Your Blood
Your Signals
Your Health

Understand your health from within

Interim Report Q2

April - June 2026

Financial calendar

Interim Report Q3 2026	11 November 2026
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

Shareholder information

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

Content

Financial summary – second quarter 2026

- Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 728 (104). Revenue from contracted feasibility study.
- EBITDA for the period amounted to kSEK –4,720 (-4,899), and net loss kSEK –4,978 (-5,174)
- The total cash flow in the second quarter amounted to kSEK -2,617 (-2,056).
- Earnings per share before/after dilution for the quarter amounted to SEK -0.17 (-0.62), calculated on weighted average number of shares in the period.

	Apr-Jun		Jan-Jun		Jan-Dec
Group - Key figures - kSEK	2026	2025	2026	2025	2025
Revenue	728	104	750	210	324
Total Operating expenses	-5,448	-5,003	-10,623	-10,310	-18,438
EBITDA	-4,720	-4,899	-9,873	-10,100	-18,114
Total cash flow	-2,617	-2,056	2,627	-1,917	-1,298
Cash reserve	4,360	651	4,360	651	1,417
Shareholders equity	2,650	-5,511	2,650	-5,511	-7,508
Number of employees	2	2	2	2	2

Significant events – second quarter of 2026

- On 23 April Qlife informs that the Swedish Inspectorate of Strategic Products (“ISP”) has approved remaining shareholders related to the rights issue, the results of which were announced on 24 March 2026. The ISP has assessed that there is no reason to assume that the investments in question are foreign direct investments that could have a harmful effect on Sweden’s security or on public order or public safety in Sweden. The notifications are therefore left without action.
- On 23 April the shareholders of Qlife Holding AB are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting on 27 May 2026 at the offices of Moll Wendén Advokatbyrå at Stortorget 8 in Malmö.
- On 1 June 2026 Qlife announces that it has entered into a fully funded feasibility agreement with a global pharma company to test the feasibility on Egoo Health for a specific biomarker application.

Significant events after the second 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.

Building Momentum Through Partnerships and Innovation

Revenue and Commercial Progress

The first half of 2026 has been a period of solid progress for Qlife.

During the second quarter, we secured and initiated a fully financed feasibility project with a global pharmaceutical company. This project is an important milestone for us. Not only does it provide revenue, but it also demonstrates that leading pharmaceutical companies see potential in the Egoo platform and its ability to bring testing and health monitoring closer to patients.

More broadly, we have continued to move forward on several strategic initiatives across both the pharmaceutical and diagnostics sectors. At the same time, we have strengthened the technological, commercial, and regulatory foundations of our business. Together, these activities reflect growing interest in decentralized healthcare solutions and digital health technologies.

Advancing Pharmaceutical Partnerships

Our most important activity during the period has been the continued progression of the feasibility project with a global pharmaceutical company. The project is advancing according to plan, and the final deliveries are expected after the summer. Once completed, we look forward to discussing the possibility of expanding the collaboration into a broader next-stage project.

We are also working with another global pharmaceutical company to explore a new application of the Egoo platform focused on long-term health monitoring.

The goal is to combine data from several biomarkers measured over time to provide a clearer picture of an individual's health status, treatment response, and overall health development as they age. Potential applications include metabolic health, weight management and healthy ageing.

The rapid growth of GLP-1 therapies is creating increased demand for tools that can help patients and healthcare providers understand the broader health effects of treatment, beyond weight loss alone. We believe Egoo could play an important role by enabling convenient monitoring of relevant biomarkers directly from the home.

These activities strengthen our belief that the future of diagnostics is not only about individual test results, but also about understanding how health changes over time and using that information to support better healthcare decisions.

Expanding the Diagnostic Platform

Alongside our pharmaceutical activities, we continue to expand the capabilities of the Egoo platform through strategic partnerships.

