Unity Aarhus ApS

C/O Citco (Denmark) ApS, Nybrogade 12
1203 København K
CVR No. 12580290

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 28.06.2024

Ole Meier Sørensen
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details

Entity

Unity Aarhus ApS
C/O Citco (Denmark) ApS, Nybrogade 12
1203 København K

Business Registration No.: 12580290
Registered office: Copenhagen
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Executive Board

Ole Meier Sørensen
Caspar Schultz

Auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 36
2000, Frederiksberg
CVR No.: 30700228

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Unity Aarhus ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

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

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

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

Copenhagen, 28.06.2024

Executive Board

Ole Meier Sørensen **Caspar Schultz**

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Unity Aarhus ApS

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which states that there is material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company have entered a project development credit facility, which falls due for repayment 31 December 2024. The Company's expected short-term cash availability, in the normal course of business, would be insufficient to repay the loan. Management plans to either sell the Company which then will be capitalized by the potential buyer or alternatively increase the occupancy of the property to achieve the criteria which enables the opportunity to obtain a long-term bond loan.

In addition, the Company has received a letter of support from Aberdeen European Residential Opportunities Fund SCSp SICAV-SIF (Fund). There is a material uncertainty surrounding the fund's ability to provide sufficient liquidity to repay the project development credit facility due on 31 December 2024, should the intended sale of the Company or the increase in property occupancy not materialize as planned by management.

We have not modified our opinion in respect of this matter.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Copenhagen, 28.06.2024

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 30700228

Kaare Kristensen Lendorf
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne33819

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's principal activities consist in a business with real estate and other business that is connected to this.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 shows a result of DKK 5.246.250 and the Balance Sheet at 31.12.2023 a balance sheet total of DKK 900.062.654 and an equity of DKK 38.612.810.

As the company's purpose is investment in properties, the Company is affected by changes in the property market, including the general economic conditions.

The market situation in the real estate sector is affected by uncertainty, as a result high inflation and increasing interest rates. The uncertainty related to interest rates and yields has created a gap between buyers' and sellers' expectation to sales prices of properties which is reflected in the lower transaction volume for investment properties in 2023.

This has been reflected in the valuation of the company's properties.

Going Concern

The Company have entered a project development credit facility, which falls due for repayment 31 December 2024. The Company's expected short-term cash availability, in the normal course of business, would be insufficient to repay the loan. Management plans to either sell the Company which then will be capitalized by the potential buyer or alternatively try to increase the occupancy of the property to achieve the criteria which enables the opportunity to obtain a long-term bond loan.

In addition, the Company has received a letter of support from Aberdeen European Residential Opportunities Fund SCSp SICAV-SIF (Fund). There is a material uncertainty surrounding the fund's ability to provide sufficient liquidity to repay the project development credit facility due on 31 December 2024, should the intended sale of the Company or the increase in property occupancy not materialize as planned by management.

There is material uncertainty related to the going concern assumptions, which casts significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue, and therefore, the Company may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Management's assessment of going concern assumptions is disclosed in note 1 of the financial statements.

Events after the balance sheet date

In 2024 a letter of intent (LOI) to sell the UNITY Aarhus Aps as a share deal have been signed by Aerof HoldCo II S.á.r.l (legal owner) and a potential buyer. Closing of the share deal is agreed to be postponed until an occupancy rate of min. 80% is achieved. In case occupancy rate is not achieved the closing will regardless take place no later than 31 December 2024. The agreed property value according to the LOI is significantly below the fair value of the property as recognized in the financial statements. If the transaction is closed as agreed in the LOI, the Company will suffer material write-downs during 2024.

The LOI is not a binding offer and do not create any legal obligations by either party until the mutual signing of final transaction documents.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**(16,089,428)**	**(5,372,206)**
Fair value adjustments of investment property		70,479,410	0
Staff costs	2	(7,146,304)	(4,332,468)
Operating profit/loss		**47,243,678**	**(9,704,674)**
Other financial income		317,193	63,222
Other financial expenses	3	(52,807,121)	(29,113,179)
Profit/loss before tax		**(5,246,250)**	**(38,754,631)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	1,079,269
Profit/loss for the year		**(5,246,250)**	**(37,675,362)**
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(5,246,250)	(37,675,362)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		**(5,246,250)**	**(37,675,362)**

