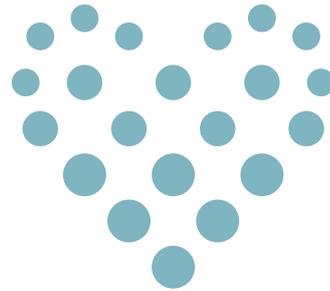


Annual Report
2021



“With Coala Heart Monitor, the individual and patient are involved and have the opportunity to register an ECG in connection with symptoms and thereby increase the chances of providing a direct response and calming information. If arrhythmia is detected as atrial fibrillation, the patient can be quickly given adequate therapy.”



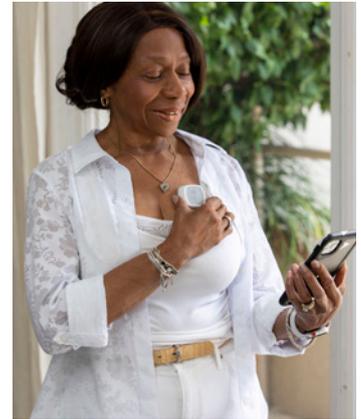


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Comments from the CEO

Unique position in remote heart monitoring

In the end of 2021, we took a major step on Coala Life's growth journey. On November 9, the company was listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market in a reverse acquisition of RNB Retail and Brands. The listing increases our ownership base, strengthened our financial position and gives us access to the stock market and the opportunity to accelerate our market expansion. In our first annual report as a listed company, I want to outline our current position, provide a business update at the start of 2022, and describe the strategic considerations we face ahead of capitalizing on our unique position on the US market.

Our business concept is to enable long-term monitoring and improved diagnostics for patients with heart and lung disease in everyday life. We achieve this through the Coala Heart Monitor - an award-winning and FDA- and CE-cleared product and service platform that enables long-term monitoring, analysis and algorithm-based remote diagnosis of heart and auscultation of lungs. The device is ideal for patients suffering from chronic illness or intermittent symptoms, and is connected to healthcare services remotely.

Over 500 million people are currently affected by chronic heart and lung disease. The US has a disproportionately high proportion of chronically ill patients, and is Coala Life's most important market. In 2019, new legislation and new innovative compensation systems created potential for preventative long-term monitoring and diagnostics of chronically ill patients in the home. Developments have moved quickly in the US, and millions of patients have been included in a Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) program which provides access to connected med tech products that allow healthcare providers to regularly monitor patients' vital parameters in daily life. To qualify as an RPM patient, acute or chronic disease is required, which applies to almost half of the US population. Because the Coala Heart Monitor has obtained FDA clearance and is available within the RPM reimbursement system in the US, we enjoy a unique position in the market.

However, the pandemic has presented some obstacles to our sales efforts over the past two years. The effects of the Delta and Omicron strains last fall continue to present some temporary obstacles. However, underlying market conditions for telemedicine, remote surveillance and digital healthcare have made very strong progress, which is to our advantage.

The management team and myself continued to refine and improve the product platform, intensify our sales initiatives in the US, and review funding opportunities on the capital markets to build on our unique market position as the pandemic recedes.

In the fourth quarter, we strengthened the US organization with the recruitment of six new sales staff. This continues in the early part of 2022. We connected 20 new clinics in the fourth quarter 2021, as well as a number of new clinics in the beginning of 2022. At the time of writing further agreements are awaiting signature by clinics.

The increased US presence at clinic level means that we also foresee accelerating sales growth and an increased presence on this market. Clinics are increasingly requesting that remote monitoring of patients be handled by external operators. This business model provides us with business opportunities for improved margins by managing patient monitoring, maintaining ongoing patient contacts and ensuring correct and regular monitoring. Our monitoring center will follow patients 24/7 and report deviations directly to health providers. We can also handle administration and invoice insurance providers so that clinics can focus on their core operations. I look forward to presenting more information about this progress shortly.

Our portal is being further developed to collect and process information from many different clinical data sources. This increases our opportunities and we initiated several transactions with clinics to use our complete offering for further indications in the fourth quarter.

In order to fully capitalize on our business opportunities we need to ensure that Coala Life remains at the leading edge in terms of technical development and systems development. This work intensified in Q4, when we further strengthened our position with the recruitment of VP R&D Johan Eckerdal, who started 2022.

More than 10,000 patients has used, been diagnosed or are under long term monitoring with Coala Heart Monitor to date. The Coala Care platform has over 1,700 doctors and nurses connected and more than 500 healthcare providers. Clinical validation has been obtained through studies required for clearance in the US and Europe - but also through the systems being used in numerous clinical trials carried out by researchers and pharmaceuticals developers. Several examples can be found on our website. In the fourth quarter, the recruitment for the TITAN-DM study was completed. This is a clinical observational study with 600 participants, aimed at increasing knowledge about the incidence of atrial fibrillation in people with diabetes through remote monitoring with the Coala Heart Monitor. The study is being carried out under the management of Region Gävleborg and the results are expected to be presented in the second half of 2022. In February, we also presented the results of the Swedish Dental and Pharmaceutical Benefits Agency's evaluation of the health economics of Coala Heart Monitor Pro for diagnosing atrial fibrillation in primary care settings. The evaluation concluded that Coala Heart Monitor Pro

engenders increased benefit at a lower cost than the alternatives. Several studies are also in progress on other markets, including Japan, where the results of a major ongoing clinical trial are expected to be published later this year.

