

ADDA - Agricultural Development Denmark Asia

Islevbrovej 60, 2610 Rødovre
CVR no. 19 52 74 33

Annual report for 2022



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The English part of this parallel document in Danish and English is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text. In the event of disputes or misunderstandings arising from the interpretation of the translation, the Danish language version shall prevail.

The cooperative

ADDA - Agricultural Development Denmark Asia
Islevbrovej 60
2610 Rødovre
Tel.: 61 24 00 59
Registered office: Rødovre
CVR no.: 19 52 74 33
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Board of Directors

Søren T. Jørgensen
Bodil Engberg Pallesen
Mikael Jonsson
Ove Gejl Christensen
Torben Huus Bruun
Povl Nørgaard
Helge Brunse

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for ADDA - Agricultural Development Denmark Asia.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Generally accepted accounting practice.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the cooperative's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the cooperative's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The undersigned is responsible for the collection and declares signature that the collection has been carried out in accordance with the rules in the Danish collection act and the collection order, cf. section 8, subsection 1, No. 3.

There have been collections of DKR. 21.100 from members of Adda..

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Rødovre, May 22, 2023

Board of Directors

Søren T. Jørgensen
Chairman

Bodil Engberg Pallesen

Mikael Jonsson

Ove Gejl Christensen

Torben Huus Bruun

Povl Nørgaard

Helge Brunse

To the member of ADDA - Agricultural Development Denmark Asia**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ADDA - Agricultural Development Denmark Asia for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally accepted accounting practice.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the cooperative's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.22 and of the results of the cooperative's operations for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the Generally accepted accounting practice.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 cooperative 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.

Statement regarding the 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 generally accepted accounting practice.

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 generally accepted accounting practice. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 cooperative'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 cooperative 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 cooperative'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 cooperative'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 cooperative 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.

Aarhus, May 22, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jesper Birn
State Authorized Public Accountant



The board's report – 2022

Introduction

ADDA has had an active year now post the Corona-pandemic, with a very high level of activities, with four countries among our target areas in Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Tanzania. Two new projects supported by CISU started up in 2022, both ecological projects in Vietnam and Myanmar respectively. We had a bridging period supported by AMDT in Tanzania, which was postponed until the summer 2022. In 2022 we were granted a water pump project in Tanzania by Poul Due Jensens fond (Grundfos) foundation. Since the summer of 2021, a smaller project started with dissemination in DK for rural senior clubs, etc., which runs until the end of 2023.

Two CISU-supported projects terminated in 2022, EAC and VOF, implying the final account have been carried out for both projects.

ADDA has in 2022 received funding in total of approximately 4 million DKK. In 2022 we had 8 ongoing projects, in four project countries: Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Tanzania. The projects are being implemented by local partners, and to advise on the implementation, we have around 20 local ADDA employees and 4 international ADDA coordinators. Besides this, ADDA is working on applying for new projects ongoing through the year. In 2022 we have been granted one new project at CISU starting in 2023, EDRO, in Cambodia.

The high number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 6 board meetings in 2022, besides a number of bilateral meetings. Some of the meetings have been held on Zoom, but our General Assembly in May 2022 was held at Kaloe Ecological Agricultural School, as before Covid-19. Our ADDA office in Denmark have been closed March 2021 due to lack of financial resources, and this has been the situation as well in 2022. We have also in 2022 received funding from "Tips funds" 52.782 DKK, for the general administration in Denmark, private funding from members and CISU-funding from a new Engagements Pool to be completed until 2023.

Information activities

The information activities in 2022 have been in physical meetings combined with electronical medias. There have been meetings at Morsoe Landboforening (Agricultural cooperative) and at UCL, Dalum, Odense, and we have been represented at Folkemødet på Bornholm, in cooperation with Warfair. ADDA has participated in "Access2Innovation", at Dansk Industri in Copenhagen a.o.

Ordinary information activities

In Denmark Povl Noergaard (board member of ADDA) has been responsible for the information work in 2022. ADDA's website (use Chrome browser), <https://adda.dk/> has identical sites in Danish and English and is our primary medium for communicating with interested parties. It is updated regularly. We have app. 100 visits each week – according to Google statistics. The website was regular updated in 2022.

During 2022 ADDA has issued the magazine News & Views two times - number 43 and number 44. The magazine is posted to ADDA members in Denmark and other stakeholders. An English version of News & Views is used to inform employed staff in the projects as well as stakeholders and members abroad.

The intention of News & Views is to provide actual information and case stories from the projects and actual information from secretariat of ADDA.

Facebook is an important communicating platform for ADDA with app. 46,626 "followers" in 2022, which we are very proud of. Every post is engaged by app. 200 people, giving the effect that many people around the world get information about our work and positive impact.

We use Facebook to extend our social interaction with the followers and keep on trying to get hold on new readers of Facebook as well as <https://adda.dk/> and our newsletters.

In 2022 we have published 5 electronic newsletters to app. 230 subscribers with an average number of openings on 40 %.

ADDA has created a number of new videos together with the partners in Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Tanzania. At ADDA-website we have uploaded a range of new videos from the projects also published at YouTube.

Our normal information activities provided by ADDAs board members to inform civil society groups about our activities at different places in Denmark have started again after Covid-19 restrictions have terminated. However, we have received Funding by CISU Engagements fund to extend our information activities in 2023 and the following years targeted civil society groups.

