



Interim Report Q2

April - June 2025



The management of Qlife and Hipro met in June in Copenhagen to discuss the merger process. Picture taken from that meeting.

Financial calendar

Interim Report Q3 2025	12. November 2025
Interim Report Q4 2025	11. February 2026
Annual Report 2025	29. April 2026
Interim Report Q1 2026	13. May 2026
Annual General Meeting	27. May 2026
Interim Report Q2 2026	26. August 2026

Shareholder information

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

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Towards a merger with a vision

Financial summary – second quarter 2025

- Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 104 (39). Revenue from sales of Egoo.Health devices and capsules for the device.
- EBITDA for the period amounted to kSEK –4,899 (-8,002), and net loss kSEK –5,174 (-12,979).
- The total cash flow in the second quarter amounted to kSEK -2,056 (-4,288).
- Earnings per share before/after dilution for the quarter amounted to SEK -0.62 (-0.01), calculated on weighted average number of shares in the period.

Group - Key figures - kSEK	Apr-Jun		Jan-Jun		Jan-Dec
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2024
Revenue	104	39	210	39	50
Total Operating expenses	-5,003	-8,041	-10,310	-19,757	-12,505
EBITDA	-4,899	-8,002	-10,100	-19,718	-12,455
Total cash flow	-2,056	-4,288	-1,917	-1,574	1,054
Cash reserve	651	87	651	87	2,715
Shareholders equity	-5,511	-28,549	-5,511	-28,549	-1,414
Number of employees	2	11	2	11	1

Significant events – second quarter of 2025

- On 10. April Qlife announces a strategic roadmap update. The company is positioned at the forefront of the fast-growing at-home diagnostics market, offering lab-grade biomarker testing with global potential. The roadmap outlines key growth areas with a strong focus on commercialization, regulatory milestones, and strategic partnerships.
- On 5. June Qlife enters into a letter of intent with Hipro Biotechnology Co., Ltd. to join forces through a reverse takeover.

Significant events after the end of the second quarter of 2025

- On 9. July Qlife resolves to carry out a directed set-off issue of approximately SEK 2.47 million in accordance with previously announced credit facility agreement
- On 21. August Qlife announces that it has finalized its clinical study with the Egoo PHE self-test for children and young people under 18 years of age with good results. The Egoo PHE self-test is entering its final phase ahead of submission to a Notified Body for self-testing approval in the UK and under the IVDR for EU markets.
- On 21. August informs that it has increased the size and extended the maturity of the credit facility originally announced on 29 January 2025. The credit facility is increased with SEK 4.5 million, from SEK 5.6 million to SEK 10.1 million.
- On 27. August Qlife updates on the RTO process that both parties remain fully committed to completing the transaction announced in the Letter of Intent signed on 5. June 2025. Hipro is working on the next steps involving certain formal processes in China required by Chinese law to sign a Share Purchase Agreement.

Towards a merger with a vision

The company intention

The big news this quarter is our intention to merge with our Chinese partner, Hipro Biotechnology - a progressive and exciting step forward for both companies.

We have signed a letter-of-intent based on terms that we believe are favorable for the company's shareholders. The merger is structured as a reverse takeover. The purchase price for Hipro is based on a share value of USD 75 million and USD 15 million value for Qlife, implying a value of the merged company of USD 90 million after the transaction.

The merger focus

Hipro and Qlife believe that together we are stronger and better positioned to deliver on our shared vision: bringing lab-quality biomarker testing into patients' homes and into the hands of everyday people for regular use.

It's encouraging to see that major players in the market are also moving in this direction. Leading pharmaceutical companies have recently announced strategies to sell their drugs directly to consumers, bypassing the traditional system of middlemen and pharmacies.

I believe direct-to-patient healthcare will become the new normal — and it won't stop at drugs. The biggest wave of change may very well come in diagnostics, and we intend to be at the forefront of that shift.

If Pharma is cutting out the middle layer, what happens when diagnostics - the driver of 70% of clinical decisions - follows along?

