

Bibs Production ApS

Høgevej 19
3400 Hillerød

CVR No. 36390948

Annual report 2022

1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 13
June 2023

Henrik Juul Hansen
Chairman

Contents

Company details	1
Management's Review	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Accounting policies	6
Income statement	12
Proposed distribution of profit and loss	12
Assets	13
Equity and liabilities	14
Statement of changes in equity	15
Notes	16

Company details

Company

Bibs Production ApS
Høgevej 19
3400 Hillerød

CVR No.: 36390948

Executive board

Henrik Juel Larsen

Auditors

inforevision
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Buddingevej 312
2860 Søborg
CVR No. 19263096

Michael Dam-Johansen, state authorised public accountant

Management's Review

Primary activities

The company's primary activity is to carry out business with the manufacture of industrial tools and casting as well as pacifiers and related products.

Development in activities and finances

The results of the company's activities in the financial year amounted to a profit/loss of DKK -520.091 against DKK 8.959.703 in last financial year. The equity at the balance sheet date amounted to DKK 2.000.506.

The result is positively affected by increased activity and production in the company growing sales but offset by increased staff costs, general investments in the production and extraordinary write-down of inventory.

Inventory value increased to 59 mDKK driven by increased sales in the Bibs Group and launch of new products and categories.

During the year, the company received a group contribution of DKK 2,000,000 from the parent company.

Management considers the results as satisfactory and expects significant improvement in profit in 2023.

Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and adopted the annual report for 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 for Bibs Production ApS.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

I believe that the Management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hillerød, 13 June 2023

Executive board

Henrik Juel Larsen
CEO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder in Bibs Production ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bibs Production ApS for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 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 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent auditor's report, continued

- 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Søborg, 13 June 2023

inforevision
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR No. 19263096

Michael Dam-Johansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne36161

Accounting policies

Information on reporting class

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statement legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing Reporting class B.

Some provisions from reporting class C has been adopted.

The accounting policies have not been changed from last year.

Generally regarding recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost.

The income is recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The functional currency is Danish Kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

Foreign currency translation

During the year, transactions in foreign currencies have been translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. If currency positions are considered hedge of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables and debt denominated in foreign currencies have been recognised at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses have been recognised in the income statement under other financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Income statement

The income statement has been classified by nature.

Gross profit

Gross profit/loss includes "Revenue", "Cost of sales" and "External expenses".

Revenue

As income recognition criterion, the completed contract method is applied so that revenue comprises invoiced revenue for the year. Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year. Revenue is measured at fair value excl. VAT and less granted goods and customer discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the year including changes in goods for resale, raw materials and consumables used as well as packaging in the year.

External expenses

External expenses comprises Selling costs, Cost of premises and Administrative expenses.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including holiday pay and pensions and other social security costs etc. to the company's employees.

Financial income

Financial income is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial income comprise interest and realised and unrealised exchange gains.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange losses, r as well as interest surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Tax on profit or loss for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year represents 22% of the book profit or loss adjusted for non-taxable and non-deductible items.

Tax on profit or loss for the year consists of the anticipated tax portion of the taxable income for the year adjusted for the changes for the year in deferred tax. Changes in deferred taxes due to adjustments of tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Tax on profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit or loss for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme. Interest reimbursement and interest surcharge have been recognised in financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has been presented in account form.

Assets

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulate amortisation.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

Assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

Category	Period
Software	5 years

As the intangible assets are not being traded in an active and effective market, no residual values after end of use are included when determining the amortisation period.

Profit/loss on sale has been included in the income statement under gross profit or loss and other operating expenses..

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual amortisation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Accounting policies, continued

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulate depreciation. The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

The costprice for an asset is divided into separate components, that are depreciated separately, if the useful life of the individual components is significantly different.

Depreciation is initiated when the assets are ready to be taken into operation. Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives with following residual values:

Category	Period	Residual value
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0%
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	5 years	0%

Minor purchases with useful lives below one year have been recognised as an expense in the income statement in external expenses.

