

PreCure ApS

Bryggeristræde 2
3770 Allinge
CVR no. 38 17 40 10

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general meeting on

Jønne Marcher
chairman



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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of PreCure ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with 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 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

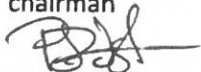
Allinge,

Executive board

Søren Frederik Spring Würtz

Supervisory board

Carsten Scheibye
chairman



Peter James Lidstone

Tommy Bøgh Thomsen

Nadia Haagen Pedersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of PreCure ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PreCure ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 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' 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We refer to the management's mention in the annual report and note 1 of the annual report, where the company's liquidity situation is explained. Our conclusion is not modified regarding this matter.

Emphasis of matter

Without having affected our conclusion we must refer to the mention in the note 2 to the annual report "Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement" and the management review from which there appears a uncertainty associated to the measuring of the company's development assets.

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.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Rønne,

Bornholms Revision A/S
Godkendt revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 37 85 84 98

Jens-Otto A. Sonne
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne15625

Company details

The company

PreCure ApS
Bryggeristræde 2
3770 Allinge

CVR no.: 38 17 40 10

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Bornholm

Supervisory board

Carsten Scheibye, chairman
Tommy Bøgh Thomsen
Nadia Haagen Pedersen
Peter James Lidstone

Executive board

Søren Frederik Spring Würtz

Auditors

Bornholms Revision A/S
Godkendt revisionsaktieselskab
Tornegade 4, 1.
3700 Rønne

Management's review

Business review

The company is devoted to the innovation and market penetration of high-grade smart wearable technology and intelligent apparel designed for professional use. Our operations encompass a broad array of activities as guided by the Board of Directors.

The core MLI[®] technology is designed to reduce the impact of Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSD). This is obtained by collecting physical movement data from employees and correcting harmful behavior either on individual or structural level. The solution is sold to insurers and large companies and institutions through subscription.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 3.523.038, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 1.867.973. The year was marked by significant developments, despite facing headwinds in the revenue stream, and a reinforced focus on the approach to the market.

Our ongoing strategic partnership with Tryg was elevated further. During 2023 PreCure and Zurich Insurance in Switzerland also laid out the foundation for a partnership. Like the cooperation with Tryg, the key purpose is to service Zurich Insurance's business customers, so their employees, in turn, reduce the likelihood for musculoskeletal disorders. These partnerships offer notable potential for our growth. The same accounts for cooperation with public institutions and private enterprises in support of their efforts to reduce work-related injuries. Such cooperations were also obtained during 2023.

In 2023, the company further focused its approach to the market. The enhanced focus in the commercialization aims to improve the revenue generation. In parallel, our MLI[®] Solution experienced considerable advancement, including enhancements to the MLI[®] Interface, multilingual support, and automated user feedback.

The company persevered to uphold its core activities and ensure operational continuity. Despite encouraging developments in the market's recognition and product solution enhancements, reaching the targeted revenue for 2023 posed challenges. In the light of this, revenue generation and cash flow optimization have taken precedence as our topmost priorities. This has continued in 2024.

Management's review

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

After the conclusion of the financial year, the following developments transpired that significantly impacted the company's financial positioning:

- PreCure has entered into the aforementioned partnership with Zurich Insurance in Switzerland. This partnership included among other test of legal compliance and cyber security; tests that PreCure and PreCure's MLI Solutions passed well.
- Significant market efforts and successful completion implementation of the MLI Soliton at a large facility management provider's national division.
- The strategic partnership with Tryg has also shown promising advancements.

PreCure's expectation regarding increased sales in 2024 and 2025 is now further supported by these partnerships and a pipeline, which is considered strong.

The company's liquidity is currently limited, but in the coming year the company expects to receive income from its sales activities. Secondly, the company is currently working on a further capital extension, which it expects to settle Mid 2024, and it is the Management's assessment that liquidity can be mastered for continued operations.

Accounting policies

The annual report of PreCure ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the 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 will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Accounting policies

Capitalised work performed for own account

Capitalised work performed for own account and listed under assets contains costs of incurred labor related to ongoing development projects.

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other operating income

The item Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment, operating losses, indemnities relating to operating losses and conflicts as well as payroll refunds. Indemnities are recognised when it is more probable than not that the company is going to be indemnified.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Development costs comprise costs, wages/salaries and amortisation losses that are directly and indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Accounting policies

Developments projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains and losses on the disposal of development projects, patents and licences are determined as the difference between the selling price less costs to sell and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Tangible assets

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years	0 kr.

Assets costing less than DKK 32.000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Accounting policies

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

An amount corresponding to capitalised development costs is recognised in the reserve. The reserve is reduced as development costs are amortised.