I see a massive opportunity here for diagnostic innovators:

- At-home testing as the first mile of care
- Self-test data integrated into treatment, not downstream from it
- Companion diagnostics shipped directly to patients

If big pharma goes down that path, it will fundamentally change how diagnostics are accessed, paid for, and valued.

The real shift is that diagnostic companies should not only focus on what happens after treatment, but instead take ownership of the front-end experience, the data layer, and the direct relationship with the patient. In doing so, diagnostics and blood biomarker testing can become the true owner of the patient journey.

Our vision about a merger with Hipro Biotechnology is exactly about this. It's about focusing on the patient's needs, delivering and integrating lab-quality data into the broader healthcare infrastructure, and continually strengthening our relationship with the patient.

The projected merger process, risks and costs

Our priority now is to finalize the merger process, and we are committed to moving that forward as quickly as possible. There are uncertainties regarding the timing and many tasks and risks that need to be handled in such a process. Both companies remain fully committed to completing these tasks and the transaction ASAP. Hipro is currently working on the approvals in China required by Chinese law needed prior to signing the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA). The expectation is that the SPA is signed before year-end.

In order to make sure that we can carry the costs related to the merger process we have extended our convertible credit facility with SEK 4.5 million, from SEK 5.6 million to SEK 10.1 million. This should safeguard that we have enough liquidity during the process to get it done.

PHE sales and clinical trial

Alongside the merger process, we remain focused on our core business and our pivotal product — the PHE immuno-diagnostics assay for home self-testing within the PKU community. We continue our RUO sales of the platform and are constantly learning from our customer interactions.

The clinical study in the UK has concluded with excellent results, which will be presented at the ESPKU's annual meeting in September, followed by publication in a scientific journal. We are incredibly thankful to the healthcare professionals who have dedicated so much time and effort to making this study the cornerstone of our upcoming approval process and product launch.

Company roadmap

Although the merger is not yet finalized, we have already begun to prepare our roadmap for the future. This autumn, we are launching pilot projects in collaboration with hospitals and pharmacies in Denmark to test our expanded range of product solutions mentioned elsewhere in this report. At Denmark's largest hospital, the clinical biochemistry department is currently conducting a performance evaluation for one of our solutions — a standard procedure before initiating a pilot project involving biomarker testing from a

group of patients in their homes.

We are also in discussions with a major wholesale distributor serving the pharmacy sector in Denmark to start a pilot project for another product solution. This initiative focuses on pharmacy-based applications, allowing walk-in customers to have a blood test and enabling the resulting data to be integrated directly into public healthcare systems.

We look forward to reporting more on these projects over the coming quarters as they move toward full roll-out.

Partnering, sales and marketing

Earlier this year, we signed an LOI with a top-20 pharmaceutical company — an agreement that remains in effect as we work together to evaluate a potential collaboration, subject to the delivery of certain performance data. In parallel, we are in discussions with other potential global partners, and it is clear to us that our direct-to-patient product solutions are gaining increasing attention from major industry players.

The coming years

Qlife and Hipro share the ambition to build a diagnostics powerhouse with global reach, uniquely positioned to ride the new wave of direct-to-patient healthcare. Qlife brings lab-quality consumer technology, while Hipro is already a key player in the world's second-largest and fastest-growing diagnostics market. Together, we believe we are well placed to take a leadership role in this rapidly expanding field.

Göteborg, 27 August 2025

Thomas Warthoe, CEO



Thomas Warthoe

Understanding how your
body's key biomarkers
affect your health
is a democratic right

That's why we are on a mission to
empower people through immediate
access to lab-grade health
information



Through the projected merger, Qlife and Hipro have decided to execute on our shared vision:

To bring lab-quality blood biomarker testing directly into the homes of patients and consumers



Testing critical biomarkers at home is useful for many types of patients

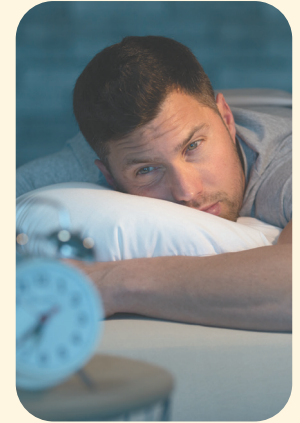
Randy (61) has heart failure

She needs to understand her disease better in order to make informed choices on a daily basis.



