



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

CVR: 15 91 56 41

STORE KONGENSGADE 68
1264 KØBENHAVN K

TLF: 33 30 15 15
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS

Hellerupvej 15 B, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 32 83 58 80

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 May 2020.

Søren Lynggaard
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS British 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 %.



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Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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

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

Hellerup, 18 May 2020

Managing Director

Søren Ole Lynggaard



Independent auditor's report

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 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 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

- 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

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, 18 May 2020

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Torben Laurentz Wiberg
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11651



Company information

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



Management commentary

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 3.356 thousand against DKK 3.623 thousand last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -31 thousand against DKK -110 thousand last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

The expected development

Continued growth was expected in 2020, however the COVID-19 crisis has impacted the company, resulting in challenges on both top and bottom line.

Since February 2020, the company has implemented measures to ensure the safety and health of the employees. These measures include increased focus on intrapersonal distance and hygiene in the store as well as reduced number of simultaneous customers.

The current political restrictions on travelling and temporary changes in consumer behaviour, challenge the business. As a result of these restrictions, the company now expect a loss in revenue of more than 30% compared to previous years.

The company has also implemented mitigating initiatives to reduce staff and external cost and the web shop revenue is increasing.

Based on the current situation and the information available, Management expect the company to continue operations without significant structural changes.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events - beside the COVID-19 crises mentioned above - have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gross profit	3.536	3.623
1 Staff costs	-2.956	-3.100
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-438	-450
Operating profit	142	73
Other financial income	18	2
2 Other financial costs	-154	-153
Pre-tax net profit or loss	6	-78
Tax on ordinary results	-37	-32
Profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax	-31	-110
Other taxes	0	0
Net profit or loss for the year	-31	-110
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-31	-110
Total allocations and transfers	-31	-110



Statement of financial position 31 December

DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
3 Software	0	0
4 Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	470	705
Total intangible assets	<u>470</u>	<u>705</u>
5 Production plant and machinery	11	55
6 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	916	1.109
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>927</u>	<u>1.164</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>1.397</u>	<u>1.869</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and trade goods	3.932	3.804
Total inventories	<u>3.932</u>	<u>3.804</u>
Trade debtors	95	79
Other debtors	3	0
Accrued income and deferred expenses	89	95
Total receivables	<u>187</u>	<u>174</u>
Available funds	<u>2.452</u>	<u>2.044</u>
Total current assets	<u>6.571</u>	<u>6.022</u>
Total assets	<u>7.968</u>	<u>7.891</u>



Statement of financial position 31 December

DKK in thousands.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Equity			
	Contributed capital	80	80
7	Results brought forward	<u>653</u>	<u>540</u>
	Total equity	<u>733</u>	<u>620</u>
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	<u>157</u>	<u>121</u>
	Total provisions	<u>157</u>	<u>121</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Prepayments received from customers	157	331
	Trade creditors	206	60
	Debt to group enterprises	5.548	6.094
	Other debts	<u>1.167</u>	<u>665</u>
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>7.078</u>	<u>7.150</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>7.078</u>	<u>7.150</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>7.968</u>	<u>7.891</u>

8 Contingencies



Notes

DKK in thousands.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	2.160	2.195
Pension costs	126	143
Other costs for social security	<u>670</u>	<u>762</u>
	<u>2.956</u>	<u>3.100</u>
Average number of employees	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	153	151
Other financial costs	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>154</u>	<u>153</u>
3. Software		
Cost 1 January 2019	110	114
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	<u>-2</u>	<u>-4</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>108</u>	<u>110</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2019	-110	-114
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-108</u>	<u>-110</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



Notes

DKK in thousands.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
4. Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights		
Cost 1 January 2019	1.599	1.664
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	<u>-24</u>	<u>-65</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>1.575</u>	<u>1.599</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2019	-894	-693
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	11	28
Amortisation for the year	<u>-222</u>	<u>-229</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-1.105</u>	<u>-894</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>470</u>	<u>705</u>
5. Production plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2019	590	614
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	<u>-9</u>	<u>-24</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>581</u>	<u>590</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-535	-512
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	7	20
Depreciation for the year	<u>-42</u>	<u>-43</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-570</u>	<u>-535</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>11</u>	<u>55</u>



Notes

DKK in thousands.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
6. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January 2019	1.765	1.818
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	-27	-71
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>1.738</u>	<u>1.765</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2019	-656	-498
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2019	8	20
Depreciation for the year	<u>-174</u>	<u>-178</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-822</u>	<u>-656</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>916</u>	<u>1.109</u>
7. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2019	540	451
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-31	-110
Adjustment in Exchange Rate from SEK	<u>144</u>	<u>199</u>
	<u>653</u>	<u>540</u>

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 733 thousand at 31 December 2019.

Operational leasing:

The company has entered into an operational leasing contract. The leasing contract has a residual maturity of 20 months and a total outstanding payment of DKK 80 thousand at 31 December 2019.



Notes

DKK in thousands.

8. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation

Ole Lynggaard A/S company reg. no 83024917 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 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

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and external costs.

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. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.



Accounting policies

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

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>3-10 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>
<i>Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture</i>	<i>5 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.



Accounting policies

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.

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.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to 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.



Accounting policies

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

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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