Our collaboration with Hipro Biotechnology continues to develop according to plan, and discussions with potential partners around the Hipro A1 platform are progressing positively. These activities may help expand the range of tests that can be offered through Egoo in the future.

We also continue validation activities related to three diagnostic assays covered by our previously announced collaboration framework. These initiatives are focused on important disease areas such as diabetes, heart failure and kidney disease, where regular monitoring can play an important role in improving patient outcomes.

Our objective remains clear: to make Egoo increasingly valuable by expanding the range of clinically relevant tests available on the platform.

Regulatory Progress

Regulatory progress remains an important focus area.

During the first half of the year, we remained on schedule in the IVDR certification process for Egoo PHE, our proof-of-concept immunodiagnostic application.

Achieving certification would be an important milestone for the company and further demonstrate our ability to bring innovative home-testing solutions to market. It also strengthens our position as we continue discussions with both pharmaceutical and diagnostic partners.

Building a Partnership-Driven Platform

Healthcare is changing. More care is moving from hospitals and clinics into people's homes, and there is increasing demand for solutions that help patients take a more active role in managing their health.

We believe Egoo is well positioned to benefit from this trend.

Our strategy is built around partnerships. Rather than building every opportunity ourselves, we work with pharmaceutical, diagnostic, and digital health companies that can help accelerate adoption of the platform and expand its use across multiple healthcare applications.

Over time, we believe this approach can create value through increased platform usage, expanding test menus, and future digital health services built around health data and patient monitoring.

Future Growth Opportunities

Looking ahead, we see significant opportunities emerging at the intersection of diagnostics, digital health, chronic disease management, and healthy ageing.

The increasing demand for personalized healthcare, combined with growing adoption of therapies such as GLP-1 treatments, is creating a need for better ways to monitor patient health over time. We believe Egoo has the potential to become an important tool in this evolving healthcare landscape by providing frequent, accessible, and actionable health insights outside traditional healthcare settings.

As additional tests, applications, and partnerships are added to the platform, we believe the long-term value and commercial potential of the Egoo ecosystem will continue to grow.

Thomas Warthoe

Looking Ahead

As we enter the second half of 2026, several important initiatives continue to move forward.

Our priorities remain:

- Completing the ongoing pharmaceutical feasibility project and exploring a potential next-stage collaboration.
- Expanding pharmaceutical partnerships focused on patient monitoring and therapy management.
- Broadening the range of tests available on the Egoo platform.
- Continuing progress toward IVDR certification of Egoo PHE.
- Strengthening the commercial foundation for long-term platform adoption.

While significant work remains ahead, we are encouraged by the progress achieved during the first half of the year. The increasing engagement from potential partners, combined with our continued regulatory and commercial progress, gives us confidence in the opportunities ahead.

On behalf of the Board and management team, I would like to thank our shareholders, employees, partners, and stakeholders for their continued support and confidence in Qlife.

Göteborg, 26 August 2026

Thomas Warthoe, CEO

From Blood Insight to Better Living

By bringing advanced blood testing closer to the individual, we aim to support earlier intervention, more personalized care, and improved long-term health outcomes. Whether enabling chronic disease management, supporting healthy aging, or contributing to the next generation of precision medicine, our vision is simple: turning blood insights into meaningful actions that help people live healthier, longer, and better lives.

Transforming blood data into insightful information to guide smarter health choices

By analyzing blood metrics thoroughly, individuals and healthcare professionals can make more informed decisions that improve overall wellness and prevent potential diseases. Leveraging advanced technology and data interpretation, the goal is to convert raw blood analysis into actionable health strategies tailored to each person's unique needs, ultimately empowering better health outcomes and proactive care.

Our vision is to improve the lives of patients living with chronic diseases

We believe that better health starts with better insight. By making blood testing simple, accessible, and available closer to the patient, we strive to empower individuals and healthcare providers with timely information that supports informed decisions and proactive care. Our ambition is to transform complex health data into meaningful insights that can help improve quality of life, support treatment optimization, and ultimately contribute to healthier, longer lives.