John (40) has liver failure

Does not want to use all his remaining energy on hospital visits.



Parents to Zoe (8) who has leukemia

They need to understand the implications of their child's disease to make the right choices daily.



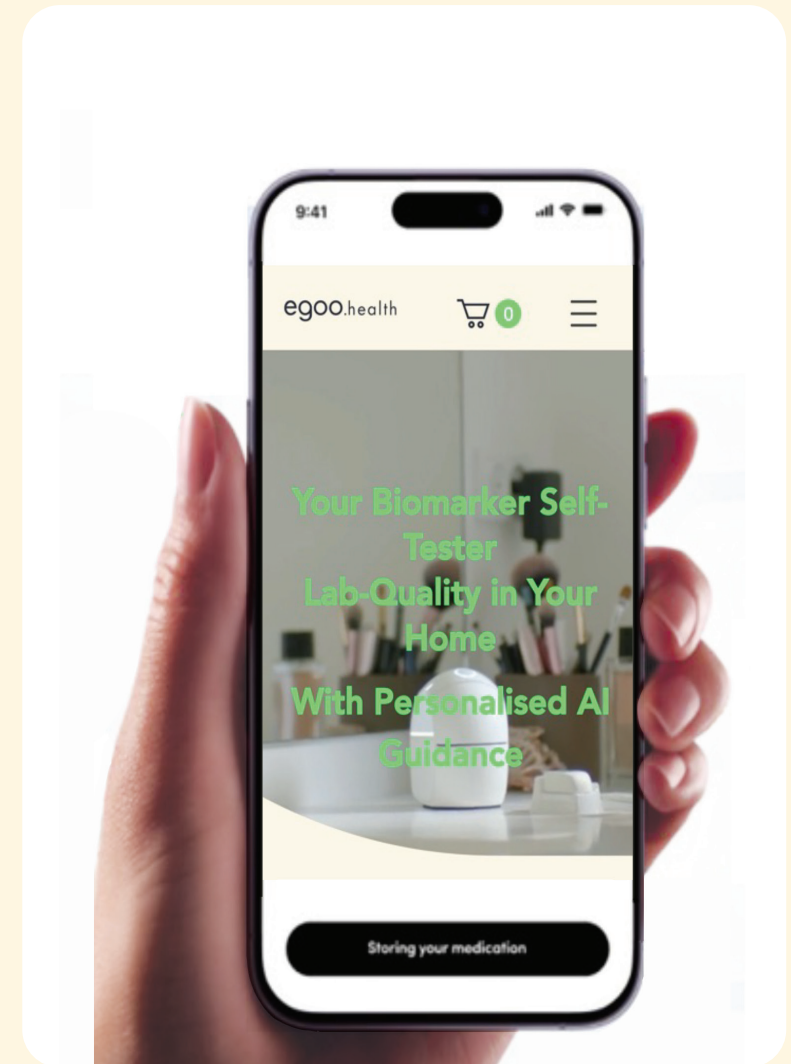
Gudrun (79) has cancer and receives chemo

The treatment is tough on her immune system; she is at risk for serious infections. Blood tests will indicate her risk to infections.



We want to own the front-end experience, the data layer, and the relationship with the patient

Developing a blueprint for future partnerships, to deliver access to quality care of scale



Why



Demographic changes are driving rapidly rising hospitalization costs

How



New integrated health-care models will drive patient care towards becoming self sufficient and decentralised

What



New technological solutions, including AI-powered guidance, will be key to preventive healthcare



