Oracle Danmark ApS

CVR-nr. 71 29 85 15

Tuborg Havnevej 15
2900 Hellerup
Danmark

Annual Report for 2023/24

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 6th November 2024

DocuSigned by:
Vitor Antunes
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Vitor Manuel Mateus Antunes

Chairman

Penneo dokumentnøgle: 1YCPT-VZQHO-CHY63-OYF7N-DWWTZ-W5ZOU

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board on the Annual Report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Oracle Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 June 2023 – 31 May 2024.

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

It is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets and liabilities and financial position at 31 May 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 June 2023 – 31 May 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Hellerup, 6th November 2024

Executive Board

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Marc Jardorf
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Marc Jardorf

Board of Directors

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Vitor Antunes
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Vitor Manuel Mateus Antunes

DocuSigned by:
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Simon Allison

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Anders Bovaller
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Anders Bovaller

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Oracle Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oracle Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 June 2023 - 31 May 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 May 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 June 2023 – 31 May 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 the 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.

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:

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- 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.

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.

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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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 6th November 2024

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Helle Brandt Møller
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no. MNE 34481

Anne Catherine Nielsen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no. MNE 41368

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Company Information

The Company	Oracle Danmark ApS
	Tuborg Havnevej 15
	DK – 2900 Hellerup
	Telephone: +45 44808080
	Facsimile: +45 44808090
	Website: www.oracle.com
	CVR No.: 71 29 85 15
	Financial period: 01 June – 31 May
	Incorporated 16 November 1982
	Municipality of reg office: Hellerup
Board of Directors	Vitor Manuel Mateus Antunes, Chairman
	Simon Allison
	Anders Bovaller
Executive Board	Marc Jardorf
Auditors	**Baker Tilly Godkendt Revisionsparnerselskab**
	Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1.
	2500 Valby

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Managements' Review

Business activities

Oracle Danmark ApS provides products and services that address enterprise information technology (IT) environments. Our products and services include applications and infrastructure offerings that are delivered through a variety of flexible and interoperable IT deployment models. These models include on-premise deployments, cloud-based deployments, and hybrid deployments (an approach that combines both on-premise and cloud-based deployment) such as our Oracle Cloud at Customer offering (an instance of Oracle Cloud in a customer's own data center). Accordingly, we offer choice and flexibility to our customers and facilitate the product, service and deployment combinations that best suit our customers' needs. Our customers including businesses of many sizes, government agencies, educational institutions and resellers that we market and sell to directly through our worldwide sales force and indirectly through the Oracle Partner Network.

The Company's Cloud offerings provide a comprehensive and fully integrated stack of application, platform, compute, storage and networking services in all three primary layers of the cloud: Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). The Company's cloud license and on-premise IT offerings include: Oracle Applications, Oracle Database and Oracle Fusion Middleware software, among others; hardware products including Oracle Engineered Systems, servers, storage and industry-specific products, among others; and related support and services. Substantially all customers, at their option, purchase license support contracts when they purchase an Oracle License. Customers generally opt to purchase hardware support contracts when they purchase Oracle hardware.

Oracle Danmark ApS also provides consulting services on its own behalf.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors consider that the following are the principal risk factors that could materially and adversely affect the Company's future financial results or financial position:

- the company do not continue to develop and release new or enhanced products and services within the anticipated time frames;
- infrastructure costs to deliver new or enhanced products and services take longer or result in greater costs than anticipated;
- there is a delay in market acceptance of and difficulty in transitioning new and existing customers to new, enhanced or acquired product lines or services;
- there are changes in information technology (IT) trends that the company does not adequately anticipate or address with product development efforts;
- the company do not optimize complementary product lines and services in a timely manner; or
- the company fail to adequately integrate, support or enhance acquired product lines or services;
- the risk of the current economic climate having an adverse impact on served markets.

The Company has controls in place to limit each of these potential exposures and management and the directors regularly review, reassess and proactively limit the associated risk. These risks are managed by innovative product sourcing and strict control of costs. The Company has insurances, business policies and organization structures to limit these risks and the Board of Directors closely monitor the Company's trading activities to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risks.

