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Interim Report Q3

July - September 2026





Qlife



Financial calendar

Interim Report Q4 2026	10. February 2027
Annual Report 2026	21. April 2027
Interim Report Q1 2027	12. May 2027
Annual General Meeting	26. May 2027
Interim Report Q2 2027	25. August 2027
Interim Report Q3 2027	10. November 2027

Shareholder information

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

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From product-readiness to commercialisation

Financial summary – third quarter 2026

- Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 0 (65).
- EBIT for the period amounted to kSEK –3,927 (–6,716), and net loss kSEK -3,932 (-6,974).
- The total cash flow in the third quarter amounted to kSEK -2,797 (2,336).
- Earnings per share before/after dilution for the quarter amounted to SEK -0.19 (-0.75), calculated on weighted average number of shares in the period.

	Jul-Sep		Jan-Sep		Jan-Dec
Group - Key figures - kSEK	2026	2025	2026	2025	2025
Revenue	0	65	750	275	324
Total Operating expenses	-3,609	-6,463	-13,881	-16,773	-18,438
EBIT	-3,927	-6,716	-14,084	-17,451	-19,384
Total cash flow	-2,797	2,336	161	184	-1,298
Cash reserve	1,902	2,811	1,902	2,811	1,417
Shareholders equity	-820	-5,269	-820	-5,269	-7,508
Number of employees	2	2	2	2	2

Significant events – third quarter of 2026

- On 17. July 2026 Qlife provides business update for the first half of 2026. The company emphasises that it has diligently worked to advance multiple strategic partnership initiatives across both pharmaceutical and diagnostics sectors, while maintaining steady progress on its Egoo Health platform and regulatory milestones.
- On 29. September Qlife announces the successful completion of a customer-funded feasibility study focused on evaluating the applicability of the Egoo® platform within a new therapeutic area requiring regular biomarker monitoring. The parties will continue discussions around a broader product development program.

Significant events – after the third quarter of 2026

- On 14. October Qlife informs that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has approved the Company's U.S. patent application covering core Egoo platform technology for issuance. The approval establishes patent protection for key elements of the platform in the United States and further strengthens Qlife's global intellectual property position.
- On 23. October Qlife announces that it has received ISO 13485 certification covering its at-home blood testing solution for PHE related to the Phenylketonuria condition, marking an important regulatory and quality milestone for the company and its Egoo Health platform. To Qlife's knowledge, this represents a unique certification scope within at-home PHE testing.
- On 11. November Qlife announces that it is entering a partner-financed product-readiness phase with its pharmaceutical partner aimed at a clinical development and commercialisation partnership. The pharmaceutical partner will finance the product-readiness phase with SEK 2.7 million, and has already financed the initial feasibility phase with SEK 1.5 million.

From product-readiness to commercialisation

Q3 marks an important step in Qlife's journey from developing diagnostic technology to becoming a commercial partner and product supplier to the pharmaceutical industry.

Our ongoing pharmaceutical collaboration is moving into the next level: a focused product-readiness phase. This program consists of a 12-week technical phase followed by four weeks of preparation for formal product development. The work is designed to prepare and perform the complete testing workflow and enable an efficient transition into a clinical and commercialisation partnership.

Our goal together with our pharmaceutical partner is to develop a diagnostic product that can become an integral part of how patients are tested and monitored when treated with the partner's pharmaceutical product. Following successful regulatory approval and commercial launch, Qlife will enter a licensing agreement and become the long-term supplier of the Egoo systems and tests needed to support the therapy.

The real commcercial opportunity starts with licensing and supply

The greater long-term opportunity is what follows after the clinical programs and regulatory approval, when Qlife's role evolve to become a licensing, commercial- and supply partner for an essential companion diagnostic as part of the patient journey. In many ways, that is when the commercial opportunity really begins.

Throughout the development, clinical and registration phase activities will be cash positive for Qlife and as the therapy reaches patients, Qlife would generate licensing fees and recurring revenues from supplying Egoo systems and tests. The scale of this business would be linked to the number of patients, the installed base of Egoo systems and how frequently patients need to be tested.

The pathway is clear:

Product-readiness -> Clinical validation -> Regulatory approval -> Licensing and commercial launch -> Long-term supply -> Recurring revenues

Successfully progressing along this pathway would move Qlife towards a commercial supplier of diagnostic products at scale to the pharmaceutical industry.