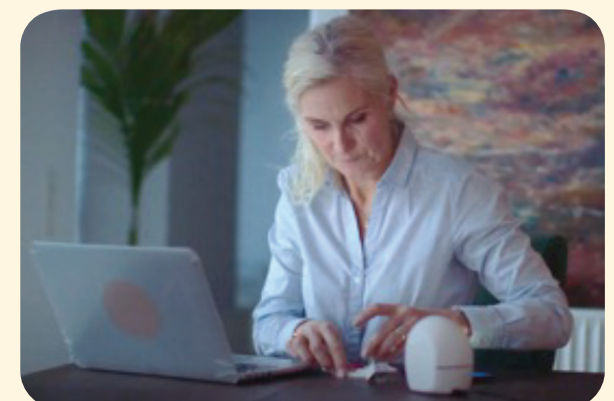
Our joint platforms will reach a wide audience by providing blood biomarker solutions for fast-growing decentralized healthcare segments



Virtual-Ward/Hospital@Home



Pharmacies blood testing



Consumer self-testing

Each of our solutions is aimed at specific applications in major disease areas



Chronic diseases

Congestive heart failure
Diabetes
Inflammation/
infections
Rare diseases



Point-of-care

Broad range of
biomarkers



Well-being

Reproductive health
Hormones
Vitamins
Minerals



Clinical chemistry

Kidney panel
Liver panel
Lipids



Cancers

White blood cells
5-differentiated

We believe we have the
ability to reach a very large
audience globally



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 June 30th 2025, the company's share capital is SEK 1,997,585.76, divided into 12,484,911 shares of the same class, with a par value of SEK 0,16.

Warrants series TO6

As per June 30st 2025, Qlife Holding AB has 2,371,026 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.

Warrants series TO7

As part of a loan agreement entered March 26th 2025 Qlife has granted 1.250.000 warrants of series TO7 to the lenders. The warrants have a term of 18 months from the signing of this Agreement and give the Lender the right to subscribe for shares in Qlife at a fixed subscription price of SEK 4 per share. The warrants are not admitted for trading.

Warrants series TO8

As part of the extended loan agreement entered August 2025 Qlife has granted 1.004.000 warrants of series TO8 to the lenders. The warrants have a term of 18 months from the signing of this Agreement and give the Lender the right to subscribe for shares in Qlife at a fixed subscription price of SEK 4 per share. The warrants are not admitted for trading. The extended loan mentioned on page 3 under events after the end of the second quarter 2025.

Warrants to the board of directors

In July 2025, Qlife Holding AB issued a total of 375,000 Warrants to the company's 5 board members as remuneration for board work. Subscription for shares by virtue the warrants of series 2025/2028 may be exercised during the period from 1 August 2028 to and including 30 September 2028 at SEK 2 per share.

After exercise of all issued warrants, the number of shares in the company will amount to 20,808,521.

Financial comments Group, Q2

April - June 2025

Financial result

Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 104 (39). Revenue consists of sales of Egoo.Health devices and capsules.

Raw materials and consumables amounted to kSEK -285 (-131), which is costs for components and parts for devices and capsules used both for sales and development activities.

Other external expenses amounted to kSEK -4,283 (-5,997). 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 that was booked in Q2

Personnel costs for the period amounted to kSEK -435 (-1,913).

As per June 30 2025 Egoo Healths Aps had 2 (11) employees. This is an decrease of 9 employee compared to June 30 2024.

Depreciation of equipment and capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK -318 (-8). Depreciation of development costs is made over 5 years. The value of capitalized costs have been written down to kSEK 5.244 in Q2 2025.

Net financial income and expenses amounted to kSEK 43 (-4,969) 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 -5,217 (-8,010) and net loss kSEK -5,174 (-12,979).

Financial comments Group, H1

January - June 2025

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 second quarter 2025 the capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK 5,244 (13,936) relating to continued development of the device and test capsules.

Future development will take place in close collaboration with the company's Chinese partner.

At the beginning of the year capitalized development cost was kSEK 5,880.

Current assets

Inventory amounted to kSEK 2,847 (8,088), consisting of finished goods and parts and components for instruments, capsules and reagents.

Account receivables of kSEK 60 (0) is related to the sales in 2025.

Other receivables mainly consist of VAT receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 651 (87) at the end of June 2025.