Donations: Our annual campaign – presented in News and Views number 44 as well as in newsletters and Facebook was directed to ponds and wells for village groups in Cambodia and Vietnam. The contribution in 2022 was 21.100 DKK from ADDA members. The donations collected in 2022 will go 100 % to Cambodia and Vietnam. We thank for the donations received. Unfortunately, the possibility to have the donations on the tax-reduction is no longer a possibility.

Donations from ADDA members are an important contribution to small development projects such as ring wells and pond cleaning. Money sent to Cambodia, is evenly distributed between ADDA's two project areas in Cambodia: Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchay. The selection of projects has been made on the basis of applications from designated needy villages. Account is taken of where money has previously been allocated to wells, becoming benefit for app. 2000 families.



▲ Status på udgraving til
ringbrønd i Chub Village,
Chansar Commune,

Figure: Digging wells in Chansar commune, from donations of ADDA members.



Figure: Happy farmers in the village of Chhouk Village in Oddar Meanchey, who has received support for excavating a pond that supplies the whole village with drinking water and irrigation of crops.

Members

The number of members is approximately 300. ADDA continuously use different means to get more members.

Cambodia

EAC - Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey province

EAC project began in June 2020 and was terminated in December 2022. Its goal was to empower agricultural cooperatives and civil society in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces. EAC has supported multiple Provincial Agricultural Cooperative Unions (PACUs) and Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs). In Siem Reap, there are 21 ACs, with 12 formed through previous projects, whereas 9 external ACs has joined the PACUs. In Oddar Meanchey, there are 17 ACs. 9 were formed through previous projects, whereas 8 external ACs joined the PACU in Oddar Meanchey. The ACs have a strong membership base, with female members comprising a significant percentage.

The ACs have established substantial capital and generate annual profits. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected their profitability. The performance of ACs has declined due to the pandemic, resulting in increased default loans, particularly for six ACs.

The pandemic's impact on tourism, agricultural product prices, employment, and income opportunities has led to a rise in the number of impoverished and indebted families.

Output 1: The Provincial Agricultural Cooperative Unions (PACUs) have strengthened their organizational capacity and services:

- Improved internal leadership, management structures, planning and monitoring procedures, protocols, and they have a broad and democratic membership base.
- Union leaders have built capacity on strengthening the AC law, conflict resolution, contract farming, and effective teamwork.
- Union committees are confident in recording systems such as balance sheets, cash flow, minutes of meetings, credit books, and business books.
- PACUs in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey indirectly represent a total of 8,956 AC members.
- The PACUs have worked on consolidating and expanding cost-efficient credit facilitation to all ACs and their members. However, default loans have increased during the pandemic, and measures are recommended to mitigate loan defaults, i.e. PACUs have reinforced reliable accounting practices and operate according to best practices.
- The PACUs have established more efficient distribution channels for farm inputs and improved marketing of AC member production through contract farming.

Output 2: 25 out of 30 ACs operate viable and expanded cooperative businesses in an accountable and transparent manner.

- Internal leadership, structures, procedures, and protocols have improved.
- ACs have prepared annual reports and conducted general assemblies.
- ACs have strategic development plans, reviewed business and activity plans, increased awareness and understanding of government policies.
- ACs have strengthened their knowledge of accounting practices and actively verified documents.
- Default loans and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic are concerns for ACs, their committees and members.
- ACs have consolidated and expanded services to support their members and other stakeholders.

Output 3: By 2022, 240 SHGs, 35 ACs, 2 PACUs, and 4 LNGOs are updated on agricultural and rural development policies and influence local and national decision-making.

- Agricultural Cooperative Unions (PACUs) have the ability to analyse and respond to the rural and cooperative context, supervise ACs, and operate viable cooperative businesses.
- PACUs and AC committees have increased awareness and understanding of government policies.
- PACUs and ACs have participated in consultation forums and workshops, advocating for the needs of farmers and rural communities.
- ACs have efficiently advocated and participated in policy dialogues at local levels, and SHGs have identified and prioritized demands that were entered into the Commune Investment Plan.
- Concrete results have been achieved through advocacy efforts, including infrastructure rehabilitation, support for poor families during COVID-19, and addressing villagers' needs and proposals.
- PACUs and LNGOs have efficiently advocated and participated in policy dialogues at provincial and national levels, proposing priorities and addressing rural development challenges.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its repercussions on the global and Cambodian economy have posed significant challenges. Rising poverty rates, disrupted supply chains, inflation, unemployment, and increased debt have impacted rural communities and their Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs). Additionally, the Ukraine war and sanctions on Russia have further complicated global food and energy markets.

Despite these challenges, ACs and Provincial Agricultural Cooperative Unions (PACUs) in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces have made progress in improving member services and engaging with private and governmental stakeholders. Effective communication, trust in leadership, and enhanced negotiation skills have been key factors in their success.

However, further support is needed to address the long-term strategic objectives and potential of Democratic Rural Organizations (DROs) in the post-COVID-19 period. Proposed future interventions include making markets work for the poor (M4P), expanding the scale of operation for PACUs and ACs, enhancing organizational capacity and self-reliance, increasing capital and commercial sustainability, revitalising weak

ACs, and strengthening the dialogue and influence on rural development issues at provincial and national levels.

These interventions aim to address the challenges faced in the aftermath of COVID-19 and ensure the continued development and resilience of DROs and their agricultural cooperatives in the face of severe post-pandemic challenges.



Figure: Meeting at SHG in Siem Reap, EAC-project.