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Investment property		886,300,000	0
Property, plant and equipment in progress		0	686,761,240
Property, plant and equipment	4	**886,300,000**	**686,761,240**
Fixed assets		**886,300,000**	**686,761,240**
Receivables from group enterprises		3,998,776	0
Other receivables		450,584	1,440,275
Income tax receivable		5,110	0
Receivables		**4,454,470**	**1,440,275**
Cash		**9,308,184**	**19,966,306**
Current assets		**13,762,654**	**21,406,581**
Assets		**900,062,654**	**708,167,821**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		200,000	200,000
Retained earnings		(38,812,810)	(33,566,560)
Equity		**(38,612,810)**	**(33,366,560)**
Bank loans		55,823,212	55,390,813
Payables to group enterprises		422,381,206	272,476,465
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	**478,204,418**	**327,867,278**
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	760,700	761,461
Bank loans		447,111,747	360,550,212
Deposits		6,926,727	0
Trade payables		1,752,493	47,813,124
Payables to group enterprises		0	4,304,000
Other payables		1,704,077	238,306
Deferred income		2,215,302	0
Current liabilities other than provisions		**460,471,046**	**413,667,103**
Liabilities other than provisions		**938,675,464**	**741,534,381**
Equity and liabilities		**900,062,654**	**708,167,821**
Going concern	1		
Contingent liabilities	6		
Assets charged and collateral	7		
Related parties with controlling interest	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	200,000	(33,566,560)	(33,366,560)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(5,246,250)	(5,246,250)
Equity end of year	**200,000**	**(38,812,810)**	**(38,612,810)**

Notes

1 Going concern

The Company entered a project development credit facility, which at the financial year ended 31 December 2023 is recognized as a short-term debt of DKK 448,3 million. Full repayment of the loan was due upon completion of construction of the building. The construction was completed in August 2023.

Since August 2023 the lender has on two occasions waived the repayment, a third waiver has been issued with maturity date 31 December 2024, at which the full outstanding loan balance falls due for repayment.

A letter of intent (LOI) to sell the Company as a share deal have been signed by Aerof HoldCo II S.á.r.l (legal owner) and the potential buyer in 2024. Closing of the share deal is agreed to be postponed until an occupancy rate of min. 80% is achieved. In case occupancy rate is not achieved the closing will regardless take place no later than 31 December 2024. The agreed property value according to the LOI is significantly below the fair value of the property as recognized in the financial statements.

The LOI is not a binding offer and do not create any legal obligations by either party until the mutual signing of final transaction documents.

Management expects that the potential buyer will capitalize the Company in connection with the transaction, with sufficient financing for the Company to continue its operations.

Alternatively, management expect to increase the occupancy to achieve the criteria which enables the Company to obtain a long-term bond loan.

Management have evaluated the material uncertainty of assumptions to continue as a going concern and believes that the likelihood of the share deal in 2024 is high, which thereby will provide sufficient financing for the Company to continue its operations. Management have assessed that preparation of the financial statements as a going concern is appropriate.

The parent company Aberdeen European Residential Opportunities Fund SCSp SICAV-SIF (Fund) has provided a letter of support to the Company, in which the fund declares its commitment to stand behind the Company's obligations as and when they fall due, including any necessary contributions, for a period of at least 12 months from the reporting date of the fund's consolidated financial statements of 2023. The fund is therefore with the provided letter of support committed to ensure the continued operations of the Company.
There is a material uncertainty surrounding the fund's ability to provide sufficient liquidity to repay the project development credit facility due on 31 December 2024, should the intended sale of the Company or the increase in property occupancy not materialize as planned by management.

Consequently, there is material uncertainty related to the going concern assumptions, which casts significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue, and therefore, the Company may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

2 Staff costs

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Wages and salaries	7,105,986	4,220,841
Pension costs	312,105	97,767
Other social security costs	29,742	13,860
Other staff costs	(301,529)	0
	7,146,304	**4,332,468**

Average number of full-time employees	7	3

3 Other financial expenses

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	24,601,158	16,508,408
Other interest expenses	28,205,963	12,604,771
	52,807,121	**29,113,179**

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Investment property DKK	Property, plant and equipment in progress DKK
Cost beginning of year	0	696,623,056
Transfers	696,623,056	(696,623,056)
Additions	129,059,350	0
Disposals	(38,908,775)	0
Cost end of year	**786,773,631**	**0**
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	0	(9,861,816)
Transfers	(9,861,816)	9,861,816
Reversal regarding disposals	38,908,775	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**29,046,959**	**0**
Fair value adjustments for the year	99,526,369	0
Reversal regarding disposals	(29,046,959)	0
Fair value adjustments end of year	**70,479,410**	**0**
Carrying amount end of year	**886,300,000**	**0**

Note 8 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

The property was previously under construction and is now being let out.

