

Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS

Høffdingsvej 34, 2500 Valby

Annual report

2019/20

Company reg. no. 37 57 64 92

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 23. november 2020

Erika Hedwig Maria Donkers
Chairman of the meeting

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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 %.

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS for the financial year 2019/20.

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 March 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Valby, 23 November 2020

Managing Director

Steen Bahne Madsen

Board of directors

Erika Hedwig Maria Donkers

Steen Bahne Madsen

Jens Arne Lanng Henriksen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2020, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes ("financial statements")

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' 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on 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 Financial 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 over-ride 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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

Hellerup, 23 November 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 33 77 12 31

Rasmus Friis Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28705

Steffen Kaj Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34357

Company information

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| The company | Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS Høffdingsvej 34 2500 Valby |
| | Company reg. no. 37 57 64 92 |
| | Established: 22 March 2016 |
| | Domicile: Greve |
| | Financial year: 1 April - 31 March |
| | 4th financial year |
| Board of directors | Erika Hedwig Maria Donkers Steen Bahne Madsen Jens Arne Lanng Henriksen |
| Managing Director | Steen Bahne Madsen |
| Auditors | PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup |
| Parent company | Advanced Bionics AG |

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The Company's main activity is sales of electronic equipment and related services.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 4.866.586 against DKK 5.087.177 last year. Income from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 567.740 against DKK 703.317 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Financial resources

The Company's shareholder has confirmed to provide sufficient fund during the next 12 months to meet the working capital requirements. On this basis management consider the Company as going concern for the next 12 months.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS 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.

Changes in the accounting policies

The item "Staff costs" has been reclassified so that certain types of expenses previously recognised under "Staff costs" will, in the future, be recognised under the item "Other external charges".

The change in classification has no effect on the net profit or loss for the year, nor on the statement of financial position, neither for the current financial year, nor the previous financial year. The comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the reclassification.

Except for the above, the accounting policies for the financial statements remain unchanged from last year.

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 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.

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.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Exchange rate differences arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as an item under net financials.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, 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.

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

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 on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

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 when the useful lives of each individual components differ.

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

| | Useful life |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Computer hardware | 3 years |
| Leasehold improvements | 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 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 as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associates 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 for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount 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 derived from the use of the asset or group of assets.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investments

Other financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under non-current assets comprise listed bonds and shares measured at fair value on the reporting date. Listed financial instruments are measured at market price.

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Deposits

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of weighted measured average prices. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

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

Accounting policies

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.

Prepayments and accrued income

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

Equity

Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium. The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivables and tax liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position with 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 receivables and tax liabilities are offset to the extent that a legal right of set-off exists and the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is tax on all temporary differences in the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities measured on the basis of the planned application of the asset and disposal of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryforward, are recognised at their expected realisable value, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisation value.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates of applicable legislation at the reporting date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Accounting policies

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

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

Income statement 1 April - 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

| Note | 2019/20 | 2018/19 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Gross profit | 4.866.586 | 5.087.177 |
| 2 Staff costs | -4.077.304 | -4.152.717 |
| Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment | -54.823 | -34.042 |
| Operating profit | 734.459 | 900.418 |
| Other financial costs | -719 | -935 |
| Pre-tax net profit or loss | 733.740 | 899.483 |
| Tax on net profit or loss for the year | -166.000 | -196.166 |
| Net profit or loss for the year | 567.740 | 703.317 |
| Proposed appropriation of net profit: | | |
| Transferred to retained earnings | 567.740 | 703.317 |
| Total allocations and transfers | 567.740 | 703.317 |

Statement of financial position at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

| Assets | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Computer hardware | | 42.210 | 36.704 |
| Decoration rented premises | | 47.971 | 36.536 |
| Total property, plant, and equipment | | <u>90.181</u> | <u>73.240</u> |
| Deposits | | 61.000 | 71.761 |
| Total investments | | <u>61.000</u> | <u>71.761</u> |
| Total non-current assets | | <u>151.181</u> | <u>145.001</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Manufactured goods and goods for resale | | 1.390.205 | 2.334.872 |
| Total inventories | | <u>1.390.205</u> | <u>2.334.872</u> |
| Trade receivables | | 439.861 | 939.549 |
| Amounts owed by group enterprises | | 3.299.028 | 2.368.789 |
| Deferred tax assets | | 234.000 | 400.000 |
| Income tax receivables | | 240.253 | 240.253 |
| Deferred expenses | | <u>15.825</u> | <u>32.736</u> |
| Total receivables | | <u>4.228.967</u> | <u>3.981.327</u> |
| Total current assets | | <u>5.619.172</u> | <u>6.316.199</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>5.770.353</u> | <u>6.461.200</u> |

