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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Havneholmen 29
DK-1561 København V
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

BRAVECARE APS

VESTERBROGADE 149 1. B5., 1620 KØBENHAVN V

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 18 July 2024

Piast Maciej Budny

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 41 39 10 30

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	BRAVECARE ApS Vesterbrogade 149 1. b5. 1620 Copenhagen V	
	CVR No.:	41 39 10 30
	Established:	27 May 2020
	Municipality:	Copenhagen
	Financial Year:	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Piast Maciej Budny	
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V	
Bank	ING Bank Slaski SA	
Law Firm	A. Wandel	

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of BRAVECARE ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 18 July 2024

Executive Board

Piast Maciej Budny

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of BRAVECARE ApS

REPORT ON EXTENDED REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Conclusion
We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of BRAVECARE ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed 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 Conclusion
We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Extended Review 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Material uncertainty relating to Going Concern
The company is dependent on loans from affiliated companies, and has received a subordination agreement for part of the total loan. We agree on the management's assessment as described in note 10 in the annual report.

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 Extended Review of the Financial Statements
Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the Financial Statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Statement on the Management Commentary

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Management is responsible for the Management Commentary.

Our conclusion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management Commentary 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 in the Management Commentary.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Violation of the Danish Bookkeeping Act
The company has, contrary to section 6 and 7 of the Bookkeeping act, not a written bookkeeping procedure and failed to uphold the terms of timely bookkeeping.

Violation of the provisions of the Companies Act on lending to the capital owner
The company has, contrary to section 210, subsection of the Companies Act. 1 granted a loan to thecompany's capital owners, and management can be held responsible for this. The matter has beenrectified at the time the annual report is signed.

Copenhagen, 18 July 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Michael Søby
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne33685

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities
The company's object is to focus on mental and social welfare, activities related to employment placement and education as well as management consultancy activities and any ancillary activities that are directly or indirectly related thereto. Further, it is the company's object to support group companies, own shares and to invest and carry out other investment activities as well as any ancillary activities that are directly or indirectly related thereto.

Unusual matters
Part of the company's financing is based on loans from affililated companies, and further the company has guaranteed operational revenues through the execution of contracts/agreements with partners and clients. The debt level is constantly monitored, and temporary liquidity problems will be mitigated through obtaining additional financing (credit line) and if necessary, deferring payment deadlines in the case of significant liabilities, as well as the already implemented cost reduction plan for the company. The affiliated company, Neuwork BSLC LTD, has allready submitted subordination agreement for the debt between the two companies for a period lasting 12 months. We refer to note 10 in the annual report. Therefore, the threat to continued operations caused by temporary liquidity issues is marginal.

Shareholder loan
In December 2022, the company entered into an agreement with a Polish group company, Chmielewski i Kwiatkowski Spólka Jawna, for the purpose of transferring crypto currencies. The purchase price for the transfer was settled by a loan note pursuant to which the company would have a receivable against Chmielewski i Kwiatkowski Spólka Jawna corresponding to the purchase price plus market interests.

For the purpose of ensuring the legality of this transaction and the hereto pertaining loan, the company engaged a Danish reputable law firm to act as legal advisors for the transaction and the loan structure. Due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, the Danish legal advice provided was based an incorrect assumption that Chmielewski i Kwiatkowski Spólka Jawna was a corporate structure that was not subject to the Danish Companies Act chapter 13, and that these provisions would not apply to the loan provided as part of the transaction.

However, Chmielewski i Kwiatkowski Spólka Jawna is a Polish corporate entity corresponding to the Danish partnership (in Danish: Interessentskab). As a result of this unfortunate misunderstanding, the company has unintendedly provided an illegal shareholder loan in violation of the Danish Companies Act chapter 13 while being in good faith and acting in accordance with the legal advice provided by local reputable law firms.

As soon as the company was made aware of the situation in connection with the finalization of the annual report, the company has taken all actions necessary in order to rectify this unfortunate situation including ensuring that the loan has been repaid with applicable interest.

Correction to last year
There was an error in the annual report for 2022, as a result of incorrect recognition of other expenses.

The company failed to include all costs of 2022 into the annual report of 2022.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report and causes the accounting item "Trade payables" in the balance sheet to be increased by EUR 5,118. The equity at the beginning of 2023 will be reduced by a corresponding amount.