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Managements' Review

Financial performance

Having expected profit for the year to be broadly in line with financial year 2022/23 ("FY23") (DKK '000 38,336), the Company achieved a net profit of DKK '000 81,862 for financial year 2023/24 ("FY24). The increase of DKK '000 43,526 from prior year was mainly due to a reduction of DKK '000 44,642 in staff expenses (FY24: DKK '000 192,414; FY23: DKK '000 237,056). This decrease in staff expenses was mostly attributable to a 9% decrease in the average number employees (FY24: 147; FY23: 162).

The Company's total assets increased by DKK '000 89,448 to DKK '000 715,632, following increases across multiple categories including but not limited to cash at bank, right-of-use assets and receivables. Please refer to Appendix 1 – Financial highlights for a summary of results and key performance indicators.

Future developments

The Company expects profits for FY25 to be in line with FY24.

Unusual events

The Company paid DKK '000 15,616 in corporate tax in FY24 relating to a reopening of prior year taxable income for 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21. The tax computations for these periods were amended to reflect updated transfer pricing methodology.

Subsequent events

There were no significant subsequent events affecting the Company, which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Corporate social responsibility statement

In compliance with section 99a and b of the Danish Financial Statements Act on social responsibility and gender distribution in management, please refer to Appendix 2 – Corporate Social Responsibility Statement for a summary on how the Company satisfies the requirements of the legislation.

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Appendix 1 – Financial highlights

	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000
Income statement					
Revenue	330,050	321,146	254,239	318,526	321,125
Gross profit	297,004	286,328	218,164	275,756	252,648
Profit before financial income and expenses	85,996	35,116	12,648	18,293	6,637
Financial income/(expense)	20,085	7,728	17,647	-9,023	803
Net profit/(loss) for the year	81,862	38,336	23,402	7,280	797
Balance sheet					
Investment in property, plant and equipment	10,446	34,396	7,979	173	10,282
Total assets	715,632	626,184	549,807	638,056	706,981
Total equity	349,593	267,731	229,395	205,993	198,713
Average number of employees	147	162	162	181	186
Ratios					
Gross margin	90%	89%	86%	87%	79%
Profit margin	26%	11%	5%	6%	2%
Return on assets	12%	6%	2%	3%	1%
Solvency ratio	49%	43%	42%	32%	28%
Return on equity	27%	15%	11%	4%	0%

The method for calculation of the financial highlights are in accordance with the guidelines from "Den Danske Finansanalytikers Forening". The ratios have been prepared as follows;

- Gross margin: (Gross profit x 100)/Revenue
- Profit margin: (Operating profit x 100) / Revenue
- Return of assets: (Operating profit x 100) / Total assets
- Solvency ratio: (Equity x 100) / Total assets
- Return on equity: (Net profit for the year x 100) / Average equity

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Appendix 2 – Corporate and social responsibility statement

Corporate social responsibility statement

In compliance with section 99a and b of the Danish Financial Statements Act on social responsibility and gender distribution in management, please refer to Appendix 2 – Corporate Social Responsibility Statement for a summary on how the Company satisfies the requirements of the legislation.

Environment and climate

i. Policy

The Company pays particular adherence to environmental regulations to minimise impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. This is set out in the Environmental Policy. Oracle's Environmental Steering Committee (the "ESC") is responsible for the implementation and oversight of this policy.

ii. *Risks*

The Company's primary environmental impacts relate to: the company's own energy consumption as well as the energy consumption of its hardware products; the disposition of its hardware products at the end of their useful life; vendor and supply chain management; business travel; and the consumption of natural resources through its own activities and its procurement processes.

iii. *Activities*

Oracle Danmark ApS, with the cooperation of its employees, customers, contractors and suppliers, is committed to environmental management through managing the consumption of energy, water, paper and other resources used by Oracle in its day-to-day operations and identifying opportunities to divert, minimize, reuse and recycle our waste stream. In 2023/24, Our Danish offices has continued to operate with a "plan-do-check-act" management system, taking environmental sustainability into account while conducting business.

iv. KPI

In 2022, 63% of Oracle's real estate and facilities electricity use, and 81% of Oracle's Cloud electricity use came from verified renewable sources. Oracle has also set a new goal to power its global operations, both its facilities and its cloud, with 100% renewable energy by 2025.

v. Performance

Oracle Danmark ApS has achieved a yearly reduction in greenhouse gas emissions since 2015. We continue to leverage energy-saving technologies at our Danish offices, while working tirelessly to achieve our goals. Further, the management system has in 2023/24 increased the amount of reused and recycled materials in our waste stream.

