



CoreCapital Sponsor Invest K/S

Helga Pedersens Gade 107
8000 Aarhus C
CVR No. 43281526

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 23.05.2024

Rolf Kragelund
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

CoreCapital Sponsor Invest K/S
Helga Pedersens Gade 107
8000 Aarhus C

Business Registration No.: 43281526
Date of foundation: 24.05.2022
Registered office: Aarhus
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Executive Board

CoreCapital GP ApS

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekamsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of CoreCapital Sponsor Invest K/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 23.05.2024

Executive Board

CoreCapital GP ApS

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of CoreCapital Sponsor Invest K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CoreCapital Sponsor Invest K/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 judgement 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 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial

Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 23.05.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Michael Thorø Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne35823

Management commentary

Primary activities

The purpose of the limited partnership is to generate a return on the limited partnership's share capital by making investments in CoreCapital I K/S.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 201,620, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows an equity of DKK 3,365. The result is as expected.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other external expenses		(50,424)	(10,625)
Gross profit/loss		(50,424)	(10,625)
Other financial income		54	0
Impairment losses on financial assets		(151,250)	0
Other financial expenses		0	(15)
Profit/loss for the year		(201,620)	(10,640)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Retained earnings		(201,620)	(10,640)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(201,620)	(10,640)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other receivables		2,500	0
Receivables		2,500	0
Cash		29,095	0
Current assets		31,595	0
Assets		31,595	0

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		215,625	0
Retained earnings		(212,260)	(10,640)
Equity		3,365	(10,640)
Bank loans		0	15
Other payables		0	10,625
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		0	10,640
Other payables		28,230	0
Current liabilities other than provisions		28,230	0
Liabilities other than provisions		28,230	10,640
Equity and liabilities		31,595	0
Employees	1		
Contingent liabilities	2		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	0	(10,640)	(10,640)
Increase of capital	215,625	0	215,625
Profit/loss for the year	0	(201,620)	(201,620)
Equity end of year	215,625	(212,260)	3,365

Notes

1 Employees

The Entity has no employees.

Management has not received remuneration.

2 Contingent liabilities

The Company has an outstanding commitment to private equity funds of DKK 13,1 m.

In addition there are no guarantees or contingent liabilities of the company.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities.

Other financial income

Other financial income consists of interest income.

Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets comprise impairment losses on financial assets which are not measured at fair value on a current basis.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses and bank fees.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Supplementary reports

The financial product is classified as being a financial product referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2, and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

ANNEX IV

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: CoreCapital Sponsor Invest K/S

Legal entity identifier: CVR-number 43281526

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund aims to promote social and environmental characteristics, as referred to in Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), but it does not have sustainable investment as its objective as defined in Article 2(17) of SFDR. The promotion of social and environmental characteristics is pursued in accordance with the Manager's governing documents, including its Responsible Investment Policy (the "RIP"). The RIP sets out a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles, objectives and minimum requirements to be met by the Fund's portfolio companies and to be adhered to by the Manager, as investor and active owner.

The investment strategy of the Manager, and thus indirectly the Fund, is to provide exposure to equity and equity-related majority and minority stakes or other material minority rights in



Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

companies, primarily conducting business within the renewable energy sector, such as wind power, solar power and power-to-x industries and related sectors, including suppliers to the energy sector. The expectation is that 100% of the Fund's investments will be contributing to the Sustainable Development goal 7: Affordable and clean energy.

Across its portfolio companies, the Manager seeks to assess and undertake ESG initiatives through the lenses of "what we use", "what we emit" and "what we do for people and society", as defined within the RIP. The Manager has processes in place to ensure that ESG factors are an integral part of its due diligence and investment decision-process, which serves the purpose of assessing ESG exposure and maturity according to the specific industry of the portfolio company. The evaluation of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by an investment opportunity is conducted using sustainability indicators within the following areas:

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Water and electricity consumption
- Diversity
- Employee satisfaction and employee turnover
- Supporting local community

Based on the portfolio companies' individual characteristics and circumstances, the Manager aims to collect relevant data on:

- electricity consumption and energy mix;
- usage of chemicals in production;
- usage of materials (efficiency in production);
- diversity ratios; and
- waste tracking of supplier code of conduct assessments.

The Manager seeks to build automated data-tracking processes through existing ERP systems and by using new technologies, such as sensors and automated dataflow technologies. Data is analysed by the Manager and relevant measures are suggested to the Board of Directors, in order to monitor the performance of the selected metrics and to ensure data quality. The proportion of estimated data will differ based on the type of portfolio company e.g. an advisory firm will have different metrics than a production company.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

No investments were made by the end of the reporting period. Therefore, disclosures in relation to the performance of the Fund's sustainability indicators are not yet available. Disclosures will be made available in the Fund's future periodic reporting, once the investment opportunities have been finalised.

● ***...and compared to previous periods?***

No investments were made by the end of the previous reporting period.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

N/A. The Fund promotes social and environmental characteristics as referred to in Article 8 of SFDR, but does not have sustainable investment as its objective, as defined in Article 2(17) of SFDR.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

N/A. The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying a financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The Fund’s approach to its environmental characteristics does not take into account the “Do No Significant Harm” principle as set out in the SFDR and EU Taxonomy, and therefore the Fund’s investments do not qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of art 2(17) of the SFDR.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

N/A

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

N/A



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

N/A. The Fund promotes social and environmental characteristics, as referred to in Article 8. The Fund does not commit to making any sustainable investments, therefore, principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are not considered.



The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

No investments were made during the reporting year or during the previous year.