Figure: Meeting in PACU in Oddar Meanchey, Samraong, with project manager Sinang Yun.

CSA - Progress of Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) Project

The "Climate Smart Agriculture roll-out (CSA)" project in Siem Reap and Oddar Meancheay provinces began on January 1, 2021. The project has established cooperation agreements with implementing partners READA, CIDO, and SMUAC, and work plans and budgets have been developed. The financial and administrative mechanisms of the project are functioning smoothly.

CSA technical protocols for 12 different types of vegetables have been developed, along with practical demonstration techniques and methods. The project compares and practices CSA methodologies, including improved rice varieties and seeding methods, during both wet and dry growing seasons.

A total of 96 CSA demonstration packages have been approved, and Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) have undergone training and capacity building. ACs have submitted their CSA demonstration proposals and applied to become hosts for Climate Smart Farming demonstrations implemented on farmers fields.

Economic analysis and CO₂-e emission modelling from CSA demonstrations have shown promising results, and viability of the concept. The on-farm guidelines have proven effective, e.g. leading to reduced GHG emissions of 47% per kilogram for the Phka Rumduol rice variety during the wet season of 2022. The average reduction for the OM 5451 rice variety across dry and wet seasons was 33%.

Objective 1: By December 2023, at least 3,600 small producers have adopted Climate Change adaptation technologies (Climate Smart Farming), improved productivity and reduced vulnerability to environmental risks.

- Best Climate Smart Farming methods were demonstrated on farmers' fields by Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs).
- Competitive demonstration packages for ACs were developed and disseminated to 26 ACs.
- CSA demonstrations included various practices such as land preparation, seedling preparation, and biological/traditional fencing.
- 21 out of 27 ACs applied to become CSA demonstration hosts and their demonstration proposals were approved.
- Preliminary economic analysis showed effectiveness of CSA, with higher yields and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- A significant number of farmers have adopted Climate Smart Agricultural practices.

Objective 2: By December 2023, small producers have improved market linkages for Climate Smart Agricultural products, resulting in increased income.

- Potential private companies were identified for the supply of Climate Smart Farm Inputs and buying CSA products.
- Producer groups were established for rice seed and vegetable production.
- CSA practices demonstrated higher yields and better-quality products compared to farmers' practices.
- AC committees and farmers received training on value-chain linkages and promotion of CSA products.
- Yield and profitability of CSA practices exceeded targets.
- CSA products were sold at higher prices.
- Market linkage was affected by COVID-19, while marketing and sale were challenged by higher farm input prices.

Objective 3: By December 2023, local NGO partners, ACs, and other organizations have influenced the mainstreaming of CSA into national and provincial programs and investment plans.

- Partners strengthened their profile to influence provincial and national negotiations related to Climate-Smart Agriculture.
- Key points and lobbying for Climate Smart Agriculture rollout to enhance the agriculture sector were raised during workshops.
- Experiences and lessons learned from CSA were shared with local authorities and efforts were made to upscale and share at national levels.
- Success stories, case studies, and position papers on CSA have been developed and disseminated.

- Efforts were made to influence regional policy dialogues through partnerships and networks.
- Priorities of CSA were integrated into relevant plans and proposals, and a number of infrastructure projects improving irrigation systems, channels etc. were supported by government and other organizations.

The project faced challenges and made adjustments to interventions:

- The COVID-19 pandemic caused delays in project activities, including workshops, training sessions, and meetings. However, the project managed to conduct these events once pandemic restrictions were lifted.
- Developing appropriate CSA methods and technical documents took time, as it required combining specialized technical knowledge with practical experience. The project continues to work on compiling technical knowledge into practical guidelines.
- Finding suitable locations for CSA demonstrations during the dry season, particularly for rice, has been challenging. As a result, the project plans to implement more demonstrations during the wet seasons.
- Training participation sometimes shifted between spouses from one CSA session to the next. To encourage consistent participation, CSA trainers collaborate closely with AC committees and local authorities.
- Identifying qualified demonstration hosts/field owners has been challenging. To address this, ACs and CSA trainers have selected multiple places/farmers to ensure qualified and esteemed demonstration hosts.

The price of inputs has been increasing while the demand for products has declined due to factors like the COVID-19 pandemic and a low number of tourists. To improve profitability, the project has revised CSA technical protocols to promote the use of organic fertilizers and biological pesticides instead of chemical inputs.



Figure: Cabbage grown after CSA-guidelines



Figure: SHG and AC members in Chansor district. Here we see the net house together with Rune (th) and Maria (tv), from CISU, who are down to monitor the ADDA projects, November 2022.



Figure: Tireless forces - project manager Yun Sinang and Phong Saret. Saret (number two from the left) is chairman of the well-functioning cooperative "Khum Knart".

Vietnam

VOF Project – Strengthening the Voice and Capacity of Vulnerable Ethnic Minority Farmers in Climate Resilience in Northwest Vietnam

In September 2022, the VOF Project, in partnership with PanNature and Farmers' Union of Son La and Lai Chau provinces, was successfully concluded after the Final Workshop. The project was implemented from January 2019 to June 2022 and built on the experience of ADDA and PanNature from the previous project "Climate change and ethnic minorities in North Vietnam (CEMI)". The project made active efforts and achieved its goals even in face of the COVID-19 pandemic context and its preventive measures such as social distancing and lockdown, lasting from 2019 to 2021.

