

# **Patentrenewal.com ApS**

**Pilestræde 28, 3, 1112 København K**

**Company reg. no. 38 97 33 71**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2020**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 June 2021.

---

**Mads Viborg Jørgensen**  
Chairman of the meeting

## Contents

---

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management commentary</b>	
Company information	5
Management commentary	6
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2020</b>	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement	12
Statement of financial position	13
Statement of changes in equity	15
Notes	16

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## Management's report

---

Today, the board of directors and the executive board have presented the annual report of Patentrenewal.com ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

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

We 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.

København K, 28 June 2021

### Executive board

Jesper Ohrt Juel Jensen

Mads Viborg Jørgensen

### Board of directors

Patrick Borre Hansen  
Chairman

Søren Torp Laursen

Jørgen Rosenlund Nielsen

Jesper Ohrt Juel Jensen

Søren Hoelgaard Justesen

## Independent auditor's report

---

### To the shareholders of Patentrenewal.com ApS

#### Opinion

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

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

## Independent auditor's report

---

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the financial statements, including disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a fair view.

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

### Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

## **Independent auditor's report**

---

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2021

### **Grant Thornton**

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

### **Brian Rasmussen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30153

## Company information

---

### The company

Patentrenewal.com ApS

Pilestræde 28, 3

1112 København K

Company reg. no. 38 97 33 71

Established: 29 September 2017

Domicile: Copenhagen

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

3rd financial year

### Board of directors

Patrick Borre Hansen, Chairman

Søren Torp Laursen

Jørgen Rosenlund Nielsen

Jesper Ohrt Juel Jensen

Søren Hoelgaard Justesen

### Executive board

Jesper Ohrt Juel Jensen

Mads Viborg Jørgensen

### Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Stockholmsgade 45

2100 København Ø

## Management commentary

---

### The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are the development of a web based software, where access to the software will be licensed to customers and in relation hereto providing the service to handle and automate processes related to customers intellectual property rights, and other activities in connection thereto.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 1.674.333 against DKK 1.321.034 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -2.506.120 against DKK -1.450.933 last year. 2020 was an eventful year. We went from four to two co-founders. Beyond this COVID-19 appeared, which led us to change market from IP Law Firms to IP Owners. All this considered management finds the net profit or loss for the year fulfilling.

### Treasury shares

The enterprise's holding of treasury shares is 7.038 shares at DKK 1 each, corresponding to 8,80 % of the contributed capital.

During the year, the enterprise acquired 2.253 treasury shares at DKK 1 each. The purchase price amounts to DKK 2.253.

During the year, the enterprise disposed of 2.400 treasury shares at DKK 1 each. The selling price was DKK 2.400.



## Accounting policies

---

The annual report for Patentrenewal.com 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.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

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.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

## Income statement

### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales, 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.

### Own work capitalised

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

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

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

## Accounting policies

---

### 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 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 on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Statement of financial position

### Intangible assets

#### Development projects, patents, and licences

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

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.

## Accounting policies

---

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

### 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:

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

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

### 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.

## Accounting policies

---

### 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.

### Investments

#### Deposits

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

#### 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.

#### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

### Equity

#### Treasury shares

Purchase prices and sales prices of own shares are recognised directly in equity. The capital reduction arising from the cancellation of own shares will reduce the share capital by an amount corresponding to the nominal value of the shares and increase the results brought forward, respectively.

The dividend of own shares is recognised directly in equity under retained earnings.

#### 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

---

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

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### **Accruals and deferred income**

