Interim Report Q4

October - December 2024

Qlife

Financial calendar 2025

Interim Report Q1 2025	7. May 2025
Annual report 2024	14. May 2025
Annual General Meeting	28. May 2025
Interim Report Q2 2025	27. August 2025
Interim report Q3 2025	12. November 2025
Interim Report Q4 2025	11. February 2026

Shareholder information

Listing	Nasdaq First North Growth Market, Stockholm
Ticker share	Qlife
ISIN code	SE0022574331

Content

Transition to a commercial business

Financial summary – fourth quarter 2024

- Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 50 (30).
- EBITDA for the period amounted to kSEK –7,721 (-86,903), and net loss kSEK – 7,106 (-111,545).
- The total cash flow in the fourth quarter amounted to kSEK 2,628 (-6,096).
- Earnings per share before/after dilution for the quarter amounted to SEK -0.12 (-0.17), calculated on weighted average number of shares in the period.

	Oct-Dec		Jan-Dec		Jan-Dec
Group - Key figures - kSEK	2024	2023	2024	2023	2022
Revenue	50	30	89	244	17,993
Total Operating expenses	-7,771	-86,933	-54,137	-121,671	-95,657
EBITDA	-7,721	-86,903	-54,049	-121,426	-77,664
Total cash flow	2,628	-6,096	1,054	-13,944	-57,946
Cash reserve	2,715	1,661	2,715	1,661	14,547
Shareholders equity	-1,429	-23,123	-1,429	-23,123	91,149
Number of employees	3	13	3	24	61

Significant events – fourth quarter of 2024

- On 8. November Qlife holds an extraordinary general meeting to resolve on a directed issue to a predetermined circle of investors to increase the share capital with maximum SEK 440,872.74 at a share price of SEK 2.52 determined through negotiations between the company and the external investors.
- On 11. November Qlife announces the outcome of the directed issue of shares and warrants were subscribed for and allocated in accordance with the decision of the extraordinary general meeting.

Significant events after the end of the period

- On 7. January Qlife provides an operational update on progress with its partner in China. The company has achieved: a) Excellent clinical data for Egoo CRP; b) more biomarkers are advancing to the clinical testing phase; and c) a production setup for the Egoo Analyzer is progressing.
- On 14. January Qlife provides a sales and regulatory update. The company has shifted its focus from research and development to becoming a sales-driven organization, and has successfully sold its RUO-approved Egoo Phenylalanine (Phe) system in seven countries and is conducting studies in the UK and Denmark to pave the way for full-scale commercialization.
- On 16. January Qlife announces that in collaboration with its strategic partner Hipro Biotechnology, the company has developed a new Egoo Health product platform, which is CE-IVD-marked and sales start immediately in the EU.
- On 28. January Qlife signs a letter of intent with a top-20 global Pharma company to explore a potential commercial collaboration.
- On 29. January announces that it will carry out a rights issue of approximately SEK 11.8 million and will enter into an agreement for a credit facility of SEK 5.6 million.

Transition to a commercial business

It has been a busy quarter for Qlife, with many developments taking place. We are no longer solely an R&D-focused company but are rapidly moving toward commercialization, sales, and marketing.

Our product platforms

Egoo Health offers you the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of your health. This is especially beneficial if you have already been diagnosed with a condition, as monitoring your blood biomarkers with the Egoo Health platform can provide valuable insights.

Due to our increasingly closer collaboration with our partner Hipro Biotech we now have three highly interesting tech platforms, each focused on a healthcare field:

- General Health biomarkers
- Rare Diseases biomarkers
- Home-Hospital biomarkers

General health

This platform is already CE-marked, and we have launched tests that are typically difficult to access on a routine basis. Initially, these include hormone tests related to women's health, which we will combine with other biomarkers to provide additional specific health insights. Similarly, we will introduce a focus on men's health and expand from there.

Rare diseases

We have a strong focus on the PKU disease, where we initially decided to launch the product as a research-use-only product. So far, we have shipped products to customers in seven countries. We are working towards obtaining final approval for the product in the UK first, with an upcoming trial in Birmingham. This will be followed by marketing clearance, at which point we can begin rolling it out in the UK and expanding further into the EU market, and eventually into the USA and the rest of the world.

Home-hospital

This is a professional focus on monitoring of discharged patients within major disease categories such as heart failure, chronic kidney disease and more. When a patient is discharged from the hospital there is always a need to continue to monitor major organs to make sure that the health situation does not deteriorate. This can be done very effectively with blood tests. We expect to be able to partner with some of the major IVD companies that want to expand their product portfolio with in-vitro diagnostics home monitoring.

Egoo.AI

Because Egoo Health is a clinical diagnostic platform, we focus on providing blood data that is typically difficult to access on a routine basis. This is a new approach, and we are developing a specialized Egoo.AI feature that provides precise guidance based on quantitative blood data. By using Egoo Health in combination with Egoo.AI, users can easily access accurate guidance. Particularly when multiple tests are combined, the AI system delivers highly comprehensive insights.

In today's world, where doctors can sometimes be difficult to access and blood tests are typically only performed when someone is seriously ill, we believe this will revolutionize how people access health information and communicate with healthcare professionals in a more informed manner.

We fully recognize that this is a significant challenge and not something that will change overnight. Every country and culture have its own healthcare infrastructure and varying levels of access to medical services. However, we believe we can gradually introduce new ways for people to access clinical healthcare information, empowering those who are concerned about their health.

Sale and marketing

A significant part of our commercialization strategy will be to develop an efficient marketing approach. As we are still a small company with limited resources, we are focusing on digital marketing through social media, which can be highly effective if you understand your target segment and can capture their attention. Since many of our target segments are often organized into groups on social media, we believe we can build an efficient marketing engine.

Partnering strategy

We signed an LOI with a major pharma company that are interest in our platform. While our discussions are still in the early stages, this could develop into a promising collaboration. Our general strategy is to partner with large IVD, pharma, or consumer health companies in the future. Egoo's technology and disease focus are highly relevant, especially when combined with their diagnostics, drugs, or health technologies.

China operations

The collaboration with Hipro Biotech is progressing very positively. Our two companies share many commonalities, and by combining our expertise, we have developed an innovative new platform that is already CE-IVD marked. This high-tech platform integrates Egoo optics, Egoo plasma filtration, and Egoo App cloud analytics.