We have also made progress closer to home. Region Stockholm chose Coala Life from a large number of contenders as the only company alongside Siemens and Cuviva to participate in the pilot study on remote monitoring scheduled for 2022. In Denmark, a pilot study at Odense University Hospital was completed successfully in Q4. The monitors are already in clinical use with further expansion planned for spring 2022. In India, we initiated a partnership with Vera Healthcare to implement Coala Heart Monitor in primary health care services in rural areas. The collaboration with Vera Healthcare initially encompasses the distribution of 100 monitors.

On February 23, we announced our intention to complete a preferential rights issue totaling SEK 150 M. An EGM March 14 gave the board mandate to finalize the rights issue. Through the funds provided by the rights issue, we can complete our growth plan and accelerate market penetration, especially in the United States. A stronger financial position gives us significantly improved opportunities to

make selective acquisitions in order to increase growth.

Coala Life will soon have been listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market for six months. A key reason for the listing is to access financing opportunities on the stock market. Above I have outlined some of the growth opportunities that exist on the US market. We believe that we need to be able to act quickly in order to take the lead in the paradigm shift towards remote monitoring in healthcare currently underway in the US. The aim of the preferential rights issue is primarily to ensure intensified marketing in the US, but we also foresee many other promising opportunities. In parallel with organic growth, we continuously monitor acquisition opportunities that would allow us to accelerate the pace. I look forward to keeping you up-to-date about our continued journey.

Dan Pitulia
President and CEO



“Unique position in remote heart monitoring”

Coala Life in brief

About the company

Coala Life is a Swedish medical technology company active in smartphone and cloud-based cardiac and lung diagnostics. The company has developed and launched Coala Heart Monitor which is an FDA- and CE-cleared product platform that enables long-term monitoring, analysis and algorithm-based diagnostics of heart and palpitation of lungs on distance. The Coala Heart Monitor is mainly marketed for caregivers who prescribes product and service to patient for cardiac monitoring in everyday life, without the need for physical visit a care unit. The product is also marketed directly to consumers in the Swedish market mainly for the purpose of improving the offer vis-à-vis healthcare by generating data that can further improve algorithms, usability and functionality. The company's solutions are based on many years of Swedish research and development protected by some thirty patents. The head office is based in Uppsala and since 2019, the Company's subsidiary Coala Life Inc, in California, for the US market. Development of the product takes place mainly through its own development department and the production takes place through partners in Finland and Estonia. At the turn of the year 2021/2022, there were over 500 care providers and over 1,600 doctors connected to the Coala Care Portal. About 10,000 patients have used the Coala Heart Monitor to follow their hearts mainly in Europe and the United States, based on the number of users in the Coala Care Portal.

Vision and business model

Coala Life's vision is to help win the battle over the world's leading cause of death - heart disease. The company's contribution is to develop innovative digital products and solutions that give patients the opportunity to be able to follow and analyze their hearts themselves, driven by smart algorithms with real-time analysis. Coala Life's innovations put the patient at the center, are user-friendly and is based on many years of Swedish research and development. The goal is to generate data that with the support of artificial intelligence (AI) creates the conditions for be able to predict heart and lung diseases and thus help to avoid the course of the disease. The company's business concept is to offer caregivers an innovative and patient-centered medical device product platform that enables remote monitoring of patients in everyday life, which contributes to reduce waiting times in healthcare and provide healthcare with the conditions to improve the diagnosis of mainly heart and lungs.

Strategic goals

Coala Life's strategic goal is to improve the quality of life and the clinical outcome for millions of patients who are affected by cardiovascular disease. This is made possible by offering patients and healthcare providers, solutions for non-invasive and patient-centered predictive diagnostics.

The background to the development of the Coala Heart Monitor was that the measuring equipment that healthcare providers often use requires physical visits, do not engage the patient in their own care, have lack of accuracy and often leads to long waiting times. Coala Life's strategic and operational objectives is to:

1. Be the market-leading platform provider for non-invasive long-term monitoring and diagnosis of heart and lung patients in everyday life.
2. Offer markets where the Company is established products and services covered by local insurance schemes and thus, can be made available free of charge patients.
3. Deliver patient-centered and user-friendly products, which leads to a high degree of utilization / compliance and thereby increase the probability of a positive clinical outcome.

Financial goals

Coala Life's financial goals are to through strong organic growth will reach a turnover of SEK 250 million in 2024 with a positive operating result. The majority of revenue expected to be generated in the US market and growth will take place with a maintained gross margin of over 80 percent.

Significant events in 2021

- Coala is listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm in a reverse takeover
- Coala presented with Frost & Sullivan New 2021 Product Innovation Award Cardiac Monitoring.
- Amy Davelle appointed President in the US
- Launch of new functionality including Coala Automated Monitoring Report and cloud-based filters for remote auscultation.
- Launch of Managed RPM by Coala on the US market to operate RPM programs in partner collaborations.
- TGA market clearance in Australia.
- Publication of RedHeart Study which showed that Coala Heart Monitor helps reduce both worry and symptoms, and improves quality of life amongst women experiencing palpitations, in a study carried out on over 800 women.