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

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>1.674.333</b>	<b>1.321.034</b>
1 Staff costs	-3.766.712	-2.941.176
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-746.266	-428.139
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-2.838.645</b>	<b>-2.048.281</b>
Other financial income	1.070	183.034
2 Other financial costs	-197.229	-71
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-3.034.804</b>	<b>-1.865.318</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	528.684	414.385
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-2.506.120</b>	<b>-1.450.933</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to other statutory reserves	1.153.952	1.191.638
Allocated from retained earnings	-3.660.072	-2.642.571
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-2.506.120</b>	<b>-1.450.933</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
3 Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	4.309.289	2.829.863
Total intangible assets	<u>4.309.289</u>	<u>2.829.863</u>
4 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	15.435	21.144
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>15.435</u>	<u>21.144</u>
5 Deposits	53.876	53.876
Total investments	<u>53.876</u>	<u>53.876</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>4.378.600</u></b>	<b><u>2.904.883</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	127.494	12.100
Income tax receivables	488.396	429.255
Other receivables	98.705	47.354
Total receivables	<u>714.595</u>	<u>488.709</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	3.273.942	2.592.911
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>3.988.537</u></b>	<b><u>3.081.620</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>8.367.137</u></b>	<b><u>5.986.503</u></b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	79.994	73.679
Reserve for development costs	3.361.245	2.207.293
Retained earnings	-2.281.782	-115.541
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>1.159.457</u></b>	<b><u>2.165.431</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	<u>0</u>	<u>40.288</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>40.288</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Other payables	<u>3.847.670</u>	<u>0</u>
6 Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>3.847.670</u>	<u>0</u>
Prepayments received from customers	1.673.905	1.276.322
Trade payables	55.529	112.267
Payables to shareholders and management	0	424.466
Other payables	525.675	983.345
Accruals and deferred income	<u>1.104.901</u>	<u>984.384</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>3.360.010</u>	<u>3.780.784</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>7.207.680</u></b>	<b><u>3.780.784</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>8.367.137</u></b>	<b><u>5.986.503</u></b>

## 7 Contingencies



## Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Reserve for development costs</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2019	65.012	1.015.655	543.604	1.624.271
Cash capital increase	8.667	0	0	8.667
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-2.642.571	-2.642.571
Transferred from results brought forward	0	1.191.638	0	1.191.638
Share premium for the year	0	0	1.990.611	1.990.611
Change in own shares	0	0	-7.185	-7.185
Equity 1 January 2020	73.679	2.207.293	-115.541	2.165.431
Cash capital increase	6.315	0	0	6.315
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-3.660.072	-3.660.072
Transferred from results brought forward	0	1.153.952	0	1.153.952
Share premium for the year	0	0	1.493.684	1.493.684
Change in own shares	0	0	147	147
	<b>79.994</b>	<b>3.361.245</b>	<b>-2.281.782</b>	<b>1.159.457</b>

## Notes

---

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	3.697.598	2.873.345
Other costs for social security	<u>69.114</u>	<u>67.831</u>
	<b><u>3.766.712</u></b>	<b><u>2.941.176</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	<u>197.229</u>	<u>71</u>
	<b><u>197.229</u></b>	<b><u>71</u></b>
<b>3. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects</b>		
Cost 1 January 2020	3.397.960	1.446.802
Additions during the year	<u>2.219.983</u>	<u>1.951.158</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>5.617.943</u></b>	<b><u>3.397.960</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-568.097	-144.680
Amortisation for the year	<u>-740.557</u>	<u>-423.417</u>
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>-1.308.654</u></b>	<b><u>-568.097</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>4.309.289</u></b>	<b><u>2.829.863</u></b>

PatentRenewal.com ApS develops a Software as a Service platform where owners of Intellectual Property can see and work with their patent portfolio, get financial papertrail and find and create relevant reports on their patent renewals. The platform, also as the one in the world, focuses on autonomously renewing patents. Some of the 2021 progress has been improving our customer platform and getting closer to full automation and saving a lot of money in the total Patent Renewal cost for our customers by cutting out middlemen by improving our software.

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2020	31/12 2019		
<b>4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>				
Cost 1 January 2020	28.615	13.816		
Additions during the year	0	14.799		
<b>Cost 31 December 2020</b>	<b>28.615</b>	<b>28.615</b>		
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2020	-7.471	-2.749		
Depreciation for the year	-5.709	-4.722		
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2020</b>	<b>-13.180</b>	<b>-7.471</b>		
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2020</b>	<b>15.435</b>	<b>21.144</b>		
<b>5. Deposits</b>				
Cost 1 January 2020	53.876	0		
Additions during the year	0	53.876		
<b>Cost 31 December 2020</b>	<b>53.876</b>	<b>53.876</b>		
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2020</b>	<b>53.876</b>	<b>53.876</b>		
<b>6. Liabilities other than provision</b>				
	<b>Total payables 31 Dec 2020</b>	<b>Current portion of long term payables</b>	<b>Long term payables 31 Dec 2020</b>	<b>Outstanding payables after 5 years</b>
Other payables	3.847.670	0	3.847.670	2.257.122
	<b>3.847.670</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.847.670</b>	<b>2.257.122</b>
<b>7. Contingencies</b>				
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>				DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities				109
<b>Total contingent liabilities</b>				<b>109</b>

