



CHRISTENSEN  
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET  
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# Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS

Hellerupvej 15 B, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 32 83 58 80

## Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 6 June 2019.

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Søren Lynggaard  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.



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## **Management's report**

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The managing director has today presented the annual report of Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

I am of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Hellerup, 4 June 2019

**Managing Director**

Søren Ole Lynggaard



## **Independent auditor's report**

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**To the shareholder of Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts**

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



## **Independent auditor's report**

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the management's review**

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.



## **Independent auditor's report**

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Furthermore, 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 believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 4 June 2019

### **Christensen Kjarulff**

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Torben Laurentz Wiberg

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne11651



## Company data

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<b>The company</b>	Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS Hellerupvej 15 B 2900 Hellerup
	Company reg. no. 32 83 58 80 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Managing Director</b>	Søren Ole Lynggaard
<b>Auditors</b>	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K
<b>Parent company</b>	Ole Lynggaard A/S Hellerup



## Management's review

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The principal activities of the company are retail sales of Ole Lynggaard Copenhagen jewellery in Sweden.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year is DKK 3.676 thousand against DKK 3.830 thousand last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK - 110 thousand against DKK 40 thousand last year. The management consider the results less satisfactory.

The development of the company's activities and financial conditions are shown in the following profit and loss account and balance sheet. Similar results are expected in the following financial year.

### **Events subsequent to the financial year**

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.





## Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

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DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>3.673</b>	<b>3.830</b>
1 Staff costs	-3.150	-3.318
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-450	-475
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>37</b>
Other financial income	2	0
2 Other financial costs	-153	-9
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>-78</b>	<b>28</b>
Tax on ordinary results	-32	12
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Allocated to results brought forward	0	40
Allocated from results brought forward	-110	0
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>40</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

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DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
3 Software	0	0
4 Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	705	971
Intangible fixed assets in total	<u>705</u>	<u>971</u>
5 Production plant and machinery	55	102
6 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	1.109	1.320
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>1.164</u>	<u>1.422</u>
<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<b><u>1.869</u></b>	<b><u>2.393</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Manufactured goods and trade goods	3.804	3.515
Inventories in total	<u>3.804</u>	<u>3.515</u>
Trade debtors	79	24
Other debtors	0	32
Accrued income and deferred expenses	95	194
Debtors in total	<u>174</u>	<u>250</u>
Available funds	<u>2.044</u>	<u>1.129</u>
<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b><u>6.022</u></b>	<b><u>4.894</u></b>
<b>Assets in total</b>	<b><u>7.891</u></b>	<b><u>7.287</u></b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

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DKK in thousands.

### Equity and liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	80	80
7 Results brought forward	540	451
<b>Equity in total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	121	94
<b>Provisions in total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Prepayments received from customers	331	219
Trade creditors	60	722
Debt to group enterprises	6.094	4.672
Other debts	665	1.049
Short-term liabilities in total	7.150	6.662
<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b>7.150</b>	<b>6.662</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b>7.891</b>	<b>7.287</b>

### 8 Contingencies



## Notes

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DKK in thousands.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	2.195	2.274
Pension costs	143	173
Other costs for social security	762	745
Other staff costs	50	126
	<u><b>3.150</b></u>	<u><b>3.318</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	151	0
Other financial costs	2	9
	<u><b>153</b></u>	<u><b>9</b></u>
<b>3. Software</b>		
Cost 1 January 2018	114	117
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	-4	-3
	<u><b>110</b></u>	<u><b>114</b></u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2018	-114	-117
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	4	3
	<u><b>-110</b></u>	<u><b>-114</b></u>
<b>Book value 31 December 2018</b>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>



## Notes

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DKK in thousands.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
<b>4. Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights</b>		
Cost 1 January 2018	1.664	1.712
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	<u>-65</u>	<u>-48</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>1.599</u></b>	<b><u>1.664</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2018	-693	-469
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	28	19
Amortisation for the year	<u>-229</u>	<u>-243</u>
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>-894</u></b>	<b><u>-693</u></b>
<b>Book value 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>705</u></b>	<b><u>971</u></b>
<b>5. Production plant and machinery</b>		
Cost 1 January 2018	614	632
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	<u>-24</u>	<u>-18</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>590</u></b>	<b><u>614</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2018	-512	-481
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	20	15
Depreciation for the year	<u>-43</u>	<u>-46</u>
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>-535</u></b>	<b><u>-512</u></b>
<b>Book value 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>55</u></b>	<b><u>102</u></b>



## Notes

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DKK in thousands.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
<b>6. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture</b>		
Cost 1 January 2018	1.818	1.871
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	-71	-53
Additions during the year	18	0
<b>Cost 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>1.765</u></b>	<b><u>1.818</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2018	-498	-325
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2018	20	13
Depreciation for the year	-178	-186
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>-656</u></b>	<b><u>-498</u></b>
<b>Book value 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>1.109</u></b>	<b><u>1.320</u></b>
<b>7. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 January 2018	451	371
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-110	40
Adjustment in Exchange Rate from SEK	199	40
	<b><u>540</u></b>	<b><u>451</u></b>

## 8. Contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

#### Leasing liabilities

The company has entered into a lease agreement concerning a store in Stockholm. The lease agreement includes an interminable period corresponding to a commitment of DKK 1.075 thousand at 31 December 2018.

#### Operational leasing:

The company has entered into an operational leasing contract. The leasing contract has a residual maturity of 32 months and a total outstanding payment of DKK 126 thousand at 31 December 2018.



## Notes

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DKK in thousands.

### 8. Contingencies (continued)

#### Joint taxation

Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS, company reg. no 28713355 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

The liability relating to joint taxation is stated in the annual report of the parent company, why we refer to it.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.



## Accounting policies used

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The annual report for Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

### Translation of foreign currency

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.

All assets and liabilities are measured at balance sheet date. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the recognition of the asset/liability is recognised directly in equity.

## The profit and loss account

### Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.





## Accounting policies used

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Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

### **Staff costs**

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

### **Depreciation, amortisation and writedown**

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year and gains and losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

### **Net financials**

Net financials include interest income and interest expenses Net financials are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts concerning the financial year.

### **Tax of the results for the year**

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation of the parent company and the Danish subsidiaries. Income related to the permanent establishment in Sweden is taxable in Sweden and is irrelevant for the Danish income. It has been estimated that the total income of the company is allocated to the permanent establishment in Sweden, as the company has activities in Sweden only.

## The balance sheet

### **Intangible fixed assets**

#### **Development projects, patents, and licences**

External development costs from software are measured at cost with deduction of accrued amortisation. Development costs from software are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated financial useful life which is estimated at 8 years from commencement of use of the system in the company.

Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights are measured at cost with deduction of accrued amortisation. Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights are amortised on a stright-line basis over the estimated financial useful life which is estimated at 7 years.



## Accounting policies used

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Gain and loss from the sale of software and acquired concessions, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price with deduction of sales costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under amortisation.

### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of 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 book value, the amortisation discontinues.

Other tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

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

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

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
<i>Technical plants and machinery</i>	<i>5-10 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year or a cost of less than DKK 13 thousand are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

### **Decoration of rented premises**

Decoration of rented premises are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation. Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 10 years.

### **Writedown of fixed assets**

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises 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 takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.



## **Accounting policies used**

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The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

### **Debtors**

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

### **Accrued income and deferred expenses**

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

### **Corporate tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.



## **Accounting policies used**

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Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryover, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

### **Liabilities**

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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## Søren Ole Lynggaard

Direktør

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## Victor Torben Laurentz Wiberg

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF STATS-AUTORISERET  
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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## Søren Ole Lynggaard

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