Investment property:

Fair value estimation

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties
The company's investments property is measured at fair value after the fair value hierarchy level 3.

Investment properties are recognized at fair value with value adjustments through the income statement, in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act art. 38.

The fair value is an estimate made by management based on information available and actual expectations as to the future, as the investment property has been under construction, and is not fully let out yet.

Indepedent appraiser are consulted for purposes of estimating the fair values.

The company's investment properties consist of a property of 22.389 sqm located in Aarhus N.

The property is valued at fair value based on DCF model, which is based on forecasts for future cashflows that the individual property is expected to generate, expected CAPEX investments and development in vacancy.

Significant fair value assumptions
- The fair value of investment properties amounts to 886.300.000 DKK
- Budget period: 10 years
- Residential rent per sqm: 2.396 DKK
- Commercial rent per sqm: 1.400 DKK
- Yield for residential units: 4.75%
- Yield for commercial units: 7.00%
- Residential operating expenses per sqm: 419 DKK
- Commercial operating expenses per sqm: 388 DKK
- Maintenance per sqm: 30 DKK

It is the company's assessment that the external broker's valuation is the best expression of the properties' value as of 31.12.2023.

5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions
Of the long-term liabilities, 52.792 t.DKK is due later than 5 years from the balance sheet date.

6 Contingent liabilities
The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income of the Group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

7 Assets charged and collateral
As security for debt to mortgage banks and other lenders, 659.700.000 DKK, a mortgage has been granted on land and buildings. The investment property has a booked value of 886.300.000 DKK as of 31.12.2023.

8 Related parties with controlling interest

The company is included in the consolidated report for the parent company Aberdeen European Residential Opportunities Fund SCSp SICAV-SIF.

The consolidated report for Aberdeen European Residential Opportunities Fund SCSp SICAV-SIF can be requested at the following adress:

35a Avenue John F. Kennedy
L1855 Luxembourg

Accounting policies

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

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

Reporting currency
The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

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

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

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

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

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

Income statement
Gross profit or loss
The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the income statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue
Rental income is recognised on a straight line-basis over the term of the lease.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Fair value adjustments of investment property
Fair value adjustments of investment property comprise adjustments for the financial year of the Entity’s investment properties measured at fair value at the balance sheet date.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Property costs
Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff.

Other financial income
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Other financial expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investment property
On initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost consisting of the acquisition price of the properties plus directly related acquisition costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value which is equivalent to the amount at which the individual property may be sold to an independent buyer at the balance sheet date.

Fair value is determined by using the DCF model as the calculated value in use of expected cash flows from each property. To determine expected cash flows, the budgeted cash flows for each property for the next years are used, including increases in price and rent levels, and a calculated terminal value which reflects the amount of normalised cash flows expected to be generated by the property after the budget period. The cash flows so calculated are discounted to net present value by using a discount rate that is estimated to reflect current market -required yield rates for similar properties inclusive of expected inflation.

The financial year's adjustments of the properties' fair value are recognised in the income statement.

Receivables
The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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

Tax payable or receivable
Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash
Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.

Fair value

The fair value measurement is based on the principal market. If no principal market exists, the measurement is based on the most advantageous market, i.e. the market that maximises the price of the asset or liability less transaction and/ or transport costs.

All assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value, or whose fair value is disclosed, are classified based on the fair value hierarchy, see below:

Level 1: Value in an active market for similar assets/ liabilities

Level 2: Value based on recognised valuation methods on the basis of observable market information

Level 3: Value based on recognised valuation methods and reasonable estimates (non-observable market information).

If a reliable fair value cannot be stated according to the above levels, the asset or liability is measured at cost.

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

Caspar Schultz
CEO
På vegne af: Citco
Serienummer: a6ee246c-b500-40bc-8e2e-497f5421db26
IP: 77.246.xxx.xxx
2024-06-28 15:11:25 UTC

Ole Meier Sørensen
CEO
På vegne af: Citco
Serienummer: e8a1d6c4-613f-4deb-b854-c53fc7c2b1be
IP: 77.246.xxx.xxx
2024-06-28 15:42:25 UTC

Kaare Kristensen Lendorf
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228
Statsaut. revisor
På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Serienummer: 8eede778-219e-4dd7-8652-c0d59bb93611
IP: 165.225.xxx.xxx
2024-06-28 18:41:52 UTC

Penneo dokumentnøgle: MCYNG-0UHJG-E2WL6-PSGIM-NNGYJ-Y2VCC