From one partnership to a repeatable model

The strategic opportunity extends beyond this individual program.

We see the current collaboration as a potential blueprint for future pharmaceutical partnerships, some of which are already under consideration:

1. Identify an important biomarker need connected to a therapy.
2. Adapt Egoo to the specific application.
3. Develop and validate the product together with the pharmaceutical partner.
4. Become the long-term supplier of the decentralized testing solution.

Modern therapies increasingly depend on biomarker information. Testing may be needed to select the right patients, start treatment, adjust the dose, monitor safety or measure whether the treatment is working.

Egoo has been designed to bring this testing and information closer to the patient.

We therefore see an opportunity for Egoo to become a general companion diagnostic platform providing decentralized testing and treatment-monitoring platform for pharmaceutical therapies. This could make biomarker testing an integral part of how treatments are delivered and managed, increasingly closer to the patient and, over time, in the home.

One platform, multiple partnerships

Our ambition is to repeat this model across additional pharmaceutical partners, biomarkers and therapeutic areas.

Importantly, these programs can use the same core Egoo infrastructure. Each successful collaboration can add a new application, a new pharmaceutical relationship and potentially a new recurring supply stream.

This is where we see the scalability of Egoo:

One platform. Multiple pharmaceutical partners. Multiple therapies. Multiple diagnostic applications. Recurring licensing fees and revenues from testing.

Over time, our aim is to build a portfolio of pharmaceutical partnerships that combine partner-funded product development with long-term commercial supply.

The company we are building

Our immediate priority is clear: successfully complete the current product-readiness project and prepare for the transition into the larger formal clinical and commercialisation partnership.

But our ambition is reaching further.

We want successful development programs to become long-term commercial licensing- and supply relationships. We then want to repeat this model across the pharmaceutical industry.

To sum up: Our ambition is to establish Egoo as a platform that enables pharmaceutical companies to integrate decentralized companion diagnostic testing directly into their therapies - closer to patients and increasingly into the home.

If we execute successfully, Qlife can develop from a diagnostic technology company into a scalable pharmaceutical diagnostics partner and product supplier. This would combine development revenues with long-term, recurring revenues from licensing and commercial testing.

The current program is an important step towards making that transition real.

