

# **CYBERCRYPT ApS**

**Strandvejen 60, 5., 2900 Hellerup**

**Company reg. no. 37 66 44 80**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2023**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 June 2024.

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**Andrey Bogdanov**  
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 statement**

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of CYBERCRYPT ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 27 June 2024

### **Managing Director**

Andrey Bogdanov

### **Board of directors**

Andrey Bogdanov

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the Shareholder of CYBERCRYPT ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of CYBERCRYPT ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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 (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which describes the uncertainty associated with the valuation of development projects. Our conclusion is not qualified regarding this matter.

#### **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.

## Independent auditor's report

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### 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.
- 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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 Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2024

### **Grant Thornton**

Certified Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Kim Kjellberg**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne29452

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	CYBERCRYPT ApS Strandvejen 60, 5. 2900 Hellerup
	Company reg. no. 37 66 44 80 Established: 4 May 2016 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of directors</b>	Andrey Bogdanov
<b>Managing Director</b>	Andrey Bogdanov
<b>Auditors</b>	Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø
<b>Parent company</b>	CyberCrypt Holding GmbH, Switzerland

## **Management's review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

Like previous years, the purpose of the company is to make the world immune to cyber-attacks i.e. develop cyber security software and provide consulting services in connection to cyber security as well as related activities. CYBERCRYPT is a leading secure systems and products design provider.

### **Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement**

As mentioned in note 1 in the annual report, there is an uncertainty with valuation of completed development projects.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The revenue for the year totals DKK 1.663.688 against DKK 12.174.043 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -5.571.862 against DKK -1.653.551 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory, but as expected.



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for CYBERCRYPT 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.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

## Income statement

### Revenue

#### Cost of sales

Other external costs comprises costs for sales, travelling, premises and administration.

### 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 fixed assets.

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

## Accounting policies

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### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

### Staff costs

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

### Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

### 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, financial expenses from financial leasing, 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.

### Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

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

## The balance sheet

### Intangible assets

#### Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

## Accounting policies

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Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 10 years.

### Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

### 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.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0

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.

## Accounting policies

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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 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 fixed assets 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.

### Financial fixed assets

#### Deposits

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

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value.

#### Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in 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.

## Accounting policies

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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.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, CYBERCRYPT 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 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.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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.

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.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Net turnover	1.663.688	12.174.043
Own work capitalised	0	4.189.498
Direct costs	-38.000	-2.935.993
Other external costs	-1.925.407	-4.598.195
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>-299.719</b>	<b>8.829.353</b>
2 Staff costs	-2.604.131	-10.021.130
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-4.080.146	-1.149.251
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-6.983.996</b>	<b>-2.341.028</b>
Other financial income	0	3.298
Other financial costs	-2.498	-122.981
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-6.986.494</b>	<b>-2.460.711</b>
3 Tax on ordinary results	1.414.632	807.160
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-5.571.862</b>	<b>-1.653.551</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Allocated from retained earnings	-5.571.862	-1.653.551
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-5.571.862</b>	<b>-1.653.551</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
4 Completed development projects	4.964.834	8.992.241
5 Development projects in progress	0	0
Total intangible assets	<u>4.964.834</u>	<u>8.992.241</u>
6 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	<u>103.588</u>	<u>156.326</u>
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>103.588</u>	<u>156.326</u>
7 Deposits	<u>45.780</u>	<u>197.439</u>
Total investments	<u>45.780</u>	<u>197.439</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>5.114.202</u></b>	<b><u>9.346.006</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade debtors	365.092	0
Amounts owed by group enterprises	361.123	14.163
Tax receivables from group enterprises	0	1.105.396
Other receivables	<u>11.363</u>	<u>73.675</u>
Total receivables	<u>737.578</u>	<u>1.193.234</u>
Available funds	<u>375.926</u>	<u>3.146.225</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>1.113.504</u></b>	<b><u>4.339.459</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>6.227.706</u></b>	<b><u>13.685.465</u></b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	400.000	400.000
Reserve for development expenditure	3.872.571	7.013.948
Results brought forward	696.469	3.126.955
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>4.969.040</u></b>	<b><u>10.540.903</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	<u>0</u>	<u>1.414.632</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>1.414.632</u></b>
<b>Long term liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade creditors	192.266	108.320
Payables to group enterprises	528.317	772.631
Other debts	538.083	848.979
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>1.258.666</u>	<u>1.729.930</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>1.258.666</u></b>	<b><u>1.729.930</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>6.227.706</u></b>	<b><u>13.685.465</u></b>

