



**RADISURF APS**  
**STOKAGERVEJ 6L, 1. TV, 8240 RISSKOV**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 7 July 2023**

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**Mikkel Skorkjær Kongfelt**

## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>Company Details</b>	
Company Details.....	2
<b>Statement and Report</b>	
Management's Statement.....	3
Independent Auditor's Report.....	4-5
<b>Management Commentary</b>	
Management Commentary.....	6
<b>Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December</b>	
Income Statement.....	7
Balance Sheet.....	8-9
Equity.....	10
Notes.....	11-13
Accounting Policies.....	14-16

## COMPANY DETAILS

<b>Company</b>	Radisurf ApS Stokagervej 6L, 1. tv 8240 Risskov
	CVR No.: 37 03 94 03
	Established: 29 August 2015
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Executive Board</b>	Mikkel Skorkjær Kongsfelt
<b>Auditor</b>	ERNST & YOUNG Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Østre Havnegade 65 9000 Aalborg

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Radisurf ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Management Commentary includes in my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 7 July 2023

Executive Board

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Mikkel Skorkjær Kongsfelt

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Radisurf ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Radisurf ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

#### Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

### Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 of Management Commentary.

Aalborg, 7 July 2023

ERNST & YOUNG  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30700228

Allan Terp  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne33198

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### Principal activities

The main activity is to develop new materials and coatings in collaboration with the parent company RadiSurf Inc.

### Development in activities and financial and economic position

The recorded financial loss for 2022 is higher than expected.

In June 2022 the company was acquired by RadiSurf Inc. and the strategy of the company has been revised. With a previous focus on a large pipeline of projects and customers, the focus has been changed to develop our own products in tight collaboration with RadiSurf Inc. Hence our future business in the next 3-5 years is based on development activities for RadiSurf Inc.

Based on this strategic change, management has reviewed the current portfolio of projects as per December 31, 2022 and has decided to write off a significant number of projects. The net effect of this is an extra cost in the accounts of 2022 of MDKK 5.0.

As mentioned in the management review for 2021 a provision for repayment of grant received from EIC was accounted for. The actual amount has been finally agreed with EIC and was paid in January 2023. The amount paid were in line with the provision accounted for as per December 31, 2021.

Also, in 2022 RadiSurf ApS received investment from the owners and has increased the capital with MDKK 11,5 and the equity is positive with MDKK 18,6 as per December 31, 2022. Furthermore, the owners have provided a loan of MDKK 7.0 to secure liquidity.

As our business model is now tied into mainly direct development paid for by RadiSurf Inc., management is expecting that sufficient liquidity will be generated to carry out operations according to the actual budget for 2023.

Based on this it is the managements conclusion that conditions for continued operations are met.

### Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events has occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....		<b>969.649</b>	<b>-185.447</b>
Staff costs.....	1	-9.197.698	-1.683.615
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-8.131.375	-736.727
<b>OPERATING LOSS</b> .....		<b>-16.359.424</b>	<b>-2.605.789</b>
Other financial expenses.....		-278.766	-295.249
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>-16.638.190</b>	<b>-2.901.038</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	2.422.384	946.204
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b> .....		<b>-14.215.806</b>	<b>-1.954.834</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>			
Retained earnings.....		-14.215.806	-1.954.834
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		<b>-14.215.806</b>	<b>-1.954.834</b>



**BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>
Development projects completed.....		2.162.112	3.928.987
Intangible fixed assets acquired.....		842.465	604.257
Development projects in progress and prepayments.....		393.166	8.069.573
<b>Intangible assets.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.397.743</b>	<b>12.602.817</b>
Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment.....		1.094.181	157.682
Leasehold improvements.....		11.442.058	657.810
<b>Property, plant and equipment.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12.536.239</b>	<b>815.492</b>
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		1.724.100	1.688.300
<b>Financial non-current assets.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.724.100</b>	<b>1.688.300</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>17.658.082</b>	<b>15.106.609</b>
Trade receivables.....		284.511	249.769
Receivables from group enterprises.....		4.515.273	0
Deferred tax assets.....		1.320.000	0
Other receivables.....		1.494.407	1.250.184
Corporation tax receivable.....		398.384	1.076.204
Prepayments and accrued income.....		306.028	348.652
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>8.318.603</b>	<b>2.924.809</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents.....</b>		<b>6.974.865</b>	<b>17.702.146</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>15.293.468</b>	<b>20.626.955</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>32.951.550</b>	<b>35.733.564</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>
Share capital.....		880.433	732.375
Reserve for development costs.....		2.650.239	9.358.877
Retained profit.....		15.019.944	11.157.401
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>18.550.616</b>	<b>21.248.653</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....		0	704.000
<b>PROVISIONS.....</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>704.000</b>
Other liabilities.....		233.415	233.415
<b>Non-current liabilities.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>233.415</b>	<b>233.415</b>
Trade payables.....		615.680	1.641.574
Payables to group enterprises.....		7.540.803	517.892
Other liabilities.....		4.520.083	4.492.024
Accruals and deferred income.....		1.490.953	6.896.006
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>14.167.519</b>	<b>13.547.496</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>14.400.934</b>	<b>13.780.911</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>32.951.550</b>	<b>35.733.564</b>
 Contingencies etc.	 7		