For this project, the model of Climate Resilience Farmer Community (CRFC) and Climate Smart Agriculture practices (CSA) was successfully piloted in six villages in 2 different provinces, Son La and Lai Chau. In general, the capacity of farmer groups, as well as the whole community, has been improved, and there have been significant changes in awareness about climate change, being proactive in agricultural production, enhanced the power of decision-making between community and local authorities and strengthened the market linkage and consumption of agricultural products between communes and local villages.

The VOF project organized training courses for the 6 Farmers Responsive Groups (FRGs), facilitators and commune agriculture staff on farming techniques and disease prevention for key crops such as SRI rice, round mango, high yielding mango, tea, longan, litchi; raising goats, cows, pigs and chickens; composting method from agricultural waste and agroforestry systems; business planning, cooperation, marketing and product communication. As an example of a good result of implementing CSA techniques towards adaptation to climate change and to general market developments, in Thín village (Xuân Nha commune), Son La province, the farmers developed different systems of agroforestry cultivation, intercropping mango trees with pineapple and also local apple trees with pineapple. The fruit trees were included along with other plants species and livestock farming. Added to that, the community organized the Truong An Cooperative, to improve the production and sales process. Through the cooperative, it was possible to improve the livelihood of the families involved, as they could put more value in their products.

Another successful result due to the CSA practices was in the Na Ca village, Binh Lu commune, Lai Chau province. That area has 12.6ha of tea grown since 1997. However, due to the low tea yield and lack of market, households have not taken care of tea during almost 10 years. On that time, with an area of 2,500 m² of tea, each year, were harvested about 1.8 tons for an income of about 2 million. With the support of the project and the implementation of CSA practices the tea cultivation techniques have changed. Currently, applying the project's new technology, the total output of tea is about 4.5 tons per year (collected in 9 months, 5 quintals per month), giving an income of 22.5 million VND. Furthermore, local farmers signed the agreement with the Tam Duong Tea Company to sell their tea production, certified by the Commune People's Committee and facilitated during the implementation of the project.

Despite the difficulties faced due to the Covid-19 situation, which delayed most of the activities, the project was able to achieve its objective. Households' income after participating project's supported models increased, mostly because of the efficiency improvement through proper CSA farming techniques. Therefore, the VOF project can be a good start for future local projects in the region, as FRGs have done a good job as a bridge between farmers, local authorities and markets, ensuring the sustainability and decision-making power of the poor smallholders' farmers.

ESUP Project - Empowerment of small-scale farmers through the unification of the organic PGS network

In partnership with the Vietnamese Organic Agriculture Association, ADDA started the ESUP project, at the beginning of 2022. The project has as an overall objective that "***Organic small-scale farmers livelihood opportunities enhanced through improved organization, agricultural market share and advocacy capacity***". The intervention is being implemented in the provinces of Hanoi, Hoa Binh, Tuyen Quang, Hue and Hoi An. Although the small-scale organic farmers in this intervention are present in different local settings throughout Vietnam, the common denominator for all the farmers is that they are organized in groups and work through local Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS). PGS are locally focused quality assurance systems which certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange. Strengthening a network among local PGSs into a formalized National Organic PGS network will enhance the voice and power of organic small-scale farmers to advocate better for policy frameworks which favor their livelihood activities. To support the overall objective the intervention will focus on organization and capacity building of PGSs including development of advocacy capacity and improvement of the marketing capacity.

All initial activities were carried out, some have been completed and some are ongoing due to the influence of objective reasons. The project management board has been very proactive in seizing the opportunity to advocate policies associated with the project activities, such as the activity "Make press-releases and collaborate with media for dissemination", where the ESUP project team participated in the series of events "*Review 03 years of implementing Decree 109/2018/NĐ-CP*" in September, in Ho Chi Minh City and also the activity "Organize promotion campaigns such as consumer meetings, forums and talkshows, media and publications" by bringing PGS certified products of PGS Alliance members to show and to talk about PGS in that work shop.

However, the biggest challenge faced by the intervention is regarding the legal and procedure issues. ADDA's office certificate expired and has not yet expanded the working area (according to the ESUP project area). Therefore, the operation of the project in Vietnam still faces many difficulties, especially of working with the province local authorities and partners. According to Vietnamese law, VOAA need to get the approval letter from Ministry of Home Affair for the ESUP project, and only after that the project can officially be operated in the territory of Vietnam.

ADDA Vietnam team expect to obtain the office certificate as soon as possible, in order for the project not to be delayed and for local partners and smallholder farmers to be able to apply and develop the activities.



Agro-forestry model in Thin village (Xuân Nha commune), Son La province, Vietnam.



Tea harvest in Na Ca village, Binh Lu commune, Lai Chau province, Vietnam



Local Facilitator and Head of FRGs in Na Ca village, Binh Lu commune, Lai Chau province, Vietnam.



Signing ceremony between FRG and Tam Duong Tea Co. Lai Chau FU Chairman's witness.



PGS Intergroup in Trung Na village, Thanh Xuan commune, Soc Son district, Hanoi, Vietnam.



Organic orange production in Ham Yen district. Tuyen Quang Province, Vietnam. Mikael Jonsson, vice chairman in ADDA is visiting the project.

Tanzania

AMDT Project Name: Linking Organic and Conventional Farmers to market and improving Sunflower Value Chain.