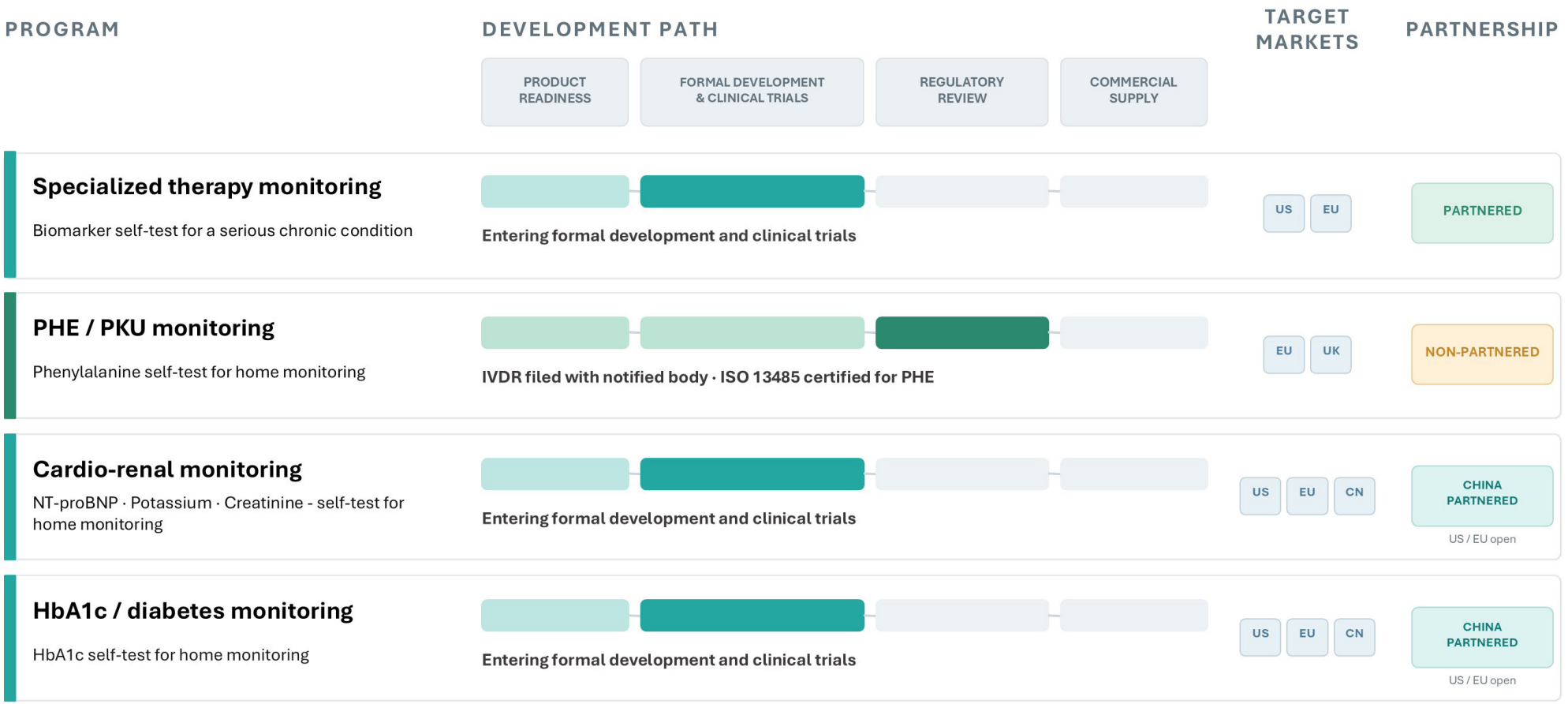
Göteborg, 11, November 2026

Thomas Warthoe, CEO



Egoo development pipeline

Advancing at-home blood monitoring programs toward regulatory approval and commercial supply



1

Share and ownership

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

Share and share capital

As per September 2026 the company's share capital is SEK 4,619,868.32 divided into 28,874,177 shares of the same class, with a par value of SEK 0,16

Warrants series TO7

As part of a loan agreement entered March 26, 2025 Qlife has granted 1,250,000 warrants of series TO7 to the lenders. The warrants have a term of 24 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.

Warrants to the board of directors

In July 2025, Qlife Holding AB issued a total of 375,000 Warrants to the company's five board members as remuneration for board work. Subscription for shares by virtue of 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 31,503,177.

Financial comments Group, Q3

July - September 2026

Financial result

Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 0 (65).

Raw materials and consumables amounted to kSEK 0 (-294), which is costs for components and parts for devices and capsules used both for sales, demonstrations and development activities.

Other external expenses amounted to kSEK -3,144 (-5,566). The cost decrease in other external expenses is driven by reductions in the size of the organization and size of production facilities.

Personnel costs for the period amounted to kSEK -465 (-602).

As per 30 September 2026 Egoo Health Aps had two (2) employees.

Depreciation of equipment and capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK -318 (-318). Depreciation of development costs is made over 5 years.

Net financial income and expenses amounted to kSEK -5 (-258) is related to interest on bridge loans.

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) for the period amounted to kSEK -3,927 (-6,716) and net loss kSEK -3,932 (-6,974).

Financial comments Group, Q1-Q3

January - September 2026

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 third quarter 2026 the capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK 3,656 (4,926) relating to development of the device and test capsules for the PHE test (PKU-disease).

Current assets

Inventory amounted to kSEK 3,090 (2,978), consisting of finished goods and parts and components for instruments, capsules and reagents. Account receivables of kSEK 20 (19) is related to the sales 2026. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 1,902 (2,811) at the end of September 2026.

Equity

Equity amounted to kSEK -820 (-5,269) at the end of September 2026. Shareholder's equity is specified in "Group – changes in equity".

Debts

Long term liabilities - kSEK -7,806 (-8,549) - refers to purchase of assets from Qlife Aps.

Short term liabilities consist of trade payables and accruals.

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK 161 (184) for the period January to September 2026. Cash flow from operations and changes in working capital amounted to kSEK -14,261 (-14,122). Cash flow from investing activities amounted to kSEK -0 (0) consisting of capitalized development net of depreciations.

Cash flow from financing activites is positive kSEK 14,422 (14,306).

Cash and cash equivalents are specified in "Group – Consolidated Cash Flow statement".

Financial comments Parent company, Q1-Q3

January - September 2026

Financial result

Revenue amounted to kSEK 1,050 (1,050) in the period and consists of management fee from subsidiary.

Other external cost consists of various administrative cost.