Coala Life's market

Heart problems are one of the main causes of death globally. 33 percent of all deaths are caused by cardiovascular disease which leads to more than 17.9 million lives lost each year globally.¹⁾

In Sweden, approximately one million people suffer from cardiovascular disease and some 100 new cases are diagnosed each day²⁾. The two dominant diagnoses are myocardial infarction and stroke. The differences between social demographics are significant. A blue-collar worker has twice the chance of developing and dying from the condition than a white-collar worker. Atrial fibrillation is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases.

The risk of developing atrial fibrillation increases with age and can result in stroke if left untreated. One in three people are affected, and 10-15 percent of the over-75 age group suffer from atrial fibrillation. An estimated 330,000 Swedes have been diagnosed with atrial fibrillation and the number of cases is increasing.⁴⁾

Atrial fibrillation is caused by abnormal electrical impulses in the atrium of the heart and is characterized by an irregular heartbeat. Stress and high intake of coffee, alcohol or nicotine are important triggers for atrial fibrillation. Usually, underlying structural changes in the heart cause atrial fibrillation to arise, often due to high blood pressure, heart failure, valve disease or excess thyroid hormone.

Atrial fibrillation is diagnosed with ECG. It can be difficult to diagnose because symptoms can be transient and the individual may not experience atrial fibrillation during the examination. This means that many people are unaware of having atrial fibrillation and remain undiagnosed and untreated, which increases the risk of stroke.

In Sweden, just over 20,000 people have a stroke each year. In approximately 30 percent of cases, atrial fibrillation is thought to have been a contributory factor³⁾. The risk of having a stroke after clinical discovery of atrial fibrillation can be reduced by preventative treatment with blood thinning drugs (anti-coagulants).

The challenge is to find all cases of undiagnosed atrial fibrillation. Monitoring patients in their daily lives over longer periods increases the chances of detecting atrial

fibrillation and reduces the risk of stroke, which contributes to easing the burden on healthcare services. Coala Heart Monitor improves healthcare services' and individuals' understanding of heart function and facilitates detection of conditions such as atrial fibrillation through automatic ECG readings.

Patients with chronic disease burden healthcare services

Chronic diseases are usually defined as diseases that last over a person's lifetime or for a very long time. The U.S. National Center for Health Statistics defines chronic disease as a disease that lasts for three months or longer⁴⁾.

In Sweden, 80-85 percent of healthcare resources are allocated to the care and treatment of chronic diseases.³⁾ In Sweden, almost one in two adults have at least one chronic disease, and in the under 20 age group, one in five suffers from a chronic disease. In the US, more than 120 million patients are affected by chronic cardiovascular disease⁸⁾ - many with a potential need for monitoring different clinical markers in the home.

According to the WHO⁵⁾, unhealthy lifestyles cause 80 percent of all cases of heart disease and stroke, and 30 percent of all cancers. Preventative efforts focused on healthy lifestyle can prevent or improve 90 percent of the morbidity associated with chronic diseases.

In the EU and US, the cost to society of cardiovascular disease totals EUR 210 Bn and USD 330 Bn respectively in direct and indirect costs each year. Patients, hospital staff and healthcare systems stand to benefit from the obvious advantages of more efficient monitoring and diagnostics methods for cardiovascular disease.⁶⁾

Coala Life has developed and markets a platform that enables remote monitoring of patients with chronic cardiovascular disease. The US market uses reimbursement codes that enable long-term prescription of Coala Heart Monitor to this patient group.

1) <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death>

2) HFS report, PREVENTING CHRONIC DISEASE THROUGH HEALTHY LIFESTYLE. https://www.fysioterapeuterna.se/globalassets/professionsutveckling/kompetensutveckling/prevention_layout-version_2.2.pdf

3) The Swedish Heart and Lung Association. <https://www.hjart-lung.se/diagnoser/hjarta/formaksflimmer/>

4) https://www.medicinenet.com/chronic_disease/definition.htm

5) The National Board of Health and Welfare National Guidelines - Evaluation 2014 Methods for disease prevention. <https://www.socialstyrelsen.se/globalassets/sharepoint-dokument/artikelkatalog/nationella-riktlinjer/2015-1-1.pdf>

6) European Heart Network, European Cardiovascular Disease statistics 2017. <https://ehnheart.org/cvd-statistics.html>

8) American Heart Association. <https://www.heart.org/en/news/2019/01/31/cardiovascular-diseases-affect-nearly-half-of-american-adults-statistics-show>



Almost everyone experiences palpitations at some point

Palpitations are a less serious but common form of chronic heart disease. This common symptom means that the individual feels their own heartbeat. The causes of this condition vary. In most cases, the palpitations are benign and may be caused by changes to the heart's autonomous tonus (due to mental stress or physical exertion, pregnancy) or harmless extra heartbeats which occur in all individuals to varying degrees, although the vast majority do not notice it.

Palpitations can also be a symptom of underlying non-cardiac disease, such as high blood pressure, hyperthyroidism or other metabolic disorders. To a lesser extent, palpitations can be caused by clinically significant arrhythmia such as atrial fibrillation or other supraventricular arrhythmia, and to an even lesser extent by ventricular arrhythmia in addition to ventricular extra beats.