The impact of the error is recognized directly in the equity at the beginning in the line "Correction of error", where EUR 5,118 is entered in "Retained earnings" and comparative figures are adjusted accordingly.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Significant events after the end of the financial year (continued)
No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
GROSS LOSS		**-881.667**	**379.384**
Staff costs	1	-80.638	-385.731
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-13.244	-11.838
OPERATING LOSS		**-975.549**	**-18.185**
Other financial income	2	68.280	19.468
Other financial expenses	3	-9	-843
LOSS BEFORE TAX		**-907.278**	**440**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**-907.278**	**440**

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

		2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Extraordinary dividend		55.254	0
Retained earnings		-962.532	440
TOTAL		**-907.278**	**440**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Intangible fixed assets acquired		427.249	380.549
Intangible assets	4	**427.249**	**380.549**
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment		23.934	37.178
Property, plant and equipment	5	**23.934**	**37.178**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**451.183**	**417.727**
Trade receivables		393.493	393.195
Receivables from group enterprises		19.938	535.254
Receivables from owners and Management	6	0	157.064
Other receivables		39.847	79.112
Prepayments		55.456	1.721.085
Receivables		**508.734**	**2.885.710**
Cash and cash equivalents		**1.022.871**	**378.386**
CURRENT ASSETS		**1.531.605**	**3.264.096**
ASSETS		**1.982.788**	**3.681.823**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Share Capital		838.721	838.721
Other reserves		0	604.232
Retained earnings		-579.367	-221.067
EQUITY		**259.354**	**1.221.886**
Payables to group enterprises		400.000	0
Non-current liabilities	7	**400.000**	**0**
Trade payables		402.588	302.426
Debt to Group companies		850.997	1.879.409
Other liabilities		69.849	278.102
Current liabilities		**1.323.434**	**2.459.937**
LIABILITIES		**1.723.434**	**2.459.937**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1.982.788**	**3.681.823**

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EQUITY

EUR	Share Capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	838.721	604.232	-215.949	0	1.227.004
Change of equity due to correction of errors			-5.118		-5.118
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2023	**838.721**	**604.232**	**-221.067**	**0**	**1.221.886**
Proposed profit allocation			-962.532	55.254	-907.278
Transactions with owners					
Extraordinary dividend paid				-55.254	-55.254
Transfers					
Allowed equalization		-604.232	604.232		0
Equity at 31 December 2023	**838.721**	**0**	**-579.367**	**0**	**259.354**

NOTES

	2023 EUR	2022 EUR	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of full time employees	2	3	
Wages and salaries	71.776	297.725	
Social security costs	8.862	88.006	
	80.638	**385.731**	
Other financial income			2
Group enterprises	21.629	0	
Other interest income	46.651	19.468	
	68.280	**19.468**	
Other financial expenses			3
Other interest expenses	9	843	
	9	**843**	

Intangible assets 4

EUR	Intangible fixed assets acquired
Cost at 1 January 2023	380.549
Additions	46.700
Cost at 31 December 2023	**427.249**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**427.249**

Property, plant and equipment 5

EUR	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2023	61.015
Additions	1
Cost at 31 December 2023	**61.016**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	23.838
Depreciation for the year	13.244
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	**37.082**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**23.934**

NOTES

	2023 EUR	2022 EUR	Note

Receivables from owners and Management 6

Receivables from the management totaling to EUR 157.064. The loan bears interest at Danmarks Nationalbank's rate lending interest with an addition of 10% currently corresponding to 11,90%. The loan has been paid in full during the year.

Long-term liabilities 7

EUR	31/12 2023 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2022 total liabilities
Payables to group enterprises..................	400.000	0	0	0
	400.000	**0**	**0**	**0**

Contingencies etc. 8

Contingent liabilities
No contingent liabilities

Related parties 9

The Company's related parties include:

Controlling interest
Dignity Life S.à r.l.
2 Boulevard de la Foire
L-1528 Luxembourg

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements for Dignity Life S.à r.l.

Going concern assumptions 10

Part of the company's financing is based on loans from affililated companies, and further the company has guaranteed operational revenues through the execution of contracts/agreements with partners and clients. The debt level is constantly monitored, and temporary liquidity problems will be mitigated through obtaining additional financing (credit line) and if necessary, deferring payment deadlines in the case of significant liabilities, as well as the already implemented cost reduction plan for the company. The affiliated company, Neuwork BSLC LTD, has allready submitted subordination agreement for the debt between the two companies for a period lasting 12 months. Therefore, the threat to continued operations caused by temporary liquidity issues is marginal.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of BRAVECARE ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Change resulting from material misstatement
There was an error in the annual report for 2022, as a result of incorrect recognition of other expenses.

The company failed to include all costs of 2022 into the annual report of 2022.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report and causes the accounting item "Trade payables" in the balance sheet to be increased by EUR 5,118. The equity at the beginning of 2023 will be reduced by a corresponding amount.

The impact of the error is recognized directly in the equity at the beginning in the line "Correction of error", where EUR 5,118 is entered in "Retained earnings" and comparative figures are adjusted accordingly.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue
Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales
Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income
Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax
The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets
Development projects under construction comprise costs which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets
Fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment..	3-5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accruals, assets
Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.

Tax payable and deferred tax
Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.