Timeframe from September 2022 to 30 June 2023 in project areas:

63 Villages of Mpwapwa(24), Kongwa(15) and Kiteto(11)-Organic and Conventional and Kondoa and Chemba (13)-Convectional.

Total investment: USD 200,000

AMDT- Progress/achievements in 2022

- As per 1 December 2022, PYXUS purchased 856 MT organic sunflower from 1,449 farmers (approximately 48%Female,55% youth and 45% youth female) out of targeted organic 1,933 farmers with the average price of TZS 1150 per Kg.
- All 38 QDS (Quality Declared Seeds) samples representing 21 MT organic seed has passed TOSCI certification and thereby producers are certified and obtained business opportunities. Germination not less than 94%. 3801 SHFs purchased 19,2 MT as per Feb 23 at an Average Price of 2500-3000/Kg. Official seed price +/- TZS 7000
- 173 acres planted from 51 previous and new QDS producers for 2023-24 QDS production including 65 demonstration plot
- As per 28 Feb 8,591 farmers out of targeted 12,000 farmers, Ongoing. Now starting Farm Dairy and training. Deadline May. Mikael is assisting with digitization of this process.
- 58 groups from Mpwapwa with 717 farmers are eligible to acquire loans of TZS 341,460,000 from CRDB Bank (as an example)
- As per 28 February 97 farmer groups signed a contract with Qstek, Manyoni, our new conventional sunflower buyer. Ongoing.
- Mviwata signed MOU with Tentation BIO, our new organic buyer: <https://www.tentationbio.com/> Tentation Bio works exclusively on organic and sustainable networks. Marseille · +33 6 25 04 06 27
- AMDT visits: 21-22 Dec Management, 26-28 Jan facilitation routine, 15-16 Feb Expenditure verification, 2-3 Mar Monitoring and preparation for PIC visit.
- 30 March joint AMDT management, AMDT BOD, and Donors will visit ADDA, TZ in preparation for phase 2



Figure: Tubugwe, gravity irrigation, mainly cereals and some horticulture.

PDJF/Grundfos Project Name: Improvement of Dodoma Water Management for better food security.

Timeframe: April 2022 to 31 July 2023. Project Areas:

Matumbulu Villages horticulture and grape with solar driven irrigation,

- Mkoka Village Quality Declared Organic Seed with solar driven irrigation.

Tubugwe Village Horticulture and cereals with gravity re-designed irrigation

Project Investment EUR 137,200; (Ca. 1,0 mio DKK)

Ongoing Grundfos project activities/achievements

Specific capacity building in Community Development ongoing from August 22 (a very hot issue in the project):

- Group legal development status
- Social group responsibility
- Business plan training
- GAP
- Smart Climate Agriculture approach
- Organic production promotion
- Profit/loss calculation
- Market survey
- Value chain analysis
- Progress/achievements
- Completion and handover of Solar driven Grundfos irrigation equipment installed in Mkoka (300 SHFs) and Water distribution intake with 350m canal in Tubugwe (SHFs) 8 and 9 March
- 21 February completion of borehole drilling in Matumbulu (SHFs). Water quality = drinking water. Solar driven drip irrigation contract will be signed this week
- The three communities which consists of 725 SHFs in Matumbulu, Mkoka and Tubugwe which will benefit from the project in the ongoing community development. ADDA received valuable input during the handover ceremony 7and 8 March.
- New application of USD 8000 latest 5 April 2023

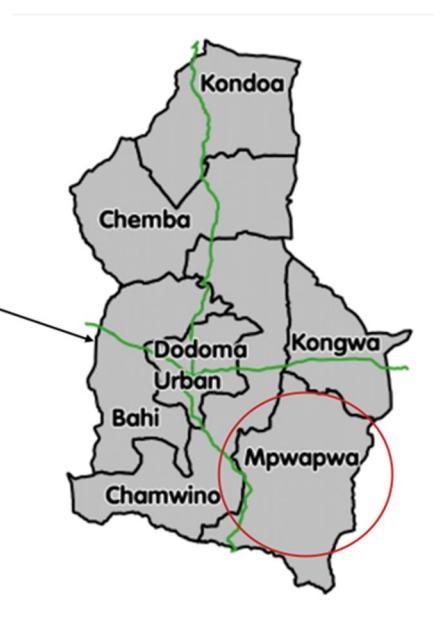
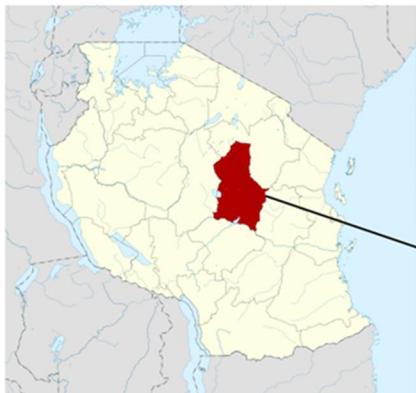




Figure: Fra Grundfos-project.

Women and youth sunflower processors economic empowerment and market linkage

Supporting 3 women sunflower women processors in improving their production facilities.