Palpitations are common and often causes associated symptoms such as worry, anxiety and feelings of panic. The psychological symptoms are often caused by fears of having an underlying serious heart condition or that the heart will stop, causing sudden death. Palpitations burden health care services and lead to long waiting lists. In the US, over 73 million people visit primary healthcare providers for palpitation symptoms each year, and it is the second most common reason for a referral to a cardiologist.^{7,8,9)}

It is often difficult to use traditional ECG techniques

(Holter registration, where ECG is registered continuously over one or two days) to capture episodes of palpitation, which usually occur sporadically in daily life.

The RedHeart study completed by researchers from Karolinska University Hospital in 2018 included almost 1,000 Swedish women. The aim of the study was to investigate whether ECG registration with the Coala Heart Monitor could contribute to improving the quality of life and reduce palpitations and psychological symptoms in women experiencing palpitations. The study also aimed to investigate whether Coala Heart Monitor could map arrhythmia in sporadically occurring palpitation symptoms in women in daily life.

The results published show that the women experienced less discomfort from palpitations and that quality of life improved. Of the just under 300,000 registered ECG readings in the study, 95 percent were entirely normal or indicated harmless extra heartbeats. Undiagnosed atrial fibrillation or atrial tachycardia was discovered in 4 percent of participants. Carina Carnlöf, PhD and clinical research nurse at Karolinska Institute, concluded that "Immediate analysis of ECG with Coala in connection with palpitations with an unclear cause reduced symptoms, worry, anxiety, depression and improved quality of life."¹⁰⁾

Coala Heart Monitor engages the individual and patient, and allows them to record ECG when symptoms arise,

7) Weber BE et al. Evaluation and Outcomes of Patients with Palpitations. *Am J Med.* 1996;100(2):138-148.

8) Raviele A et al. Management of patients with palpitations. *Europace.* 2011;13(7):920-934.

9) Ashman JJ, Rui P, Okeyode T. Characteristics of office-based physician visits, 2016. *NCHS Data Brief*, no 331. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2019.

10) Carnlöf et al. Instant electrocardiogram feedback with a new digital technique reduces symptoms caused by palpitations and increases health-related quality of life (the RedHeart study). *European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing* Dec 2020. doi:10.1093/eurjcn/zvaa031

thereby improving the prospects for providing an immediate response and calming information. If arrhythmia such as atrial fibrillation is discovered, the patient can quickly be offered appropriate therapeutic care.

Listen to you heart

The stethoscope is the most commonly used and well-known medical instrument. It is used daily by over 15 million doctors around the world as the first means of listening to sounds in the lungs, heart and bowels. The stethoscope was invented in 1816 by the French doctor Rene Laennec when he used a long paper tube to transmit the sound from a patient's chest to his ear. He called his method of using a stethoscope 'auscultation'.¹¹⁾

Auscultation can be difficult and subjective, generating sounds that are barely audible to the human ear. The basic technology used in Coala is based on ECG and the stethoscope, both conventional and validated basic techniques that have been used globally in health care for over 100 years. In Coala, this high tech functionality has been digitalized, patented and embedded in a complete system using advanced hard- and software.

In the US, Coala Heart Monitor has also been used to listen to the lungs of patients with Covid-19 remotely.

Covid-19 accelerated the shift to tele- and remote medicine

Telemedicine started as a form of healthcare provision at the end of the 1960s, driven by NASA's need to monitor astronauts remotely. Over the past 50 years, the transition to conventional patients has encountered multiple obstacles. Financial, regulatory and technical challenges have led to difficulties in progressing the shift towards telemedicine.

However, broadband, smartphones, new reimbursement models, simplified regulatory frameworks and new operators have led to extensive market growth in the segment. Driven by Covid-19, telemedicine visits are now being reimbursed at the same amount as physical visits in the US, which is accelerating the shift to remote medicine.

US healthcare provider Kaiser Permanente provides an example of the successful implementation of telemedicine, and as early as 2015 the company reported that over 50 percent of its 110 million patient interactions took place as e-visits via smartphones, kiosks, video conferences and other digital methods.¹²⁾ Cardiologists at Kaiser now use a range of digital tools to monitor patients with chronic heart disease. For example, patients with heart failure, who run the risk of dangerous build up of fluid, can now be evaluated for rapid weight gain with connected scales that rapidly register results rather than having to make a personal visit to their doctor.

Coala Heart Monitor is well adapted to the transition to tele- and remote medicine. The product is easy to prescribe directly to the patient, and digital healthcare providers are able to follow up parameters remotely. Examples of areas of use include heart and lung rehabilitation. For example, the Home Rehab Network, based in Baltimore, US, delivers Coala Heart Monitor as part of its 3 - 6 month long virtual rehabilitation program.

Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)

RPM is a relatively new US healthcare model introduced in the US in 2019 that enables remote monitoring of patients in the home. RPM allows healthcare providers to utilize connected, patient-centered technology that facilitates interaction between clinics and patients in the home. RPM differs from telemedicine as RPM includes connected medtech products and aims to provide better care between visits, find complications at an early stage and prevent them from deteriorating.

