



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Hollingsworth Pack ApS

Øster Søgade 22 1. sal, 1357 København K

Company reg. no. 28 89 76 77

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 June 2024.

Joe Scott Hollingsworth
Chairman of the meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2023	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	14

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 Executive Board has approved the annual report of Hollingsworth Pack ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

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.

København K, 28 June 2024

Executive board

Joe Scott Hollingsworth

Neal Scott Hollingsworth



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Hollingsworth Pack ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hollingsworth Pack ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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, 28 June 2024

Christensen Kjarulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Peter Lund

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne19771



Company information

The company

Hollingsworth Pack ApS
Øster Søgade 22 1. sal
1357 København K

Phone 40 70 03 01

Web site www.holl-pack.com

Company reg. no. 28 89 76 77

Established: 1 July 2005

Domicile: Copenhagen

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Joe Scott Hollingsworth
Neal Scott Hollingsworth

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Østbanegade 123
2100 København Ø

Bankers

Spar Nord Bank, Amagerbrogade 175, 2300 Københavns S

Parent company

Hollingsworth-Pack Corporation

Participating interests

KBH Base ApS, København
Cold Regions ApS, Københvan
Nattoralik A/S, Københvan



Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are consulting in construction and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -1.141.000 against DKK 2.053.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -2.250.000 against DKK 926.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross profit	-1.141.457	2.052.608
1 Staff costs	-1.744.432	-913.333
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-5.039	-5.040
Operating profit	-2.890.928	1.134.235
Income from investments in participating interest	31.412	4.277
Other financial income	49.391	31.206
2 Other financial expenses	-16.565	-35.437
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-2.826.690	1.134.281
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	576.802	-207.939
Net profit or loss for the year	-2.249.888	926.342
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	926.342
Allocated from retained earnings	-2.249.888	0
Total allocations and transfers	-2.249.888	926.342



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Non-current assets			
4	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0	5.039
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	5.039
5	Investments in participating interests	254.272	47.260
6	Receivables from participating interests	24.496	46.496
7	Deposits	25.154	14.654
	Total investments	303.922	108.410
	Total non-current assets	303.922	113.449
Current assets			
	Trade receivables	1.317.632	912.484
	Contract work in progress	1.950.336	4.023.206
	Receivables from group enterprises	913.890	0
	Deferred tax assets	310.094	0
	Income tax receivables	0	124.000
	Other receivables	304.513	1.819.174
	Prepayments	8.088	0
	Total receivables	4.804.553	6.878.864
	Total current assets	4.804.553	6.878.864
	Total assets	5.108.475	6.992.313



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
Retained earnings	1.391.297	3.641.185
Total equity	1.516.297	3.766.185
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	0	266.708
Total provisions	0	266.708
Liabilities other than provisions		
Payables to group enterprises	2.468.824	1.468.824
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	2.468.824	1.468.824
Bank loans	27.775	357.785
Trade payables	890.323	1.005.477
Other payables	205.256	127.334
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	1.123.354	1.490.596
Total liabilities other than provisions	3.592.178	2.959.420
Total equity and liabilities	5.108.475	6.992.313



Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2022	125.000	2.714.843	2.839.843
Retained earnings for the year	0	926.342	926.342
Equity 1 January 2023	125.000	3.641.185	3.766.185
Retained earnings for the year	0	-2.249.888	-2.249.888
	125.000	1.391.297	1.516.297



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.631.468	826.773
Pension costs	99.369	71.908
Other costs for social security	13.595	14.652
	<u>1.744.432</u>	<u>913.333</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>16.565</u>	<u>35.437</u>
	<u>16.565</u>	<u>35.437</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	<u>-576.802</u>	<u>207.939</u>
	<u>-576.802</u>	<u>207.939</u>
4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January	<u>56.971</u>	<u>56.971</u>
Cost 31 December	<u>56.971</u>	<u>56.971</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-51.932	-46.892
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-5.039</u>	<u>-5.040</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December	<u>-56.971</u>	<u>-51.932</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>5.039</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
5. Investments in participating interests		
Cost 1 January	51.802	51.802
Additions during the year	215.600	0
Disposals during the year	-40.000	0
Cost 31 December	<u>227.402</u>	<u>51.802</u>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January	-4.542	-8.820
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	31.412	4.278
Revaluations 31 December	<u>26.870</u>	<u>-4.542</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December	<u>254.272</u>	<u>47.260</u>

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity DKK	Results for the year DKK	Carrying amount, Hollingsworth Pack ApS DKK
KBH Base ApS, København	25 %	146.799	125.647	78.672
Cold Regions ApS, København	49 %	0	0	19.600
Nattoralik A/S, København	39 %	0	0	156.000
		<u>146.799</u>	<u>125.647</u>	<u>254.272</u>

Selskaberne Cold Regions ApS og Nattoralik A/S er først etableret november 2023, hvorfor der ingen regnskabstal er for dem.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
6. Receivables from participating interests		
Cost 1 January	46.496	97.000
Disposals during the year	-22.000	-50.504
Cost 31 December	<u>24.496</u>	<u>46.496</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December	<u>24.496</u>	<u>46.496</u>
Amounts owed by KBH Base ApS	0	22.000
Amounts owed by KBH Base, additional loan	24.496	24.496
	<u>24.496</u>	<u>46.496</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
7. Deposits		
Cost 1 January	14.654	33.094
Additions during the year	21.000	0
Disposals during the year	<u>-10.500</u>	<u>-18.440</u>
Cost 31 December	<u>25.154</u>	<u>14.654</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December	<u>25.154</u>	<u>14.654</u>



Accounting policies

The annual report for Hollingsworth Pack ApS 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.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

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.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.



Accounting policies

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Gross loss

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

The enterprise will be applying 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 materials and sub-contractors.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration and premises.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown 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 as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from participating interest

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual participating interests are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the participating interest' post-tax profit or loss.



Accounting policies

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.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

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

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

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
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.

Investments

Participating interest

Participating interest are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.



Accounting policies

Participating interest are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the accounting policies of the owner company with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

Participating interest with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the owner company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of participating interest transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in participating interest.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in participating interest 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. Writedown 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.



Accounting policies

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.

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

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Prepayments

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



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.

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.

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.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

This document is signed by the following parties with their signatures confirming the documents content and all dates in the document.



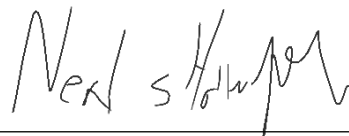
Joe Scott Hollingsworth

Direktør

IP-adresse: 50.84.211.194:3613

Tidspunkt for underskrift: 01-07-2024 kl.: 06:45:02

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Neal Scott Hollingsworth

Direktør

IP-adresse: 80.197.96.52:20865

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Peter Lund

Navnet returneret af dansk MitID var:

Peter Lund

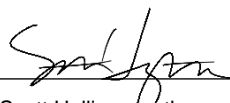
Revisor

På vegne af Christensen Kjærulff

ID: 15522ffe-aa6e-43d3-8c30-75f0f7398129

Tidspunkt for underskrift: 01-07-2024 kl.: 12:00:15

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Joe Scott Hollingsworth

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