# PENNEO

Underskrifterne i dette dokument er juridisk bindende. Dokumentet er underskrevet via Penneo™ sikker digital underskrift. Underskrivernes identiteter er blevet registeret, og informationerne er listet herunder.

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

## Søren Hoelgaard Justesen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-400392575030

IP: 80.62.xxx.xxx

2021-06-29 18:13:40Z

NEM ID 

## Mads Viborg Jørgensen

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-594103881683

IP: 176.23.xxx.xxx

2021-06-29 18:14:45Z

NEM ID 

## Jesper Ohrt Juel Jensen

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-533871286912

IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 07:07:46Z

NEM ID 

## Jesper Ohrt Juel Jensen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-533871286912

IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 07:07:46Z

NEM ID 

## Søren Torp Laursen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-302462582058

IP: 80.167.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 07:24:26Z

NEM ID 

## Jørgen Rosenlund Nielsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-835953847456

IP: 212.237.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 07:26:19Z

NEM ID 

## Patrick Borre Hansen

Bestyrelsesformand

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-804570103329

IP: 5.179.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 10:54:39Z

NEM ID 

## Brian Rasmussen

Statsautoriseret revisor

Serienummer: CVR:34209936-RID:87812280

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 12:00:03Z

NEM ID 

Penneo dokumentnøgle: FEE0V-OITEF-L2EEF-ZS8XJ-A20JU-6TIMV

Dette dokument er underskrevet digitalt via **Penneo.com**. Signeringsbeviserne i dokumentet er sikret og valideret ved anvendelse af den matematiske hashværdi af det originale dokument. Dokumentet er låst for ændringer og tidsstempelt med et certifikat fra en betroet tredjepart. Alle kryptografiske signeringsbeviser er indlejret i denne PDF, i tilfælde af de skal anvendes til validering i fremtiden.

### Sådan kan du sikre, at dokumentet er originalt

Dette dokument er beskyttet med et Adobe CDS certifikat. Når du åbner dokumentet

i Adobe Reader, kan du se, at dokumentet er certificeret af **Penneo e-signature service** <penneo@penneo.com>. Dette er din garanti for, at indholdet af dokumentet er uændret.

Du har mulighed for at efterprøve de kryptografiske signeringsbeviser indlejret i dokumentet ved at anvende Penneos validator på følgende websted: <https://penneo.com/validate>

# PENNEO

Underskrifterne i dette dokument er juridisk bindende. Dokumentet er underskrevet via Penneo™ sikker digital underskrift. Underskrivernes identiteter er blevet registeret, og informationerne er listet herunder.

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

**Mads Viborg Jørgensen**

**Dirigent**

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-594103881683

IP: 176.23.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 12:13:01Z

NEM ID 

Dette dokument er underskrevet digitalt via **Penneo.com**. Signeringsbeviserne i dokumentet er sikret og valideret ved anvendelse af den matematiske hashværdi af det originale dokument. Dokumentet er låst for ændringer og tidsstemplet med et certifikat fra en betroet tredjepart. Alle kryptografiske signeringsbeviser er indlejret i denne PDF, i tilfælde af de skal anvendes til validering i fremtiden.

#### Sådan kan du sikre, at dokumentet er originalt

Dette dokument er beskyttet med et Adobe CDS certifikat. Når du åbner dokumentet

i Adobe Reader, kan du se, at dokumentet er certificeret af **Penneo e-signature service** <penneo@penneo.com>. Dette er din garanti for, at indholdet af dokumentet er uændret.

Du har mulighed for at efterprøve de kryptografiske signeringsbeviser indlejret i dokumentet ved at anvende Penneos validator på følgende websted: <https://penneo.com/validate>