A consolidated view of Oracle's performance data is available in the Oracle Corporate Citizenship Data Sheet at https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/corporate/citizenship/ccr-datasheet.pdf.

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Gender distribution in the board and management

i. Policy

The company promotes equality of opportunity and treatment and take appropriate steps to eliminating discrimination in access to employment, training and working conditions, on grounds of race, age, religion colour, sex, political opinion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability country of origin, or social origin. In Oracle Danmark ApS, there are equal opportunities for men and women and efforts are being made to reflect this at all managerial levels.

ii. Risk

There is a risk of "biased" recruitment, thus creating a corporate culture that does not reflect the surrounding world. Oracle Danmark ApS considers it a strength to have both genders represented in management, finding that this adds value to and contributes to the development of the business.

iii. Activities

To ensure a balanced representation of men and woman Oracle has in 2023/24 continued to develop our programs such as:

a) Oracle Women's Leadership (OWL)
OWL is a leadership and professional development program that seeks to develop, engage and empower current and future generations of Oracle women leaders in order to foster an inclusive and innovative workforce. OWL engages more than 20,000 employees in 66 countries – including Denmark, representing more than 117 OWL communities.

In Oracle Danmark ApS the local OWL committee arranges networking, training and social activities in order to enhance local female employees' leadership engagement.

b) Mentoring and Sponsorship
Our competitiveness as a company ultimately depends on the talent of our people. Oracle has a mentoring programme that aims to strengthen employees' career development strategies and to retain, attract, develop, and maximize the capacity of Oracle's talent. Mentoring and sponsorship enable us to develop future generations of technical and managerial leaders in Oracle.

c) Recruitment
Oracle has an Equal Employment Opportunity Policy and also provides best practices and recommendations for hiring managers.

iv. *KPI*

The Company has drawn up a policy for the underrepresented sex with a view to ensuring a balanced representation of men and women at all managerial levels, based on the objective that neither men nor women should have a representation of less than 25% at management level.

v. *Performance*

The Company's top management, consisting of the Board of Directors and Executive Board, was 0% female (0 of 4) and 100% male (4 of 4) as at 31st May 2024 (2022/23: 25% female; 75% male). The change in gender proportion representation on the Board of Directors is due to personnel changes in the last fiscal year and the composition of the roles represented in the Board of Directors. The current target is to restore to previous representation numbers during the next fiscal year.

The Company's other levels of management, consisting of all other management positions excluding top management, had 29% female representation (7 of 24) and 71% male (14 of 24) as at 31st May 2024 (2022/23: 27% female; 73% male). This distribution is above the country average (16% female; 84% male), as per the latest available statistics published by Statistics Denmark (statbank.dk).

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The ratio of female managers in the Company has steadily increased over the past several years. While relevant professional qualifications remain key selection criteria for all positions within Oracle, Oracle's management will continue to focus on diversity and will continue to evaluate programs to enhance attracting and developing diversity in its employee base.

Human rights

i. Policy

Oracle has a long-standing commitment to uphold and respect human rights for all people, as reflected in Oracle's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, and in Oracle's policies, practices, and core values, details of which can be found at https://www.oracle.com/assets/human-rights-statement-3208823.pdf.

ii. Risks

The Company's main risks relate to the impact of non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, as well as breaches of the Company's policies relating to human rights.