Your blood data, your quality of life

Your blood contains a wealth of information about your health, providing insights that can help guide treatment decisions, monitor disease progression, and support preventive care. When this information is available at the right time, it can empower individuals to take a more active role in managing their health and well-being.

Lab-quality blood testing, empowering better lives

By transforming complex diagnostic data into actionable information, we aim to empower individuals to better understand their health, support healthcare professionals in making informed decisions, and improve the management of chronic diseases. Our vision is a future where convenient access to trusted blood testing helps people take greater control of their health, leading to improved quality of life and better long-term outcomes.

Share and ownership

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

Share and sharecapital

As per 30 June 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 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 issues a total of 375,000 Warrants to the company's five 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 31,503,177.

Financial comments Group, Q2

April - June 2026

Financial result

Revenue in the period amounted to kSEK 728 (104). Revenue from contracted feasibility study.

Raw materials and consumables amounted to kSEK 53 (-285), which is changes in components and parts for devices and capsules used both for sales and development activities.

Other external expenses amounted to kSEK -4,918 (-4,283). The cost increase in other external expenses is mainly driven by costs related to software development and costs of business consultants.

Personnel costs for the period amounted to kSEK -525 (-435).

As per 30 June 2026 Egoo Healths Aps had 2 (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 60 (43) is related to interest on bridge loans.

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) for the period amounted to kSEK -5,038 (-5,217) and net loss kSEK -4,978 (-5,174).

Financial comments Group, H1

Fixed assets

Capitalized development costs relate to accumulated product development costs including costs for patent preparation and application. At the end of the second quarter 2026 the capitalized development costs amounted to kSEK 3,974 (5,244) relating to acquired assets from subsidiary in Denmark.

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 4,609.

Current assets

Inventory amounted to kSEK 3,026 (2,847), consisting of finished goods and parts and components for instruments, capsules and reagents.

Account receivables of kSEK 947 (60) is related to the sales in 2026 and 2025. Other receivables mainly consist of VAT receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 4,360 (651) at the end of June 2026.

Equity

Equity amounted to kSEK 2,650 (-5,511) at the end of June 2026. Shareholder's equity is specified on page 17 – "Group – changes in equity".

Debts

Long-term debt - kSEK 7,991 (8,391) consists of debt to the bankruptcy estate for the takeover of assets from the former company in Denmark

Accounts payables - kSEK 610 (1,246) - debts to suppliers.

Other liabilities - kSEK 946 (4,874) - is mainly loan to external credit provider.

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK 2,627 (-1,917) for the two first quarters of 2026. Cash flow from operations and changes in working capital amounted to kSEK -11,980 (-9,192). Cash flow from investing activities amounted to kSEK 0 (0).

Cash flow from financing activities is positive kSEK 14,607 (7,275) related to capital injections.

Cash and cash equivalents are specified on page 17 – "Group – Consolidated Cash Flow statement".

Financial comments Parent company, H1

January - June, H1 2026

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 -121 (-503) is related to interest on bridge loans.

Net loss for the period amounted to kSEK -7,434 (-6,896).

Fixed assets

Capitalized development costs - kSEK 3,973 (5,243).

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

Current assets

Receivables from subsidiary kSEK 4,363 (4,335) is the outstanding loan to Egoo Health Aps

Other receivables mainly consist of VAT reimbursement.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to kSEK 3,839 (362) at the end of June 2026

Equity

Total equity amounted to kSEK 16,930 (1,164) end of June 2026.

Shareholder's equity is specified on page 20 – "Parent company – changes in equity".

Liabilities

Long-term debt - kSEK 8,353 (8,699) consists of debt to the bankruptcy estate for the takeover of assets from the former company in Denmark

Accounts payables - kSEK 361 (1,073) - debts to suppliers.