**1 Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement****8 Contingencies**



## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Reserve for development costs</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2023	400.000	7.013.948	3.126.954	10.540.902
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-5.571.862	-5.571.862
Transferred from results brought forward	0	-3.141.377	3.141.377	0
	<b><u>400.000</u></b>	<b><u>3.872.571</u></b>	<b><u>696.469</u></b>	<b><u>4.969.040</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

Completed development projects, cf. note 4, are depreciated over 5 years from finalization. There may be uncertainty associated with the company's ability to achieve economic benefits from the asset within the depreciation period, thus the valuation is subject to estimates regarding the economic lifetime as well as the valuation.

The management has based the valuation of the asset on both signed contracts and contracts which have not yet been signed, but where management's judgment is that there is a probability that the contracts will be signed. For the individual contracts, management has assessed the probability of 25-75% for signing. The estimate is based, for example, on the stage of the negotiations and experience from previous collaborations with the potential customers.

Management has drawn up a 3-year budget for the contracts. The budget is based solely on the identified projects and the probability that management has assessed that the individual project will be realised. The budget shows that the assets will generate financial benefits that supports the valuation of the asset. It is management's assessment that no impairment of the assets should be carried out.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	2.393.804	9.197.910
Pension costs	166.585	740.940
Other costs for social security	<u>43.742</u>	<u>82.280</u>
	<b><u>2.604.131</u></b>	<b><u>10.021.130</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
<b>3. Tax on ordinary results</b>		
Tax of the results of the year	0	-921.690
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>-1.414.632</u>	<u>114.530</u>
	<b><u>-1.414.632</u></b>	<b><u>-807.160</u></b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
<b>4. Completed development projects</b>		
Cost 1 January 2023	10.561.173	4.794.700
Transfers	0	5.766.473
<b>Cost 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>10.561.173</u></b>	<b><u>10.561.173</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2023	-1.568.932	-479.470
Amortisation for the year	-2.112.235	-1.089.462
Writedown for the year	-1.915.172	0
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>-5.596.339</u></b>	<b><u>-1.568.932</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>4.964.834</u></b>	<b><u>8.992.241</u></b>
<b>5. Development projects in progress</b>		
Cost 1 January 2023	0	1.576.975
Additions during the year	0	4.189.498
Transfers	0	-5.766.473
<b>Cost 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>6. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January 2023	298.944	298.944
<b>Cost 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>298.944</u></b>	<b><u>298.944</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2023	-142.618	-82.829
Depreciation for the year	-52.738	-59.789
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>-195.356</u></b>	<b><u>-142.618</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>103.588</u></b>	<b><u>156.326</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
<b>7. Deposits</b>		
Cost 1 January 2023	197.439	120.685
Additions during the year	45.780	76.754
Disposals during the year	<u>-197.439</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2023</b>	<u><b>45.780</b></u>	<u><b>197.439</b></u>
<b>Book value 31 December 2023</b>	<u><b>45.780</b></u>	<u><b>197.439</b></u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 8. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into operational leasing contracts. The notice period is 3 months, and the total outstanding leasing payment would be DKK 68.670.

#### Joint taxation

With Cybersecurity Holding ApS, company reg. no 37 66 34 92 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.

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

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**Andrey Bogdanov**

**Bestyrelsesmedlem**

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**Andrey Bogdanov**

**Direktør**

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**Kim Kjellberg**

**Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 34209936**

**Statsautoriseret revisor**

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**Andrey Bogdanov**

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