The Egoo consumables production is now fully operational, allowing Hipro Biotech to work independently, while we remain focused on ramping up Egoo Instrument production. Scaling up production for the Egoo Instrument will take time, as it is a highly complex medical device requiring an established sourcing and supply chain.

Today, our China operation is a key part of our strategic plan, with a crucial objective of achieving low production cost that enables us to enter mass consumer markets and establish Qlife as a profitable business.

Finances

Our revenues for Q4 remain modest, although we have shipped the rare disease PHE products to seven countries. We are maintaining a low price while the PHE test is still awaiting approval and have so far chosen to sell only to selected customers who are willing to participate in our trials.

We have already gained valuable insights and are now beginning to expand our customer base. Approval of the PHE rare disease product is targeted for just after the Birmingham study is completed around mid-2025, allowing us to file for registration in the UK. Following this, we will launch a full-scale rollout in the UK and submit for approval in the EU simultaneously.

By the end of this year, we aim to reach a highly motivated PKU self-testing audience of approximately 50,000 people.

If our competitive COGS production is successfully established in China and our regulatory efforts in the UK proceed as planned, we expect to achieve decent sales by mid-Q1 2026 from this category.

With a monthly burn rate below SEK 0.5M, it will not take much for us to become a self-sustaining organization on the path to profitability.

PKU disease is just one category—when we add the CE-marked General Health platform, which we are now launching directly to consumers, along with potential partnerships this year, I believe we can reach our financial goal of becoming a profitable business by Q1 2026.

Rights issue

We have recently launched a rights issue to provide the company with enough capital to operate for the next 12 months. The Company will receive proceeds of maximum SEK 11.8 million before deduction of the issue costs. This goes in line with our plan of reaching self-sustained operations end of the 12-months period. The proceeds from the rights issue will used to create a strong focus on sales, marketing, and general commercialization.

Expectations for the future

We have recently transitioned from being an R&D-focused company to offering a research-use-only product, and now to having three high-tech category platforms—one already at the commercial stage and the others rapidly approaching it. This means we can now start building a sales-driven business, and I am pleased with how far we have come.

Additionally, over this period, we have strengthened our partnership with Hipro Biotech, gaining significant leverage and improving resource efficiency.

Recently, we have also demonstrated interest in our platform from major companies by signing a letter of intent, which we hope will lead to a partnership that can bring our products to the global market. We also anticipate forming additional partnerships with global companies across different disease segments.

I see the next 12 months as a critical opportunity to prove what we have always aimed to demonstrate: that bringing lab-grade, simple-to-use diagnostics into the homes of people living with chronic conditions makes sense and can support better health management. Over this period, we have taken a significant step toward becoming a viable and sustainable business.

Göteborg, 6. February 2024

Thomas Warthoe, CEO

Thomas Warthoe

Product portfolio

The Egoo Systems

The Egoo devices are small, fist sized, and portable. The tests can be made from either blood, plasma or mouth swab depending on the specific test and takes 5-30 minutes for most tests. Results are quantitative on par with existing laboratory tests. The tests are run from a smartphone and the results are shown instantaneous. It is optional to share data with a GP, hospital or other caregiver – in accordance with GDPR regulation.

The Egoo Systems are the first personalized diagnostics platforms that enable self-testing at-home for a wide range of clinical biomarkers. Currently seven hormone tests have been CE-marked and more are under way both for professional and home-use. Many protein-based biomarkers measured in saliva, plasma or blood can be configured to run on the Egoo Systems. Further, with the addition of an in-licensed DNA amplification technology the field of molecular virus and bacteria testing has been added to the overall business potential.

General Health biomarkers CE-IVD-MARKED	Rare Diseases biomarkers CE-RUO-MARKED	Home-Hospital biomarkers CLINICAL TRIALS
WOMENS HEALTH Progesterone (PROG) Luteinizing Hormone (LH) Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) Prolactin (PRL) Beta-Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (β–HCG) Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	PHENYLKETONURIA Phenylalanine (PHE)	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE Natriuretic peptide (NT-PRO-BNP) CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE Creatinine (CREA) DIABETES 3-Months Average (HbA1c) INFECTION/INFLAMMATION C-Reactive Protein (CRP)

Target biomarkers

WOMENS HEALTH - HORMONES

The growth in the reproductive hormone market is propelled by the increasing prevalence of infertility as well as a growing demand to better understand the menopause transitional periods. Accurate assessments of fertility, late reproductive age, and the menopausal transition are crucial areas that remain somewhat underserved. With the Egoo Health product line of up to 7 hormone tests, women can over longer periods of time continuously monitor and obtain precise insights into their hormonal balance, either in the comfort of their own home or alongside a professional.

AMH

Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH) Test serves as a crucial tool in assessing ovarian reserve and fertility potential. This test measures levels of AMH in the blood, which provide insights into a woman's remaining egg supply and can assist in diagnosing and treating conditions like polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and premature ovarian failure.

FSH

Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) is specifically involved in the menstrual cycle and ovarian function as it stimulates the development of ovarian follicles containing the ovum. It works alongside luteinizing hormone (LH) to regulate fertility and normal reproductive functions. FSH also impacts the bone health and plays together with AMH an essential role in conditions such as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and infertility.

PROG

Progesterone (PROG) primary roles include sustaining pregnancy, managing the menstrual cycle, and supporting embryonic development. Inadequate progesterone levels can result in miscarriage or fetal loss. To mitigate these risks, progesterone as a drug is administered to patients during this period.

TSH

Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) test measures how much of this hormone is in a person's blood. TSH is widely considered the most accurate biomarker for screening thyroid health. Elevated or suppressed TSH levels can signal potential thyroid dysfunction, such as hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism.

RARE DISEASE – PHENYLKETONURIA (PKU)

Individuals living with PKU have always been a key focus group for Qlife and are one of the primary reasons the company was established. Patients with PKU must continuously manage their diet and monitor phenylalanine levels in their bodies, which often requires frequent hospital visits.

PHE

Phenylalanine (PHE) is one of the body's essential amino acids. Amino acids are the basic building blocks for proteins. Although there are hundreds of amino acids in nature, humans only use 20 amino acids to make every protein in the body. Phenylalanine plays a vital role in the biosynthesis of other amino acids and is essential in the structure and function of many proteins and enzymes. In individuals with PKU, the enzyme required to convert Phenylalanine to Tyrosine does not work properly, leading to elevated levels of Phenylalanine in the blood, which can cause severe mental damage.