Equity

Equity amounted to kSEK -5,511 (-28,549) at the end of June 2025. Shareholder's equity is specified on page 20 – "Group – changes in equity".

Debts

Long-term debt - kSEK 8,699 (7,960) consists of debt to the bankruptcy estate for the takeover of assets from the former company in Denmark

Accounts payables - kSEK 1,426 (21,580) - debts to suppliers.

Other liabilities - kSEK 4,874 (3,606) - is mainly loan to external credit provider.

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK -1,917 (-1,574) for the two first quarters of 2025. Cash flow from operations and changes in working capital amounted to kSEK -9,192 (-8,229). Cash flow from investing activities amounted to kSEK 0 (0).

Cash flow from financing activities is positive kSEK 7,275 (6,656).

Cash and cash equivalents are specified on page 20 – "Group – Consolidated Cash Flow statement".

Financial comments Parent company, H1

January - June, H1 2025

Financial result

Revenue amounted to kSEK 700 (700) in the period and consists of management fee from subsidiary.

Other external cost consists of various administrative cost.

Net financial income and expenses kSEK -503 (-204) is related to interest on bridge loans.

Net loss for the period amounted to kSEK -6,896 (-2,798).

Fixed assets

Capitalized development costs - kSEK 5,243 (0).

Fixed assets are shares in subsidiary Eego Health Aps kSEK 5,328.

Current assets

Receivables from subsidiary kSEK 4,335 (12,083) is the outstanding loan to Eego Health Aps

Other receivables mainly consist of VAT reimbursement.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 362 (87) at the end of June 2025

Equity

Total equity amounted to kSEK 1,164 (18,764) end of June 2025.

Shareholder's equity is specified on page 23 – "Parent company – changes in equity".

Liabilities

Long-term debt - kSEK 8,699 (0) consists of debt to the bankruptcy estate for the takeover of assets from the former company in Denmark.

Accounts payables - kSEK 1,073 (1,289) - debts to suppliers.

Other liabilities - kSEK 4,881 (3,585) - is mainly loan to external credit provider.

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK -1,784 (-420) at the end of June 2025.

Cash and cash equivalents are specified on page 23 – "Parent company – Cash Flow statement".

Additional information

Accounting principles

Qlife Holding AB is following the IFRS reporting standard for its interim financial reports. This Q2 interim financial report is the fourteenth interim report that has been prepared under the IFRS standard.

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 comparative figures in this report are from the consolidation with a former subsidiary that was closed in July 2024.

Risks and uncertainties

Qlife Holding AB's 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 operations, 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 competition, manufacturing, purchasing and pricing, dependence on key persons and financial risks.

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Mattias Olofson
Authorised Public Accountant

Statement by the Board of Directors

The Board of directors and the CEO hereby affirm that the consolidated statement for the period January-June 2025 gives a true and fair representation of result, operations and financial position in Qlife Holding AB and the subsidiary Egoo Health ApS.