iii. Activities

Oracle is committed to integrating respect for human rights into our global operations and value chain. Oracle will:

a) Comply with applicable laws and regulations intended to promote human rights where Oracle conducts business globally.
b) Conduct due diligence and take other measures to avoid exploitation of people via forced labour, human trafficking and child labour.
c) Promote equality of opportunity and treatment and take appropriate steps to eliminating discrimination in access to employment, training and working conditions, on grounds of race, age, religion colour, sex, political opinion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability country of origin, or social origin.
d) Protect privacy and data security of our employees, suppliers and customers.
e) Support responsible sourcing of materials throughout our global supply chain.
f) Promote ethical business practices and continue our efforts to reduce and prevent the risk of corruption.
g) Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility and sustainability, including development of environmentally friendly technologies.
h) Support impactful social programs including those focused on critical human needs, healthcare, education, and economic empowerment.
i) Work with Oracle's suppliers and partners to uphold these same values and implement similar policies and practices.
j) Report transparently on our efforts, including through Oracle's Corporate Citizenship Report.

iv. KPI

Compliance with the applicable laws and regulations and adherence to the Company's policies relating to human rights.

v. Performance

Oracle received a 100 percent rating on the Human Rights Campaign's 2023 Corporate Equality Index for the 16th consecutive year.

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Social and employee conditions

i. Policy

Oracle is committed to protecting the health and safety of our employees, visitors, contractors, and other stakeholders and to minimizing pollution and other adverse impacts on the environment. The well-being of the Company's employees is safeguarded through strict adherence to health and safety standards.

ii. Risks

The key risks relate to workplace accidents.

iii. Activities

The Company's Environment, Health, and Safety team has in 2023/24 continued to conduct audits to identify and correct workplace hazards. Oracle Danmark ApS continues to encourage our employees to report any injuries, accidents, near-misses, and hazards promptly so that we can investigate and take corrective action.

iv. KPI

The recording of significant incidents is actively monitored.

v. Performance

There have been no reports of accidents during the year that resulted in significant material damage or personal injury.

Anti-corruption

i. Policy

Oracle Danmark ApS believes in doing business honestly and is committed to transparency in our business practices. As per our Code of ethics and Business conduct, we have no tolerance for corruption and bribery in connection with our business.

ii. Risk

Oracle Danmark ApS is exposed to non-compliance with anti-corruption legislation through employees', suppliers' and partners' violations, and is also exposed to potential legal and financial implications of such non-compliance.

iii. Activities

All employees are required to complete and return a certificate annually acknowledging that they have read, understood and complied with this Policy.

iv. *KPI*

It is the Company's objective to ensure adherence to Code of ethics and Business conduct and avoid any violation of the anti-corruption rules internally as well as with its external partners.

v. Performance

The Company did not note any violations of Oracle Corporation anti-corruption rules in 2023/24.

Additional information regarding our citizenship policies, processes and procedures are available on our website www.oracle.com/corporate/citizenship.

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Data Ethics

i. Policy

The purpose of this policy is to define Oracle Denmark ApS's ("Oracle" or "Oracle Denmark") approach to data ethics pursuant to section 99d of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to outline the principles to protect and manage the privacy and security of data; created, accessed used, maintained, and hosted by Oracle in accordance with legal requirements and obligations.

It should be noted that Oracle Corporation, 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, Texas, USA, is the ultimate parent of Oracle Denmark and all policies referred to and terms incorporated herein are globally approved and implemented by Oracle Corporation and applicable to its subsidiaries, including Oracle Denmark.

ii. Sources of data

In Oracle, we may collect, use, and share (collectively referred to '**processing**' or '**process**') various types of data, including:

- Personal data about jobs applicants, employees, contractors, collaborators, partners, suppliers, customers and clients.
- Non-Personal data about our information assets and business operations.

Oracle is committed to follow high data ethics standards for the use of both personal and non-personal data.

iii. Data ethics principles

We commit to the following data ethics principles:

i) **Transparency**: Oracle's practices and business purposes for processing all types of data are open and transparent and documented in easily accessible notices for affected individuals and entities.

ii) **Security and Confidentiality**: Oracle has implemented policies and practices designed to keep data confidential and limit access to it only to those who need it to conduct their business activities. We have implemented and maintain appropriate physical, administrative and technical security measures to protect personal and non-personal information. Also, we always aim to ensure that third parties authorized to process data on our behalf are required to do the same.

iii) **Global Protection**: Oracle operates globally in over 80 countries and for our business operations, we may need to process data globally, as necessary. In case if we need to transfer data outside of its originating country, we ensure that such transfer is made in accordance with applicable laws and practices.

iv) **Accountability**: Oracle develops and implements policies and procedures to ensure that it complies with and remains accountable for the above-mentioned principles; e.g. Oracle privacy and information protection policies . On a regular basis, Oracle conducts trainings and reviews to maintain compliance with these principles.