December 2021.- June 2022. USD 71.000 (478.259 DKK)



Figure: Mkoka, Kongwe mainly Sunflower QDS production

- During the year 2022 ADDA-TZ have had focus on access to market & contract farming.
- As per 31 Dec 2022 ADDA's buyer PYXUS purchased 856 MT organic sunflower of from 1,449 farmers with the average price of TZS 1150/Kg TZS 250 above market price
- Plan for 2023: 1500 MT Organic Sunflower to Tentation Bio, France and 2,000MT conventional sunflower to local buyer Qstek
- **Access Quality Seeds to SHFs – QDS System**

- 36 Quality Declared Seeds farmers produced 21 MT sunflower seeds, passed by TOSCI certification and the lowest germination was 94%
- **Access Finance to SHFs**
ADDA is working with 3 banks to provide small loans to our farmers
 - **Farmer Groups and Networks, BDS groups, SACCOS and VICOBAs**
Continues capacity building carried out to 12000 farmers
 - **Climate Smart & Rural Advisory Services**
which includes 53 demos contained 69.5 acres has been established to demonstrate GAP and Climate Smart techniques. Project is working closely with 24 Government extension workers
 - **Supporting Small Scale Women Sunflower Processors**
5 women lead sunflower processors are supported on general performance increase

 - **Lesson Learned, Challenges and Recommendations**
Huge delay of loans from banks
Farmer's Loan Recovery
Small scale Women & Youth processors have a lot of challenges that need more time and investment to improve their performance and standards.
Organic certification process is a proven best way to support SHFs
Conducting pilot for digital certification for 100-300 farmers (inspired by ADDA Uganda)
 - **Project partners during the year.**
MVIWATA – Market Actor
Qstek - Conventional Buyer
Tentation Bio – Organic Buyer
SIDO – Training of processors in GMP
SESS – Processors' in Marketing and Branding
TOSCI – Providing QDS Training
TARI – Supplier of Basic Seeds for QDS farmers
CU – Control Union
TBS – Tanzania Bureau of Standard
Grundfos's agent David & Shirtliff
Local District Authorities
Local construction companies

Myanmar

Organic Agriculture for Livelihood Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group, Myanmar Pilot Project

The Myanmar pilot project supported by the Holkegaard Foundation, which started in June 2020, was completed in September 2022. Final report and audited accounts have been submitted to donor, who have approved both and expressed great appreciation for the effort. With the donor's approval, DKK 15,000 unused funds have been set aside for a later trip to Myanmar.

The pilot project involved 5 villages with a total of 150 participants. The project organized the farmers and introduced and trained the farmers to grow ginger according to organic principles (PGS system), built "seed banks" where the farmers can store seeds for the next season and secure the basis for the next season's crop. In addition, marketing principles were taught and the project helped with the marketing of the ginger, which was sold at an additional price due to ecology and good quality.

As an experiment, a sample consignment of 60 kg fresh ginger was exported to warfair in Denmark, where they were sold in warfair's online store <https://www.warfair.store/> (warfair trades in goods from countries affected by wars and conflicts). In order to sell the ginger through warfair, the project was approved by the warfair ethics committee based on a detailed description of the cultivation and handling of the ginger. In addition, ginger in Denmark was tested free of microorganisms and chemical residues.

The situation in Myanmar means that it is not possible for foreigners to visit the project area, which means that contact takes place primarily via Teams. However, it has turned into a single visit by Helge Brunse, where he was able to meet in Yangon and held a 3-day seminar with the project staff. Fortunately, we have good local partners who carry out the project activities with great skill and who continue in the CISU supported project.

Organic Farming for Improvement of Living Conditions for the PA-O Ethnic Group, Myanmar (ORGAP)

The CISU supported ORGAP project in Myanmar has now been running for a year. Our local partners in Myanmar are as previously "Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development" (MIID) and "Myanmar Organic Growers and Producers Associations" (MOGPA).

Despite the difficult situation in Myanmar, in the project area belonging to the Pa-O self-administered zone, there are relatively safe working conditions.

The project builds on the results achieved in the pilot project supported by the Holkegaard Foundation through sustainable and organic farming using locally available resources. The 2 main principles the project works with are "Climate Smart Agriculture" (CSA) and "Participatory Guarantee System" (PGS). "PGS is a locally based quality guarantee system developed by IFOAM in 2008.

The project now includes a total of 20 villages - 10 villages that grow ginger and 10 villages that grow chili. There are a total of 600 participants, half of whom are women and half are men organized in the newly established "Hopong and Hsihseng Farmers Association".

Chili, for which there is a good market, has been chosen as the new crop, but avocados and other perennial crops are also planted. In addition the project is training in home gardening and distributing seeds to 600 women to get more out of their vegetable gardens and generate some income by selling what the family does not consume themselves.

It is planned to set up 24 women's savings groups. The first 14 are established.

In 2023, the project plans to send a sample consignment of whole, dried and red chilies to warfair. Like ginger, chili is grown according to organic principles.

Locally in Myanmar, there is also interest in the organically grown crops, where the local company "FAME Pharma", which manufactures dietary supplements and herbal remedies for the domestic market as well as for export to Korea and Saudi Arabia, buys ginger from the project.



Figure: U Khun Maung shows Chili-produced in Myanmar in San Lew Man village.

A big thank you to our committed partners in Myanmar who carry out the project activities with great skills. Which means that despite turmoil, high dollar exchange rate and high inflation, we are largely able to follow the project plan.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors: CISU, Danida, EU, AMDT, private donors, private organizations as Holkegaardfonden, Grundfos a.o, our partners, our dedicated staff members, people in the villages. We thank you for another good year and financial support.

