



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

CVR: 15 91 56 41

STORE KONGENSGADE 68
1264 KØBENHAVN K

TLF: 33 30 15 15
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

MeetinVR ApS

Annexstræde 6, 2500 Valby

Company reg. no. 38 13 12 49

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 7 July 2022.

Cristian-Emanuel Anton
Chairman of the meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2021	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

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

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of MeetinVR ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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.

Copenhagen, 6 July 2022

Managing Director

Andreas Baand Larsen

Board of directors

Lars Neupart
Chairman

Cristian-Emanuel Anton

Nicolaj Højer Nielsen

Søren Jørgensen



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of MeetinVR ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MeetinVR ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, 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 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw your attention to the fact that a material uncertainty exists that may raise significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. We refer to Note 1 of the financial statements which describes the material uncertainty.

Our opinion is not modified in respect 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.

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.



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 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.
- 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.



Independent auditor's report

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, 6 July 2022

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Anders Ingemann Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32726



Company information

The company

MeetinVR ApS
Annexstræde 6
2500 Valby

Company reg. no. 38 13 12 49
Established: 20 October 2016
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Lars Neupart, Chairman
Cristian-Emanuel Anton
Nicolaj Højer Nielsen
Søren Jørgensen

Managing Director

Andreas Baand Larsen

Auditors

Christensen Kjarulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

MeetinVR ApS develops software that enables companies to have meetings in Virtual Reality. Meeting participants are, for example, able to present and review products, share and brainstorm ideas, and work together almost as if they were in the same physical room.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -389.000 against DKK -399.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -3.564.000 against DKK -3.881.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Financial resources

The current capital structure only provides liquidity available to ensure operations until the end of Q3 2022, and thus material uncertainty on the company's ability to continue operations exists. The company's management has therefore initiated a number of measures to ensure operations going forward. In April 2022, a new director was engaged, whose main task is to create growth in the company's revenue and, accordingly, cash flow. At the same time, management has entered into negotiations with both current and potential investors and lenders regarding the provision of the necessary liquidity to ensure going concern.

At present, the Company has not entered into a sufficient number of orders from customers or commitments for financing from investors or lenders to ensure the Company's continued operations. However, it is the management's assessment that the ongoing negotiations will show a positive result. Based on this, management presents the annual report in accordance with the principles of going concern.

Treasury shares

The enterprise's holding of treasury shares is 3988 shares, corresponding to 7,04 % of the contributed capital.

Expected developments

Virtual Reality continues to be a technology in its initial phases and the market develops fast. Management expects demand and revenue to continue to rise and that future operations can be financed partly from revenue and partly from investors, in the form of equity and / or loan opportunities.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No significant events have occurred after the end of the financial year. The Corona virus situation has impacted the company in two opposite directions: Increased demand for the meeting software from MeetinVR, and decreased internal efficiency which is causing delays.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	2021	2020
Gross loss	-388.790	-399.489
2 Staff costs	-3.544.452	-4.214.334
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-676.919	-86.151
Operating profit	-4.610.161	-4.699.974
Other financial income	1.978	1.249
Other financial costs	-516.125	-277.223
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-5.124.308	-4.975.948
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	1.560.511	1.094.645
Net profit or loss for the year	-3.563.797	-3.881.303
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-3.563.797	-3.881.303
Total allocations and transfers	-3.563.797	-3.881.303



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Non-current assets		
3 Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	2.336.291	0
4 Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	0	2.920.364
Total intangible assets	2.336.291	2.920.364
5 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	96.572	174.236
Total property, plant, and equipment	96.572	174.236
6 Deposits	42.000	42.000
Total investments	42.000	42.000
Total non-current assets	2.474.863	3.136.600
Current assets		
Trade receivables	214.709	486.208
Deferred tax assets	836.381	20.306
Income tax receivables	744.436	700.898
Other receivables	57.374	39.434
Prepayments and accrued income	29.177	31.734
Total receivables	1.882.077	1.278.580
Cash on hand and demand deposits	1.542.273	774.234
Total current assets	3.424.350	2.052.814
Total assets	5.899.213	5.189.414



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	56.666	56.666
Reserve for development costs	1.822.307	2.277.885
Retained earnings	-6.395.990	-3.287.771
Total equity	-4.517.017	-953.220
Liabilities other than provisions		
Other loans	6.447.474	4.583.481
Other payables	383.039	375.507
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	6.830.513	4.958.988
Current portion of long term payables	2.625.000	274.822
Prepayments received from customers	15.855	0
Trade payables	177.973	104.430
Other payables	709.148	621.030
Accruals and deferred income	57.741	183.364
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	3.585.717	1.183.646
Total liabilities other than provisions	10.416.230	6.142.634
Total equity and liabilities	5.899.213	5.189.414