Göteborg August 27th 2025

Board

Flemming Pedersen	Jørgen Drejer
Chairman	Board member

Mikael Persson	Jacob Glenting
Board member	Board member

Lars Staal Wegner
Board member

CEO
Thomas Warthoe

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

Group - Consolidated Income Statement

kSEK	Apr-Jun Q2		Jan-Jun, H1		Jan-Dec 2024
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Revenue	104	39	210	39	50
Total operating income	104	39	210	39	50
Operating expenses					
Changes in inventories of finished goods	0	0	-70	0	0
Capitalized development costs	0	0	0	0	0
Raw materials and consumables	-285	-131	-576	-504	-208
Other external expenses	-4,283	-5,997	-8,959	-12,534	-11,690
Personnel costs	-435	-1,913	-705	-6,718	-608
Write-down of capitalized developent cost	0	0	0	0	0
Total operating expenses	-5,003	-8,041	-10,310	-19,757	-12,505
EBITDA	-4,899	-8,002	-10,100	-19,718	-12,455
Financial loss liquidated subsidiary	0	0	0	0	-24,469
Amortization and depreciation	-318	-8	-635	-831	-472
EBIT	-5,217	-8,010	-10,735	-20,549	-37,396
Net financial income and expenses	43	-4,969	-489	-781	-36
Result before tax	-5,174	-12,979	-11,224	-21,330	-37,432
Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Loss from liquidated subsidiary					-18,487
Net result for the period	-5,174	-12,979	-11,224	-21,330	-55,919
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to result for the period. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses	0	-4,884	0	-4,884	-10
Total comprehensive profit/loss for the period attributable to owner of Parent Company	-5,174	-17,863	-11,224	-26,214	-55,929
Net result per share before and after dilution - SEK	-0,62	-0.01	-1,35	-0.02	-0,34
Weighted average number of shares in the period before dilution	8,340,479	2,354,063,332	8,340,479	645,561,749	990 416 939
Total number af shares end of period	12,484,911	4,634,032,422	12,484,911	4,634,032,422	7 060 581

Group - Consolidated Balance sheet

kSEK	Jun 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Dec 31, 2024
ASSETS			
<u>Intangible fixed assets</u>			
Capitalized development costs	5,244	13,936	5,880
Total Intangible fixed assets	5,244	13,936	5,880
<u>Tangible fixed assets</u>			
Manufacturing equipment and fixtures	0	1,283	0
Leased premises	0	5,949	0
Total Tangible fixed assets	0	7,232	0
Total fixed assets	5,244	21,168	5,880
<u>Current assets</u>			
Inventory	2,847	8,088	2,832
Receivables			
Accounts receivables	60	0	0
Other receivables	286	269	190
Current Tax receivables	0	4,558	0
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	308	787	35
Total receivables	653	5,614	225
Cash and cash equivalents	651	87	2,715
Total currents assets	4,152	13,789	16,363
TOTAL ASSETS	9,396	34,957	11,652

kSEK	Jun 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Dec 31, 2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	1,998	17,389	1,130
Additional paid in capital	251,850	274,285	245,443
Retained earnings	-270,145	-326,135	-258,773
Reserves	10,786	5,912	10,786
Total equity	-5,511	-28,549	-1,414
<u>Long term liabilities</u>			
Loan from credit institution	0	3,282	0
Lease liabilities	0	4,678	0
Total long term liabilities	8,699	7,960	8,699
<u>Short term liabilities</u>			
Prepayments from customers	0	26,089	0
Short term lease liabilities	0	0	0
Short term loans	0	0	0
Accounts payables	1,246	21,580	2,950
Other liabilities	4,874	3,606	502
Tax Liability	50	0	0
Accrued expenses and deferred income	38	4,271	915
Total short term liabilities	6,208	55,546	4,367
Total liabilities	14,907	63,506	13,066
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	9,396	34,957	11,652

Group - Consolidated Cash Flow statement

kSEK	Apr-Jun Q2		Jan-Jun H1		Jan-Dec 2024
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>					
Net loss before tax for the period	-5,217	-12,979	-10,735	-21,330	-37,432
Depreciations and amortizations	318	8	635	831	472
Non-cash adjustments	71	3,889	-489	4,884	
Loss from liquidated subsidiary	0	0	0	0	-18,487
Cash flow from operations before changes in working capital	-4,828	-9,082	-10,589	-15,440	-55,447
<u>Cash flow from changes in working capital</u>					
Change in inventory	-313	-95	-15	-650	0
Change in receivables	-14	1,515	-429	1,635	95
Change in current payables	3,099	11,440	1,841	6,226	-591
Cash flow from operating activities	-2,056	3,778	-9,192	-8,229	-55,943
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>					
Investments in intangible assets	0	3,018	0	0	8,114
Investments in tangible assets	0	0	0	0	8,689
Financial loss liquidated subsidiary	0	0	0	0	11,526
Cash flow from investing activities	0	3,018	0	0	28,329
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>					
Share issue / warrant program	0	0	10,848	30,400	21,730
Issuance costs	0	0	-3,573	-9,612	-2,040
Loans received/paid	0	-9,962	0	-7,462	8,700
Leasing	0	-1,122	0	-1,292	0
Down payments and interest	0	0	0	-5,379	0
Cash flow from financing activities	0	-11,084	7,275	6,655	28,667
Total Cash flow in period	-2,056	-4,288	-1,917	-1,574	1,054
Cash and cash equivalents at the period start	2,707	3,980	2,715	1,661	1,661
Foreign exchange difference	0	-395	-147	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the period end	651	87	651	87	2,715

