

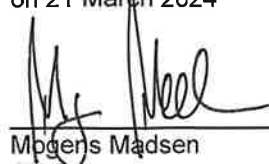
# Studio 9 Denmark A/S

Havnen 1  
8700 Horsens

## Annual Report 2023

CVR no. 36018712

Annual General Meeting held  
on 21 March 2024



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Mogens Madsen  
Chairman

**Contents**

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Management's Statement	3
Independent Auditors' Report	4
Company Information	6
Management's Commentary	7
Accounting Policies	8
Income Statement	12
Balance Sheet	13
Statement of changes in Equity	15
Notes	16

**Management's Statement**

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Studio 9 Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Horsens, 21 March 2024

**Executive Board**



Per Lykke

**Supervisory Board**



Troels Holch Povlsen  
Chairman



Adam Christian Dantzer  
Member



Ho Kin Chung  
Member

## Independent Auditors' Report

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### To the Shareholders of Studio 9 Denmark A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Studio 9 Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 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 the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 misstatements 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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 the related disclosures made by Management.

## Independent Auditors' Report

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- \* Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arirelated 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Brande, 21 March 2024

**Partner Revision**  
**Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab**  
CVR-no. 15807776

Claus Lykke Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne10776

**Company Information**

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<b>Company</b>	Studio 9 Denmark A/S Havnen 1 8700 Horsens CVR No.: 36018712 Date of formation: 24 June 2014 Registered office: Horsens Financial year: 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Troels Holch Povlsen Adam Christian Dantzer Ho Kin Chung
<b>Executive Board</b>	Per Lykke
<b>Auditors</b>	Partner Revision Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Torvegade 22 7330 Brande CVR no.: 15807776

## **Management commentary**

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### **The Company's principal activities**

The Company's principal activities consist of sales and trading.

### **Development in activities and the financial situation**

The Company's Income Statement for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK 46.489 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2023 a balance sheet total of DKK 12.149.418 and an equity of DKK 7.189.596.

The development and result for the year are considered satisfactory.

### **Post financial year events**

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the Company substantially.

## Accounting Policies

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### Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Studio 9 Denmark A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

Furthermore the company has adopted individual rules for reporting class C enterprises. The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

### Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

### Derivative financial instruments

Forward exchange contracts entered into to hedge future revenues and expenses, classified as and fulfilling the criteria for hedging, are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date, and value adjustments are recognised directly in equity. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in other receivables and payables, respectively. Fair values of derivative financial instruments are calculated on the basis of current market data and generally accepted valuation methods.

Once the hedged transaction is realised, gains or losses incidental to such hedging transactions are transferred from the equity and recognised with the hedged item.

## General Information

### Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement has been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the Income Statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the Income Statement.

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.



## Accounting Policies

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### Income Statement

#### Gross profit/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, change in inventories of goods for resale, other operating income, and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and net of sales discounts.

Income from delivery of services is recognised as revenue as the service is delivered.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature to the activities of the enterprise.

#### Cost of sales

Costs of sales comprise cost of goods purchased less discounts and change in inventories for the year.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise of expenses regarding sale, administration, premises and loss of debtors.

#### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement, pensions and social security costs.

#### Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Goodwill	4 years	0%
Trade fair	2 years	0%
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-4 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Dividends equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

## Accounting Policies

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### Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

## Balance Sheet

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets (goodwill) are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is related to the purchase of an existing division with customers and expertise of employees. The period of amortisation is based on the management's experience on the pay back period of such investment.

### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost plus revaluations, if any, and less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the purchase until the date when the asset is available for use.

Furthermore tangible assets with a purchase price below DKK 25.000 per unit are recognised in the income statement in the financial year.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

### Other receivables

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### Deferred income, assets

Deferred income recognised in assets comprise prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

### Equity

Equity comprises the contributed share capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

### Provisions

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to materialise as current tax.

## **Accounting Policies**

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### **Current tax liabilities**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

### **Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### **Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities**

Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities consist of payments received regarding income in the subsequent financial years.