Other liabilities - kSEK 664 (4,881) - is mainly loan to external credit provider.

Cash flow

The total cash flow amounted to kSEK 2,814 (-1,784) in first half of 2026.

Cash and cash equivalents amounts to 3,839 (362) at the end of June 2026.

Cash and cash equivalents are specified on page 20 – "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.

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

Göteborg 26 August 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	Apr-Jun Q2 2026	Apr-Jun Q2 2025	Jan-Jun H1 2026	Jan-Jun H1 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Revenue	728	104	750	210	324
Total operating income	728	104	750	210	324
Operating expenses					
Changes in inventories of finished goods	-58	0	-69	-70	-70
Raw materials and consumables	53	-285	0	-576	-924
Other external expenses	-4,918	-4,283	-9,616	-8,959	-15,451
Personnel costs	-525	-435	-938	-705	-1,993
Total operating expenses	-5,448	-5,003	-10,623	-10,310	-18,438
EBITDA	-4,720	-4,899	-9,873	-10,100	-18,114
					0
Amortization and depreciation	-318	-318	-635	-635	-1,270
EBIT	-5,038	-5,217	-10,508	-10,735	-19,384
Net financial income and expenses	60	43	-345	-489	-1,174
Result before tax	-4,978	-5,174	-10,853	-11,224	-20,558
Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Net result for the period	-4,978	-5,174	-10,853	-11,224	-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	-4,978	-5,174	-10,853	-11,224	-20,558
Net result per share before and after dilution - SEK	-0.17	-0.62	-0.38	-1.35	-1.31
Weighted average number of shares in the period before dilution	20,924,499	8,340,479	20,924,499	8,340,479	8,661,530
Total number af shares end of period	28,874,177	12,484,911	28,874,177	12,484,911	15,679,521

Group - Consolidated Balance sheet

kSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development costs	3,974	5,244	4,609
Total Intangible fixed assets	3,974	5,244	4,609
Tangible fixed assets			
Manufacturing equipment and fixtures	0	0	0
Total Tangible fixed assets	0	0	0
Total fixed assets	3,974	5,244	4,609
Current assets			
Inventory	3,026	2,847	3,021
Receivables			
Accounts receivables	947	60	19
Other receivables	210	286	183
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	42	308	383
Total receivables	1,199	654	585
Cash and cash equivalents	4,360	651	1,417
Total currents assets	8,585	4,152	5,023
TOTAL ASSETS	12,559	9,396	9,632

kSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	4,620	1,998	2,509
Additional paid in capital	277,097	251,850	258,513
Retained earnings	-289,853	-270,145	-279,316
Reserves	10,786	10,786	10,786
Total equity	2,650	-5,511	-7,508
Long term liabilities			
Loan from credit institution	7,991	8,391	8,132
Lease liabilities	0	0	0
Total long term liabilities	7,991	8,391	8,132
Short term liabilities			
Short term loans	362	308	6,308
Accounts payables	610	1,246	624
Other liabilities	946	4,874	2,000
Tax Liability	0	50	0
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	38	76
Total short term liabilities	1,918	6,516	9,008
Total liabilities	9,909	14,907	17,140
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	12,559	9,396	9,632