Statement of financial position at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

| Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Equity and liabilities | | |
| Equity | | |
| Contributed capital | 500.000 | 500.000 |
| Share premium | 1.600.000 | 1.600.000 |
| Retained earnings | -1.761.756 | -2.329.496 |
| Total equity | 338.244 | -229.496 |
| Liabilities other than provisions | | |
| Debt to group enterprises | 1.662.081 | 4.848.731 |
| Other debts | 246.060 | 0 |
| Total long term liabilities other than provisions | 1.908.141 | 4.848.731 |
| Prepayments received from customers | 1.810.175 | 0 |
| Trade payables | 54.283 | 195.055 |
| Other payables | 1.659.510 | 1.646.910 |
| Total short term liabilities other than provisions | 3.523.968 | 1.841.965 |
| Total liabilities other than provisions | 5.432.109 | 6.690.696 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 5.770.353 | 6.461.200 |

- 1 Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern
- 3 Contingencies
- 4 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

| | Contributed capital | Share premium | Retained earnings | Total |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Equity 1 April 2018 | 500.000 | 1.600.000 | -3.032.813 | -932.813 |
| Profit or loss for the year brought forward | 0 | 0 | 703.317 | 703.317 |
| Equity 1 April 2019 | 500.000 | 1.600.000 | -2.329.496 | -229.496 |
| Profit or loss for the year brought forward | 0 | 0 | 567.740 | 567.740 |
| | 500.000 | 1.600.000 | -1.761.756 | 338.244 |

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

The Company's shareholder has confirmed to provide sufficient fund during the next 12 months to meet the working capital requirements. On this basis management consider the Company as going concern for the next 12 months.

| | 2019/20 | 2018/19 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2. Staff costs | | |
| Salaries and wages | 3.808.428 | 3.904.529 |
| Pension costs | 247.670 | 236.070 |
| Other staff costs | 21.206 | 12.118 |
| | 4.077.304 | 4.152.717 |
| Average number of employees | 5 | 5 |

3. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has signed a contract on which the company is responsible to pay a contingent of DKK 90k within 1 year.

Rental liabilities

The company has signed a contract on which the company is responsible to pay a contingent of DKK 65k within 1 year.

Joint taxation

With Sonova Denmark A/S, company reg. no 10317487 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

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

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

3. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

4. Related parties

Controlling interest

Advanced Bionics AG, Laubisrütistrasse 28, CH-8712 Stäfa, Schweiz Majority shareholder

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Jens Arne Lanng Henriksen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-368928371793

IP: 212.10.xxx.xxx

2020-11-23 16:38:26Z

NEM ID 

Steen Bahne Madsen

Adm. direktør

På vegne af: Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-978343640331

IP: 176.222.xxx.xxx

2020-11-24 08:27:57Z

NEM ID 

Steen Bahne Madsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-978343640331

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2020-11-24 08:27:57Z

NEM ID 

Erika Hedwig Maria Donkers

Bestyrelsesformand

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Serienummer: erika.donkers@advancedbionics.com

IP: 37.153.xxx.xxx

2020-11-24 08:43:06Z



Steffen Kaj Pedersen

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret...

Serienummer: CVR:33771231-RID:98641507

IP: 83.136.xxx.xxx

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NEM ID 

Rasmus Friis Jørgensen

Statsautoriseret revisor

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Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-716535607730

IP: 83.136.xxx.xxx

2020-11-24 09:36:38Z

NEM ID 

Erika Hedwig Maria Donkers

Dirigent

På vegne af: Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS

Serienummer: erika.donkers@advancedbionics.com

IP: 37.153.xxx.xxx

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