in growth in 2022 by making discretionary investments in line with current plans. Current investors pledge that they are willing to provide sufficient liquidity if required.



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 3 Staff cost

DKK	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	24,494,483	17,467,368
Pensions	1,681,786	637,610
Other social security expenses	13,376	243,563
Employee expenses transferred to assets	500	-3,240,000
	<u>26,190,145</u>	<u>15,108,541</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>45</u>	<u>35</u>

#### 4 Other finance income

DKK	2021	2020
Other interest income	0	1,126
Other adjustments of financial income	27,655	48,038
	<u>27,655</u>	<u>49,164</u>

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

DKK	2021	2020
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-1,034,152	35,660
	<u>-1,034,152</u>	<u>35,660</u>

#### 6 Intangible assets

DKK	Development projects, including patents, licences and trademarks from development projects
Cost at 1 January 2021	18,401,888
Additions	2,205,000
Cost at 31 December 2021	<u>20,606,888</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021	-10,857,009
Amortisation	-2,140,502
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021	<u>-12,997,511</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2021</b>	<u><b>7,609,377</b></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	171,454	61,754	233,208
Additions	860,636	0	860,636
Cost at 31 December 2021	1,032,090	61,754	1,093,844
Depreciation and impairment at 1 January 2021	-17,466	-1,029	-18,495
Depreciation	-159,880	-12,351	-172,231
Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2021	-177,346	-13,380	-190,726
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>854,744</b>	<b>48,374</b>	<b>903,118</b>

#### 8 Investments

DKK	Equity investments in group entities
Cost at 1 January 2021	27,691
Additions	52,862
Cost at 31 December 2021	80,553
Revaluations at 1 January 2021	599,566
Revaluations for the year	-207,586
Revaluations at 31 December 2021	391,980
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>472,533</b>

Name/legal form	Registered office	Equity interest
Equity investments in group entities		
Tamigo Inc.	USA	100%
Tamigo D.O.O	Slovenia	100%
Tamigo Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	100%

#### 9 Other long term receivables

DKK	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2021	783,351
Additions	417,848
Cost at 31 December 2021	1,201,199
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>1,201,199</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 10 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc

##### Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with other companies in the concern and is jointly and severally liable for the taxes relating to the joint taxation. The total amount is shown in the annual report of Tamigo Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation.

#### 11 Mortgages and collateral

The company has provided collateral for bank debt worth DKK 2,000 thousand.

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## Erik Fjellvær Hagen

### Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Tamigo ApS  
Serienummer: 9578-5997-4-16723  
IP: 89.8.xxx.xxx  
2022-05-11 08:04:28 UTC



## Eivind Bergsmyr

### Bestyrelsesformand

På vegne af: Tamigo ApS  
Serienummer: 9578-5995-4-145145  
IP: 155.4.xxx.xxx  
2022-05-11 08:10:32 UTC



## Jakob Toftgaard

### Adm. direktør

På vegne af: Tamigo ApS  
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-163610614495  
IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx  
2022-05-11 10:01:49 UTC



## Jakob Toftgaard

### Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Tamigo ApS  
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-163610614495  
IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx  
2022-05-11 10:01:49 UTC



## Malene Haaber Glahn Christiansen

### Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: KPMG P/S  
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-801879580804  
IP: 83.151.xxx.xxx  
2022-05-11 10:34:42 UTC



## Morten Hoegh-Petersen

### Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: KPMG P/S  
Serienummer: CVR:25578198-RID:81021550  
IP: 83.151.xxx.xxx  
2022-05-11 10:47:52 UTC



## Jakob Toftgaard

### Dirigent

På vegne af: Tamigo ApS  
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-163610614495  
IP: 176.22.xxx.xxx  
2022-05-11 20:35:48 UTC



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