On behalf of the Board
Søren Thorndal Jørgensen
Chairman ADDA,
22nd May 2023

Income statement

Note		2022 DKK	2021 DKK
	Membership Fees / Medlemskontingent	22,300	19,250
	Project EAC / Projekt EAC	108,691	124,856
	Project CSA / Projekt CSA	53,591	32,319
	Project Tanzania AMDT / Projekt Tanzania AMDT	80,507	11,672
	Project VOF / Projekt VOF	26,245	101,721
	CISU Engagementspuljen / CISU Engagementspuljen	0	11,675
	Donations from members / Gaver fra medlemmer	21,100	65,150
	Receipts from generel support / Tilskud fra Tipsmidler	52,782	52,094
	Project ESUP/ Projekt ESUP	28,548	0
	Project OPGAP/ Projekt ORGAP	50,031	0
	Other income/Andre indtægter	23,410	0
	Total Income	467,205	418,737

Note		2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Administrative Expenses / Administrative udgifter			
Paper, office expences / Kontorartikler, papir mv.	-250	-1,374	
Education / Uddannelse	-2,000	-700	
Insurance / Forsikringer	-1,415	-1,821	
Subscriptions / Abonnementer	-3,900	-3,300	
Allowances to the board / Bestyrelseshonorarer	-30,000	-30,000	
Meetings and General Meeting / Mødeudgifter	-16,087	-2,582	
Employee in Denmark / Løn til medarbejdere i Danmark	0	-356	
Transportation board meetings / Transportudgifter til bestyrelsen	-1,368	3,745	
Houserent, electricity etc. / Huslejeudgifter, el, varme mv.	0	-8,169	
Internet - IT / Internet og IT	-9,306	-7,685	
Entertainment / Repræsentation	0	-300	
Projects / Projekter			
Expenses in Engagementspuljen / Udgifter til Engagementspuljen	-1,123	-11,675	
Expenses not covered / Ikke dækkede udgifter	0	10,824	
Donations transferred to Asia / Overførte donationer til Asien	-21,100	-65,150	
Tanzania project expenses / Projektudgifter vedr ørende Tanzania	-20,318	-46,753	
Informations/Information	-10,037	-20,549	
Project Management / Projekt ledelse			
Secretariat finance management / Sekretariatet, økonomistyring	-100,055	-72,967	
Auditing / Revision	-28,750	-28,125	
Other expenses / andre udgifter	0	-21	
Financial Expenses, bank charges / Renteudgifter, gebyrer mv.	-10,615	-9,569	
Total Expenses / Udgifter I alt	-256,324	-296,527	
Profit or loss for the year / Årets resultat	210,881	122,210	

Proposed appropriation account

Profit or loss for the year / Overført resultat	210,881	122,210
Total	210,881	122,210

ASSETS

Note		31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
	Account EAC / Mellemværende projekt EAC	38,097	61,059
	Account VOF / Mellemværende projekt VOF	0	44,938
	Account Tanzania AMDT / Mellemværende projekt Tanzania AMDT	31	31
	Account Myanmar / Mellemværende projekt Myanmar	1,093	1,093
	Account CSA / Mellemværende projekt CSA	70,563	28,099
	Account ESUP / Mellemværende projekt ESUP	46,689	0
	Account ACSO / Mellemregning projekt ACSO	0	83,696
	Total receivables	156,473	218,916
	Bank balances / Bankindeståender:	1,132,696	892,163
¹	Total cash	1,132,696	892,163
	Total current assets	1,289,169	1,111,079
	Total assets	1,289,169	1,111,079

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
	Profit or loss for the year / Overført resultat	1,181,771	970,890
	Total equity	1,181,771	970,890
	Unused funds from "Engagementspuljen / Ubrugte midler "Engagementspuljen"	28,324	28,327
	Taxes and pensions / A-skat, pensioner mv.	23,058	24,576
	Account VOF/ Mellemværende projekt VOF	6,135	0
2	Grants for donations/ Modtagne gaver til videreoverførsel	18,815	58,286
3	Creditors / Anden gæld	31,066	29,000
	Total short-term payables	107,398	140,189
	Total payables	107,398	140,189
	Total equity and liabilities	1,289,169	1,111,079

4 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK

Profit or loss for
the year /
Overført
resultat

Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22

Balance as at 01.01.22	970,890
Net profit/loss for the year	210,881
Balance as at 31.12.22	1,181,771

	31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
--	-----------------	-----------------

1. Bank balances / Bankindeståender

Sparekassen Kronjylland / Sparekassen Kronjylland	1,132,696	892,163
Total	1,132,696	892,163

2. Grants for donations / Modtagne gaver til videreovertførsel

Transfer primo / Transfer primo	58,286	36,066
Grants for Asia / Donationer til Asia	21,100	65,150
Transferred to Cambodian groups / Overført til Cambodia	-60,571	-42,930
Donations to be transferred /Donationer til overførsel	18,815	58,286

3. Creditors / Anden gæld

Bookkeeping / Bogføring	11,066	9,000
Auditing / Skyldig, afsat revision	20,000	20,000
Total	31,066	29,000

4. Contingent liabilities*Other contingent liabilities*

ADDA is liable for a contingent deficit in all the projects, where ADDA is project responsible / ADDA hæfter for eventuelle underskud i alle projekter, hvor ADDA er projektansvarlig.

ADDA is also project responsible for "Tanzania AMDT" and a ecological project i Myanmar, which is not included in the financial statement. ADDA is also liable for a deficit in these projects / ADDA er ligeledes projektansvarlig for projekt "Tanzania AMDT" og et økologisk projekt i Myanmar, der ikke fremgår af årsrapporten. ADDA hæfter ligeledes for et eventuelt underskud i disse projekter.