Other Net financial income and expenses kSEK -123 (-737) is related to interest on loans.

Net loss for the period amounted to kSEK -8,957 (-10,944).

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are balanced development kSEK 2,988 (4,029) and patent kSEK 668 (897)

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are shares in subsidiary Egoo Health Aps kSEK 13,883 (5,328).

Current assets

Receivables from subsidiary kSEK 5,713 (6,660) is the outstanding loan to Egoo Health Aps.

Other receivables mainly consist of VAT reimbursement.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 1,210 (2,404) at the end of September 2026.

Equity

Total equity amounted to kSEK 15,403 (4,298) end of September 2026.

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK 185 (258) at the end of September 2026.

Cash and cash equivalents are specified in "Parent company – Cash Flow statement".

Additional information

Accounting principles

Qlife Holding AB is following the IFRS reporting standard for its interim financial reports. This Q3 interim financial report is the nineteenth 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.

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-September 2026 gives a true and fair representation of result, operations and financial position in Qlife Holding AB and the subsidiary Egoo Health ApS.

Göteborg November 11, 2026

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	Jul-Sep, Q3 2026	Jul-Sep, Q3 2025	Jan-Sep, Q3 2026	Jan-Sep, Q3 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Revenue	0	65	750	275	324
Total operating income	0	65	750	275	324
Operating expenses					
Changes in inventories of finished goods	0	-1	-69	-70	-70
Raw materials and consumables	0	-294	0	-870	-924
Other external expenses	-3,144	-5,566	-12,410	-14,525	-15,451
Personnel costs	-465	-602	-1,402	-1,308	-1,993
Total operating expenses	-3,609	-6,463	-13,881	-16,773	-18,438
EBITDA	-3,609	-6,398	-13,131	-16,498	-18,114
Amortization and depreciation	-318	-318	-953	-953	-1,270
EBIT	-3,927	-6,716	-14,084	-17,451	-19,384
Net financial income and expenses	-5	-258	-248	-774	-1,174
Result before tax	-3,932	-6,974	-14,332	-18,225	-20,558
Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Net result for the period	-3,932	-6,974	-14,332	-18,225	-20,558
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to result for the period. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive profit/loss for the period attributable to owner of Parent Company	-3,932	-6,974	-14,332	-18,225	-20,558
Net result per share before and after dilution - SEK	-0,19	-0,75	-0,68	-2,10	-2,37
Weighted average number of shares in the period before dilution	20,924,499	9,271,972	20,924,499	8,661,530	8,661,530
Total number of shares end of period	28,874,177	15,679,521	28,874,177	15,679,521	15,679,521

Group - Consolidated Balance sheet

kSEK	Sep 30, 2026	Sep 30, 2025	Dec 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development costs	3,656	4,926	4,609
Patent			
Total Intangible assets	3,656	4,926	4,609
Tangible fixed assets			
Manufacturing equipment and fixtures	0	0	0
Leased premises	0	0	0
Total Tangible fixed assets	0	0	0
Total fixed assets	3,656	4,926	4,609
Current assets			
Inventory	3,090	2,978	3,021
Receivables			
Accounts receivables	20	19	19
Other receivables	93	1,671	183
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	55	290	383
Total receivables	168	1,980	585
Cash and cash equivalents	1,902	2,811	1,417
Total currents assets	5,160	7,769	5,023
TOTAL ASSETS	8,816	12,695	9,632

kSEK	Sep 30, 2026	Sep 30, 2025	Dec 31, 2025
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	4,620	2,509	2,509
Additional paid in capital	277,093	258,521	258,513
Retained earnings	-293,319	-277,085	-279,316
Reserves	10,786	10,786	10,786
Total equity	-820	-5,269	-7,508
Long term liabilities			
Loan from credit institution	7,806	8,187	8,132
Lease liabilities	0	0	0
Total long term liabilities	7,806	8,187	8,132
Short term liabilities			
Short term loans	362	362	6,308
Accounts payables	678	1,680	624
Other liabilities	790	7,669	2,000
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	66	76
Total short term liabilities	1,830	9,777	9,008
Total liabilities	9,636	17,964	17,140
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	8,816	12,695	9,632

