

Refurb A/S

Hornbjergvej 8, 8543 Hornslet

CVR no. 31 32 68 50

Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 13 February 2023

Chair of the meeting:

.....
Søren Holm Pedersen

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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 Refurb A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

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

Hornslet, 13 February 2023
Executive Board:

.....
Jakob Rauff Pedersen
Kokfelt

Board of Directors:

.....
Jesper Ravn
Chair

.....
Jakob Rauff Pedersen
Kokfelt

.....
Søren Holm Pedersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Refurb A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Refurb A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We 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' 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.

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.
- ▶ 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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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.

Sønderborg, 13 February 2023
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Jan Thietje
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31429

Management's review

Company details

Name	Refurb A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Hornbjergvej 8, 8543 Hornslet
CVR no.	31 32 68 50
Established	10 March 2008
Registered office	Syddjurs
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	www.refurb.eu/da-dk
E-mail	info@refurb.dk
Telephone	+45 70 20 36 47
Board of Directors	Jesper Ravn, Chair Jakob Rauff Pedersen Kokfelt Søren Holm Pedersen
Executive Board	Jakob Rauff Pedersen Kokfelt
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Nørre Havnegade 43, 6400 Sønderborg, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

The Company's principal activity is the acquisition of IT equipment from private businesses and the public sector for the purpose of reselling such equipment through certified refurbishment processes.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 158,268 against a profit of DKK 1,759,923 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 7,522,564. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year unsatisfactory.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2022	2021
	Gross profit	24,350,618	25,516,077
2	Staff costs	-22,386,585	-20,944,146
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,458,385	-1,646,077
	Other operating expenses	0	-15,981
	Profit before net financials	505,648	2,909,873
	Financial income	56	310
	Financial expenses	-696,033	-650,217
	Profit/loss before tax	-190,329	2,259,966
3	Tax for the year	32,061	-500,043
	Profit/loss for the year	-158,268	1,759,923
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-158,268	1,759,923
		-158,268	1,759,923

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	Intangible assets		
	Completed development projects	1,742,802	2,307,950
		<u>1,742,802</u>	<u>2,307,950</u>
5	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	1,101,391	807,167
	Leasehold improvements	245,000	328,917
		<u>1,346,391</u>	<u>1,136,084</u>
6	Investments		
	Deposits	368,234	368,184
		<u>368,234</u>	<u>368,184</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>3,457,427</u>	<u>3,812,218</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	17,336,038	19,125,175
		<u>17,336,038</u>	<u>19,125,175</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	2,493,983	2,636,432
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	297,499	0
	Other receivables	25,205	271,497
	Prepayments	227,907	249,739
		<u>3,044,594</u>	<u>3,157,668</u>
	Cash	<u>714,623</u>	<u>3,115,384</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>21,095,255</u>	<u>25,398,227</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>24,552,682</u></u>	<u><u>29,210,445</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2022	2021
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	400,000	400,000
	Reserve for development costs	1,359,386	1,800,201
	Retained earnings	5,763,178	5,480,631
	Total equity	<u>7,522,564</u>	<u>7,680,832</u>
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	1,068,625	803,187
	Other provisions	38,424	45,232
	Total provisions	<u>1,107,049</u>	<u>848,419</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
7	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	3,511	191,929
	Other payables	988,774	962,761
		<u>992,285</u>	<u>1,154,690</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
7	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	106,544	209,595
	Bank debt	1,666,382	0
	Trade payables	9,774,605	14,651,119
	Payables to group enterprises	1,485,703	0
	Corporation tax payable	0	552,508
	Other payables	1,841,919	4,062,453
	Deferred income	55,631	50,829
		<u>14,930,784</u>	<u>19,526,504</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>15,923,069</u>	<u>20,681,194</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>24,552,682</u></u>	<u><u>29,210,445</u></u>

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	400,000	2,362,661	3,158,248	5,920,909
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	1,759,923	1,759,923
Other value adjustments of equity	0	-562,460	562,460	0
Equity at 1 January 2022	400,000	1,800,201	5,480,631	7,680,832
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	-158,268	-158,268
Other value adjustments of equity	0	-440,815	440,815	0
Equity at 31 December 2022	400,000	1,359,386	5,763,178	7,522,564

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Refurb A/S for 2022 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).

