

**PreCure ApS**

Bryggeristræde 2  
3770 Allinge  
CVR no. 38 17 40 10

**Annual report for 2022**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 28 June  
2023

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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 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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, 28 June 2023

### Executive board

Finn Bech Andersen

Søren Frederik Spring Würtz

### Supervisory board

Carsten Scheibye  
chairman

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 2022, 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 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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, 28 June 2023

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 2022

Domicile: Bornholm

### Supervisory board

Carsten Scheibye, chairman  
Tommy Bøgh Thomsen  
Nadia Haagen Pedersen

### Executive board

Finn Bech Andersen  
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.

### Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a loss of DKK 2.576.039, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 5.391.011.

The year was marked by significant developments, despite facing headwinds in the revenue stream. Our ongoing strategic partnership with Tryg persisted and was complemented by a fresh alliance with Zurich Insurance in Switzerland. These affiliations offer notable potential for our growth. To ensure ongoing liquidity during this challenging period, a bridge investment was secured from our current investors, complemented by a loan from the Danish Growth Fund.

The company made a pivotal shift from product development to an enhanced focus on commercialization, aiming to improve the revenue generation. This pivot involved the expansion of our in-house sales efforts and the inception of a partnership with a European sales agency. In parallel, our MLI® Solution underwent considerable advancement, including enhancements to the MLI® Interface, multilingual support, and automated user feedback. The EU's Regional Fund-financed MLI® Back project was brought to successful completion, and we lodged two patent applications in the EU and the US.

The company persevered to uphold its core activities and ensure operational continuity. Despite encouraging developments in revenue, reaching the targeted revenue for 2022 posed challenges, primarily driven by the shift towards commercialization. In the light of this, revenue generation and cash flow optimization have taken precedence as our topmost priorities.



## 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:

- The inclusion of several new customers and recurrent revenue from existing clients expanded our operational footprint to Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, and Switzerland.
- Our strategic partnerships with Tryg and Zurich have shown promising advancements, indicating the successful materialization of these collaborations' potential.
- The company's sales pipeline is developing dramatically and has weighted value of close to DK 8,000,000 as of 1 June 2023.

The company's liquidity is currently limited, but in the coming months the company expects to receive remaining grants from the EU project as well as other income from sales activities. Should these payments be delayed, it is the management's assessment that payments can be postponed and, moreover, the company's management and shareholders will provide the company with the liquidity necessary for continued operations.

## Accounting policies

The annual report of PreCure ApS for 2022 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 2022 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 31.000 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 2022 - 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>678.797</b>	<b>40.062</b>
Staff costs	3	-3.027.018	-920.263
<b>Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses</b>		<b>-2.348.221</b>	<b>-880.201</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-1.015.122	-283.193
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>-3.363.343</b>	<b>-1.163.394</b>
Financial costs		-185.828	-97.817
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-3.549.171</b>	<b>-1.261.211</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	973.132	456.061
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-2.576.039</b>	<b>-805.150</b>
Retained earnings		-2.576.039	-805.150
		<b>-2.576.039</b>	<b>-805.150</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Completed development projects		5.075.713	3.588.685
Development projects in progress		5.950.349	6.056.798
<b>Intangible assets</b>	5	<b>11.026.062</b>	<b>9.645.483</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		101.816	0
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>101.816</b>	<b>0</b>
Deposits		8.300	4.100
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>8.300</b>	<b>4.100</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>11.136.178</b>	<b>9.649.583</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale		261.900	361.000
<b>Stocks</b>		<b>261.900</b>	<b>361.000</b>
Other receivables		67.839	244.395
Corporation tax		632.236	538.955
Prepayments		29.383	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>729.458</b>	<b>783.350</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>4.389.184</b>	<b>103.952</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5.380.542</b>	<b>1.248.302</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>16.516.720</b>	<b>10.897.885</b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		99.033	91.015
Reserve for development expenditure		8.600.328	7.523.476
Retained earnings		-3.308.350	-2.642.441
<b>Equity</b>		<b>5.391.011</b>	<b>4.972.050</b>
Provision for deferred tax		590.905	931.801
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>590.905</b>	<b>931.801</b>
Other credit institutions		5.609.185	2.053.130
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	6	<b>5.609.185</b>	<b>2.053.130</b>
Prepayments received from customers		1.565.217	0
Trade payables		230.950	56.630
Other payables		328.324	219.728
Deferred income		2.801.128	2.664.546
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>4.925.619</b>	<b>2.940.904</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>10.534.804</b>	<b>4.994.034</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>16.516.720</b>	<b>10.897.885</b>
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	Share premi- um account	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained ear- nings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	91.015	0	7.523.476	-2.642.441	4.972.050
Cash capital increase	8.018	2.986.982	0	0	2.995.000
Transfers, reserves	0	0	1.076.852	-1.076.852	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-2.576.039	-2.576.039
Transfer from share premium account	0	-2.986.982	0	2.986.982	0
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>99.033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8.600.328</b>	<b>-3.308.350</b>	<b>5.391.011</b>

## Notes

### 1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

The company's liquidity is currently limited, but in the coming months the company expects to receive remaining grants from the EU project as well as other income from sales activities. Should these payments be delayed, the management has indicated not to pay their own salary, just as the management and board of directors will try to provide liquidity for continued operations to the best of their ability.

### 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 2023. There has already been great interest in the product and significant sales and earnings from the product are expected in 2023 and in subsequent years. The development of the product MLI® Back is still in progress but is expected to be fully developed in 2023. 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.

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>3 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	4.846.430	2.570.995
Pensions	163.953	20.843
Other social security costs	78.680	47.186
Other staff costs	60.594	47.681
	<b>5.149.657</b>	<b>2.686.705</b>
Transfer to development costs	-2.122.639	-1.766.442
	<b>3.027.018</b>	<b>920.263</b>
Average number of employees	8	7
<b>4 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	-632.236	-538.955
Deferred tax for the year	-340.896	82.894
	<b>-973.132</b>	<b>-456.061</b>

## Notes

### 5 Intangible assets

	Completed de- velopment pro- jects	Development projects in progress
Cost at 1 January 2022	4.485.857	6.056.798
Additions for the year	2.980.249	2.873.800
Disposals for the year	0	-2.980.249
Transfers for the year	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>7.466.106</u>	<u>5.950.349</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022	897.172	0
Amortisation for the year	<u>1.493.221</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022	<u>2.390.393</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u><u>5.075.713</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>5.950.349</u></u></b>

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 2023. 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.

### 6 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2022	Debt at 31 December 2022	Instalment next year	Debt outstan- ding after 5 years
Other credit institutions	<u>2.053.130</u>	<u>5.609.185</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>504.415</u>
	<b><u><u>2.053.130</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>5.609.185</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>0</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>504.415</u></u></b>

### 7 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

## Notes

### 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 11,390 thousand at 31 December 2022.

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## Finn Bech Andersen

Direktør

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## Tommy Bøgh Thomsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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## Carsten Scheibye

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## Søren Frederik Spring Würtz

Direktør

Serienummer: e6134a7b-c053-450f-9f3f-08131079ec86

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## Nadia Haagen Pedersen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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## Jens Otto Arboe Sonne

Statsautoriseret revisor

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**Jønne Marcher**

**Dirigent**

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