The US Center for Connected Health Policy (CCHP) defines RPM as follows: "RPM can help keep people healthy, allow older and disabled individuals to live at home longer and avoid having to move into skilled nursing facilities. RPM can also serve to reduce the number of hospitalizations, readmissions, and lengths of stay in hospital—all of which help improve quality of life and contain costs."

The regulatory frameworks governing RPM require the prescription of FDA-cleared medtech equipment to patients, and automatic data reporting to healthcare providers via the cloud. Data must be reported by the patient for at least 16 days in a month, and the healthcare provider must review the data collected for at least 20 minutes per month. The RPM system normally raises the alarm automatically when data falls outside the set parameters or guidelines. Typical products used in RPM systems include connected blood pressure monitors, ECG, scales and heart rate monitors.

In November 2018, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) officially cleared a regulatory framework and a number of new CPT reimbursement codes for RPM. These CPT codes are now reimbursed by all major insurers in the US, including Medicare. The average RPM reimbursement to healthcare providers is approximately USD 150-200 per patient and month, depending on geography, technology and time allocated to monitoring patients in the home. Average primary care doctors in the US can generate more than USD 400,000 in extra revenue each year by running an RPM program to complement conventional operations.

RPM has been developed over time, and from April 2020 four CPT codes cover RPM: CPT® 99453, CPT® 99454, CPT® 99457 and CPT® 99458. There is no time limit to how long a patient can be included in an RPM program, as this is governed by clinical need. Examples of patients that qualify for RPM, and are relevant to Coala Life, include:

- Chronically ill heart patients
- Patients with irregular heartbeat, palpitations or suspected atrial fibrillation
- Patients undergoing heart and lung rehabilitation
- Post-operative follow-up, e.g. after heart surgery or stroke
- Patients undergoing treatment with pharmaceuticals with a potential adverse effect on the heart



Covid-19 has increased market demand for RPM programs in order to reduce travel and direct contact between patients and healthcare providers. In 2021, CMS expanded the potential of RPM further and extended the regulatory framework to include patients with acute conditions as well as chronic diseases.

Coala Life has developed a complete platform with soft- and hardware that is well suited to RPM. The company's system is currently used in a number of clinics in the US and is covered by the aforementioned CPT codes. The company currently has several customers that use Coala Care and Coala Heart Monitor in RPM programs.

The advantages of RPM can be summarized as follows:

1. Improved access to healthcare

Because RPM units report health data in real time, healthcare providers are updated about their patients' current health status, increasing patients' and healthcare providers' peace of mind and the ability to detect disease at an early stage.

2. Reduces the burden on healthcare services and minimizes patient journeys

This reduces exposure to other patients and diseases, as well as lowering expenditure in terms of time and money associated with journeys. This reduces the burden on healthcare services

3. Improved quality of healthcare

RPM allows practitioners to gain a more holistic understanding of patient health, which can increase the precision of adjustments to medication, reduce visits to casualty and increase the periods between doctor's appointments.

4. Increased control over personal health

RPM is usually delivered in a user-friendly application for smartphones or tablets that gives patients an immediate analysis of their wellbeing. This enables them to make minor adjustments to their daily lifestyles that can improve the management of a condition and help patients to better recognize abnormal changes and developments.

5. Improved support and training

Healthcare services gain access to more extensive information about a patient's condition, and doctors can provide better individual support and training.

Growth in RPM services and platforms is high and sector analysts expect the market to expand to over USD 100 Bn by 2025 (Markets and Markets 2021).¹³⁾

12) <https://mhealthintelligence.com/news/kaiser-ceo-telehealth-outpaced-in-person-visits-last-year>

Limitations to available products for remote monitoring of patients with cardiovascular disease

A number of medtech products focusing on the heart have been launched in recent years. For example, later versions of Apple Watch include functionality that registers ECG and uses algorithms to detect atrial fibrillation. Apple Watch has not been cleared for and is not intended for use on patients with existing heart disease, and focuses on alerting healthy individuals to abnormalities that should be diagnosed and confirmed by professional healthcare providers.

Diagnostic ECG readings outside clinics have traditionally been carried out using Holter registration, where ECG is continuously monitored over one to two days. The Holter technique is based on an innovation from the 1960s, is limited in terms of the time it can be used on patients, and data analysis is often retrospective. Accordingly, accuracy and probability of detecting arrhythmia is low, and the Holter technique is not suited to long-term monitoring of chronically ill patients. The technology is not intended or suitable for RPM programs.

The limitations of the Holter technique have led to several improved innovations being developed to enable continuous ECG registration for up to 14 days. These products are known as patch ECG and work by placing an ECG electrode on the patient's chest, which is later removed in order to download data and analysis. The method is now reimbursed according to CPT codes in the US, and the concept has won large market shares in the field of arrhythmia diagnostics. However, like for Holter, the patch electrode can only be worn for 1 to 2 weeks, ECG analysis takes place retrospectively, and this type of ECG is more suited to shorter, diagnostic assessments. Patch ECG is not suitable for long-term monitoring of patients with chronic disease, intermittent heart problems or for 90-day post-surgery monitoring. This means that patch ECG is not suitable for long RPM programs.

Intermittent ECG recordings using thumb ECG allows data to be collected over longer periods, although patients are not able to view real time results, and the method is more suited to 14-30 day screening and diagnosis of atrial fibrillation. Thumb ECG can be an effective solution for RPM programs because it involves the patient, who gets an immediate response to their results, something which most solutions currently available on the market are unable to offer.