HOME-HOSPITAL BIOMARKERS

Health systems are facing major challenges with an ageing population and an increasing number of chronic patients requiring long-term monitoring and care. At the same time, healthcare is under pressure from resource shortages, rising costs, and higher demands for personalized care plans, calling into question the sustainability of current care models. To meet these challenges, health systems have recognized the need to move chronic and non-acute care to patients' homes, while maintaining the same level of monitoring and diagnostic quality as in hospitals and laboratories. This transition requires innovative technological equipment, digital skills, advanced data collection and analysis tools, and new ways of working for several healthcare professionals.

CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

Congestive heart failure is a long-term condition that happens when the heart can't pump blood well enough to give the body a normal supply. Blood and fluids collect in the lungs and legs over time. Medications and other treatments help manage symptoms like swelling. Congestive heart failure is life-limiting for many.

NT-PRO-BNP

Natriuretic peptide (NT-PRO-BNP) is released in response to changes in pressure inside the heart. These changes can be related to heart failure and other cardiac problems. Levels goes up when heart failure develops or gets worse, and levels go down when heart failure is stable. NT-PRO-BNP levels are higher in patients with heart failure than people who have normal heart function.

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Chronic kidney disease is when the kidneys have become damaged over time and have a hard time doing all their important jobs. Chronic kidney disease also increases the risk of other health problems like heart disease and diabetes.

CREA

Creatinine (CREA) is a test that measures how well the kidneys are performing their job of filtering waste from your blood. Creatinine is a chemical compound left over from energy-producing processes

in the muscles. Healthy kidneys filter creatinine out of the blood. A measurement of creatinine blood test provides information to help a doctor determine how well the kidneys are working.

DIABETES

Diabetes mellitus refers to a group of diseases that affect how the body uses blood sugar (glucose). Glucose is an important source of energy for the cells that make up the muscles and tissues. It's also the brain's main source of fuel. The main cause of diabetes varies by type. But no matter what type of diabetes, it can lead to excess sugar in the blood. Too much sugar in the blood can lead to serious health problems. Diabetes has become almost a global pandemic as the numbers of people having diabetes is increasing rapidly.

HbA1c

Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) is a blood test that shows what the average glucose level was over the past two to three months. An HbA1c test may be used to screen for or to diagnose type 2 diabetes or prediabetes. With type 2 diabetes blood glucose gets too high because the body doesn't make enough insulin to move blood sugar from the bloodstream into the cells. Prediabetes means that blood glucose levels are higher than normal, but not high enough to diagnose as diabetes.

INFECTION/INFLAMMATION

Inflammation is the body's response to injury or infection and occurs to protect tissues. Autoimmune diseases and chronic conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, endometriosis, cancer and rheumatoid arthritis can trigger inflammation.

CRP

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is used to diagnose both infections and other medical conditions. A CRP test measures the level of C-reactive protein in the blood. The liver releases CRP into the bloodstream in response to inflammation. The CRP tests helps to diagnose and monitor several different causes of inflammation, such as infections and certain autoimmune conditions.

Share and ownership

Qlife Holdings shares (QLIFE) are listed at Nasdaq First North Growth Market, Stockholm since March 2, 2020

Share and sharecapital

As per December 31st 2024, the company's share capital is SEK 1,553,328, divided into 7,060,317 shares of the same class, with a par value of SEK 0,22

Warrants series TO6

As per December 31st 2024, Qlife Holding AB has 1,369,043 outstanding warrants of series TO 6. One warrant of series TO 6 entitles the holder to subscribe for one new share in the Company. The subscription price per share shall correspond to the lower of (i) SEK 3.15 and (ii) the lowest subscription price applied in any rights issues carried out by the Company during the term of the warrants, but not less than the quota value of the share. The subscription period takes place during the period from 1 September 2025 up to and including 19 September 2025.

Incentive programmes

The warrants incentive programs mentioned below pertain to a subsidiary no longer in operation. These incentive programs are therefore no longer applicable and are expected to be removed after year end 2024.

Staff warrants 2022/2025

Qlife issued 120,000 warrants to staff members, which entitled holders to subscribe to 1.02 shares per option. These warrants could at the date of the issue be exercised during the period of 1–30 June 2025 at an exercise price of SEK 41.36 per share. These warrants are subject to standard conversion terms in relation to new share issues and similar and will be recalculated during Q4 2024 because of e.g. the reverse split.

Staff warrants 2023/2026

In May 2023, Qlife issued 40,630,656 warrants to staff members, which entitled holders to subscribe to one share per option. These warrants may be exercised during the period of 1–30 June 2026 at an exercise price of SEK 0.13 per share. These warrants are subject to standard conversion terms in relation to new share issues and similar and will be recalculated during Q4 2024 because of e.g. the reverse split.

Financial comments Group, Q4

October-December 2024

Financial result

Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 50 (30).

Capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK 5,880 (13,994) showing a decrease in the development activities in Q4 2024 as development work on the Egoo system and capsule have been reduced due to transfer of such activties to China partner.

Raw materials and consumables amounted to kSEK 530 (-2,441), which is costs for components and parts for devices and capsules used both for sales and development activities.

Other external expenses amounted to kSEK -7,241 (-5,200). The cost decrease in other external expenses is driven by reductions in the size of the organization and accruals for cost relating to the termination of the rent agreement for production facilities in Ballerup.

Personnel costs for the period amounted to kSEK -530 (-5,667).

As per July 24 2024 the subsidiary Qlife Aps went bankrupt. As a consequence capitalized development costs and other assets were written down with a total of kSEK -24,469.

Depreciation of equipment and capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK -352 (17,128). Depreciation of development costs is made over 5 years.

Net financial income and expenses amounted to kSEK 967 (-3,777) is related to interests on loans from Danish Growth Fund, convertibles, interest on leasing contracts and exchange rate gains and losses.

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) for the period amounted to kSEK 8,073 (-104,032) and net loss kSEK -7,106 (-111,545).

Financial comments Group, Q1-Q4

January - December 2024

Fixed assets

Capitalized development costs relate to accumulated internal and external product development costs including costs for patent preparation and application. At the end of the fourth quarter 2024 the capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK 5,880 (13,994) relating to continued development of the device and test capsules with activties also together with the Chinese partner.

Current assets

Inventory amounted to kSEK 2,817 (7,292), consisting of finished goods, parts and components for instruments, capsules and reagents. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 2,715 (1,661) at the end of December 2024.