Oracle's Corporate Security Practices provide more information on principles and procedures implemented for security, safety, and business continuity for Oracle's internal operations and its provision of services to customers: https://www.oracle.com/corporate/security-practices/

Oracle's Privacy policies describe in more detail how Oracle processes personal data in the context of its various externally-facing business activities: https://www.oracle.com/legal/privacy/

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iv. Sharing with Third Parties

Oracle may share personal or non- personal information with third parties for business and commercial purposes or to comply with legal requirements.

When third parties are given access to personal information, Oracle will take appropriate contractual, technical and organizational measures designed to ensure that data is processed only to the extent that such processing is necessary, consistent with its privacy policies, and in accordance with applicable law.

v. Training and Awareness

Oracle ensures through its mandatory trainings that Oracle employees are well instructed on Oracle's policies. These trainings test employee understanding of information asset classifications and handling requirements. We ensure that our employees complete the trainings when joining Oracle and periodically repeat it thereafter; which helps us to support and fulfil our objectives and principles on data ethics.

vi. Governance and Responsibility

Each year we will account for this policy in accordance with section 99d of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

vii. Approval

This policy was approved by the Board of Directors of Oracle Denmark ApS on 6th November 2024.

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Income Statement 1 June - 31 May

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		DKK'000	DKK'000
Revenue	3	330,050	321,146
Other external expenses		-33,497	-34,818
Other operating income		451	0
Gross profit		**297,004**	**286,328**
Staff expenses	4	-192,414	-237,056
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	5	-18,594	-14,156
Profit before financial income and expenses		**85,996**	**35,116**
Financial income	6	24,448	10,537
Financial expenses	7	-4,363	-2,809
Profit before tax		**106,081**	**42,844**
Tax on profit for the year	8	-24,219	-4,508
Net profit for the year	21	**81,862**	**38,336**

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Balance Sheet 31 May

	Note	2023/24 DKK'000	2022/23 DKK'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipments	9	35,855	35,858
Leasehold improvements	9	87	612
Right-of-use assets	10	18,227	6,417
Tangible assets		**54,169**	**42,887**
Intercompany loan receivable	11	0	464,591
Investments		**0**	**464,591**
Deferred commissions	14	17,925	13,489
Other long term receivable	12	1,772	1,705
Other non-current assets		**19,697**	**15,194**
Total non-current assets		**73,866**	**522,672**
Current assets			
Trade receivables		11,465	6,086
Other receivables		118	780
Intercompany loan receivable	11	483,673	0
Contract work in progress	13	3,310	15,330
Deferred tax assets	14	310	165
Deferred commissions	15	12,672	12,179
Other assets		**511,548**	**34,540**
Cash at bank and in hand		**130,218**	**68,972**
Total current assets		**641,766**	**103,512**
Total assets		**715,632**	**626,184**

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Balance Sheet 31 May

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		DKK'000	DKK'000
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	16	11,000	11,000
Retained earnings		338,593	256,731
Total equity		**349,593**	**267,731**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	10	12,189	559
Total non-current liabilities		**12,189**	**559**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		773	732
Payables to group enterprises		245,899	249,935
Corporation tax		10,880	2,955
Other payables		86,430	95,598
Deferred income	17	3,900	2,950
Lease liability	10	5,968	5,724
Total current liabilities		**353,850**	**357,894**
Total liabilities		**366,039**	**358,453**
Total liabilities and equity		**715,632**	**626,184**

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Statements of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000
Equity at 31 May 2023	11,000	256,731	267,731
Net profit for the year	-	81,862	81,862
Equity at 31 May 2024	**11,000**	**338,593**	**349,593**

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1. Corporate information

Oracle Danmark ApS is a private limited Company incorporated in Denmark with a registered address at Tuborg Havnevej 15, DK – 2900 Hellerup, Denmark.