Group - Consolidated Cash Flow statement

kSEK	Apr-Jun Q2 2026	Apr-Jun Q2 2025	Jan-Jun H1 2026	Jan-Jun H1 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Cash flow from operating activities					
Net loss before tax for the period	-4,978	-5,174	-10,853	-11,224	-20,558
Depreciations and amortizations	318	318	635	635	1,270
Non-cash adjustments	0	28	0	0	15
Cash flow from operations before changes in working capital	-4,660	-4,828	-10,218	-10,589	-19,273
Cash flow from changes in working capital					
Change in inventory	18	-313	-5	-15	-189
Change in receivables	-366	-14	-611	-429	-360
Change in current payables	-2,626	3,099	-1,146	1,841	-1,664
Cash flow from operating activities	-7,634	-2,056	-11,980	-9,192	-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
Financial loss liquidated 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	5,120	0	26,017	10,848	18,061
Issuance costs	259	0	-5,322	-3,573	-3,613
Loans received/paid	-362	0	-6,087	0	5,890
Down payments and interest	0	0	0	0	-150
Cash flow from financing activities	5,017	0	14,607	7,275	20,188
Total Cash flow in period	-2,617	-2,056	2,627	-1,917	-1,298
Cash and cash equivalents at the period start	6,633	2,707	1,417	2,715	2,715
Foreign exchange difference	344	0	316	-147	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the period end	4,360	651	4,360	651	1,417

Group - Statement of changes in shareholders equity

kSEK	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Reserves	Total shareholders equity
Equity on 1 Jan 2025	1,130	245,443	-258,773	10,786	-1,414
Profit / Loss per 31 Dec 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 31 Dec 2025	2,509	258,513	-279,316	10,786	-7,508
Equity on 1 Jan 2026	2,509	258,513	-279,316	10,786	-7,508
Profit / Loss per 30 Jun 2026			-10,853		-10,853
Other comprehensive income			316		316
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,509	258,513	-289,853	10,786	-18,045
Transactions with owners					
Share Issue	2,111	23,906			26,017
Issurance costs		-5,322			-5,322
Warrant programmes					
Total Transactions with owners	2,111	18,584			20,695
Equity on 30 Jun 2026	4,620	277,097	-289,853	10,786	2,650

Parent company - Income Statement

kSEK	Apr-Jun, Q2 2026	Apr-Jun, Q2 2025	Jan-Jun, H1 2026	Jan-Jun, H1 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Revenue	350	350	700	700	1,400
Raw materials and consumables		0		0	0
Other external costs	-3,174	-2,726	-7,378	-6,458	-10,767
Personnel costs	0	0	0	0	0
Operating result	-2,824	-2,376	-6,678	-5,758	-9,367
Depreciation	-318	-318	-635	-635	-1,270
Net financial income and expenses	0	-37	-121	-503	-926
Loss before tax	-3,142	-2,731	-7,434	-6,896	-11,563
Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Net loss for the period	-3,142	-2,731	-7,434	-6,896	-11,563
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive profit/loss for the period attributable to owner of Parent Company	-3,142	-2,731	-7,434	-6,896	-11,563

Parent company - Balance sheet

kSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
ASSETS			
Immaterial fixed assets			
Balanced development	3,248	4,289	3,769
Patent	725	954	840
Total immaterial fixed assets	3,973	5,243	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	17,856	10,571	9,937
Current assets			
Recievables			
Receivables from subsidiary	4,363	4,335	9,010
Other receivables	208	285	183
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	42	302	383
Total receivables	4,613	4,922	9,576
Cash and cash equivalents	3,839	362	1,025
Total current assets	8,452	5,284	10,601
TOTAL ASSETS	26,308	15,855	20,538

5kSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
EQUITY and LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Restricted Equity			
Share Capital	4,620	1,998	2,509
Total Restricted Equity	4,620	1,998	2,509
Unrestricted Equity			
Share premium	331,252	365,606	312,670
Other paid in capital	178	178	178
Retained earnings	-311,686	-359,723	-300,123
Profit / Loss	-7,434	-6,895	-11,563
Total unrestricted Equity	12,310	-834	1,162
Total equity	16,930	1,164	3,671
Long term liabilities			
Other long term debt	8,353	8,699	8,495
Total long term liabilities	8,353	8,699	8,495
Short term liabilities			
Accounts payables	361	1,073	511
Short term loan	664	4,881	5,786
Other short term debt			2,000
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	38	75
Total short term liabilities	1,025	5,992	8,372
Total liabilities	9,378	14,691	16,867
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	26,308	15,855	20,538

