

Bergen Engines (Denmark) A/S

Amalienborgvej 39, 9400 Nørresundby

Company reg. no. 33 96 57 02

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 21 May 2025.

Jim Rise
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 2024	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
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 Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Bergen Engines (Denmark) A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

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.

Nørresundby, 21 May 2025

Managing Director

Jim Rise

Board of directors

Jon Erik Røv
Chairman

Jim Rise

Knut Berg



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Bergen Engines (Denmark) A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bergen Engines (Denmark) A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, 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 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 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

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

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, 21 May 2025

Christensen Kjaerulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Anders Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42832



Company information

The company

Bergen Engines (Denmark) A/S
Amalienborgvej 39
9400 Nørresundby

Company reg. no. 33 96 57 02
Established: 14 October 2011
Domicile: Aalborg
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Jon Erik Røv, Chairman
Jim Rise
Knut Berg

Managing Director

Jim Rise

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Østbanegade 123
2100 København Ø

Parent company

Bergen Engines AS, Norge



Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The Company acts as agent in Denmark for the sale of products for the Bergen Engines Group and is, furthermore, engaged in trading services and repairs.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 37.193.673 against DKK 37.466.955 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 13.970.882 against DKK 14.071.794 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross profit	37.193.673	37.466.955
1 Staff costs	-18.476.336	-18.120.731
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment	<u>-229.929</u>	<u>-334.571</u>
Operating profit	18.487.408	19.011.653
Other financial income	76.709	194.271
2 Other financial expenses	<u>-641.325</u>	<u>-1.166.594</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	17.922.792	18.039.330
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>-3.951.910</u>	<u>-3.967.536</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>13.970.882</u>	<u>14.071.794</u>
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Dividend for the financial year	13.980.040	0
Transferred to retained earnings	0	14.071.794
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-9.158</u>	<u>0</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>13.970.882</u>	<u>14.071.794</u>



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets		
3 Plant and machinery	370.339	581.431
4 Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	0	18.837
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>370.339</u>	<u>600.268</u>
5 Deposits	356.614	349.622
Total investments	<u>356.614</u>	<u>349.622</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>726.953</u>	<u>949.890</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	27.576.182	23.887.928
Total inventories	<u>27.576.182</u>	<u>23.887.928</u>
Trade receivables	21.280.135	18.399.793
Contract work in progress	75.252	8.895.553
Receivables from group enterprises	6.405	402.218
Deferred tax assets	130.108	97.180
Other receivables	1.100	401.591
Prepayments	339.184	306.472
Total receivables	<u>21.832.184</u>	<u>28.502.807</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	2.643.134	3.369.012
Total current assets	<u>52.051.500</u>	<u>55.759.747</u>
Total assets	<u>52.778.453</u>	<u>56.709.637</u>



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	581.000	581.000
Retained earnings	22.959.605	22.968.763
Proposed dividend for the financial year	13.980.040	0
Total equity	<u>37.520.645</u>	<u>23.549.763</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Prepayments received from customers	2.457.403	8.240.850
Trade payables	2.147.696	208.630
Payables to group enterprises	4.592.237	17.220.003
Income tax payable	870.838	1.557.552
Other payables	5.189.634	5.932.839
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>15.257.808</u>	<u>33.159.874</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>15.257.808</u>	<u>33.159.874</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>52.778.453</u>	<u>56.709.637</u>

6 Contingencies

7 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 2023	581.000	8.896.969	11.049.000	20.526.969
Distributed dividend	0	0	-11.049.000	-11.049.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	14.071.794	0	14.071.794
Equity 1 January 2024	581.000	22.968.763	0	23.549.763
Retained earnings for the year	0	-9.158	13.980.040	13.970.882
	581.000	22.959.605	13.980.040	37.520.645



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	16.201.530	16.152.480
Pension costs	2.104.028	1.820.014
Other costs for social security	<u>170.778</u>	<u>148.237</u>
	<u>18.476.336</u>	<u>18.120.731</u>
Average number of employees	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	452.216	961.005
Other financial costs	<u>189.109</u>	<u>205.589</u>
	<u>641.325</u>	<u>1.166.594</u>
3. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2024	1.455.476	1.329.752
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>125.724</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>1.455.476</u>	<u>1.455.476</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-874.045	-593.427
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-211.092</u>	<u>-280.618</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	<u>-1.085.137</u>	<u>-874.045</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>370.339</u>	<u>581.431</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
4. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2024	360.990	360.990
Cost 31 December 2024	360.990	360.990
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-342.153	-288.200
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-18.837	-53.953
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	-360.990	-342.153
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	0	18.837
5. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2024	349.622	286.851
Additions during the year	6.992	62.771
Cost 31 December 2024	356.614	349.622
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	356.614	349.622
6. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities		708
Other contingent liabilities		787
Total contingent liabilities		1.495

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay 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.

6. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

The total tax payable under the joint taxation scheme totals DKK 870.838.

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

7. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bergen Engines AS, Hordvikneset 125, 5108 Hordvik, Norway, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.



Accounting policies

The annual report for Bergen Engines (Denmark) 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.

Income statement

Gross profit

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

The enterprise will be applying IFRS 15 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

The revenue is recognised when the control of the identifiable individual performance obligations has been performed in respect of the customer whereby the customer gains control of the asset or the service. Sales remunerations are allocated proportionally to the individual performance obligations in the agreement.

Revenue from service contracts is recognised on a linear basis over the period during which the service is performed.

Revenue is measured at fair value of agreed remunerations, less VAT and expenses. All forms of discount are recognised in revenue.

Revenue from contracts, including variable considerations such as quantity discounts and performance-related payments are recognised at the most probable consideration value. Revenue is not recognised until it is deemed most likely that changes in the estimated variable consideration will not subsequently result in the reversal of a material part of the amount, thus reducing revenue.

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

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, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

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



Accounting policies

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down 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, 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.

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 company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

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

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

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.



Accounting policies

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.

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
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

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.

Leases

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.

Investments

Deposits

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

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 amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down 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.



Accounting policies

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of weighted measured average prices. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Inventories are measured at cost, comprising purchase price.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

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.

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 cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.



Accounting policies

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

Prepayments 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

As administration company, Bergen Engines (Denmark) A/S is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

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.

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.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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

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

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

Jim Rise

Navn returneret af MitId: Jim Rise
Direktør
ID: ca81601e-aa60-42b5-9e47-27d51c046307
IP-adresse: 213.237.143.62:49270
Dato for underskrift: 21-05-2025 14:32:13 CEST (+02:00)
Underskrevet med MitId



Jon Erik Røv

Navn returneret af norsk BankID (NO): Jon Erik Røv
Bestyrelsesformand
ID: 5b724485-61c8-4518-a1a3-24a7e08bbe17
IP-adresse: 88.128.88.76:55222
Dato for underskrift: 22-05-2025 09:53:41 CEST (+02:00)
Underskrevet med BankID (NO)



Jim Rise

Navn returneret af MitId: Jim Rise
Bestyrelsesmedlem
ID: ca81601e-aa60-42b5-9e47-27d51c046307
IP-adresse: 213.237.143.62:8078
Dato for underskrift: 21-05-2025 14:41:08 CEST (+02:00)
Underskrevet med MitId



Knut Berg

Navn returneret af norsk BankID (NO): Knut Berg
Bestyrelsesmedlem
ID: 29f41f67-3b34-4005-87e0-ae71f33878be
IP-adresse: 62.92.41.20:49144
Dato for underskrift: 21-05-2025 14:52:04 CEST (+02:00)
Underskrevet med BankID (NO)



Anders Nielsen

Navn returneret af MitId: Anders Nielsen
Revisor
På vegne af Christensen Kjørulff Statsautoriseret
Revisionsaktieselskab
ID: c723365a-6191-4be8-a7ec-c00df904314e
IP-adresse: 217.195.185.10:46419
Dato for underskrift: 22-05-2025 09:56:20 CEST (+02:00)
Underskrevet med MitId



Jim Rise

Navn returneret af MitId: Jim Rise
Dirigent
ID: ca81601e-aa60-42b5-9e47-27d51c046307
IP-adresse: 213.237.143.62:56843
Dato for underskrift: 22-05-2025 10:24:09 CEST (+02:00)
Underskrevet med MitId



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.

This document has esignatur Agreement-ID: 10293dgmuk252488331