Equity

Equity amounted to kSEK -1,429 (-23,123) at the end of December 2024. Shareholder's equity is specified on page 14 – "Group – changes in equity".

Debts

Long term liabilities kSEK 8,699 (3,004) related to acquisition of intangible assets.

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK 1,054 (-13,944) for 2024. Cash flow from operations and changes in working capital amounted to kSEK -37,370 (-51,519). Cash flow from investing activities amounted to kSEK -16,803 (-3,452) consisting of capitalized development net of depreciations.

Cash flow from financing activites is positive kSEK 55,228 (41,026).

Cash and cash equivalents are specified on page 16 – "Group – Consolidated Cash Flow statement".

Financial comments Parent company, Q1-Q4

January - December Q1-Q4 2024

Financial result

Revenue amounted to kSEK 4,393 (1,400) in the period and consists of management fee from subsidiary and transfer of inventory.

Other external cost consists of various administrative cost.

Personnel costs consist of board fees.

Other Net financial income and expenses kSEK -24 (1,631) is related to interest on loan to Egoo.Health Aps and interest on bridge loans.

Net loss for the period amounted to kSEK -35,243 (-228,003).

Current assets

Receivables from subsidiary kSEK 6,922 (0) is the outstanding loan to Egoo Health ApS.

Other receivables mainly consist of VAT reimbursement.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 2,144 (509) at the end of December 2024.

Equity

Total equity amounted to kSEK 786 (773) end of December 2024.

Shareholder's equity is specified on page 18 – "Parent company – changes in equity".

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK 1,367 (-10,544) at the end of December 2024.

Cash and cash equivalents are specified on page 18 – "Parent company – Cash Flow statement".

Additional information

Accounting principles

Qlife holding is following the IFRS reporting standard for its interim financial reports. This Q4 interim financial report is the twelve interim report that has been prepared under the IFRS standard.

The Group's interim report is prepared in accordance with IAS 34 intrim reporting and the Swedish Accounting Act. The parent company's interim report Is prepared in accordance with the Swedish Accounting Act and The Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Reporting for Legal Entities.

Risks and uncertainties

Qlifes business is influenced by several factors which cannot be controlled by the Company at all or in part, and with possible effects on the Company's earnings and financial position. In the

assessment of the Company's future development, it is important, alongside the possibilities for growth in earnings, to also consider these risks.

Risk factors include, among others, uncertainties with regards to validations and regulatory approvals, collaboration and partnerships, intellectual property issues, market and competion, manufacturing, purchasing and pricing, dependence on key persons and financial risks.

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Statement by the Board of Directors

The Board of directors and the CEO hereby affirm that the consolidated statement for the period October-December 2024 gives a true and fair representation of result, operations and financial position in Qlife Holding AB and the subsidiary Egoo Health ApS.

Göteborg, February 6th 2025

Lars Bangsgaard
Chairman

Lars Staal Wegner
Board member

Mikael Persson
Board member

Thomas Warthoe
Board member, CEO

This interim report has not been reviewed by the company's auditor.

Group - Consolidated Income Statement

kSEK	Oct-Dec, Q4 2024	Oct-Dec, Q4 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2022
Revenue	50	30	89	244	17,993
Total operating income	50	30	89	244	17,993
Operating expenses					
Changes in inventories of finished goods	0	-336	0	-1,369	-1,138
Capitalized development costs	0	4,149	0	20,946	46,668
Raw materials and consumables	0	-2,441	-12	-5,187	-27,604
Other external expenses	-7,241	-5,200	-22,819	-26,252	-50,864
Personnel costs	-530	-5,667	-6,838	-32,370	-62,720
Impairment of captialized development costs and other assets	0	-77,439	-24,469	-77,439	0
Total operating expenses	-7,771	-86,933	-54,137	-121,671	-95,657
EBITDA	-7,721	-86,903	-54,049	-121,426	-77,664
Amortization and depreciation	-352	-17,128	-1,303	-35,215	-18,071
EBIT	-8,073	-104,032	-55,352	-156,641	-95,753
Net financial income and expenses	967	-3,777	-629	-8,053	-5,265
Result before tax	-7,106	-107,809	-55,981	-164,694	-101,000
Tax	0	-3,736	0	4,738	7,860
Net result for the period	-7,106	-111,545	-55,981	-159,956	-93,141
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to result for the period. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses	2	-2,266	0	1,132	8,581
Total comprehensive profit/loss for the period attributable to owner of Parent Company	-7,104	-113,811	-55,981	-158,824	-84,560
Net result per share before and after dilution - SEK	-0,12	-0,17	-0,62	-0,42	-0,42
Weighted average number of shares in the period before dilution	4,637,032,422	645,438,499	645,561,749	379,010,167	17,065,679
Weighted average number of shares in the period after dilution	4,094,550,267	784,327,689	3,876,358,459	777,628,028	18,998,331
Total number af shares end of period	5,056,614,000	645,438,499	5,056,614,000	645,438,499	23,072,536

Group - Consolidated Balance sheet

kSEK	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development costs and patent	5,880	13,994	97,744
Total Intangible fixed assets	5,880	13,994	97,744
Tangible fixed assets			
Manufacturing equipment and fixtures	0	2,184	5,929
Leased premises	0	6,505	48,983
Total Tangible fixed assets	0	8,689	54,912
Total fixed assets	5,880	22,683	152,656
Current assets			
Inventory	2,817	7,292	8,070
Receivables			
Accounts receivables	0	0	1,056
Other receivables	190	1,238	2,768
Current Tax receivables	0	4,454	8,231
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	35	1,717	5,321
Total receivables	225	7,410	17,376
Cash and cash equivalents	2,715	1,661	14,547
Total currents assets	5,758	16,362	39,993
TOTAL ASSETS	11,637	39,046	192,650

kSEK	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	1,553	51,634	1,846
Additional paid in capital	304,589	219,477	225,162
Retained earnings	-319,230	-305,030	-145,523
Reserves	11,659	10,796	9,664
Total equity	-1,429	-23,123	91,149
Long term liabilities			
Loan from credit institution	8,699	3,004	3,012
Lease liabilities	0	5,284	45,281
Total long term liabilities	8,699	8,289	48,293
Short term liabilities			
Prepayments from customers	0	24,567	24,716
Short term lease liabilities	0	1,396	4,148
Short term loans	0	11,047	0
Accounts payables	2,950	11,360	20,086
Other liabilities	502	818	382
Accrued expenses and deferred income	915	4,692	3,875
Total short term liabilities	4,367	53,881	53,206
Total liabilities	13,066	62,169	101,500
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	11,637	39,046	192,650