The immediate parent and controlling party of the Company is Oracle Nederland B.V. (the "Parent Company"). The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Oracle Corporation, a company incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Changes in accounting estimates

During the year, the tax computations for prior periods 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 were re-opened and amended to reflect updated transfer pricing methodology. The change in accounting estimate resulted in a tax payment of DKK '000 16,616 to the Danish Tax Authorities. This amount was reimbursed in full to the Company by Oracle EMEA Limited. The change in accounting estimate has had no impact on assets, liabilities or the closing financial position at year end.

Basis of preparation

The Annual Report of Oracle Denmark ApS for 2023/24 has been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C. The accounting policies are consistent with those of last year. The annual report is presented in DKK.

Going concern

The Company has considerable financial resources together with revenue streams across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognized in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized costs are recognized. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognized in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

The takeover method is applied to the acquisition of new subsidiaries or activities which the Parent Company obtains control. Identifiable assets and liabilities in the acquired entities are recognized at the fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for restructuring costs relating to the acquired entity are recognized if the restructuring has been decided at the time of acquisition and is expected to be carried through. Allowance is made for the tax effect of revaluations of assets and liabilities. Any residual

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difference between the cost and the group's share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities is recognized as goodwill or negative goodwill.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortized cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortization of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract (Cloud commissions and first year support)

The company incurs sales commissions earned by its sales force. Under IFRS 15, sales commissions and associated direct costs that are considered incremental and recoverable costs of obtaining customer contracts are now capitalized and amortized, as detailed below.

Cloud commission capitalization

We capitalize sales commission associated with our cloud SaaS, PaaS and IaaS offerings, and recognize the related expenses over the applicable period (i.e. customer benefit period, or contract term for renewals), which are typically one to four years. The estimated customer benefit period, currently determined to be 4 years, will be reassessed each year and updated, as necessary. The current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other current assets and the non-current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other non-current assets as of May 31, 2024. Amortization of deferred sales commissions is included as a component of staff expenses in our Income Statement.

License & hardware first year support commission

Under IFRS 15, first year support commissions are capitalized and amortized over the estimated customer benefit period, currently determined to be 4 years. On an annual basis, the customer benefit period will be reassessed and updated as necessary. The current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other current assets and the non-current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other non-current assets as of May 31, 2024. Amortization of deferred sales commissions is included as a component of staff expenses in our Income Statement.

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Revenue and related adjustments

The company has several sources of revenues. For certain products and services prices are bundled for software and software support together and resulted in recognition of revenue over time with no revenue recognized upfront under previous IFRS.

Revenue

The Company acts as an undisclosed agent for another group company in the sale of various software related and non-software related products and services, offerings include new software licenses, software license updates and product support, cloud SaaS, PaaS and IaaS offerings, hardware products, hardware support, advanced customer support services and education. The Company acts in its own name but on account of and at the risk of another group company.

The Company receives commissions and mark-up on the costs incurred for their sale as sales agents in respect of revenues generated from the sale of software licenses, software license updates and product support, SaaS, PaaS and IaaS offerings, hardware products, hardware support, advanced customer support services and education which are remitted to another group company.

Oracle Danmark ApS also provides consulting services on its own behalf.

Income from consulting services is recognized according to used time for Time & Material projects and according to the percentage of completion method for fixed price projects.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise income received in relation to a legal settlement.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortization, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, realized and unrealized gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on account tax scheme.

Transactions in foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in thousands of 'DKK', which is the Company's functional currency.

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Transactions and balances

Amounts in foreign currencies in the balance sheet are translated into the functional currency using Oracle Group exchange rates which do not differ materially from the exchange rates set by the European Central Bank for the financial year end date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income Statement.

Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognized in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognized directly in equity.

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2 – 5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 – 10 years

The basis of depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognized.

In case of changes in the amortization period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognized prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Right of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset which may be specified explicitly or implicitly. The asset should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset.

- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to determining how and for what purpose the asset is used.

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Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets identified under the standard are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

• Facilities; the initial term of the lease.