Group - Statement of changes in shareholders equity

kSEK	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Reserves	Total shareholders equity
Equity on January 1, 2024	51,645	219,461	-305,056	10,796	-23,123
Profit / Loss per December 31, 2024			-55,929		-55,929
Loss liquidated subsidiary			-16,726		-16,752
Other comprehensive income				-10	-10
Total comprehensive income for the period	51,645	219,461	-377,711	10,786	-95,819
Transactions with owners					
Share Issue	68,198	36,713			107,911
Issuance costs		-10,731			-10,731
Share capital decrease	-118,712		118,712		0
Warrant programmes			225		225
Total Transactions with owners	-50,515	25,982	118,937	0	94,405
Equity on December 31, 2024	1,130	245,443	-258,773	10,786	-1,414
Equity at January 1, 2025	1,130	245,443	-258,773	10,786	-1,414
Profit / Loss per June 30, 2025			-11,224		-11,224
Other comprehensive income			-147		-147
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,130	245,443	-270,145	10,786	-12,786
Transactions with owners					
Share Issue	868	9,980			10,848
Issurance costs		-3,573			-3,573
Warrant programmes					0
Total Transactions with owners	868	6,407	0		7,275
Equity on Jun 30, 2025	1,998	251,850	-270,145	10,786	-5,511

Parent company - Income Statement

kSEK	Apr-Jun, Q2 2025	Apr-Jun, Q2 2024	Jan-Jun, H1		Jan-Dec 2024
			2025	2024	
Revenue	350	350	700	700	4,393
Raw materials and consumables					-2,817
Other external costs	-2,726	-1,602	-6,458	-2,806	-11,464
Personnel costs	0	-131	0	-488	-390
Operating result	-2,376	-1,383	-5,758	-2,594	-10,278
Depreciation	-318	0	-635	0	-472
Write-down of shares in subsidiary	0	0	0	0	-12,911
Write-down of investment	0	0	0	0	-11,558
Net financial income and expenses	-37	0	-503	-204	24
Loss before tax	-2,731	-1,383	-6,896	-2,798	-35,243
Tax	0	0	0	-204	0
Net loss for the period	-2,731	-1,383	-6,896	-2,798	-35,243
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0

Parent company - Balance sheet

kSEK	Jun 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Dec. 31, 2024
ASSETS			
<u>Immaterial fixed assets</u>			
Balanced development	4,289	0	4,810
Patent	954	0	1,068
Total immaterial fixed assets	5,243	0	5,879
<u>Financial fixed assets</u>			
Shares in subsidiary	5,328	12,911	0
Total financial fixed assets	5,328	12,911	0
Total fixed assets	10,571	12,911	5,879
<u>Current assets</u>			
Receivables			
Receivables from subsidiary	4,335	12,083	6,922
Other receivables	285	219	191
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	302	4	35
Total receivables	4,922	12,306	7,148
Cash and cash equivalents	362	87	2,144
Total current assets	5,284	12,393	9,292
TOTAL ASSETS	15,855	25,304	15,171

kSEK	Jun 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Dec. 31, 2024
EQUITY and LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Restricted Equity			
Share Capital	1,998	17,389	1,130
Total Restricted Equity	1,998	17,389	1,130
Unrestricted Equity			
Share premium	365,606	328,150	359,199
Other paid in capital	178	328	178
Retained earnings	-359,723	-324,306	-324,479
Profit / Loss	-6,895	-2,798	-35,243
Total unrestricted Equity	-834	1,375	-345
Total equity	1,164	18,764	785
<u>Long term liabilities</u>			
Other long term debt	8,699	0	8,700
Total long term liabilities	8,699	0	8,700
<u>Short term liabilities</u>			
Accounts payables	1,073	1,289	2,872
Short term loan	4,881	3,585	539
Other short term debt		0	1,360
Accrued expenses and deferred income	39	1,667	915
Total short term liabilities	5,992	6,540	5,686
Total liabilities	14,691	6,540	14,386
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	15,855	25,304	15,171