Profit/loss on sale or retirement has been included in the income statement under other operating income and other operating expenses.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual depreciation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Leasing

Property, plant and equipment that are assets held under lease and meet the conditions for financial leasing are accounted for according to the same guidelines as owned assets. Assets held under lease are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and present value of the future lease payments. On calculation of the present value, the internal interest rate of the lease is applied as discount factor or an approximate value thereof. Assets held under finance lease are depreciated and written down according to the same policies as are determined for the Company's remaining fixed assets.

The capitalised remaining lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability other than provisions, and the interest portion of lease payments is recognised over the term of the lease in the income statement.

Remaining leases are considered operating lease. Payments in relation to operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other receivables classified as fixed assets

Deposits recognised as fixed assets are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal amount.

Accounting policies, continued

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In the event of cost exceeding net realisable value, writedown is made to this lower value.

Cost of goods for resale as well as raw materials and consumables comprises purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and other direct costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the estimated selling price less completion costs and expected costs to execute sale. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Received prepayments from customers regarding non delivered goods are recognised as liabilities.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies, continued

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax and corporation tax

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method. Provision has been made for deferred tax by 22% on all temporary differences between carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also measured with respect of the planned use of the asset and the settlement of the liability.

The tax value of the tax losses to be carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred taxes if it is probable that the losses can be used. Deferred tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish group enterprises with AH Group Holding ApS as Management company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated among the group enterprises in ratio to their taxable income according to the rules on full allocation with a refund for tax losses of the Danish Corporation Tax Act.

Joint tax contributions between the jointly taxed companies which have not been settled at the balance sheet date are classified as joint tax contributions in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Financial debts

Financial debts are recognised when raising the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred, which are directly related with the loan. In subsequent years, financial debts are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the loan period.

Financial debts also include the capitalised residual obligation on finance leases.

Short-term debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Income statement

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		16,272,832	20,160,014
Staff costs	1	-16,173,057	-8,151,477
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		99,775	12,008,537
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-645,450	-494,240
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		-545,675	11,514,297
Finance income	2	6,075	0
Finance expenses	3	-131,715	-29,662
Profit/loss before tax		-671,315	11,484,635
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	151,224	-2,524,932
Profit/loss for the year		-520,091	8,959,703

Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Proposed dividends for the financial year	0	8,500,000
Transferred to retained earnings	-520,091	459,703
Profit/loss for the year	-520,091	8,959,703

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12-2022</u> DKK	<u>31/12-2021</u> DKK
Software		392,151	0
Intangible assets	5	<u>392,151</u>	<u>0</u>
Leasehold improvements		48,855	0
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		1,361,894	1,517,831
Property, plant and equipment	6	<u>1,410,749</u>	<u>1,517,831</u>
Deposits		786,173	282,917
Investments	7	<u>786,173</u>	<u>282,917</u>
Fixed assets		<u>2,589,073</u>	<u>1,800,748</u>
Raw materials and consumables		9,322,126	12,149,175
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		49,696,080	31,837,661
Inventories		<u>59,018,206</u>	<u>43,986,836</u>
Trade receivables		64,602	0
Other receivables		379,907	102,832
Joint tax contribution receivables	4	216,629	0
Prepayments		301,127	0
Receivables		<u>962,265</u>	<u>102,832</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,707,884</u>	<u>227,943</u>
Current assets		<u>62,688,355</u>	<u>44,317,611</u>
Total assets		<u><u>65,277,428</u></u>	<u><u>46,118,359</u></u>