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

7 Contingencies



Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Share premium	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2020	49.610	0	2.277.885	-796.369	1.531.126
Cash capital increase	7.056	1.492.944	0	0	1.500.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	0	-3.881.303	-3.881.303
Transferred to retained earnings	0	-1.492.944	0	1.492.944	0
Purchase of own shares	0	0	0	-103.043	-103.043
Equity 1 January 2021	56.666	0	2.277.885	-3.287.771	-953.220
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	0	-3.563.797	-3.563.797
Transferred from retained earnings	0	0	-455.578	0	-455.578
Transferred from reserve for development costs	0	0	0	455.578	455.578
	56.666	0	1.822.307	-6.395.990	-4.517.017



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

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

The current capital structure only provides liquidity available to ensure operations until the end of Q3 2022, and thus material uncertainty on the company's ability to continue operations exists. The company's management has therefore initiated a number of measures to ensure operations going forward. In April 2022, a new director was engaged, whose main task is to create growth in the company's revenue and, accordingly, cash flow. At the same time, management has entered into negotiations with both current and potential investors and lenders regarding the provision of the necessary liquidity to ensure going concern.

At present, the Company has not entered into a sufficient number of orders from customers or commitments for financing from investors or lenders to ensure the Company's continued operations. However, it is the management's assessment that the ongoing negotiations will show a positive result. Based on this, management presents the annual report in accordance with the principles of going concern.

	2021	2020
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	3.421.032	4.085.689
Other costs for social security	21.774	26.823
Other staff costs	101.646	101.822
	3.544.452	4.214.334
Average number of employees	10	12
3. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects		
Transfers	2.920.364	0
Cost 31 December 2021	2.920.364	0
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-584.073	0
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	-584.073	0
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	2.336.291	0



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
4. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets		
Cost 1 January 2021	2.930.364	2.920.364
Transfers	<u>-2.930.364</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>0</u>	<u>2.920.364</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>0</u>	<u>2.920.364</u>
5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2021	362.861	222.223
Additions during the year	<u>15.182</u>	<u>140.638</u>
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>378.043</u>	<u>362.861</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-188.625	-102.474
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-92.846</u>	<u>-86.151</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	<u>-281.471</u>	<u>-188.625</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>96.572</u>	<u>174.236</u>
6. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2021	42.000	12.000
Additions during the year	0	42.000
Disposals during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-12.000</u>
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>42.000</u>	<u>42.000</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>42.000</u>	<u>42.000</u>
7. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		
On 31 December 2021, the company has operational leases, DKK 27,5 thousand, corresponding to 2-3 months' rent.		



Accounting policies

The annual report for MeetinVR 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.

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.

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.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.



Accounting policies

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.

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

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for sales, advertising, administration, and premises.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from debt and transactions in foreign currency and amortisation of financial liabilities.

Results from

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

Development costs earlier capitalized are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Development costs are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining lifetime, which is expected to be 5 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.



Accounting policies

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.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

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

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

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.

Investments

Deposits

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



Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

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.

Equity

Treasury shares

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

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

Reserve for development costs

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

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

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.



Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Accruals and deferred income

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

Andreas Baand Larsen

Som Direktør NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-564192275593
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 07-07-2022 kl.: 14:45:29
Underskrevet med NemID

Lars Neupart

Som Bestyrelsesformand NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-987066512063
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 07-07-2022 kl.: 14:59:00
Underskrevet med NemID

Nicolaj Højer Nielsen

Som Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-919674217516
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 07-07-2022 kl.: 14:51:06
Underskrevet med NemID

Søren Jørgensen

Som Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-754410839508
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 07-07-2022 kl.: 14:51:35
Underskrevet med NemID

Cristian-Emanuel Anton

Som Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-807059205046
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 07-07-2022 kl.: 15:32:19
Underskrevet med NemID

Anders Ingemann Hansen

Som Revisor NEM ID
RID: 97239980
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 07-07-2022 kl.: 15:33:17
Underskrevet med NemID

Cristian-Emanuel Anton

Som Dirigent NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-807059205046
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 08-07-2022 kl.: 02:48:47
Underskrevet med NemID

This document is signed with esignatur. Embedded in the document is the original agreement document and a signed data object for each signatory. The signed data object contains a mathematical hash value calculated from the original agreement document, which secures that the signatures is related to precisely this document only. Prove for the originality and validity of signatures can always be lifted as legal evidence.

The document is locked for changes and all cryptographic signature certificates are embedded in this PDF. The signatures therefore comply with all public recommendations and laws for digital signatures. With esignatur's solution, it is ensured that all European laws are respected in relation to sensitive information and valid digital signatures. If you would like more information about digital documents signed with esignatur, please visit our website at www.esignatur.dk.