13) <https://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/remote-patient-monitoring-market-77155492.html>

Coala Life's offering

Potential for Coala Life's solutions for remote monitoring of patients with cardiovascular disease

Coala Life has developed and markets a complete system that enables long-term monitoring of ECG and auscultation of heart and lungs. There is no time limit to the period of time that a patient can be included in an RPM program, as this is governed by clinical need. The advantages with Coala Heart Monitor can be summarized as follows:



1

Soft- and hardware platform for remote patient monitoring

- Cloudbased service for easy remote monitoring of large patient volumes
- No limits to period of use or area of application

2

Patient-centered solution

- Patients engage with user friendly solution that provides immediate results
- Solution is reimbursed by the US insurance system.

3

Market-leading technology platform

- The only smartphone system with real time ECG analysis of nine of the most common arrhythmias. P wave-based automatic detection of atrial fibrillation.
- Two-lead ECG with up to 3x resolution, which increases accuracy
- Integrated high-sensitivity digital stethoscope with five different cloudbased sound filters. Phonocardiogram supports detection of heart murmurs.

Over 350 healthcare providers and over 1,000 doctors are currently connected to the Coala Care Portal. Just under 10,000 patients have used Coala Heart Monitor to monitor their heartbeat, mainly in Europe and the US. The figures are based on users in the Coala Care platform.

Examples of patients that use Coala Heart Monitor today:

- Chronically ill heart patients
- Patients with irregular heartbeat, palpitations or suspected atrial fibrillation
- Patients undergoing lung rehabilitation
- Post-operative follow-up after ablation



Coala Life's product portfolio

Since 2017, Coala Life has developed and marketed a portfolio of medtech products for use by individuals and patients in everyday life, with real time connectivity to healthcare providers. The products, collectively termed Coala Heart Monitor, enable the automatic detection of common arrhythmias with high resolution and accuracy, as well as remote auscultation of heart and lungs. Smart algorithms detect the most common cardiac arrhythmias and correlate heart sounds and ECG to support detection of heart murmurs.

Coala Heart Monitor is used by healthcare services, patients and individuals in different ways depending on the intended purpose. Healthcare providers prescribe Coala Heart Monitor from the Coala Care Portal and monitor patients from there to review and diagnose symptomatic and intermittent arrhythmias. The Coala Care Portal also allows care providers to listen to recorded heart and lung sounds remotely, monitor patient weight and blood pressure, and communicate with patients and produce documents that support diagnostics and reimbursement procedures.

The assessment period during which the Coala Heart Monitor is used, is prescribed by the treating doctor and usually ranges from two weeks up to twelve months. During the assessment period, patient data is monitored depending on the area of use, prescription and patient needs. Coala Heart Monitor can be used by the patient as long as there is a medical need and can be individually configured as an ECG, stethoscope or a combination product. The system is

not subject to the same limitations as the Holter system or patch-based ECG, which require patch electrodes with a limited period of use.

The company considers that Coala Heart Monitor is currently the only integrated smartphone-based system for the automatic detection of the most common arrhythmias and atrial fibrillation based on analysis of P wave and R-R variability in the ECG measurement, entirely in line with clinical guidelines for diagnosing atrial fibrillation.

The medtech system consist of a range of components. The Coala monitor is connected to the patient's smartphone via Bluetooth. Patients download the Coala App which then provides instructions on how to carry out measurements. After data registration has been completed, it is analyzed in Coala Cloud, which presents the results to the patient in the Coala App within a few seconds, as well as to the healthcare provider in the online Coala Care Portal.

Coala Monitor

Data is collected with the hand-held Coala monitor which the patient carries around in their daily life. The standard configuration is to carry out chest ECG registration for 30 seconds, followed by thumb ECG registration for 30 seconds (total of 60 seconds).

ECG registration takes place through integrated stainless steel electrodes that capture high-resolution ECG with a 24-bit DC connected directly to a digitalizing converter and 1,000 Hz sampling frequency. Signal performance of diagnostic quality is in accordance with IEC 60601-2-25.

Heart sounds are also synchronously registered during the chest reading, using a digital, patented piezo-electric stethoscope. Sound recordings are made with 24-bit resolution and 4,000 Hz sampling frequency and sound sensor with a frequency range of 20 - 1 500 Hz. The stethoscope can also be used to register lung sounds.

The Coala monitor has an internal rechargeable lithium polymer battery (guarantees at least 40 registrations per charge) and the product is delivered with a charging station that can be connected to a power socket. This means that no external batteries or other single-use products are needed. The product does not require servicing or calibration. No data or information is stored in the monitor.

Coala App

The Coala App can be downloaded free of charge onto the patient's phone and is available both for Apple iOS-based smartphones (Coala App iOS) and Android-based smartphones (Coala App Android).