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Income statement 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

	Note	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Gross profit		1.450.383	678.797
Staff costs	3	<u>-4.089.573</u>	<u>-3.027.018</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		-2.639.190	-2.348.221
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-1.026.435</u>	<u>-1.015.122</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		-3.665.625	-3.363.343
Financial income		2.462	0
Financial costs		<u>-567.896</u>	<u>-185.828</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-4.231.059	-3.549.171
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>708.021</u>	<u>973.132</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-3.523.038</u>	<u>-2.576.039</u>
Retained earnings		<u>-3.523.038</u>	<u>-2.576.039</u>
		<u>-3.523.038</u>	<u>-2.576.039</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Assets			
Completed development projects		3.582.492	5.075.713
Development projects in progress		7.414.297	5.950.349
Intangible assets	5	10.996.789	11.026.062
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		79.190	101.816
Tangible assets		79.190	101.816
Deposits		8.300	8.300
Fixed asset investments		8.300	8.300
Total non-current assets		11.084.279	11.136.178
Finished goods and goods for resale		848.695	261.900
Stocks		848.695	261.900
Trade receivables		493.329	0
Other receivables		0	67.839
Corporation tax		117.116	632.236
Prepayments		11.348	29.383
Receivables		621.793	729.458
Cash at bank and in hand		601.729	4.389.184
Total current assets		2.072.217	5.380.542
Total assets		13.156.496	16.516.720

Balance sheet at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		99.033	99.033
Reserve for development expenditure		8.577.495	8.600.328
Retained earnings		-6.808.555	-3.308.350
Equity		1.867.973	5.391.011
Provision for deferred tax		0	590.905
Total provisions		0	590.905
Other credit institutions		4.769.943	5.609.185
Total non-current liabilities	6	4.769.943	5.609.185
Short-term part of long-term debet	6	1.166.354	0
Prepayments received from customers		25.000	1.565.217
Trade payables		1.072.189	230.950
VAT and duties payables		21.793	0
Other payables		390.360	328.324
Deferred income		3.842.884	2.801.128
Total current liabilities		6.518.580	4.925.619
Total liabilities		11.288.523	10.534.804
Total equity and liabilities		13.156.496	16.516.720
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	1		
Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement	2		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Mortgages and collateral	8		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for de- velopment ex- penditure	Retained ear- nings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	99.033	8.600.328	-3.308.350	5.391.011
Transfers, reserves	0	-22.833	22.833	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-3.523.038	-3.523.038
Equity at 31 December 2023	99.033	8.577.495	-6.808.555	1.867.973

Notes

1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

As mentioned in the management's annual report, the company has entered into a 3-year agreement with a major European insurance company, during which the company services the insurance company with equipment and knowledge in relation to the company's products. The contract implies that the company receives an annual remuneration such that the company's liquidity, including a planned capital increase in the summer of 2024, will ensure continued operation. If the capital increase is carried out, the company will also be granted a grace period until the second quarter of 2025 to pay installments on loans received. It is the management's assessment that the above ensures the company's sufficient liquidity and that it is therefore correct to submit the annual report on the assumption of continued operations

2 Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement

In recent years, the company has incurred significant expenses for the development of the products MLI® Elbow and MLI® Back. MLI® Elbow is considered to be fully developed and will transition to commercial marketing and sales in 2024. There has already been great interest in the product and significant sales and earnings from the product are expected in 2024 and in subsequent years. The development of the product MLI®Back is still in progress but is expected to be fully developed in 2024. As a result of the company's activity, there is a natural uncertainty associated with the measurement of the company's development assets. The valuation is essentially dependent on the realization of expected sales and earnings.

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
3 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	4.825.755	4.846.430
Pensions	205.028	163.953
Other social security costs	98.020	78.680
Other staff costs	123.850	60.594
	5.252.653	5.149.657
Transfer to development costs	-1.163.080	-2.122.639
	4.089.573	3.027.018
Average number of employees	7	8

Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-117.116	-632.236
Deferred tax for the year	-590.905	-340.896
	<u>-708.021</u>	<u>-973.132</u>
5 Intangible assets		
	<u>Completed de- velopment pro- jects</u>	<u>Development projects in progress</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	7.466.106	5.950.349
Additions for the year	0	1.463.948
Transfers for the year	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>7.466.106</u>	<u>7.414.297</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2023	2.390.393	0
Amortisation for the year	1.493.221	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2023	<u>3.883.614</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u>3.582.492</u>	<u>7.414.297</u>

Development projects includes the final development of the MLI® Elbow as well as the development of the MLI® Back in progress and with an expected to be fully development in 2024. Market research for MLI® Back shows a significant demand for this new product. Competitors on the market for these products are still limited due in particular to the chosen segmentation.

The management has high expectations for the product and has no indication of the need for write-downs in relation to the carrying value.

Notes

6 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2023	Debt at 31 December 2023	Instalment next year	Debt outstan- ding after 5 years
Other credit institutions	<u>5.609.185</u>	<u>5.936.297</u>	<u>1.166.354</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>5.609.185</u>	<u>5.936.297</u>	<u>1.166.354</u>	<u>0</u>

If a capital increase is carried out in the summer of 2024, the above installments in 2024 will partially waive off.

7 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

8 Mortgages and collateral

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, intangible assets, receivables, stocks etc. has been deposited as security for the company mortgage for DKK 5,500 thousand. The carrying value of the mentioned assets charge totals DKK 11,925 thousand at 31 December 2023.

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Tommy Bøgh Thomsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Carsten Scheibye

Bestyrelsesformand

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Søren Frederik Spring Würtz

Direktør

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Nadia Haagen Pedersen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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

Jens Otto Arboe Sonne

Statsautoriseret revisor

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