Group - Consolidated Cash Flow statement

kSEK	Jul-Sep, Q3 2026	Jul-Sep, Q3 2025	Jan-Sep, Q1-Q3 2026	Jan-Sep, Q1-Q3 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Cash flow from operating activities					
Net loss before tax for the period	-3,932	-6,974	-14,332	-18,225	-20,558
Depreciations and amortizations	318	318	953	953	1,270
Non-cash adjustments	0	210	0	0	15
Cash flow from operations before changes in working capital	-3,614	-6,446	-13,379	-17,272	-19,273
Cash flow from changes in working capital					
Change in inventory	64	-131	-69	-146	-189
Change in current receivables	1,030	-1,326	419	-1,752	-360
Change in current payables	-87	3,208	-1,232	5,048	-1,664
Cash flow from operating activities	-2,607	-4,695	-14,261	-14,122	-21,486
Cash flow from investing activities					
Investments in intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0
Investments in tangible assets	0	0	0	0	0
Loan to discontinued subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0
Cash flow from investing activities	0	0	0	0	0
Cash flow from financing activities					
Share issue / warrant program	0	7,213	26,017	18,061	18,061
Issuance costs	-5	-32	-5,322	-3,605	-3,613
Loans received/paid	-185	-150	-6,273	-150	5,890
Down payments and interest	0	0	0	0	-150
Cash flow from financing activities	-190	7,031	14,422	14,306	20,188
Total Cash flow in period	-2,797	2,336	161	184	-1,298
Cash and cash equivalents at the period start	4,360	651	1,417	2,715	2,715
Foreign exchange difference	339	-176	324	-88	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the period end	1,902	2,811	1,902	2,811	1,417

Group - Statement of changes in shareholders equity

kSEK	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Reserves	Total shareholders equity
Equity on Jan 1, 2025	1,130	245,443	-258,773	10,786	-1,414
Profit / Loss per Dec 31, 2025			-20,558		-20,558
Other comprehensive income			15		15
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,130	245,443	-279,316	10,786	-21,957
Transactions with owners					
Share Issue	1,379	16,682			18,061
Issurance costs		-3,612			-3,612
Warrant programmes			0		0
Total Transactions with owners	1,379	13,070	0	0	14,449
Equity on Dec 31, 2025	2,509	258,513	-279,316	10,786	-7,508
Equity on Jan 1, 2026	2,509	258,513	-279,316	10,786	-7,508
Profit / Loss per Sep 30, 2026			-14,332		-14,332
Other comprehensive income			329		329
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,509	258,513	-293,319	10,786	-21,511
Transactions with owners					
Share Issue	2,111	23,902			26,013
Issuance costs		-5,322			-5,322
Warrant programmes					
Total Transactions with owners	2,111	18,580			20,691
Equity on Sep 30, 2026	4,620	277,093	-293,319	10,786	-820

Parent company - Income Statement

kSEK	Jul-Sep, Q3 2026	Jul-Sep, Q3 2025	Jan-Sep, Q1-Q3 2026	Jan-Sep, Q1-Q3 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Revenue	350	350	1,050	1,050	1,400
Raw material and consumables	0	0	0	0	0
Other external costs	-1,553	-3,844	-8,931	-10,303	-10,767
Personnel costs	0	0	0	0	0
Operating result	-1,203	-3,494	-7,881	-9,253	-9,367
Depreciation of assets	-318	-318	-953	-953	-1,270
Net financial income and expenses	-1	-235	-123	-738	-926
Loss before tax	-1,522	-4,047	-8,957	-10,944	-11,563
Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Net loss for the period	-1,522	-4,047	-8,957	-10,944	-11,563
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive profit/loss for the period attributable to owner of Parent Company	-1,522	-4,047	-8,957	-10,944	-11,563

Parent company - Balance sheet

kSEK	Sep 30, 2026	Sep 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Immaterial fixed assets			
Balanced development	2,988	4,029	3,769
Patent	668	897	840
Total immaterial fixed assets	3,656	4,926	4,609
Financial fixed assets			
Shares in subsidiary	13,883	5,328	5,328
Total financial fixed assets	13,883	5,328	5,328
Total fixed assets	17,539	10,254	9,937
Current assets			
Receivables			
Receivables from subsidiary	5,713	6,660	9,010
Other receivables	92	1,671	183
Prepaid expenses and accured income	55	291	383
Total recievables	5,860	8,622	9,576
Cash and cash equivalents	1,210	2,404	1,025
Total current assets	7,070	11,026	10,601
TOTAL ASSETS	24,609	21,280	20,538

