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# **Anthill Technologies A/S**

**Titangade 9A, 4., 2200 København N**

**Company reg. no. 40 84 56 82**

## **Annual report**

**1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 5 January 2024

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**Søren Stensdal**  
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 presented the annual report of Anthill Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023.

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 2023 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 October 2022 – 30 September 2023.

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 at the Annual General Meeting.

København N, 15 December 2023

### **Managing Director**

Christian Dam

### **Board of directors**

Søren Stensdal

Christian Dam

Martin Esben Hannibal Sørensen

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholders of Anthill Technologies A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anthill Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 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 30 September 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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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.

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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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, 15 December 2023

### **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

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### The company

Anthill Technologies A/S  
Titangade 9A, 4.  
2200 København N

Company reg. no. 40 84 56 82  
Established: 1 October 2019  
Domicile:  
Financial year: 1 October - 30 September

### Board of directors

Søren Stensdal  
Christian Dam  
Martin Esben Hannibal Sørensen

### Managing Director

Christian Dam

### Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

### Parent company

Anthill Agency A/S

## Management's review

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

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

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

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 7.359.884 against DKK -11.348.651 last year. Loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -16.178.099 against DKK -10.536.706 last year. Management does not consider the net loss for the year satisfactory.

### *Financial resources*

The group company, Stensdal Group A/S, has declared through Anthill Agency A/S that working capital sufficient to cover the current engagements within Anthill Technologies A/S' approved operating and investment budget for 2023/24 will be supplied to Anthill Technologies A/S to the extent that the company cannot meet its liabilities through its own earnings. This declaration of support is valid until the end of finansial year 2023/24.

### **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

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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

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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 write-down 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 loss 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

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

#### 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 external costs comprise costs incurred for sales, advertising, administration, and 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 on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

## Accounting policies

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### 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

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### 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.

### Prepayments and accrued income

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

## Accounting policies

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### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

### 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.

#### 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, 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.

## **Accounting policies**

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### **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>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>7.359.884</b>	<b>-11.348.651</b>
2 Staff costs	-21.359.336	0
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	-6.083.188	-3.157.020
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-20.082.640</b>	<b>-14.505.671</b>
3 Other financial costs	-986.218	-26.720
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-21.068.858</b>	<b>-14.532.391</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	4.890.759	3.995.685
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>-16.178.099</b>	<b>-10.536.706</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Allocated from retained earnings	-16.178.099	-10.536.706
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-16.178.099</b>	<b>-10.536.706</b>

**Balance sheet at 30 September**

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	24.828.315	16.367.465
	Total intangible assets	24.828.315	16.367.465
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>24.828.315</b>	<b>16.367.465</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Trade receivables	3.748.691	1.280.037
5	Contract work in progress	20.116	99.409
	Deferred tax assets	1.578.006	0
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	5.739.669	5.964.167
	Other receivables	1.729.826	4.065.430
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	112.500	0
	Total receivables	12.928.808	11.409.043
	Available funds	61.577	6.237
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>12.990.385</b>	<b>11.415.280</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>37.818.700</b>	<b>27.782.745</b>



**Balance sheet at 30 September**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
6	Contributed capital	400.000	400.000
	Reserve for development costs	19.366.086	12.766.623
	Retained earnings	-4.541.744	-8.764.182
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>15.224.342</b>	<b>4.402.441</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
	Provisions for deferred tax	0	3.247.331
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.247.331</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
5	Prepayments received from customers concerning work in progress for the account of others	948.612	161.559
	Trade payables	496.450	1.141.419
	Payables to group enterprises	15.215.689	17.512.662
	Tax payables to group enterprises	0	63.592
	Other payables	2.651.712	8.297
	Accruals and deferred income	3.281.895	1.245.444
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	22.594.358	20.132.973
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>22.594.358</b>	<b>20.132.973</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>37.818.700</b>	<b>27.782.745</b>
<b>1 Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern</b>			
<b>7 Contingencies</b>			
<b>8 Related parties</b>			

## Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 October 2021	400.000	5.787.467	-1.248.320	4.939.147
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-10.536.706	-10.536.706
Transferred from results brought forward	0	6.979.156	-6.979.156	0
Group subsidy	0	0	10.000.000	10.000.000
Equity 1 October 2021	400.000	12.766.623	-8.764.182	4.402.441
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-16.178.099	-16.178.099
Transferred from results brought forward	0	6.599.463	-6.599.463	0
Group subsidy	0	0	27.000.000	27.000.000
	<b>400.000</b>	<b>19.366.086</b>	<b>-4.541.744</b>	<b>15.224.342</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

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

The group company, Stensdal Group A/S, has declared through Anthill Agency A/S that working capital sufficient to cover the current engagements within Anthill Technologies A/S' approved operating and investment budget for 2023/24 will be supplied to Anthill Technologies A/S to the extent that the company cannot meet its liabilities through its own earnings. This declaration of support is valid until the end of financial year 2023/24.

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	20.227.190	0
Pension costs	979.307	0
Other costs for social security	<u>152.839</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b><u>21.359.336</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>27</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>3. Other financial costs</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	880.281	0
Other financial costs	<u>105.937</u>	<u>26.720</u>
	<b><u>986.218</u></b>	<b><u>26.720</u></b>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/9 2023</u>	<u>30/9 2022</u>
<b>5. Contract work in progress</b>		
Sales value of the production of the period	2.308.632	556.280
Progress billings	<u>-3.237.128</u>	<u>-618.430</u>
<b>Contract work in progress, net</b>	<b><u>-928.496</u></b>	<b><u>-62.150</u></b>
The following is recognised:		
Work in progress for the account of others (Current assets)	20.116	99.409
Work in progress for the account of others (Prepayments received)	<u>-948.612</u>	<u>-161.559</u>
	<b><u>-928.496</u></b>	<b><u>-62.150</u></b>

## 6. Contributed capital

The share capital consists of 400.000 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.

## 7. Contingencies

### Joint taxation

With Stensdal Group Holding 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.

## 8. Related parties

### Consolidated financial statements

The company is a part of the parent company Stensdal Group Holding A/S present consolidated financial statements.

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## Martin Esben Hannibal Sørensen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Anthill Technologies A/S

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## Søren Stensdal

Bestyrelsesformand

På vegne af: Anthill Technologies A/S

Serienummer: dfcc58e2-7e79-4e23-97ea-6b80aa0cae4d

IP: 128.77.xxx.xxx

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## Christian Dam

Direktør

På vegne af: Anthill Technologies A/S

Serienummer: ace770a7-94e4-4b3b-b87e-f84ea9559789

IP: 128.76.xxx.xxx

2023-12-15 12:53:56 UTC



## Christian Dam

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Anthill Technologies A/S

Serienummer: ace770a7-94e4-4b3b-b87e-f84ea9559789

IP: 128.76.xxx.xxx

2023-12-15 12:53:56 UTC



## Allan Breiling

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 34209936

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: Grant Thornton

Serienummer: eeb45c97-cd6f-497f-aa8c-099b612daa05

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2023-12-15 13:00:00 UTC



## Jan Poul Crilles Tønnesen

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 34209936

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: Grant Thornton

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## Søren Stensdal

Chairman of the meeting

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