Group - Consolidated Cash Flow statement

kSEK	Oct-Dec Q4 2024	Oct-Dec Q4 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2022
Cash flow from operating activities					
Net loss before tax for the period	-7,106	-107,811	-55,981	-164,694	-101,000
Depreciations and amortizations	-359	94,567	472	112,654	18,071
Impairment of receivables from subsidiary	0	0	11,558	0	0
Impairment of shares in subsidiary	0	0	12,080	0	0
Non-cash adjustments	2,706	-2,266	-43,959	1,132	174
Prepaid tax	0	5,500	0	5,500	7,919
Cash flow from operations before changes in working capital	-4,041	-10,010	-75,830	-45,408	-74,836
Cash flow from changes in working capital					
Change in inventory	2.349	580	-5,033	778	239
Change in receivables	-249	12,780	-7,185	6,232	4,039
Change in current payables	612	-8,321	50,118	-13,122	22,824
Cash flow from operating activities	-1,329	-4,971	-37,370	-51,519	-47,733
Cash flow from investing activities					
Investments in intangible assets	-6,350	4,184	-8,114	-3,452	-42,551
Investments in tangible assets	-2349	0	-8,689	0	-389
Cash flow from investing activities	-8,699	4,184	-16,803	-3,452	-42,940
Cash flow from financing activities					
Share issue / warrant program	1,000	238	67,606	61,777	53,113
Issuance costs	-22	-1,053	-10,731	-17,225	-10,074
Loans received/paid	8,699	2,500	-5,695	15,462	21,000
Leasing	0	-994	4,677	-5,292	-3,282
Down payments and interest	0	-6,000	-929	-13,695	-28,030
Cash flow from financing activities	9,677	-5,310	55,228	41,026	32,727
Total Cash flow in period	-351	-6,096	1,054	-13,944	-57,946
Cash and cash equivalents at the period start	3,066	5,632	1,661	14,547	73,459
Foreign exchange difference	0	2,125	0	1,058	966
Cash and cash equivalents at the period end	2,715	1,661	2,715	1,661	14,547

Group - Statement of changes in shareholders equity

kSEK	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Reserves	Total shareholders equity
Equity on January 1, 2023	1,846	225,162	-145,523	9,664	91,149
Profit / Loss per December 31, 2023			-159,956		-159,956
Other comprehensive income				1,132	1,132
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,846	225,162	-305,479	10,796	-67,675
Transactions with owners					
Share Issue	49,788	11,539			61,327
Issuance costs		-17,225			-17,225
Warrant programmes			449		449
Total Transactions with owners	49,788	-5,685	449		44,552
Equity on December 31, 2023	51,634	219,477	-305,030	10,796	-23,123
Equity at January 1, 2024	51,634	219,477	-305,030	10,796	-23,123
Profit / Loss per Dec 31, 2024			-55,979		-55,979
Other comprehensive income			41,555	863	42,418
Total comprehensive income for the period	51,634	219,477	-320,013	11,659	-36,686
Transactions with owners					
Share Issue	1,043	67,606			68,649
Share capital decrease	-51,124	51,124			0
Issuance costs		-33,617			-33,617
Issuance costs			225		225
Total Transactions with owners	-50,081	85,112	225		35,257
Equity on Dec 31, 2024	1,553	304,589	-319,788	11,659	-1,429

Parent company - Income Statement

kSEK	Oct-Dec, Q4 2024	Oct-Dec, Q4 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2022
Revenue	3,693	350	4,393	1,400	1,154
Raw material	-2,817	0	-2,817	0	0
Other external costs	-7,196	-443	-11,464	-5,220	-4,818
Personnel costs	230	-357	-390	-1,195	-1,120
Write-down of shares in subsidary	0	0	-12,911	0	0
Write-down of receivables in subsidiary	700	0	-11,558	0	0
Operating result	-5,391	-450	-34,746	-5,015	-4,783
Depreciation of investment in subsidiary	0	-171,438	0	-224,619	0
Depreciation of assets	-352	0	-472	0	0
Net financial income and expenses	1,040	-1,655	-24	1,631	-376
Loss before tax	-4,702	-173,543	-35,243	-228,003	-5,159
Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Net loss for the period	-4,702	-173,543	-35,243	-228,003	-5,159
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0

Parent company - Balance sheet

kSEK	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development costs	4,810	0	0
Patent	1,069	0	0
Total intangible fixed assets	5,879	0	0
Financial fixed assets			
Shares in subsidiary	0	12,911	68,024
Total financial fixed assets	0	12,911	68,024
Total fixed assets	5,879	12,911	68,024
Recievables			
Receivables from subsidiary	6,922	0	106,667
Other receivables	191	110	336
Prepaid expenses and accured income	35	11	93
Total recievables	7,148	121	107,095
Cash and cash equivalents	2,144	509	11,052
Total current assets	9,293	630	118,147
TOTAL ASSETS	15,171	13,541	186,170

kSEK	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
EQUITY and LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Restricted Equity			
Share Capital	1,553	51,634	1,846
Total Restricted Equity	1,553	51,634	1,846
Unrestricted Equity			
Share premium	358,454	273,342	279,027
Other paid in capital	328	328	328
Retained earnings	-324,307	-96,528	-91,817
Profit / Loss	-35,243	-228,003	-5,160
Total unrestricted Equity	-768	-50,861	182,378
Total equity	786	773 0	184,224
Long term liabilities			
Other long term debt	8,699	0	0
Total long term liabilities	8,699	0	0
Short term liabilities			
Accounts payables	4,234	54	812
Short term loan	539	11,047	0
Other short term debt	0	0	225
Accrued expenses and deferred income	915	1,667	909
Total short term liabilities	5,687	12,768	1,946
Total liabilities	14,384	12,768	1,946
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	15,171	13,541	186,170