Equity and liabilities

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12-2022</u> DKK	<u>31/12-2021</u> DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		1,950,506	470,597
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		0	8,500,000
Equity		<u>2,000,506</u>	<u>9,020,597</u>
Deferred tax, liabilities	4	110,755	45,350
Provisions		<u>110,755</u>	<u>45,350</u>
Other payables		482,317	812,922
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	8	<u>482,317</u>	<u>812,922</u>
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions		328,788	474,258
Trade payables		8,622,561	3,743,584
Payables to group enterprises		46,527,746	12,388,826
Joint tax contribution payables	4	0	2,549,948
Other payables		7,204,755	17,082,874
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		<u>62,683,850</u>	<u>36,239,490</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>63,166,167</u>	<u>37,052,412</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>65,277,428</u>	<u>46,118,359</u>
Contingent liabilities	9		
Unrecognised contractual commitments	10		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend recognised in equity	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2021	50,000	10,894	1,400,000	1,460,894
Dividends paid		0	-1,400,000	-1,400,000
Distributed profit/loss for the year		459,703	8,500,000	8,959,703
Equity at 1 January 2022	50,000	470,597	8,500,000	9,020,597
Group contribution		2,000,000		2,000,000
Dividends paid		0	-8,500,000	-8,500,000
Distributed profit/loss for the year		-520,091	0	-520,091
Equity at 31 December 2022	50,000	1,950,506	0	2,000,506

Notes

1. Staff costs

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	13,457,446	8,040,040
Other social security costs	251,232	93,678
Other staff cost	2,464,379	17,759
Total	<u>16,173,057</u>	<u>8,151,477</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>36</u>	<u>18</u>

Referring to section 98 b (3) of the Danish Financial Statement Act, remuneration of the executive board and the board of directors have not been disclosed.

2. Finance income

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other financial income	6,075	0
Total	<u>6,075</u>	<u>0</u>

3. Finance expenses

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other financial expenses	131,715	29,662
Total	<u>131,715</u>	<u>29,662</u>

Notes, continued

4. Tax expense

	Joint tax contribution	Deferred tax	Tax on profit/loss for the year	2021
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 January 2022	2,549,948	45,350		
Paid in respect of previous years	-2,549,948			
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-216,629	65,405	-151,224	2,524,932
Payables at 31 December 2022	-216,629	110,755		
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement			-151,224	2,524,932
<i>Recognition in balance sheet:</i>				
Short-term receivables (current asset)	-216,629	0		
Provisions		110,755		
Total	-216,629	110,755		

5. Intangible assets

	Acquired other similar rights	Total
	DKK	DKK
Additions for the year	460,388	460,388
Cost at 31 December 2022	460,388	460,388
Amortisation for the year	-68,237	-68,237
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-68,237	-68,237
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	392,151	392,151

Notes, continued

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total	2021
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2022	0	2,482,904	2,482,904	2,246,417
Additions for the year	54,811	415,321	470,132	236,487
Cost at 31 December 2022	54,811	2,898,225	2,953,036	2,482,904
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	0	-965,073	-965,073	-470,833
Depreciation for the year	-5,956	-571,258	-577,214	-494,240
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-5,956	-1,536,331	-1,542,287	-965,073
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	48,855	1,361,894	1,410,749	1,517,831
Financing leases recognised in the asset	0	833,917	833,917	1,304,750

7. Investments

	Deposits	Total	2021
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2022	282,917	282,917	0
Additions for the year	503,256	503,256	282,917
Cost at 31 December 2022	786,173	786,173	282,917
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	786,173	786,173	282,917

8. Long-term liabilities

	31/12-2022	31/12-2021
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities in total:		
Other payables	811,105	1,287,180
Total	811,105	1,287,180
Current portion of non-current liabilities:		
Other payables	328,788	474,258
Total	328,788	474,258

Notes, continued

9. Contingent liabilities

Bibs Production ApS are jointly tax with other group companies and are severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of tax on interest, dividend tax and tax on royalty payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the the company's liability.

10. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	<u>2022</u>
	DKK
The company has entered into rental commitment regarding rent of premises. The rental contract is non-terminable until 31-03-2024. The total commitment represents	1,396,935
The company has entered into rental commitment regarding rent of premises. The rental contract is non-terminable until 01-01-2026. The total commitment represents	3,827,196
The company has entered into rental commitment regarding rent of premises. The rental contract is non-terminable until 01-01-2026. The total commitment represents	<u>2,815,884</u>
Total rental and lease obligations	<u>8,040,015</u>

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Henrik Juel Larsen

Adm. direktør

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Michael Dam-Johansen

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Henrik Juul Hansen

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