**EQUITY**

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development costs	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022.....	732.375	0	9.358.877	11.157.401	21.248.653
Proposed profit allocation.....				-14.215.806	-14.215.806
Capital increase.....	148.058	11.369.711			11.517.769
Transferred to reserve for development costs.....			-8.600.818	8.600.818	0
Transfers to/from other items.....		-11.369.711		11.369.711	0
<b>Tax on changes in equity.....</b>			<b>1.892.180</b>	<b>-1.892.180</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022.....</b>	<b>880.433</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.650.239</b>	<b>15.019.944</b>	<b>18.550.616</b>

NOTES

			Note
	2022 DKK	2021 DKK	
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>1</b>
Average number of employees	14	10	
Wages and salaries.....	7.887.183	1.333.459	
Pensions.....	590.932	199.886	
Social security costs.....	94.509	67.132	
Other staff costs.....	625.074	83.138	
	<b>9.197.698</b>	<b>1.683.615</b>	
In the financial year, salary and personnel costs of DKK 1,810,836 were transferred to development costs (2021: DKK 3.918,068).			
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>2</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-398.384	-1.076.204	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-2.024.000	130.000	
	<b>-2.422.384</b>	<b>-946.204</b>	
<b>Intangible assets</b>			<b>3</b>
	Development projects completed	Intangible fixed assets acquired	Development projects in progress and prepayments
Cost at 1 January 2022 .....	4.864.166	710.320	8.069.573
Transfer.....	8.069.573	0	-8.069.573
Additions.....	0	297.402	1.810.836
<b>Cost at 31 December 2022.....</b>	<b>12.933.739</b>	<b>1.007.722</b>	<b>1.810.836</b>
Amortisation at 1 January 2022.....	935.178	106.064	0
Impairment losses.....	8.543.075	0	1.417.670
Amortisation for the year.....	1.293.374	59.193	0
<b>Amortisation at 31 December 2022.....</b>	<b>10.771.627</b>	<b>165.257</b>	<b>1.417.670</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....</b>	<b>2.162.112</b>	<b>842.465</b>	<b>393.166</b>
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost of assets.....	0	0	0

NOTES

				<b>Note</b>
<b>Intangible fixed assets (continued)</b>				<b>3</b>
<p>In June 2022 the company was acquired by RadiSurf Inc. and the strategy of the company has been revised. With a previous focus on a large pipeline of projects and customers, the focus has been changed to develop our own products in tight collaboration with RadiSurf Inc. Hence our future business in the next 3-5 years is based on development activities for RadiSurf Inc.</p> <p>Based on this strategic change, management has reviewed the current portfolio of projects as per December 31, 2022 and has decided to write off a significant number of projects. The net effect of this is an extra cost in the accounts of 2022 of MDKK 5.0.</p>				
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>				<b>4</b>
		Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Cost at 1 January 2022 .....		407.660	707.810	
Additions.....		1.236.901	12.295.463	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2022.....</b>		<b>1.644.561</b>	<b>13.003.273</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022.....		249.979	50.000	
Depreciation for the year.....		300.401	1.511.215	
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022....</b>		<b>550.380</b>	<b>1.561.215</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....</b>		<b>1.094.181</b>	<b>11.442.058</b>	
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>				<b>5</b>
			Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2022 .....			1.461.719	
Additions.....			262.381	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2022.....</b>			<b>1.724.100</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....</b>			<b>1.724.100</b>	
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>				<b>6</b>
	31/12 2022 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2021 total liabilities
Other liabilities.....	233.415	0	233.415	233.415
	<b>233.415</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>233.415</b>	<b>233.415</b>

## NOTES

### Note

#### Contingencies etc.

7

#### Contingent assets

The Company has a deferred tax asset of TDKK 1.357 regarding special losses that have not been capitalised for accounting purposes as Management assesses that the full tax asset cannot be utilised within the coming 3-4 years.

#### Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a lease with an annual rent obligation of TDKK 1,519. The contract is irrevocable until 1 February 2027, and can therefrom be terminated with 6 month notice.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Radisurf ApS for 2022 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Gross profit

The accounting items net sales, consumption of goods, other external costs and other operating income are included reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, summarized in an accounting item called gross profit or loss.

### Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Intangible fixed assets

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period and licences are amortised over the period of the agreement.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 10-12 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the lower of recoverable value and carrying amount.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	2-5 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements.....	5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

### Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

### Equity

#### Reserve for development costs

Reserve for development costs comprises recognized development costs less deferred tax thereof. The reserve can not be used to pay dividends or cover deficits. The reserve is reduced or is dissolved if the recognized development costs are depreciated or discontinued from the company's operations. This takes place by transfer directly to the unrestricted reserves of equity.

#### Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

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## Mikkel Skorkjær Kongsfelt

### Direktion

På vegne af: Radisurf ApS

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## Mikkel Skorkjær Kongsfelt

### Dirigent

På vegne af: Radisurf ApS

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## Allan Terp

### Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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