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023

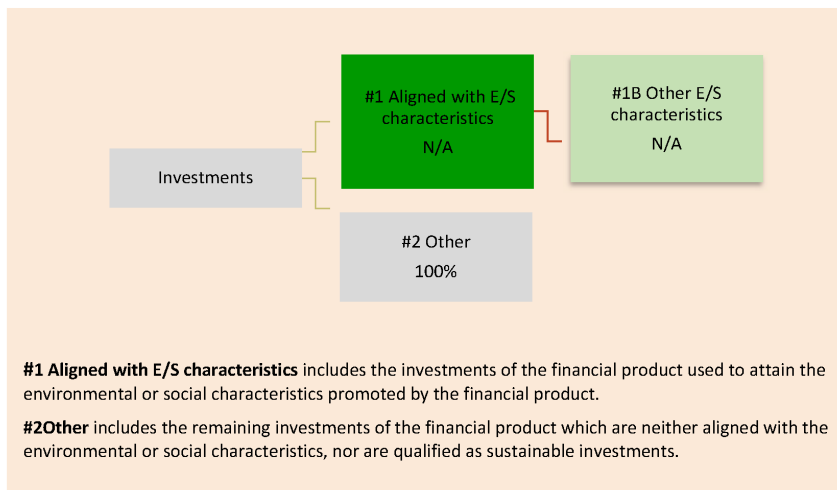


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● **What was the asset allocation?**

No investments were made by the end of the reporting period. Therefore, disclosures in relation to the allocation of the Fund’s assets and relative exposures are not yet available. Disclosures will be made available in the Fund’s future periodic reporting, once the investment opportunities have been finalised.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

No investments were made during the reporting period. Disclosures on the sectors in which the Fund’s investments were made will be made available in future periodic reporting, once the investment opportunities are pursued.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

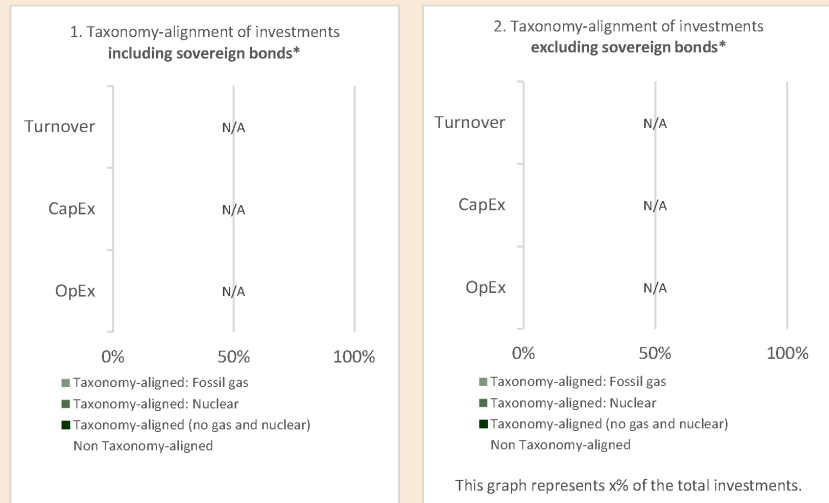


To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

- **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

N/A. The Fund does not make any investments in transitional or enabling activities as referred to in the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU 2020/852).

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

N/A. The Fund did not make any taxonomy-aligned investments. The fund did not make any investments in the reporting period, or in the previous reporting period.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A. The Fund did not make any sustainable investments as defined in Article 2(17) of SFDR.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A. The Fund did not make any sustainable investments as defined in Article 2(17) of SFDR.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund did not make any sustainable investments nor any investments that are not aligned with environmental and social characteristics. No investments have been made in the reporting year and therefore the Fund only consists of committed capital under Other.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

In the initial phase of the investment process, the Manager identifies risks and opportunities related to sustainability and social responsibility for all investments. Accordingly, the Manager identifies suitable indicators to monitor the performance of the most relevant areas for the company. While these vary depending on the portfolio companies’ individual characteristics and circumstances, the following metrics will be typically assessed:

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Water and electricity consumption
- Diversity
- Employee satisfaction and employee turnover
- Supporting local community

In the due diligence phase, the Manager evaluates the potential future ESG impact that can be created by pursuing an investment, rather than merely focusing on the current ESG state of the investment. Where available, the Manager assesses the key indicators used by the portfolio company, their GHG emissions and their overall conduct in relation to ESG and CSR.

As a member of UN global compact, the Manager expects its portfolio companies to follow the same path. Accordingly, the Manager aims to implement a management system in-line with UN Guiding Principles and OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises within 12 months following acquisition and follow-up on the implementation rate among its portfolio companies. The Manager’s target is 100% adherence for the companies acquired more than 12 months earlier.

The Manager calculates the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and aims to reduce each company’s absolute GHG emissions and/or each company’s GHG intensity (tonnes of CO2 equivalent in relation to turnover or other relevant measure of company output). The Manager targets annual reductions and encourage portfolio companies to support the Paris Agreement and set ‘science based’ CO2 emissions reduction targets as defined by the Science Based Target Initiative.

The Manager measures the gender distribution in the management of the companies. The industry in which the Manager invests is historically a very male dominated industry (energy, offshore and industry). Therefore, the Manager will work towards changing this pattern by actively seeking a better gender balance, especially in the management of the company

The Manager also measures employee satisfaction and employee turnover and targets an annual reduction, or a stable development at a low level, as suitable for each individual portfolio company.

In the ownership phase, the Manager gathers relevant indicators to track development and adjust accordingly. The nature of the investments varies, therefore, the impact created will be different across portfolio companies. The Manager will focus their efforts where, on a case-by-case basis, the Manager believes that the biggest impact can be made.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

N/A

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?**

N/A

- **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?**

N/A

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?**

N/A

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?**

N/A

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

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Rolf Esben Kragelund

Direktionsmedlem

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Rolf Esben Kragelund

Dirigent

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