

Anthill Technologies A/S

Dampfærgevej 10, 5., 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 40 84 56 82

Annual report

1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 17 January 2022.

Søren Stensdal
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
<i>Management's report</i>	1
<i>Independent auditor's report</i>	2
Management commentary	
<i>Company information</i>	5
<i>Management commentary</i>	6
Financial statements 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021	
<i>Accounting policies</i>	7
<i>Income statement</i>	12
<i>Statement of financial position</i>	13
<i>Statement of changes in equity</i>	15
<i>Notes</i>	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 managing director have presented the annual report of Anthill Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.

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 30 September 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021.

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 Ø, 17 January 2022

Managing Director

Katrine Bach

Board of directors

Søren Stensdal

Ole Depping Schneider

Katrine Bach

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Anthill Technologies A/S

Auditor's report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anthill Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021, 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 30 September 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021 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 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Declaration in accordance with other legislation and other regulation.

Violation of the VAT legislation

In violation of the Danish VAT Act, the company has reported VAT returns to The Danish Tax Authorities (SKAT) too late for one VAT-period, whereby the management may incur liability.

The violation was corrected immediately after management was notified of the error.

Copenhagen, 17 January 2022

Grant Thornton

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

Jan Tønnesen

*State Authorised Public Accountant
mne9459*

Allan Breiling

*State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35809*

Company information

The company

Anthill Technologies A/S
Dampfærgevej 10, 5.
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 40 84 56 82

Financial year: 1 October - 30 September

Board of directors

Søren Stensdal
Ole Depping Schneider
Katrine Bach

Managing Director

Katrine Bach

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Parent company

Anthill Agency A/S

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The company's purpose is the development and sale of software as a service(SaaS) and all related business.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 5.342.000 against DKK 2.317.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 3.439.000 against DKK 1.101.000 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

In the period from closure of accounts to date of signature of the annual report no essential event having potential influence on the report has occurred.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Anthill Technologies A/S 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.

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.

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

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

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales, 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.

Contract work in progress is recognised in the revenue concurrently with the production process. Thus, the revenue corresponds to the selling price of the total production (the production method). The revenue is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the stage of completion on the reporting date can be reliably validated and it is deemed probable that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

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 sales, advertising, administration, and loss on receivables.

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.

Accounting policies

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, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to transactions in foreign currency.

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).

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated financial useful life. The amortisation period is 5 years.

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.

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.

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress can not be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

Accounting policies

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.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Anthill Technologies A/S 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.

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 October - 30 September*All amounts in DKK.*

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
<i>Gross profit</i>	5.342.283	2.317.148
<i>Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets</i>	-1.347.085	-895.303
<i>Operating profit</i>	3.995.198	1.421.845
2 <i>Other financial costs</i>	-19.058	-9.068
<i>Pre-tax net profit or loss</i>	3.976.140	1.412.777
<i>Tax on net profit or loss for the year</i>	-537.601	-312.169
<i>Results for the year</i>	3.438.539	1.100.608
 <i>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</i>		
<i>Transferred to retained earnings</i>	3.438.539	1.100.608
<i>Total allocations and transfers</i>	3.438.539	1.100.608

Statement of financial position at 30 September*All amounts in DKK.*

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<i>Assets</i>		
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
3 <i>Completed development projects</i>	7.314.801	3.658.368
4 <i>Development projects in progress</i>	105.028	0
<i>Total intangible assets</i>	<u>7.419.829</u>	<u>3.658.368</u>
<i>Total non-current assets</i>	<u>7.419.829</u>	<u>3.658.368</u>
<i>Current assets</i>		
<i>Trade receivables</i>	2.477.932	791.546
5 <i>Contract work in progress</i>	651.363	106.283
<i>Receivables from group enterprises</i>	0	23.896
<i>Other receivables</i>	31.887	168.682
<i>Total receivables</i>	<u>3.161.182</u>	<u>1.090.407</u>
<i>Total current assets</i>	<u>3.161.182</u>	<u>1.090.407</u>
<i>Total assets</i>	<u>10.581.011</u>	<u>4.748.775</u>

Statement of financial position at 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	400.000	400.000
Reserve for development costs	5.787.467	2.853.527
Retained earnings	-1.248.320	-1.752.919
Total equity	4.939.147	1.500.608
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	1.342.441	312.169
Total provisions	1.342.441	312.169
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	74	34
5 Prepayments received from customers concerning work in progress for the account of others	46.588	0
Trade payables	481.475	106.049
Payables to group enterprises	1.525.001	1.907.266
Other payables	8.363	446.354
Accruals and deferred income	2.237.922	476.295
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	4.299.423	2.935.998
Total liabilities other than provisions	4.299.423	2.935.998
Total equity and liabilities	10.581.011	4.748.775

6 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<i>Contributed capital</i>	<i>Reserve for development costs</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Equity 1 October 2019</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Cash capital increase</i>	400.000	0	0	400.000
<i>Profit or loss for the year brought forward</i>	0	0	1.100.608	1.100.608
<i>Transferred from results brought forward</i>	0	2.853.527	-2.853.527	0
<i>Equity 1 October 2020</i>	400.000	2.853.527	-1.752.919	1.500.608
<i>Profit or loss for the year brought forward</i>	0	0	3.438.539	3.438.539
<i>Transferred from results brought forward</i>	0	2.933.940	-2.933.940	0
	400.000	5.787.467	-1.248.320	4.939.147

Notes*All amounts in DKK.*

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
1. Staff costs		
<i>Average number of employees</i>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2. Other financial costs		
<i>Other financial costs</i>	<u>19.058</u>	<u>9.068</u>
	<u>19.058</u>	<u>9.068</u>
3. Completed development projects		
<i>Cost 1 October 2020</i>	4.553.671	0
<i>Additions during the year</i>	<u>4.999.897</u>	<u>4.553.671</u>
<i>Cost 30 September 2021</i>	<u>9.553.568</u>	<u>4.553.671</u>
<i>Amortisation and writedown 1 October 2020</i>	-895.303	0
<i>Amortisation for the year</i>	<u>-1.343.464</u>	<u>-895.303</u>
<i>Amortisation and writedown 30 September 2021</i>	<u>-2.238.767</u>	<u>-895.303</u>
<i>Carrying amount, 30 September 2021</i>	<u>7.314.801</u>	<u>3.658.368</u>

Completed development projects is relate to development of unik company software. The year's attendance is attribute to labor costs and external consultants. The products are fully developed and the management believes that there is a market for the product.

The completed development project is essential for maintenance of the turnover and cost savings in the Anthill group.

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

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/9 2021</u>	<u>30/9 2020</u>
4. Development projects in progress		
<i>Additions during the year</i>	108.650	0
Cost 30 September 2021	108.650	0
<i>Amortisation for the year</i>	-3.622	0
Amortisation and writedown 30 September 2021	-3.622	0
Carrying amount, 30 September 2021	105.028	0

Development projects relate to development of unik company software. The year's attendance is attribute to labor costs and external consultants. The companies management is convinced that there is a market for the product.

5. Contract work in progress

<i>Sales value of the production of the period</i>	604.775	243.382
<i>Payments on account received</i>	0	-137.099
Contract work in progress, net	604.775	106.283

The following is recognised:

<i>Work in progress for the account of others (Current assets)</i>	651.363	106.283
<i>Work in progress for the account of others (Prepayments received)</i>	-46.588	0
	604.775	106.283

6. Contingencies**Joint taxation**

With Stensdal Group A/S, company reg. no 10238889 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.

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

Søren Stensdal

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Ole Depping Schneider

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Katrine Bach

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Søren Stensdal

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