Parent company - Statement of Cash Flow

kSEK	Oct-Dec, Q4 2024	Okt-Dec, Q4 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2022
Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit / loss before tax	-32,445	-173,542	-35,243	-228,003	-5,160
Write-down shares in subsidiary	12,911	171,438	12,911	108,293	0
Write-down receivables subsidiary	11,558	0	12,258	116,325	0
Non-cash adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Other items	0	3,539	0	448	06
Cash flow from operations before change in working capital	-7,976	1,435	-10,774	-2,936	-2,936
Cash flow from working activities					
Change in inventory	0	0	0	0	0
Change in receivables	-9	47	-105	308	-138
Change in current payables	2,192	455	3,426	-5	1,428
Cash flow from working activities	-5,794	1,937	-7,453	-2,635	-3,870
Cash flow from investing activities					
Loans to subsidiaries	-6,393	-3,969	-18,481	-62,834	-57,476
Patent and development costs	-4,810	0	-4,810	0	
Cash flow from investing activities	-18,065	-3,969	-24,360	-65,469	-62,834
Cash flow from financing activities					
Share issues	38,474	0	68,649	61,327	53,113
Issuance cost	-24,006	-1,053	-33,617	-17,225	-10,074
Warrants programmes	0	0	225	0	0
Loans received	6,200	2,500	8,700	11,047	21,000
Loans repaid	-547	0	-10,508	-225	-21,000
Cash flow from financing activities	20,121	1,447	33,448	54,925	-42,242
Total cash flow in period	2,057	-585	1,367	-10,544	-46,112
Cash and cash equivalents at start	87	1,094	209	11,052	57,164
Cash cash equivalents at period end	2,144	509	2,144	509	11,052

Parent company - Statement of changes in shareholders equity

kSEK	Share capital	Share premium	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholders equity
Equity at January 1, 2023	1,846	279,027	328	-96,977	184,224
Profit / Loss until December 31, 2023				-228,003	-228,003
Other comprehensive income					
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,846	279,027	328	-324,980	-43,779
Transactions with owners					
Share issue	49,788	11,539			61,327
Issuance cost		-17,225			-17,225
Warrant programmes				449	449
Total Transactions with owners	49,788	-5,685	0	449	44,552
Equity on December 31, 2023	51,634	273,342	328	-324,531	773
Equity at January 1, 2024	51,634	273,342	328	-324,531	773
Profit / Loss per Dec 31, 2024				-30,541	-30,541
Other comprehensive income					0
Total comprehensive income for the period	51,634	273,342	328	-355,072	-29,768
Transactions with owners					
Share issue	1,043	67,606			68,649
Share capital decrease	-54,124	51,124			0
Share capital decrease		-33,617			-33,617
Warrant programmes				225	225
Total Transactions with owners	-50,081	85,112	0	225	35,257
Equity at Dec 31, 2024	1,553	358,454	328	-359,549	786

Note 1 General information

GENERAL INFORMATION

This interim report covers the Swedish parent company Qlife Holding AB (publ), corporate registration number 559224-8040, and its subsidiaries. The parent company is a limited liability company with its registered office in Helsingborg, Sweden. The address of the main office is Nellickevägen 22, 41263 Göteborg, Sweden. The main operation of the group is development and sales of the Egoo systems and test capsules. The report for October to December 2024 was approved for publication on February 6th, 2025, in accordance with a board decision on February 6th, 2025.

Note 2 Accouting principles

This interim report for the group has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The Group reporting of Qlife is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. The Group's interim report is prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Reporting and the Swedish Accounting Act. The parent company's interim report is prepared in accordance with the Swedish Accounting Act and The Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Reporting for Legal Entities. The first report under these standards was Q1 2022. Information according to IAS 34 Interim Reporting is given in notes as well as in other places in the interim report.

Basis of preparation

Group

The Group applies International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the EU Commission and interpretations of these (IFRIC). The Group also applies the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the recommendation from the Swedish Financial Reporting Board, RFR 1, Supplementary accounting rules for groups.

The consolidated financial reports are prepared in accordance with IFRS 1, First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. This means that the Group has applied the same accounting principles, the principles that apply at the end of the period, in the report on the period's opening financial position and during all periods reported in this report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the acquisition value method.

Parent Company

The parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with Annual Accounts Act and RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities. RFR 2 means that the report for the legal entity must apply all IFRSs and statements approved by the EU as far as possible within the framework of the Annual Accounts Act and regarding the connection between accounting and taxation. The recommendation states which exceptions and additions are to be made from IFRS. Previously, the Parent Company applied the Swedish Accounting Standards Board's general advice 2012: 1 Annual Report and Consolidated Accounts (K3) and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. The transition date to RFR 2 has been set to 1 January 2021, which means that the comparative figures for the financial year 2021 have been recalculated in accordance with RFR 2.

New standards, interpretations, and amendments not yet effective

There is a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the group has decided not to adopt early. None of these are expected to have a significant impact of the financial reports of the group.

Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. Control exists when Qlife Holding AB is exposed to variability in returns from its investments in another entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the other entity. Intragroup transactions and balances between the consolidated group undertakings are eliminated. The group undertakings are included in the consolidated accounts as from the date on which control is transferred to Qlife Holding AB and are no longer consolidated as from the date on which control ceases.

Receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies

The functional currency of the parent company and the reporting currency of the group is Swedish Kronor (SEK). Items in the financial reports of the different entities in the group are measured in the currency of the financial environment where each entity operates (functional currency). Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the average rate for the period. Currency exchange gains and losses which arise on payment of those transactions and in translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency at closing rate, are recognized in the operating profit/loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses applicable to liabilities and cash are recognized as financial income or financial expense in the income statement. In the consolidation, assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated at the closing rate. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the reporting period. Foreign exchange rate differences are recognized as other comprehensive income, as part of the translation reserve.

Segment information

An operating segment is a part of a group that conducts operations from which it can generate revenue and incur costs and for which independent financial information is available. The group's division into operating segments is in line with the internal reports that the group's highest executive decision-makers use to monitor operations and allocate resources between operating segments. The CEO is the group's highest executive decision-maker. In Qlife, it is therefore the reports that the CEO receives on the results in different parts of the

group that form the basis for the segment information.

Revenue

The group reports revenues from sales of goods. Revenue recognition is performed in accordance with the five-step model specified in IFRS 15.

Revenue from sales of goods are recognized as revenue when control of the goods is transferred, which occurs when the goods are delivered to the customer.

The revenue recognition of service takes place when the service has been delivered and in accordance with the current price list including any discounts specifically for the customer. Services that the group provides are recognized as revenue as the work is performed and reported in the period in which the work is performed.

Grants that have been received before the conditions for the grant have been fulfilled are reported as liabilities.