5. EAC

Project Titel: Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and

Civil Society in Siem Reap and Odder Meanchey

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 19-2454-UI-sep

Contributions not Used Primo	1,018,606		
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year	700,000		
<hr/>			
	1,718,606		
<hr/>			
Transferred to Recipient Country in FY	-1,025,942		
Regulation of Used Contributions	-550,513		
<hr/>			
Administration in Denmark	-1,576,455 -108,691		
	-1,685,146		
<hr/>			
Contributions not used ultimo	33,460		
<hr/>			
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	772		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0		
	772		
<hr/>			
Contributions not used ultimo	34,232		
<hr/>			
Amounts Transferred to Cambodia			
<hr/>			
	USD	Kurs	DKR
23.02.2022	63.000	657,61	414.294
14.06.2022	47.000	713,90	335.533
01.11.2022	<u>37.100</u>	<u>744,25</u>	<u>276.115</u>
	<u>147.100</u>		<u>1.025.942</u>

6. CSA

Project Titel: Climate Smart Agriculture rollout
 Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 20-3023-CSP

Contributions not Used Primo	381,213		
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year	2,300,000		
<hr/>			
	2,681,213		
<hr/>			
Transferred to Recipient Country in FY	-1,448,213		
Regulation of Used Contributions	-150,151		
<hr/>			
Administration in Denmark	-1,598,364		
	-53,591		
	-1,651,955		
<hr/>			
Contributions not used ultimo	1,029,258		
<hr/>			
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	1,423		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0		
	1,423		
<hr/>			
Contributions not used ultimo	1,030,681		
<hr/>			
Amounts Transferred to Cambodia			
<hr/>			
	USD	Kurs	DKR
06.04.2022	70.000	682,84	477.988
16.08.2022	80.000	736,29	589.028
30.11.2022	53.000	719,24	381.197
	<u>203.000</u>		<u>1.448.213</u>

7. ORGAP

Project Titel: Organic Agriculture for livelihood
 Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group, Myanmar
 Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 21-3628-CSP-UL

Contributions not Used Primo	858,237
	858,237
Transferred to Recipient Country in FY	-711,625
Administration in Denmark	-711,625
	-50,031
	-761,656
Contributions not used ultimo	96,581
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	0
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0
	0
Contributions not used ultimo	96,581
Amounts Transferred to Myanmar	

	USD	Kurs	DKR
01.06.2022	24.334	696,27	169.428
13.06.2022	-24.227	710,71	-172.180
22.07.2022	24.995	733,10	183.237
07.10.2022	27.276(EUR)	746,04	203.489
07.10.2022	<u>43.000</u>	761,98	<u>327.651</u>
	<u>95.378</u>		<u>711.625</u>

8. VOF

Project Titel: Strenghten the Voice and Capacity of
 Vulnerable Ethnic Minority
 Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 18-2273-UI-sep

Contributions not Used Primo	618,160		
	618,160		
Transferred to Recipient Country in FY	-297,054		
Regulation of Used Contributions	-231,126		
Administration in Denmark	-528,179		
	-26,245		
	-554,424		
Contributions not used ultimo	63,736		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	182		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0		
	182		
Contributions not used ultimo	63,918		
Amounts Transferred to Vietnam			
	USD	Kurs	DKR
11.03.2022	20.000	679,90	135.979
25.04.2022	20.000	693,47	138.694
29.08.2022	<u>3.000</u>	746,02	<u>22.381</u>
	<u>43.000</u>		<u>297.054</u>

9. ESUP

Project Titel: Empowerment of small-scale farmers through

the unification of the organic PGS network

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 21-3611-CSP-UL

Contributions Received for Fiscal Year	900,000
	900,000
Transferred to Recipient Country in FY	-421,745
Regulation of Used Contributions	911
	-420,834
Administration in Denmark	-28,548
	-449,382
Contributions not used ultimo	450,619
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	0
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0
	0
Contributions not used ultimo	450,619

Amounts Transferred to Vietnam

	USD	Kurs	DKR
29.03.2022	30.000	672,72	201.816
22.07.2022	<u>30.000</u>	733,10	<u>219.929</u>
	<u>60.000</u>		<u>421.745</u>

10. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the cooperative, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the cooperative, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

INCOME STATEMENT

Donations transferred

Donations received is recognized in the income. Donations that has to be transferred to Asia etc. is recognized in Donations transferred. If the Donations has not yet been transferred it is recognized as a liability.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Net turnover

The net turnover is accounted in the annual report for membership fee, at the time for payment. The socalled contribution to the administration (7% overhead), which come from a stable procentage of the cost achieved in the project has to be periodised, in such a way it is similar to the cost accounted in the project accounted costs.

Administration

Administration consist of cost for various cost for administration, work in the board, accounting etc.

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Accounts recievable is measured to a amortised cost price, which normally will be the nominel price. This will be reduced to prevention of expected loss's for the net value after realisation of the item.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash deposits in financial institutions.

Debts obligations

Debts obligations are considered as a calculation with other debts, measured to amortised cost price, which usually will be the nominel value.

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Bodil Engberg Pallesen

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Jesper Birn

Revisor

På vegne af: Beierholm

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Per Åke Mikael Jonsson

Bestyrelse

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Jan Sohn

Dirigent

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Ove Gejl Christensen

Bestyrelse

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Helge Brunse

Bestyrelse

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Søren Thorndal Jørgensen

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Povl Nørgaard Andersen

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Torben Huus-Bruun

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