

Copenhagen Grooming ApS

Bispevej 4A, 2400 København NV

Company reg. no. 39 05 65 26

Annual report

1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 December 2022.

Emil Nikolai Reeh
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Copenhagen Grooming ApS for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022.

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 30 June 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022.

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.

København NV, 28 December 2022

Managing Director

Marie Louise Fabrin

Board of directors

Emil Nikolai Reeh

Morten Petersen

Jonas Reeh Petersen

Jens Reimer Olesen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Copenhagen Grooming ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Copenhagen Grooming ApS for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, 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 30 June 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 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 (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 would like to draw your attention to Note 1 about significant insecurity about recognition and measurement of other receivables.

By presentation of the annual report the management has assessed that there is no need for write-down of other receivables. The company's other receivables consist of a loan. The solvency of the company to which the loan has been granted has deteriorated over the course of the year. Considering the financial situation of the company to which the loan has been granted and that repayment of the loan is depending on fulfillment of budgets and that there is no repayment plan, there is insecurity about recognition and measurement.

Our conclusion has not been modified as a consequence of 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.

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 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.

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.

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, 28 December 2022

Grant Thornton

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

Jan Tønnesen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne9459

Casper Christiansen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44100

Company information

The company

Copenhagen Grooming ApS
Bispevej 4A
2400 København NV

Company reg. no. 39 05 65 26
Established: 23 October 2017
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 July - 30 June

Board of directors

Emil Nikolai Reeh
Morten Petersen
Jonas Reeh Petersen
Jens Reimer Olesen

Managing Director

Marie Louise Fabrin

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are business with e-commerce within beauty and cosmetics.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

The company has recognized other receivables for a total of tDKK 6,859 in the annual report. By presentation of the annual report the management has assessed that there is no need for write-down of other receivables, but with respect to Note 1 there is insecurity about recognition and measurement hereof.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals tDKK 7.243 against tDKK 20.047 last year. Net profit or loss for the year totals tDKK -1.996 against tDKK 2.482 last year.

Management considers the net loss for the year unsatisfactory.

Income statement 1 July - 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
Gross profit	7.243.254	20.047.158
2 Staff costs	-8.794.920	-13.273.628
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-222.933	-131.914
Other operating expenses	0	-900.873
Operating profit	-1.774.599	5.740.743
Other financial income	413.995	301.759
Other financial expenses	-768.391	-2.848.499
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-2.128.995	3.194.003
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	132.710	-712.430
Net profit or loss for the year	-1.996.285	2.481.573
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	2.481.573
Allocated from retained earnings	-1.996.285	0
Total allocations and transfers	-1.996.285	2.481.573

Balance sheet at 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current assets		
3 Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	544.033	0
Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	83.333	0
Total intangible assets	<u>627.366</u>	<u>0</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	231.834	341.275
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>231.834</u>	<u>341.275</u>
Other debtors	6.858.516	5.296.703
Deposits	283.212	367.857
Total investments	<u>7.141.728</u>	<u>5.664.560</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>8.000.928</u>	<u>6.005.835</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	13.475.315	17.605.654
Prepayments for goods	380.717	516.969
Total inventories	<u>13.856.032</u>	<u>18.122.623</u>
Trade receivables	215.470	320.159
Receivable corporate tax	130.183	0
Other receivables	479.115	1.486.039
Prepayments	41.556	304.487
Total receivables	<u>866.324</u>	<u>2.110.685</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	809.507	3.698.917
Total current assets	<u>15.531.863</u>	<u>23.932.225</u>
Total assets	<u>23.532.791</u>	<u>29.938.060</u>

Balance sheet at 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Reserve for development expenditure	424.346	0
Retained earnings	3.773.771	6.194.403
Total equity	<u>4.248.117</u>	<u>6.244.403</u>
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	0	2.527
Total provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>2.527</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Income tax payable	0	718.234
Other payables	525.595	513.972
4 Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>525.595</u>	<u>1.232.206</u>
Bank loans	8.493.029	7.498.663
Trade payables	7.429.784	9.019.890
Income tax payable	656.234	969.580
Other payables	2.180.032	4.970.791
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>18.759.079</u>	<u>22.458.924</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>19.284.674</u>	<u>23.691.130</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>23.532.791</u>	<u>29.938.060</u>

1 Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement**5 Charges and security**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 July 2020	50.000	0	3.712.830	3.762.830
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	2.481.573	2.481.573
Equity 1 July 2021	50.000	0	6.194.403	6.244.403
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-1.996.286	-1.996.286
Transferred from results brought forward	0	424.346	-424.346	0
	50.000	424.346	3.773.771	4.248.117

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

The company has recognized other receivables for a total of tDKK 6,859 in the annual report. By presentation of the annual report the management has assessed that there is no need for write-down of other receivables. The solvency of the company to which the loan has been granted has deteriorated over the course of the year. Considering the financial situation of the company to which the loan has been granted and that repayment of the loan is depending on fulfillment of budgets and that there is no repayment plan, there is insecurity about recognition and measurement.

The company has not yet received instalments of other receivables. The final outcome of the matter cannot be determined at present and no amount has been set aside in the annual report to meet coverage of a possible loss.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	8.689.266	13.066.789
Pension costs	48.000	120.500
Other costs for social security	57.654	86.339
	<u>8.794.920</u>	<u>13.273.628</u>
Average number of employees	<u>17</u>	<u>25</u>

3. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects

Development costs relate to development of the company's systems. The year's attendance is attribute to external consultants. The completed development projects are essential for mainenance of the turnover and cost savings.

The management has not identified indication of impairment in proportion to the book value.

4. Long term liabilities other than provisions

	<u>Total payables 30 Jun 2022</u>	<u>Current portion of long term payables</u>	<u>Long term payables 30 Jun 2022</u>	<u>Outstanding payables after 5 years</u>
Other payables	525.595	0	525.595	0
	<u>525.595</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>525.595</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

5. Charges and security

For bank loans, tDKK 8.493, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 9.500. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	DKK in thousands
Intangible assets	627
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	232
Inventory	13.856
Trade receivables	215

Accounting policies

The annual report for Copenhagen Grooming 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.

Change in classification

There has been some changes in classification. The changes in classification have no effect on the loss and equity for the 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 is 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

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 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.

Accounting policies

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, 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 finished goods and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

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 expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables.

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 for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise.

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.

Accounting policies

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 costs to external consultants directly 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 5 years.

Purchased rights is measured at cost with deduction of accumulated amortisation. Purchased rights is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated financial life which is 5 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.

Accounting policies

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
Leasehold Improvements	5 years
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 under depreciation.

Investments

Deposits

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

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.

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

Accounting policies

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.

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.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on 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.

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.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under 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.

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

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

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Morten Petersen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Emil Nikolai Reeh

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Marie Louise Fabrin

Direktør

Serienummer: 05a1ae83-6e50-4bf2-9c63-29cbe652501e

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Jonas Reeh Petersen

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Emil Nikolai Reeh

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