Grants are reported in accordance with IAS20 as a reduction of the capitalized expenses for development, in the same time period as the development work is carried out, and when the work is approved in accordance with the grant conditions.

Financial items

Interest income and interest expense are recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest rate method. Financial expense is comprised of interest and other financing expenses.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits such as salaries and social expenses, paid vacation and paid sick leave are recognized as expenses in the period when the employees have performed services to Qlife. Post-employment benefits are funded with defined contribution plans. Plans where Qlife's obligation is limited to the agreed fee are defined as defined contribution plans. For those plans, the size of the employee benefit depends on the fees paid by Qlife to the plan and the return on that capital, thus the employee takes the actuarial risk and the investment risk. Qlife's obligation for fees to defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses in the period when the employees have performed services to Qlife.

Income taxes

The item "Income tax expense" in the income statement comprises current and deferred income tax. The current tax expense is the expected tax expense on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized, using the balance sheet method, for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is a high probability that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, tax losses carry forward and unused tax credits can be utilized.

Intangible assets

Separate acquisitions

Separately acquired intangible assets are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. The assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Current estimated useful life for patents is 5 years.

Internally generated intangible assets

Product development is divided into a research phase and a development phase. All expenses during the research phase are recognized as expenses in the income statement as they are incurred. All expenditures are capitalized if the following conditions are fulfilled:

It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale

- The group has the intention of completing the asset
- The group has the ability to use or sell the asset
- It is probable that the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The group has the adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset
- The expenditure attributable to the asset can be reliably measured

Capitalized directly attributable expenses include employee expenses, expenses for services and direct material. At each balance sheet date internally generated intangible assets are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Amortization begins when the asset can be taken into use. Capitalized expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of five years.

Reassessment of useful life

Estimated useful lives and amortization methods are reassessed when there is an indication of a change since the estimate on the prior balance sheet date. The effect of changes in estimates are recognized forward-looking. Amortization begins when the asset can be taken into use.

Removal from the balance sheet

An intangible asset is removed from the balance sheet when the asset is scrapped or sold or when no future economic advantages are expected from the use of the asset. Any profit or loss that arises upon removal of the asset from the balance sheet is the difference between consideration received, after deduction of direct selling expenses, and the carrying amount of the asset. This profit or loss is recognized as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. The cost also includes

the estimated cost of its dismantlement, removal or restoration. Additional expenses that qualify for asset recognition are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Expenses for repairs are recognized as expenses as they are incurred. Tangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation begins when the asset can be taken into use. Tangible assets of the group consist of equipment and have an estimated useful life of 5-10 years.

Any profit or loss from sales of a tangible asset is recognized as Other operating income or Other operating expenses.

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the group analyzes the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is calculated in order to determine the amount of an impairment. If the recoverable amount for an individual asset cannot be determined, the recoverable amount is calculated for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Development not yet taken into use are not amortized but tested for impairment annually irrespective of any indications of impairment.

The recoverable amount is the highest of fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use of the asset. Fair value less costs of disposal is the price expected to be received in a transaction less costs directly attributable to the transaction. When determining value in use future cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount rate before tax reflecting current market conditions of the time value of money and the risks associated with the asset.

At each balance sheet date, the group estimates whether a previous impairment is no longer motivated. If this is the case, the impairment is reversed. A reversal of an impairment is recognized in the income statement.

The group as a lessee

The group has lease agreements for premises and production equipment. The group recognizes all lease agreements in the balance sheet as a lease liability for the obligation to pay future fixed lease payments, and a right-of-use asset reflecting the right to use an underlying asset. The lease liability is recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method which distributes lease payments between repayment of the lease liability and interest expense. Lease liabilities are recognized as the present value of all remaining lease payments in the balance sheet and includes the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments
- Variable payments that depend on an index or a rate
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option

The lease liability is measured as the lease payments discounted with the incremental borrowing rate of the lessee. To calculate the lease liability, the lease payments are discounted with the implicit interest in the lease agreement. If this interest rate cannot be easily determined, the lessee's marginal borrowing rate is used.

The right-of-use asset is measured at cost and recognized at the amount of the lease liability with adjustment for initial expenses and expenses for restoring the lease asset according to the lease agreement. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shortest of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The group has chosen not to report in the statement of financial position leasing agreements for which the underlying asset is of low value or with a leasing period (including an extension period that the group is reasonably sure is expected to utilize) of less than 12 months. The group reports leasing fees that are covered by the exemption rules as a leasing cost on a straight-line basis over the leasing period. The group has chosen to apply the practical solution that gives a lessee the opportunity to choose not to separate leasing components from non-leasing components for premises leases and instead report each leasing component and non-leasing component as a single leasing component.

Inventories

Inventories have been valued according to the lowest value principle, i.e. at the lower of acquisition value and net sales value. The acquisition value consists of direct cost of goods, direct salary, and attributable indirect manufacturing costs (based on normal manufacturing capacity). The acquisition value for individual items in the inventory is distributed based on weighted average costs calculated according to the manufacturing price calculation. In determining the acquisition value, the first-in first-out principle has been applied. The net sales value consists of estimated sales value less estimated sales cost.

The Groups financial instruments are composed of:

- Accounts receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Bank loans and other loans
- Other long term liabilities
- Accounts payables

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Assets in this category primarily arise from the sales of goods and services to customers but also include other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold the assets to collect the contractual cash flows and these cash flows are exclusively payments of principal and interest. These assets are initially recognized at fair value plus costs of transaction directly attributable to the acquisition, and are carried at amortized cost in subsequent periods, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

Impairment requirements for account receivables are reported based on the simplified approach using the expected credit losses for the entire remaining life of the contract. To calculate the credit loss reserve on accounts receivable, the group uses a matrix. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information that affects customers' ability to pay the claim. For account receivables, which are reported net, provisions are reported in a separate reserve for feared customer

losses, and the cost is reported as a sales cost in the income statement. Upon confirmation that the accounts receivable will not be payable by the customer, the gross value of the asset is depreciated against the associated reserve. The group has historically reported low customer losses, customer loans are relatively short-term, and the company has relatively few unpaid outstanding overdue accounts receivable. The credit risk is assessed as low.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits, other short-term high-liquidity investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow analysis also include, for example, overdrafts on bank accounts and overdraft facilities. However, these are reported as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities are classified and valued as liabilities valued at accrued acquisition value. Financial liabilities include the following items:

- Bank loans and other loans are initially reported at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to the instrument's issue. These interest-bearing liabilities are then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, which ensures that the interest expense is calculated based on a fixed interest rate on the reported amount of the liability in the balance sheet. The reported effective interest rate includes initial transaction costs and any premiums to be paid upon redemption as well as interest or coupons that are paid while the debt is outstanding.
- Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the current accounts. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if they fall due within a year or earlier (or during the normal business cycle if this is longer).

