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Lidkoeb ApS

Ny Vestergade 7.1, 1471 København K

Company reg. no. 33 95 58 20

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 23 May 2025.

Eddy Karen Egizarian
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
The independent practitioner's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	4
Management's review	5
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2024	
Income statement	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes	10
Accounting policies	14

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 managing director has presented the annual report of Lidkoeb ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

I am 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.

Copenhagen, 23 May 2025

Managing Director

Daniel Vesti Knuttel

The independent practitioner's report

To the Shareholders of Lidkoeb ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Lidkoeb ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Independence

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.

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 extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

The independent practitioner's report

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Statement on the Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's Review.

Our conclusion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's Review 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 in the Management's Review.

Herning, 23 May 2025

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 30 70 02 28

Jesper Stier

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42245

Company information

The company

Lidkøeb ApS
Ny Vestergade 7.1
1471 København K

Company reg. no. 33 95 58 20
Financial year: 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Managing Director

Daniel Vesti Knuttel

Auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dalgasgade 27, 3. sal
7400 Herning

Parent company

Ruby Group Holding ApS

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the company's purpose is to operate restaurants, bars, night clubs, etc.

Recognition or measurement uncertainties

Consequently, Management has decided to capitalise deferred tax in relation to the tax loss carryforward. Management has decided to capitalise deferred tax for the total joint taxation corresponding to the amount which will expectedly be utilised in the coming 5 income years in the joint taxation.

Reference is made to Note 2.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 5.446.017 against DKK 6.164.826 last year. The result from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 2.259.907 against DKK 2.001.335 last year. The management consider the result profit for the year satisfactory.

The Company has received a letter of comfort from NoHo Partners Oyj, to ensure that the Company can continue its operations and meet their liabilities as they fall due.

Reference is made to Note 1.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Reference is made to Note 3.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	2024	2023
Gross profit	5.446.017	6.164.826
4 Staff costs	-3.482.911	-4.124.298
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-142.413	-242.667
Operating profit	1.820.693	1.797.861
Other financial income from subsidiaries	295.812	221.681
Financial costs	-21.634	-31.243
Pre-tax net profit or loss	2.094.871	1.988.299
Tax for the year	165.036	13.036
Net profit or loss for the year	2.259.907	2.001.335
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Dividend for the financial year	3.000.000	4.000.000
Allocated from retained earnings	-740.093	-1.998.665
Total allocations and transfers	2.259.907	2.001.335

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets			
5	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	615.825	576.897
6	Leasehold improvements	1.287.378	1.307.220
	Total property, plant, and equipment	1.903.203	1.884.117
7	Deposits	159.894	159.052
	Total investments	159.894	159.052
	Total non-current assets	2.063.097	2.043.169
Current assets			
	Raw materials and consumables	410.527	323.198
	Total inventories	410.527	323.198
	Trade debtors	272.858	123.858
8	Receivables from group enterprises	6.324.645	8.393.613
	Other receivables	339.323	218.156
	Prepayments	0	6.898
	Total receivables	6.936.826	8.742.525
	Cash and cash equivalents	50.512	204.661
	Total current assets	7.397.865	9.270.384
	Total assets	9.460.962	11.313.553

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	80.000	80.000
Results brought forward	4.070.032	4.810.125
Proposed dividend for the financial year	3.000.000	4.000.000
Total equity	7.150.032	8.890.125
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	168.569	207.742
Total provisions	168.569	207.742
Long term liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	0	819
Trade payables	606.534	299.834
Payables to subsidiaries	36.939	73.169
Income tax payable to subsidiaries	881.234	1.007.096
Other payables	539.216	743.672
Deferred income	78.438	91.096
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	2.142.361	2.215.686
Total liabilities other than provisions	2.142.361	2.215.686
Total equity and liabilities	9.460.962	11.313.553

- 1 Liquidity position
- 2 Recognition and measurement uncertainties
- 3 Subsequent events
- 9 Charges and security
- 10 Contingencies
- 11 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	80.000	4.810.125	0	4.890.125
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-740.093	3.000.000	2.259.907
	80.000	4.070.032	3.000.000	7.150.032

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Liquidity position

The Company has received a letter of comfort from NoHo Partners Oyj, to ensure that the Company can continue its operations and meet their liabilities as they fall due.

2. Recognition and measurement uncertainties

Consequently, Management has decided to capitalise deferred tax in relation to the tax loss carryforward. Management has decided to capitalise deferred tax for the total joint taxation corresponding to the amount which will expectedly be utilised in the coming 5 income years in the joint taxation.

3. Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
4. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	3.314.409	3.890.503
Pension costs	134.613	162.527
Other costs for social security	<u>33.889</u>	<u>71.268</u>
	<u>3.482.911</u>	<u>4.124.298</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>8</u>	 <u>10</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2024	2.162.252	2.265.752
Additions during the year	86.500	0
Disposals during the year	0	-103.500
Cost 31 December 2024	2.248.752	2.162.252
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2024	-1.585.355	-1.434.809
Adjustment	0	-64.930
Depreciation for the year	-47.572	-106.993
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	0	21.377
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2024	-1.632.927	-1.585.355
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	615.825	576.897
6. Leasehold improvements		
Cost 1 January 2024	7.797.071	7.692.370
Additions during the year	75.000	104.701
Cost 31 December 2024	7.872.071	7.797.071
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2024	-6.489.851	-6.270.615
Adjustment 1 January 2023	0	-62.184
Depreciation for the year	-94.842	-157.052
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2024	-6.584.693	-6.489.851
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	1.287.378	1.307.220

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
7. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2024	159.052	143.610
Additions during the year	842	15.442
Cost 31 December 2024	159.894	159.052
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	159.894	159.052

8. Receivables from group enterprises

Balances includes partly unsettled internal trade of services and part of the company's share of the group's cash-pool agreement with a credit institution.

9. Charges and security

For group bank loans the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of 1.000.000 DKK. This security comprises simple receivables, goods receivables, inventory, intangible assets and operating equipment.

For bank loans in Bronnum ApS and Ebony & Ivory ApS the company has provided an unlimited security.

10. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Rent commitments

The company has a rentobligation of t.dKK 775. The lease is interminable until 1 November 2026.

Joint taxation

With Nordic Hospitality Partners Denmark A/S, company reg. no 39427958 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.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

10. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

11. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of NoHo Partners Oyj, Hatanpään Valtatie 1B FI 33100.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Lidkoeb 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.

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.

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.

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

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

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.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

The company has adopted § 32 from the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise is applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales

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

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise. Furthermore, this item comprises received subsidies, damages, and compensation due to the coronavirus situation.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Tax 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 balance sheet

Property, plant, and equipment

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

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The depreciation 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 depreciation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on depreciation 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.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations.

Accounting policies

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life :

	Useful life
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10 years

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

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

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value of the asset being leased or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations. Depreciation is done on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 10 years.

Deposits

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

Accounting policies

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by depreciation.

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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

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

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.

Accounting policies

Balances includes partly unsettled internal trade of services and part of the company's share of the group's cash-pool agreement with a credit institution.

Prepayments and accrued income

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Dividend

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

Income tax and deferred tax

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

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 "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Lidkoeb ApS 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.

Accounting policies

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

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

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.

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

Daniel Vesti Knuttel

Adm. direktør

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2025-05-23 16:09:30 UTC



Jesper Stier

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228

Statsautoriseret revisor

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Eddy Karen Egizarian

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