kSEK	Sep 30, 2026	Sep 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2025
EQUITY and LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Restricted Equity			
Share Capital	4,620	2,509	2,509
Total Restricted Equity	4,620	2,509	2,509
Unrestricted Equity			
Share premium	331,248	372,277	312,670
Other paid in capital	178	178	178
Retained earnings	-311,686	-359,723	-300,123
Profit / Loss	-8,957	-10,943	-11,563
Total unrestricted Equity	10,783	1,789	1,162
Total equity	15,403	4,298	3,671
Long term liabilities			
Other long term debt	8,168	8,187	8,495
Total long term liabilities	8,168	8,187	8,495
Short term liabilities			
Accounts payables	274	740	511
Short term loan	764	8,055	5,786
Other short term debt	0	0	2,000
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	0	75
Total short term liabilities	1,038	8,795	8,372
Total liabilities	9,206	16,982	16,867
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	24,609	21,280	20,538

Parent company - Statement of Cash Flow

kSEK	Jul-Sep, Q3 2026	Jul-Sep, Q3 2025	Jan-Sep, Q3 2026	Jan-Sep, Q3 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit / loss before tax					
Non-Cash adjustments	-1,522	-4,047	-8,957	-10,944	-11,563
Financial loss from subsidiary	0	0		0	0
Depreciation	318	318	953	953	1,270
Other items	-1	-1	0	0	0
Cash flow from operations before change in working capital	-1,205	-3,730	-8,004	-9,991	-10,293
Cash flow from working activities					
Change in current receivables	-1,247	-1,376	3,716	-1,737	-340
Change in current payables	13	-374	-7,335	-4,410	-2,562
Cash flow from working activities	-2,439	-5,480	-11,623	-16,138	-13,195
Cash flow from investment activities					
Investment in subsidiary					
Shareholder contribution	0	0	0	0	0
Patent and development costs	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to subsidiary	0	-2,325	-8,555	-5,066	-7,416
Cash flow from investment activities	0	-2,325	-8,555	-5,066	-7,416
Cash flow from financing activities					
Share issues	0	511	2,111	1,379	18,061
Issuance cost	-5	-32	-5,327	-3,605	-3,613
Other paid in capital	0	6,703	23,906	16,684	0
Loans received	0	2,665	0	7,004	5,193
Loans repaid	-185	0	-327	0	-149
Cash flow from financing activities	-190	9,847	20,363	21,462	19,492
Total cash flow in period	-2,629	2,042	185	258	-1,119
Cash and cash equivalents at period start	3,839	362	1,025	2,146	2,144
Cash cash equivalents at period end	1,210	2,404	1,210	2,404	1,025

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, 2025	1,130	359,199	178	-359,723	784
Profit / Loss per Dec 31, 2025				-11,562	-11,562
Adjustments previous years		-59,599		59,599	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,130	299,600	178	-311,686	-10,778
Transactions with owners					
Share issue	1,379	16,682			18,061
Issuance cost		-3,612			-3,612
Warrant programmes					
Total transactions with owners	1,379	13,070	0	0	14,449
Equity at Dec 31, 2025	2,509	312,670	178	-311,686	3,671
Equity at January 1, 2026	2,509	312,670	178	-311,686	3,671
Profit / Loss per sep 30, 2026				-8,957	-8,957
Other comprehensive income		-1			-1
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,509	312,669	178	-320,643	-5,287
Transactions with owners					
Share issue	2,111	23,902			23,902
Issuance cost		-5,323			-5,323
Warrant programmes					
Total transactions with owners	2,111	18,579	0	0	20,690
Equity at Sep 30, 2026	4,620	331,248	178	-320,643	15,403

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 Ullevigatan 19, 411 40 Göteborg, Sweden. The main operation of the group is development and sales of the Egoo System and test capsules. The report for January to September 2026 was approved for publication on November 11, 2026, in accordance with a board decision on November 11, 2026.

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 decisionmakers use to monitor operations and allocate resources between operating segments. The CEO is the group's highest executive decisionmaker. 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 September 30, 2026.

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	2025				2026		
Sales revenue (kSEK)	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Sweden	13,642	14,351	62	–	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	3,981	3,985	-	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	21,109		30	–	-	-	-	-	-	728	-
Other countries	881	449	152	50	103	104	65	49	21	-	-
Total Sales	39,613	18,785	244	50	106	104	65	49	21	728	-


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