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the group has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is likely that payments will be required to settle the obligation. One condition is that it is possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount to be paid. The provisions are calculated as the present value of the amounts expected to be paid to settle the obligation. In the calculation, a discount rate before tax is used, reflecting a current valuation of the time value of money and of the risks associated with the provision. Any increase in the provision caused by the passage of time is accounted for as a financial expense.

Contingent liabilities

The group provides information on contingent liabilities if there is a possible commitment that is confirmed only by several uncertain future events and it is not probable that an outflow of resources is required or that the size of the commitment cannot be determined with sufficient certainty.

Contingent assets

The group provides information on contingent assets as a result of events that have occurred, the occurrence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or absence of one or more uncertain future events, which are not entirely within the company's control (see note 5).

Statement of cash flows

The group prepares its statement of cash flows using the indirect method, whereby adjustments have been made for transactions not generating any payments during the reported period. Adjustments have also been made for cash flows of revenue and expenses belonging to investment or financing activities.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. For the periods reported there were no potential ordinary shares requiring an adjustment for dilution.

Note 3 Important sources of uncertainty in estimates

Important sources of uncertainty in estimates

The group's financial reports are prepared in accordance with IFRS. This means that the preparation of financial statements and the application of accounting principles are often based on estimates and assumptions that are considered reasonable and well balanced at the time the assessment is made. However, with other judgments, assumptions and estimates, the result may be different, and events may occur that may require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the relevant asset or liability. Below are the most important areas where estimates and judgments have been made and which are deemed to have the greatest impact on the financial reports.

Intangible assets

The group conducts development activities. An intangible asset that arises through development, so-called capitalized development cost for own account, must only be taken up as an asset in the balance sheet if all conditions in IAS 38 are met. The principle is described in more detail in note 2. For each development project, the group's management team continuously assesses whether there are conditions for selling the finished product and whether there is technical competence and financial resources to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale and thereby generate probable future financial benefits. There are no indications of a need for impairment as of 31 December 2021.

Valuation of inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition value and net sales value according to the principle described in note 2.

Note 4 Financial risk management

Financial risk

The group is exposed to financial risks in the entire operation. The board has overall responsibility for managing financial risks and internal controls related to financial transactions. Financial risks and transactions are managed centrally by the parent company through the group's CFO and CEO, according to policies determined by the board. The financial risks are managed, assessed and reported regularly to the board. The purpose of managing the financial risks is to minimise the risks of negative impact on the group's results. The most important market and financial risks are described below.

Currency risk

Currency risk refers to the risk that fair value or future cash flows fluctuate as a result of changing exchange rates. The exposure to currency risk mainly stems from payment flows in foreign currency, so-called transaction exposure, and from the translation of balance sheet items in foreign currency to the group's presentation currency, which is Swedish kronor, so-called balance sheet exposure. The group's outflow mainly consists of DKK and EUR, while the group's inflow mainly consists of EUR and SEK. The group is thus affected by changes in these exchange rates.

Funding risk

Qlife has historically generated negative results and the company's cash flows from operating activities have not been sufficient to meet the company's capital requirements. The generated cash flow is estimated to remain negative until Qlife enters into significant agreements for the sale of existing and new products that the company can market. Management and board follow the development of the financial situations closely in order to be able to recognize and take measures against future financial and cash liquidity risk. Future financing needs depend on whether the group succeeds in entering into new partner and business agreements and the market's reception of current and future potential products. It should be noted in particular that medical device development is a resource-intensive and time-consuming activity that requires extensive work in the form of research and development, including lengthy and costly clinical studies and procedures to obtain regulatory approvals before a final product can be marketed towards the clinical market. It may therefore take a long time before the company's products can be sold commercially to the clinical market and generate ongoing cash flow. A continued lack of positive and steady operating income streams may mean that Qlife will be forced to raise additional capital in the future. Access to additional financing is affected by a number of factors such as market conditions, the general availability of credit and Qlife's creditworthiness and credit capacity. Disruptions and uncertainty in the capital and credit markets can also limit access to the capital required to run the business. If in the future Qlife fails to acquire the necessary capital on terms reasonable to the company, Qlife's development, manufacturing and sales activities as well as cash flow/liquidity may be adversely affected. To the extent that Qlife obtains additional financing by issuing shares or share-related instruments, the company's shareholders will be affected by dilution to the extent that such new issues occur with a deviation from the shareholders' preferential rights. The group strives to minimize potential adverse effects of the unpredictability of the financial markets in which the group operates. In addition to what is explained below, there are currently no significant financial risks.

Liquidity risk/Financing risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the group will have problems fulfilling its commitments regarding its financial liabilities. Financing risk refers to the risk that the group cannot raise sufficient financing at a reasonable cost. The group finances its operations to a significant extent with new issues. The group manages capital based on financing needs for efficient continued development of products and their commercialization. Liquidity risk management is based on maintaining sufficient liquid funds. The liquidity risk is managed through ongoing liquidity planning. This follow-up is reported to the board, where the outcome and forecast are compared with the budget that is drawn up and approved by the board every year. The Group's objective regarding the capital structure is to ensure financing of the company's development and business plan so that it can generate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure that minimizes capital costs. The company's current operations are to a great extent in a risky and capital-intensive period, and an effective risk assessment combines the group's business opportunities and results with the shareholders' and other stakeholders' demands for sustainable profitability, stable long-term value development and control. The group's profitability depends on the quality and value of generated development results. The value and quality of the R&D activities are continuously evaluated by company management and the board.

Note 5 Composition of income

	2021	2022				2023				2024			
Sales revenue (kSEK)	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sweden	13,642	7,875	3,460	1,508	1,508	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	3,981-	2,679	552	377	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	21,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	6
Other countries	881	351	13	82	82	61	46	45	-	-	39	-	44
Total Sales	39,613	10,905	4,025	1,967	1,927	123	46	45	30	-	39	-	50


Qlife