

DJI STORE NORDIC A/S

Lucernemarken 9, 3520 Farum

Company reg. no. 30 56 34 09

Annual report

1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 30 December 2024.

Claus Holm
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of DJI STORE NORDIC A/S for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Farum, 30 December 2024

Managing Director

Michael Bech

Board of directors

Claus Holm

Jan Brus Albæk

Poul Erik Stockfleth Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of DJI STORE NORDIC A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DJI STORE NORDIC A/S for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, 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 30 June 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Independent auditor's report

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

Independent auditor's report

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

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

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

Copenhagen, 30 December 2024

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Michael Beuchert

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32794

Company information

The company

DJI STORE NORDIC A/S
Lucernemarken 9
3520 Farum

Company reg. no. 30 56 34 09
Established: 10 June 2008
Domicile:
Financial year: 1 July - 30 June

Board of directors

Claus Holm
Jan Brus Albæk
Poul Erik Stockfleth Jensen

Managing Director

Michael Bech

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Parent company

Boston Nordic Group A/S

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The company has changed its activity to retail sale of electronic or electrical devices, as well as photographic equipment, via shop and internet.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -1.028.595 against DKK -9.500 last year. The loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -3.471.838 against DKK -6.751 last year. During the financial year the company started a new retail shop for DJI products. The results and activities followed the expected development, with natural high establishment cost and lower revenue, when the shop is brand new. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

Since the end of the financial year, no events have occurred that could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 July - 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
Gross profit	-1.028.595	-9.500
2 Staff costs	-2.938.611	0
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-385.350	0
Operating profit	-4.352.556	-9.500
Other financial income from group enterprises	17	0
Other financial income	77.113	956
3 Other financial expenses	-168.384	-111
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-4.443.810	-8.655
4 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	971.972	1.904
Net profit or loss for the year	-3.471.838	-6.751
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-3.471.838	-6.751
Total allocations and transfers	-3.471.838	-6.751

Balance sheet at 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets		
5 Licenses and software	1.180.542	0
Total intangible assets	1.180.542	0
6 Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	898.209	0
Total property, plant, and equipment	898.209	0
7 Deposits	833.333	0
Total investments	833.333	0
Total non-current assets	2.912.084	0
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	2.344.538	0
Total inventories	2.344.538	0
Trade receivables	275.449	0
Receivables from group enterprises	0	2.025
Deferred tax assets	0	1.904
Income tax receivables	997.519	0
Other receivables	0	1.875
Prepayments	230.448	0
Total receivables	1.503.416	5.804
Cash and cash equivalents	2.480.023	122.870
Total current assets	6.327.977	128.674
Total assets	9.240.061	128.674

Balance sheet at 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings	-3.850.664	-378.826
Total equity	-3.350.664	121.174
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	23.643	0
Total provisions	23.643	0
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	196.229	7.500
Payables to group enterprises	10.807.710	0
Other payables	1.563.143	0
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	12.567.082	7.500
Total liabilities other than provisions	12.567.082	7.500
Total equity and liabilities	9.240.061	128.674

1 Uncertainties relating to going concern**8** Contingencies**9** Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 July 2023	500.000	-378.826	121.174
Retained earnings for the year	0	-3.471.838	-3.471.838
	500.000	-3.850.664	-3.350.664

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties relating to going concern

The company has, as a result of losses, lost more than 50% of its share capital and is subject to the capital loss provisions in the Companies Act. The company's management expects to be able to restore the share capital through earnings in the coming years and/or through capital contributions to reestablish the share capital. The Parent company, Boston Nordic Group A/S, issued a letter of support committing to financially support the company to the extent necessary so that, at any time, the company can meet its obligations as they fall due. It is thus Management's opinion that the company's financial resources are adequately secured for the Company to continue as a going concern for the coming financial year.

	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	2.781.059	0
Pension costs	132.605	0
Other costs for social security	24.947	0
	<u>2.938.611</u>	<u>0</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>4</u>	 <u>0</u>
3. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	161.840	0
Other financial costs	6.544	111
	<u>168.384</u>	<u>111</u>
4. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-997.519	-1.904
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	25.547	0
	<u>-971.972</u>	<u>-1.904</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/6 2024</u>	<u>30/6 2023</u>
5. Licenses and software		
Additions during the year	1.362.655	0
Cost 30 June 2024	1.362.655	0
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-182.113	0
Amortisation and write-down 30 June 2024	-182.113	0
Carrying amount, 30 June 2024	1.180.542	0
6. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Additions during the year	1.101.446	0
Cost 30 June 2024	1.101.446	0
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-203.237	0
Depreciation and write-down 30 June 2024	-203.237	0
Carrying amount, 30 June 2024	898.209	0
7. Deposits		
Additions during the year	833.333	0
Cost 30 June 2024	833.333	0
Carrying amount, 30 June 2024	833.333	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

8. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Rent liabilities	2.765
Total contingent liabilities	2.765

Rent liabilities

Rent obligations, period of non-terminability 12 months, t.kr. 2.765 ex. vat.

Joint taxation

With Boston Nordic Group A/S, company reg. no 13 90 72 77 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

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

9. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Boston Nordic Group A/S, Farum, CVR no. 13 90 72 77, which is the smallest group in which the company is included as a subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements of Treville UAV Invest 2 ApS, CVR no. 44 60 44 26, represent the largest group in which the company is included as a subsidiary.

Accounting policies

The annual report for DJI STORE NORDIC A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, cost of sales, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Accounting policies

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

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise.

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

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Licenses and software

Licenses and software are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Software are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining period. Software acquired is recognised at cost which includes the costs incurred for using the software. Licenses and software acquired is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of three years.

Accounting policies

Property, plant, and equipment

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

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Accounting policies

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, DJI STORE NORDIC A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

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

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

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