The Coala monitor connects to the Coala App via Bluetooth. The patient starts registration and is given instructions for carrying out measurements in the Coala App. Symptoms or wellbeing can be registered during the measurement and presented to healthcare providers alongside the results. Once the reading has been completed, the patient can immediately access their automatically analyzed results. The Coala App includes 'My journal' where results

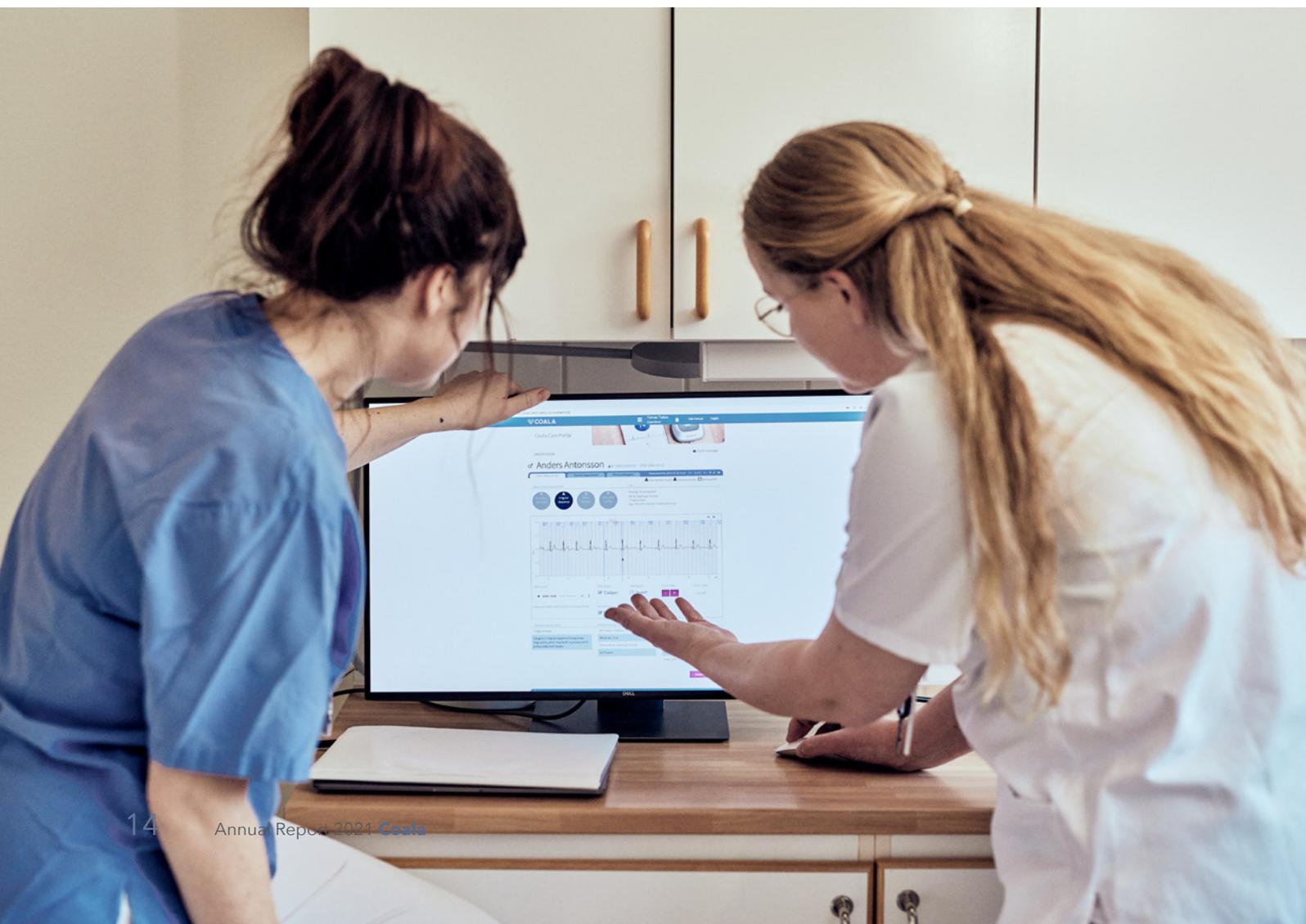
are stored. 'My journal' can also be accessed using two factor authentication via Mobile BankID.

A simplified view of the ECG signal then appears in the Coala App where the recording can be played back. A PDF containing ECG from the recording can be displayed and saved on the patient's smartphone. The app includes 'My inbox', where healthcare providers can send messages and notes via Coala Care Portal. Patients are unable to reply to these messages.

Coala App is the main user interface, accessed through the patient's own compatible smartphone. The app interfaces with Coala Heart Monitor and Coala Care Portal. Communication with Coala Heart Monitor takes place via Bluetooth, which enables the app to receive data from physical signals (ECG and sound). Communication with Coala Care Portal takes place over the smartphone data network (e.g. WiFi or 3G/4G/5G mobile network). This allows recordings to be stored and cardiac arrhythmia to be detected via a software package for ECG analysis in Coala Cloud.

Coala Care Portal

Coala Care Portal is an online portal that does not require special software. The portal is used to administrate patients, analyze and review ECG results, and generate reports. The portal provides the user with a quick overview of the latest ECG registrations. ECG registration can be annotated and analyzed with tools such as Caliper. This allows users



to analyze results in detail. In addition to ECG-specific functions users are given the opportunity to flag and filter readings and create notes. This simplifies workflows and communication between colleagues and different professional groups. The portal supports login with a SITHS card. The system offers a number of different access modules, allowing access to data and functionality to be individualized on the basis of user needs.