• Motor vehicles; generally 5 years.

The Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company applied the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of vehicles, parking lots and other equipment. It also applied the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company's right-of-use assets and the current and non-current portion of lease liabilities are included as separate line items within the statement of financial position.

The Company determined whether the arrangement was or contains a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- Fulfillment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and

- The arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset either, by having the ability or right to operate or have physical access to the asset and that other parties would benefit from the output while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output.

<u>Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions</u>

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the

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Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Leases - Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain the option to renew or terminate the lease will be exercised. The Company considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

The renewal periods for leases of facilities and vehicles are typically not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised.

Refer to Note 10 for information on potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortization.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets.

Receivables

Receivables are recognized in the balance sheet at amortized cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Cash

Cash comprises cash balances and bank balances.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities comprising amounts owed to credit institutions, trade payables and payables to group enterprises are recognized at the date of borrowing at fair value, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Other liabilities are measured at net realizable value.

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Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognized as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realizable value.

Prepayments and payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are capitalized and recognized in the income statement in accordance with the delivery of obligations over time.

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realized, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognized in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognized in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognized in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

• Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately or together as a group;

• The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;

• How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates;

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• How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Company applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Since the Company operates in a complex multinational environment, it assessed whether the Interpretation had an impact on its financial statements. Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Company considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions, particularly those relating to the pricing of intra-group transactions. The Company has determined, in conjunction with transfer pricing specialists, that all intra-group transactions are priced at arm's length terms, and that the tax treatment adopted by the company with regard to these transactions in its tax returns is therefore in line with local tax legislation. As such, the Company has concluded that the Interpretation did not have an impact on the financial statements for the period.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of revenue to be earned in subsequent years.

Cash Flow Statement

The financial statements does not contain a cash flow statement in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act section 86 (4). The company is included in the cash flow statement prepared for Oracle Corporation.

Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature in terms of the Company's revenue-generating activities that cannot be attributed directly to the Company's ordinary activities.

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3. Revenue

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Consulting revenue	45,048	40,244
Commission income	275,069	271,160
Other revenue	9,933	9,742
	330,050	**321,146**

Segment information for geographic and product segment can be found in the consolidated balance sheet of Oracle Corporation. The consolidated financial statement in which Oracle Denmark ApS is included can be found at; https://investor.oracle.com/financial-reporting/sec-filings/default.aspx

4. Staff Expenses

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Wages and salaries	179,240	222,426
Pensions	11,673	13,068
Other social security expenses	1,501	1,562
	192,414	**237,056**
Average number of employees	**147**	**162**

A portion of Management's salary is dependent on the year's results. By reference to section 98b (3) (ii) of the Danish Financial Statement Act, remuneration to management is not disclosed.

5. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment (refer to note 9)	10,449	7,419
Leasehold improvements (refer to note 9)	525	524
Right-of-use assets (refer to note 10)	7,620	6,213
	18,594	**14,156**

6. Financial income

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Other financial income	4,188	946
Interest income from group enterprises	20,260	9,591
	24,448	**10,537**

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7. Financial expenses

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Foreign exchange loss	793	5
Other financial expenses	3,570	2,804
	4,363	**2,809**

8. Tax on profit for the year

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Estimated income tax charge	11,788	3,778
Prior year adjustments for income tax	12,574	6
Change in provision for deferred tax	-141	721
Prior year adjustments for deferred tax	-4	0
Withholding tax expense	2	3
	24,219	**4,508**

9. Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total property, plant and equipment
Cost at 1 June 2023	47,235	2,926	50,161
Additions for the year	10,446	0	10,446
Disposals for the year	-181	0	-181
Cost at 31 May 2024	57,500	2,926	60,426
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 June 2023	11,377	2,314	13,691
Depreciation for the year	10,449	525	10,974
Disposals for the year	-181	0	-181
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 May 2024	21,645	2,839	24,484
Carrying amount at 31 May 2024	**35,855**	**87**	**35,942**