Parent company - Statement of Cash Flow

kSEK	Apr-Jun, Q2 2025	Apr-Jun, Q2 2024	Jan-Jun, H1 2025	Jan-Jun, H1 2024	Jan-Dec 2024
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>					
Profit / loss before tax	-2,694	-1,385	-6,394	-2,798	-35,243
Financial loss from subsidiary	0	0	0	0	24,469
Non-cash adjustments	0	0	0	0	688
Depreciation	318	0	635	0	
Other items	-37	-224	-502	0	0
<u>Cash flow from operations before change in working capital</u>	-2,413	-1,609	-6,261	-2,798	-10,086
Cash flow from working activities					
Change in receivables	-2,457	426	2,228	-96	43
Change in current payables	3,071	1,633	302	-1,234	4,931
<u>Cash flow from working activities</u>	-1,799	450	-3,731	-1,659	-5,112
Cash flow from investing activities					
Loans to subsidiary	0	-3,986	0	-12,088	-12,943
Investment in subsidiary	0	0	-5,328	0	0
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>	0	-3,986	-5,328	-12,088	-5,112
Cash flow from financing activities					
Share issues	0	0	10,848	30,175	21,730
Issuance cost	0	0	-3,573	-9,612	-2,040
Warrants programmes	0	225	0	0	0
Loans received	0	0	0	2,500	0
Loans repaid	0	10	0	-9,962	0
Cash flow from financing activities	0	235	7,275	13,327	6,747
Total cash flow in period	-1,799	-3,302	-1,784	-421	1,635
Cash and cash equivalents at period start	2,161	3,389	2,146	509	509
Cash cash equivalents at period end	362	87	362	87	2,144

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, 2024	51,645	273,326	328	-324,527	773
Profit / Loss per Dec 31, 2024				-35,244	-35,244
Adjustments previous years		327	-150	-177	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	51,645	273,653	178	-359,947	-34,471
Transactions with owners					
Share issue	67,774				67,774
Share capital decrease	-118,289	96,277			-22,012
Issuance cost		-10,731			-10,731
Warrant programmes				225	225
Total transactions with owners	-50,515	85,546	0	225	35,256
Equity at Dec 31, 2024	1,130	359,199	178	-359,723	785
Equity at January 1, 2025	1,130	359,199	178	-359,723	785
Profit / Loss per June 30, 2025				-6,896	-6,896
Other comprehensive income					0
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,130	359,199	178	-366,619	-6,111
Transactions with owners					
Share issue	868	9,980			10,848
Issuance cost		-3,573			-3,573
Total Transactions with owners	868	6,407	0	0	7,275
Equity at June 30, 2025	1,998	365,606	178	-366,619	1,164

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 Göteborg, Sweden. The address of the main office is Nellickevägen 22, 412 63 Göteborg, Sweden. The main operation of the group is development and sales of the Ego Systems and test capsules. The report for January to March 2025 was approved for publication on May 20th, 2025, in accordance with a board decision on May 20th, 2025.

Note 2 Accounting 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. Previously all revenue has been in one segment (SARS-CoV-2). Qlife's product offering for SARS-CoV-2 has been discontinued.

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

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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

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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

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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 March 31st 2025.

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

Sales revenue (kSEK)	2021	2022	2023				2024				2025	
	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Sweden	13,642	14,351	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Finland	3,981	3,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	21,109		-	-	-	30	-	-	-	6	-	-
Other countries	881	449	61	46	45	-	-	39	-	44	103	104
Total Sales	39,613	18,785	123	46	45	30	-	39	-	50	106	104

