

iMotions A/S
Frederiksberg Allé 1-3, 1621 København V
Company reg. no. 33 50 40 04
Annual report
1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 17 May 2021.

Peter Hartzbech
Chairman of the meeting

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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 report

Today, the board of directors and the executive board have presented the annual report of iMotions A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

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

København V, 10 May 2021

Executive board

Peter Hartzbech

Thorsten Larsen-Seul

Board of directors

Ulrik Jensen

Peter Hartzbech

Holger Lunden

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of iMotions A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of iMotions A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 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 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 international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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.

Hillerød, 10 May 2021

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Maibritt Nygaard

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42813

Company information

The company

iMotions A/S
Frederiksberg Allé 1-3
1621 København V

Company reg. no. 33 50 40 04
Established: 23 February 2011
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Ulrik Jensen
Peter Hartzbech
Holger Lunden

Executive board

Peter Hartzbech
Thorsten Larsen-Seul

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Nordstensvej 11
3400 Hillerød

Subsidiaries

Imotions Inc, USA
Imotions PTE Ltd., Singapore

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Gross profit	32.336.735	29.940.976
3 Staff costs	-26.464.560	-24.302.021
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-4.168.849	-2.361.189
Operating profit	1.703.326	3.277.766
Other financial income	431.848	473.403
Other financial costs	-1.867.423	-239.396
Pre-tax net profit or loss	267.751	3.511.773
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	756.201	-989.356
Net profit or loss for the year	1.023.952	2.522.417
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.023.952	2.522.417
Total allocations and transfers	1.023.952	2.522.417

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets		
4 Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	11.643.696	10.250.415
5 Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	3.811.005	3.138.369
Total intangible assets	<u>15.454.701</u>	<u>13.388.784</u>
6 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	558.610	550.802
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>558.610</u>	<u>550.802</u>
7 Equity investment in group enterprise	1.240.307	1.240.307
8 Deposits	461.533	456.724
Total investments	<u>1.701.840</u>	<u>1.697.031</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>17.715.151</u>	<u>15.636.617</u>
Current assets		
Trade receivables	7.708.085	7.353.024
Receivables from group enterprises	6.520.618	7.867.375
Income tax receivables	884.927	129.076
Other receivables	81.912	247.688
Prepayments and accrued income	499.500	431.915
Total receivables	<u>15.695.042</u>	<u>16.029.078</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	3.902.010	3.755.998
Total current assets	<u>19.597.052</u>	<u>19.785.076</u>
Total assets	<u>37.312.203</u>	<u>35.421.693</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity			
9	Contributed capital	774.445	774.445
10	Reserve for development costs	12.054.667	10.443.252
	Retained earnings	6.730.638	7.496.949
	Total equity	19.559.750	18.714.646
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	2.724.296	2.912.646
	Total provisions	2.724.296	2.912.646
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Other payables	2.293.120	3.276.265
11	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	2.293.120	3.276.265
11	Current portion of long term payables	130.144	0
	Bank loans	81.369	59.805
	Prepayments received from customers	2.539.292	1.716.425
	Trade payables	3.028.972	3.877.912
	Other payables	6.299.287	2.392.485
	Accruals and deferred income	655.973	2.471.509
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	12.735.037	10.518.136
	Total liabilities other than provisions	15.028.157	13.794.401
	Total equity and liabilities	37.312.203	35.421.693
1 The significant activities of the enterprise			
2 Special items			
12 Charges and security			

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	774.445	7.726.047	7.686.608	16.187.100
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	2.522.417	2.522.417
Sales of own Shares	0	0	5.308	5.308
Purchase of own shares	0	0	-179	-179
Transferred from retained earnings	0	2.717.205	-2.717.205	0
Equity 1 January 2020	774.445	10.443.252	7.496.949	18.714.646
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	1.023.952	1.023.952
Sales of own Shares	0	0	4.887	4.887
Purchase of own shares	0	0	-183.735	-183.735
Transferred from retained earnings	0	1.611.415	-1.611.415	0
	774.445	12.054.667	6.730.638	19.559.750

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. The significant activities of the enterprise

Like previous years, the principal activities are development and sale of systems for conducting studies with biometric sensors such as eye trackers, GSR meters, EEG headsets and facial analysis algorithms

2. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Income:		
Covid-19 Compensation	2.489.309	0
	<u>2.489.309</u>	<u>0</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Gross profit	2.489.309	0
Profit of special items, net	<u>2.489.309</u>	<u>0</u>

3. Staff costs

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Salaries and wages	25.913.320	23.854.979
Pension costs	169.845	0
Other costs for social security	381.395	447.042
	<u>26.464.560</u>	<u>24.302.021</u>
Average number of employees	<u>43</u>	<u>41</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
4. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects		
Cost opening balance	13.997.739	9.278.715
Additions during the year	2.102.666	4.719.024
Transfers	3.138.370	0
Cost end of period	<u>19.238.775</u>	<u>13.997.739</u>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-3.747.324	-1.386.135
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-3.847.755	-2.361.189
Amortisation and writedown end of period	<u>-7.595.079</u>	<u>-3.747.324</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>11.643.696</u>	<u>10.250.415</u>

Completed development projects comprise the development and test af specific products and solutions. The products and solutions was completed and put intomarked, and it is depreciated over a period af 5 years.

5. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets		
Cost opening balance	3.138.369	2.012.608
Additions during the year	3.811.006	1.461.196
Disposals during the year	0	-335.435
Transfers	-3.138.370	0
Cost end of period	<u>3.811.005</u>	<u>3.138.369</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>3.811.005</u>	<u>3.138.369</u>

The Company has during the year developed on specific products and solutions. The projects are progressing as planned and are expected to finalized in future years. The developments are focused om commercial use and expected to be economic profitable when put to marked.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
6. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost opening balance	1.720.487	1.446.430
Additions during the year	<u>328.902</u>	<u>274.057</u>
Cost end of period	<u>2.049.389</u>	<u>1.720.487</u>
Depreciation and writedown opening balance	-1.169.685	-845.480
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-321.094</u>	<u>-324.205</u>
Depreciation and writedown end of period	<u>-1.490.779</u>	<u>-1.169.685</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>558.610</u>	<u>550.802</u>
7. Equity investment in group enterprise		
Cost opening balance	<u>1.240.307</u>	<u>1.240.307</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>1.240.307</u>	<u>1.240.307</u>

Financial highlights for the enterprise according to the latest approved annual report

	Equity interest	Equity DKK	Results for the year DKK	Carrying amount, iMotions A/S DKK
Imotions Inc, USA	100 %	-430.264	-603.909	994.417
Imotions PTE Ltd., Singapore	100 %	<u>27.809</u>	<u>-275.442</u>	<u>245.890</u>
		<u>-402.455</u>	<u>-879.351</u>	<u>1.240.307</u>

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
8. Deposits		
Cost opening balance	456.724	456.724
Additions during the year	<u>4.809</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost end of period	<u>461.533</u>	<u>456.724</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>461.533</u>	<u>456.724</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
9. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital opening balance	<u>774.445</u>	<u>774.445</u>
	<u>774.445</u>	<u>774.445</u>

The share capital consists of 774.445 shares a 1 DKK and multiples thereof. The capital is divided into classes.

Class A shares by t.DKK 625

Class B shares by t.DKK 44

Class C shares by t.DKK 41

Class D shares by t.DKK 15

Class E shares by t.DKK 49

Treasury shares represent DKK 93.450 corresponding to 12,07% of equity. Purchase of treasury shares is based on management decision.

10. Reserve for development costs

Reserve for development costs opening balance	10.443.252	7.726.047
Transferred from retained earnings	<u>1.611.415</u>	<u>2.717.205</u>
	<u>12.054.667</u>	<u>10.443.252</u>

11. Liabilities other than provision

	<u>Total payables 31 Dec 2020</u>	<u>Current portion of long term payables</u>	<u>Long term payables 31 Dec 2020</u>	<u>Outstanding payables after 5 years</u>
Other payables	<u>2.423.264</u>	<u>130.144</u>	<u>2.293.120</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2.423.264</u>	<u>130.144</u>	<u>2.293.120</u>	<u>0</u>

12. Charges and security

For bank loans, DKK 2.504.652, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 10.500.000. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	<u>DKK in thousands</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	<u>559</u>
Trade receivables	<u>7.708</u>
	<u>8.267</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for iMotions A/S 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, besides changes in presentation, 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined

Accounting policies

- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

Income from the sale of consultancy services, software and licenses has been recognised in the income statement, provided that the assignment of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Income from support, hotline and system development (services) is recognized in line with the work performed.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

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, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Results from equity investment in group enterprise

Dividend from equity investment in group enterprise is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement under amortisation and writedown for impairment.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown 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.

Accounting policies

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

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 under depreciation.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investment in group enterprise 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.

Investments

Equity investment in group enterprise

Equity investment in group enterprise is measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost, writedown for impairment is done to match this lower value.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accounting policies

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.

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.

Prepayments and accrued income

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

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

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.

Accounting policies

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.

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

Penneo

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“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

Holger Lunden

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-895351252876

IP: 2.109.xxx.xxx

2021-05-11 08:55:44Z

NEM ID 

Ulrik Jensen

Bestyrelsesformand

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-979558880552

IP: 77.241.xxx.xxx

2021-05-11 10:36:11Z

NEM ID 

Thorsten Larsen-Seul

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-931764288988

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2021-05-11 11:38:05Z

NEM ID 

Peter Hartzbech

Adm. direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-626126951314

IP: 2.109.xxx.xxx

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NEM ID 

Peter Hartzbech

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-626126951314

IP: 2.109.xxx.xxx

2021-05-17 07:59:06Z

NEM ID 

Maibritt Nygaard

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