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10. Leases

Right-of-use assets

DKK'000	Facilities	Vehicles	Total
As at June 1, 2023	5,626	791	6,417
Additions	14,253	5,177	19,430
Depreciation expense	-4,799	-2,821	-7,620
As at May 31, 2024	**15,080**	**3,147**	**18,227**

Lease liabilities

DKK'000	Facilities	Vehicles	Total
As at June 1, 2023	5,399	884	6,283
Additions	14,253	5,177	19,430
Accretion of interest	69	341	410
Payments	-4,867	-3,099	-7,966
As at May 31, 2024	**14,854**	**3,303**	**18,157**
Current	4,540	1,428	5,968
Non-current between 1 and 5 years	10,314	1,875	12,189
Non-current after 5 years	0	0	0

11. Intercompany loan receivable

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Intercompany loan agreement	483,673	464,591
	483,673	**464,591**

On April 12th, 2018, the Company entered into a loan facility with a group company limited to DKK'000 602,000, due to expire on 31st April 2025. As at May 31st, 2024, DKK'000 483,673 was utilised. The interest rate on the intercompany loan agreement is DKK LIBOR rate plus 0.375%.

12. Other long term receivable

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
As at June 1, 2023	1,705	1,590
Additions	67	115
	1,772	**1,705**

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13. Contract work in progress

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Sales price for work in progress	3,310	15,330
Contract work in progress, net	**3,310**	**15,330**
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Classified as work in progress under assets	3,310	15,330
	3,310	**15,330**

14. Deferred tax assets

	2023/24	2022/23
The deferred tax charge relates to (DKK'000):		
Property, plant and equipment	-258	-188
Current assets	568	353
	310	**165**
Deferred tax assets are expected to be set off within:		
0-1 year	568	353
1-5 years	-258	-188
	310	**165**

15. Deferred commissions

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Opening deferred commissions	25,668	31,352
Assets recognised from commission (cost to obtain) incurred during the year	23,378	12,352
Amortisation recognised as cost of providing services during the year	-18,449	-18,036
	30,597	**25,668**
Current	12,672	12,179
Non-current	17,925	13,489
	30,597	**25,668**

16. Share capital

The share capital consists of 110,000 shares with a nominal value of DKK 100. No shares carry any special rights.

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17. Deferred income

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Consulting contracts	3,900	2,950
	3,900	**2,950**

18. Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Fee for statutory audit	441	420
	441	**420**

19. Related parties and ownership

Oracle Danmark ApS related parties comprise the following:

Controlling interest	Basis
Oracle Nederland B.V., De Meern, Holland	Parent company
Oracle Corporation, California USA	Ultimate parent company

Ownership
The following shareholders are recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital: Oracle Nederland B.V., De Meern, Holland. The financial statements for Oracle Denmark ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements for Oracle Corporation and may be obtained on web-page:

http://d1lge852tjjqow.cloudfront.net/CIK-0001341439/ee127b2b-13a7-4bdb-a384-d27bb7c5bddb.pdf?noexit=true

Related party Transactions
In accordance with section 98 c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, related party transactions have not been disclosed in the financial statements and parent company financial statements, as they were conducted on an arm's length basis.

Remuneration/fees of one of the members of Board of Directors are part of salaries presented in note 2.

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20. Special Items

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Tax paid relating to prior periods	15,616	0
	15,616	**0**

This tax paid during 2023/24 relates to a reopening of prior periods 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21. The tax computations for these periods were amended to reflect updated transfer pricing methodology.

21. Profit distribution

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23
Recommended appropriation of profit	81,862	38,336
	81,862	**38,336**

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Anne Cathrine Nielsen
BAKER TILLY DENMARK GODKENDT REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB CVR: 35257691
Revisor
På vegne af: Baker Tilly Danmark
Serienummer: 03d546cf-d1a7-4239-9d78-db2000444d5c
IP: 5.186.xxx.xxx
2024-11-06 13:08:30 UTC

Helle Brandt Møller
BAKER TILLY DENMARK GODKENDT REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB CVR: 35257691
Revisor
På vegne af: Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionsp…
Serienummer: fcbd504c-a785-408a-8b96-18585f3cdb7f
IP: 91.221.xxx.xxx
2024-11-06 13:12:19 UTC

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