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, is recognised in revenue 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. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2020.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

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 profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income and operating expenses

Other operating income and operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains and losses on the sale of fixed assets.

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, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The cost net of the expected residual value for completed development projects and acquired IP rights is amortised over the expected useful life. Acquired IP rights include patents, rights and licences.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Completed development projects	2-5 years
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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, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

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.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

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

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually # years and cannot exceed # years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining term of the patent, and licences are amortised over the term of the licence, but not exceeding # years.

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.

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for in the same way as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

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).

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

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.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs. The reserve cannot be used to distribute dividend or cover losses. The reserve will be reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or are no longer part of the Company's operations by a transfer directly to the distributable reserves under equity.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

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.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Deferred income

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK	2022	2021
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	20,172,232	19,015,690
Pensions	1,313,045	1,152,516
Other social security costs	404,188	360,825
Other staff costs	497,120	415,115
	<u>22,386,585</u>	<u>20,944,146</u>
 Average number of full-time employees	 <u>47</u>	 <u>44</u>
3 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	-297,499	552,508
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	265,438	-52,465
	<u>-32,061</u>	<u>500,043</u>
4 Intangible assets		
DKK		Completed development projects
Cost at 1 January 2022		8,248,378
Additions		504,189
Cost at 31 December 2022		<u>8,752,567</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022		5,940,428
Amortisation for the year		1,069,337
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022		<u>7,009,765</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022		<u><u>1,742,802</u></u>

Development projects include the Company's proprietary ERP system for managing and refurbishing used IT equipment, and the Company's webshop. The systems are used in the day-to-day work, both in the basic operation of the Company for order handling, invoicing, procurement, inventory, etc. and in connection with sales work.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	1,689,643	642,056	2,331,699
Additions	704,352	0	704,352
Disposals	-311,135	0	-311,135
Cost at 31 December 2022	2,082,860	642,056	2,724,916
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	882,476	313,139	1,195,615
Depreciation	305,131	83,917	389,048
Reversal of accumulated depreciation and impairment of assets disposed	-206,138	0	-206,138
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	981,469	397,056	1,378,525
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	1,101,391	245,000	1,346,391
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	271,220	0	271,220

Note 9 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

6 Investments

DKK	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2022	368,184
Additions	50
Cost at 31 December 2022	368,234
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	368,234

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, DKK 998 thousand falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company has entered contracts regarding rent for a period of 3-6 months with a total obligation of DKK 237 thousand.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Blue Holding ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year 2022 onwards as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after June 15, 2022.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

9 Collateral

A company charge at t.DKK 11.000 on the Company's intangible assets, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, trade receivables and inventories at a carrying amount of t.DKK 22.919 at 31 December 2022 has been put up as security for debt to mortgage credit institutions, totaling t.DKK 1.666.

10 Related parties

Refurb A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

<u>Related party</u>	<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Basis for control</u>
Parent company Egiss A/S	Birkerød, Denmark	Participating interest

Information about consolidated financial statements

<u>Parent</u>	<u>Domicile</u>
Egiss A/S	Birkerød, Denmark

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Jakob Rauff Pedersen Kokfelt

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Søren Holm Pedersen

Dirigent

På vegne af: Refurb AS

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Søren Holm Pedersen

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Refurb AS

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2023-02-13 17:59:00 UTC



Jakob Rauff Pedersen Kokfelt

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Refurb AS

Serienummer: f934e42a-5aa2-436c-be1e-d2370e89b5e0

IP: 85.191.xxx.xxx

2023-02-15 17:05:28 UTC



Jesper Ravn (CPR valideret)

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Refurb AS

Serienummer: f0b1a251-926d-4b4f-af35-a150f93703cb

IP: 109.56.xxx.xxx

2023-02-16 07:22:08 UTC



Jan Thietje

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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