**Income Statement**

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>17.256.274</b>	<b>16.224.756</b>
Staff expenses	1	-16.086.768	-12.465.666
Depreciation of equipment and intangible assets		-518.481	-64.823
<b>Profit from ordinary operating activities</b>		<b>651.025</b>	<b>3.694.267</b>
Financial income		145.457	29.446
Financial expenses		-223.554	-685.681
<b>Profit from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>572.928</b>	<b>3.038.032</b>
Tax expense on ordinary activities	2	-526.439	-1.100.462
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>46.489</b>	<b>1.937.570</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit</b>			
Retained earnings		46.489	1.937.570
<b>Distribution of net profit</b>		<b>46.489</b>	<b>1.937.570</b>

**Balance Sheet as of 31 December**

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
<b>Assets</b>			
Goodwill	3	0	0
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	4	619.068	12.124
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>619.068</b>	<b>12.124</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>619.068</b>	<b>12.124</b>
Short-term trade receivables		19.593	151.194
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		6.027.703	1.339.530
Current deferred tax		45.914	69.601
Short-term tax receivables		0	61.174
Other short-term receivables		75.359	70.542
Prepayments		706.652	1.020.974
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>6.875.221</b>	<b>2.713.015</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>4.655.129</b>	<b>7.722.851</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>11.530.350</b>	<b>10.435.866</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>12.149.418</b>	<b>10.447.990</b>

**Balance Sheet as of 31 December**

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
Contributed capital		1.000.000	1.000.000
Retained earnings		6.189.596	6.143.106
<b>Equity</b>		<b>7.189.596</b>	<b>7.143.106</b>
Trade payables		1.820.376	995.061
Payables to group enterprises		1.015.811	1.286.472
Other payables		1.710.079	1.023.351
Deferred income, liabilities		413.556	0
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>4.959.822</b>	<b>3.304.884</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions within the business</b>		<b>4.959.822</b>	<b>3.304.884</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>12.149.418</b>	<b>10.447.990</b>
Contingent liabilities	5		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	6		
Related parties	7		

**Statement of changes in Equity**

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	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2023	1.000.000	6.143.106	7.143.106
Profit (loss)		46.489	46.489
<b>Equity 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1.000.000</b>	<b>6.189.595</b>	<b>7.189.595</b>

The contributed share capital consists of 1,000 shares of DKK 1,000 and no shares have special rights.

The share capital has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.

Notes

	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
<b>1. Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	14.615.906	11.407.830
Post-employment benefit expense	1.287.768	913.887
Social security contributions	183.094	143.949
	<b>16.086.768</b>	<b>12.465.666</b>
Average number of employees	29	23
<p>In accordance with §98b, subsection 3, litra 2 of the Danish Financial Statements Act remuneration to the director of the company has not been disclosed.</p>		
<b>2. Income tax</b>		
Tax of taxable income	193.072	705.826
Adjustment of deferred tax	-45.024	-4.736
Paid foreign tax	402.415	399.372
Adjustment of tax previous year	-24.024	0
	<b>526.439</b>	<b>1.100.462</b>
<b>3. Goodwill</b>		
Cost at 1 January	989.115	989.115
<b>Cost at 31 December</b>	<b>989.115</b>	<b>989.115</b>
Depreciation and amortisation at 1 January	-989.115	-989.115
<b>Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December</b>	<b>-989.115</b>	<b>-989.115</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost at 1 January	505.350	505.350
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	1.125.425	0
<b>Cost at 31 December</b>	<b>1.630.775</b>	<b>505.350</b>
Depreciation and amortisation at 1 January	-493.226	-428.403
Amortisation for the year	-518.481	-64.823
<b>Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December</b>	<b>-1.011.707</b>	<b>-493.226</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>619.068</b>	<b>12.124</b>



## Notes

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### **5. Contingent liabilities**

The company has entered into a lease agreement for office facilities. The annual rent is 1.022.577 DKK. The lease agreement can be terminated with six months notice.

No other contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

### **6. Collaterals and assets pledged as security**

There are no securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

### **7. Related parties**

Consolidated annual accounts:

The company's financials are included in the consolidated annual accounts of Nine United China Limited, Hong Kong.