Parent company - Statement of Cash Flow

kSEK	Apr-Jun, Q2 2026	Apr-Jun, Q2 2025	Jan-Jun, H1 2026	Jan-Jun, H1 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit / loss before tax	-3,142	-2,731	-7,434	-6,896	-11,563
Financial loss from subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0
Non-cash adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	318	318	635	635	1,270
Other items	0	0	-141	0	0
Cash flow from operations before change in working capital	-2,824	-2,413	-6,940	-6,261	-10,293
Cash flow from working activities					0
Change in receivables	-1,746	-2,457	4,963	2,228	-340
Change in current payables	-3,268	3,071	-7,348	302	-2,562
Cash flow from working activities	-7,838	-1,799	-9,325	-3,731	-13,195
Cash flow from investing activities					
Loans to subsidiary	0	0	-8,555	-5,328	-7,416
Investment in subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0
Cash flow from investing activities	0	0	-8,555	-5,328	-7,416
Cash flow from financing activities					
Share issues	5,120	0	26,017	10,848	18,061
Issuance cost	259	0	-5,322	-3,573	-3,613
Warrants programmes	0	0	0	0	0
Loans received	0	0	0	0	5,193
Loans repaid	0	0	0	0	-149
Cash flow from financing activities	5,379	0	20,694	7,275	19,492
Total cash flow in period	-2,459	-1,799	2,814	-1,784	-1,119
Cash and cash equivalents at period start	6,298	2,161	1,025	2,146	2,144
Cash and cash equivalents at period end	3,839	362	3,839	362	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 1 Jan 2025	1,130	359,199	178	-359,723	785
Profit / Loss per 31 Dec 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		-3,613			-3,613
Warrant programmes					225
Total transactions with owners	1,379	13,070	0	0	14,449
Equity at 31 Dec 2025	2,509	312,670	178	-311,686	3,671
Equity at 1 Jan 2026	2,509	312,670	178	-311,686	3,671
Profit / Loss per 30 Jun 2026				-7,434	-7,434
Other comprehensive income					0
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,509	312,670	178	-319,120	-3,764
Transactions with owners					
Share issue	2,111	23,906			26,017
Issuance cost		-5,322			-5,322
Total Transactions with owners	2,111	18,584	0	0	20,695
Equity at 30 Jun 2026	4,620	331,252	178	-319,120	16,930

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 Systems and test capsules. The report for January to June 2026 was approved for publication on 26 August 2026, in accordance with a board decision on 26 August 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 decision-maker. In Qlife, it is therefore the reports that the CEO receives on the results in different parts of the group that form the basis for the segment information.

Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

Financial items

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

Employee benefits

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

Income taxes

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

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

Intangible assets

Separate acquisitions

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

Internally generated intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Reassessment of useful life

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

Removal from the balance sheet

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. The cost also includes the estimated cost of its dismantlement, removal or restoration. Additional expenses that qualify for asset recognition are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Expenses for repairs are recognized as expenses as they are incurred. Tangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation begins when the asset can be taken into use. Tangible assets of the group consist of equipment and have an estimated useful life of 5-10 years.

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

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

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

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

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

The group as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

Inventories

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

The Groups financial instruments are composed of:

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

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

Impairment

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

Statement of cash flows

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

Earnings per share

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

Note 3 Important sources of uncertainty in estimates

Important sources of uncertainty in estimates

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

Intangible assets

The group conducts development activities. An intangible asset that arises through development, so-called capitalized development cost for own account, must only be taken up as an asset in the balance sheet if all conditions in IAS 38 are met. The principle is described in more detail in note 2. For each development project, the group's management team continuously assesses whether there are conditions for selling the finished product and whether there is technical competence and financial resources to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale and thereby generate probable future financial benefits. There are no indications of a need for impairment as of 30 June 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
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	22	0
Total Sales	39,613	18,785	244	50	106	104	65	49	22	728


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