Coala Cloud consist of a validated software package on a platform from Microsoft Azure® for the analysis and identification of arrhythmia for readings with Coala Heart Monitor. ECG readings made with Coala Heart Monitor are transferred to Coala Cloud for analysis through smartphone functionality in the Coala App. The results are transferred back to the Coala App using the same datacomms functionality and presented in the Coala App.

The implementation in Coala Heart Monitor follows the American Heart Association's guidance and is an FDA-cleared product (DXH, DPS, DQD, DQC product codes for both ECG and electronic stethoscope and Phonocardiograph) and HIPAA compliant. Product efficacy has been validated in the Red Heart study.

At present, Coala Heart Monitor supports the following languages: Swedish, English, German, Dutch, Italian and French according to the product's CE certification. It also supports Japanese for use in clinical trials in Japan.

More detailed product description

Automatic analysis of measurements - Coala Heart Monitor is based on a system using algorithms that automatically detect atrial fibrillation and that can indicate 8 other abnormalities/arrhythmias. The automatic interpretation and potential abnormality are presented to the patient and healthcare provider as soon as the reading has been completed.

ECG - Coala Heart Monitor two-lead ECG with P-wave detection registers the heart's electrical impulses. High resolution generates a detailed ECG for manual review. The high quality of the ECG curve allows specialists and highly trained ECG readers to conduct further analysis and assess the result beyond the capacity of the algorithm.

Heart sounds - Coala Heart Monitor also includes a digital stethoscope based on a multi-patented high-sensitivity piezoelectric membrane. The stethoscope has been developed with Littman 3200 as a reference and is comparable in terms of performance. The stethoscope is based on a robust and durable design which makes it particularly well suited to registering low frequency heart sounds remotely and in the home. In the standard configuration of Coala Heart Monitor, a synchronous and simultaneous recording of heart sounds and ECG takes place which are presented together once the reading has been completed.

The value of simultaneously recording heart sounds and ECG is to enhance unexpected or uncertain findings in the ECG curve. Coala Heart Monitor can also be used as a straightforward stethoscope when remote auscultation of heart or lungs is needed. Coala Care Portal includes a phonocardiogram that provides healthcare providers with support to detect heart murmurs by correlating heart sounds with ECG and identifying abnormal sounds between S1 and S2. In future, it may also be possible to register simultaneous recordings of sound and ECG to remotely monitor structural heart disease such as heart failure.

One of the advantages of Coala Heart Monitor is that it allows for intermittent ECG readings over an unlimited period. This means that a patient can register ECG over a long period while healthcare services monitor and review patient's condition remotely. This allows centralized monitoring functions to follow a large number of patients with a large geographical spread. For some conditions (such as heart failure or medication program), this also creates an opportunity to discover changes in the patient's health at an early stage.

The system architecture of Coala Heart Monitor is based on a SaaS solution with standardized interfaces. This facilitates collaboration and to develop functionality alongside other suppliers. The company strives to be the market leader in terms of technological development.

Coala Life share

The Coala Life Share was listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market on November 9, 2021. All the shares confer the right to an equal number of votes and rights to participate in the Company's profit and capital.

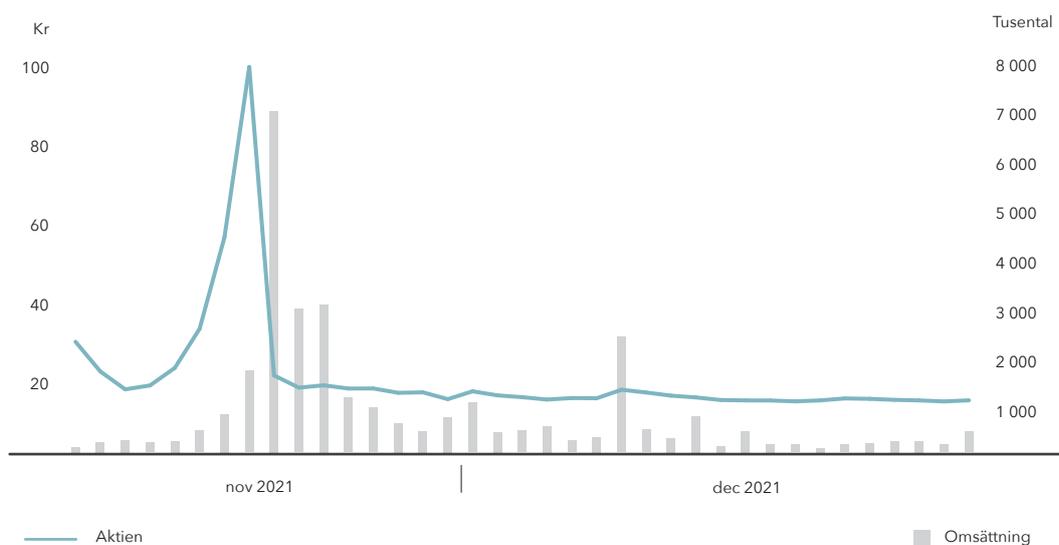
Coala Life's Share, Nov 9, 2021 - Dec 31, 2021

Ticker	COALA
ISIN code	SE0017083983
Highest price paid	SEK 98.00
Lowest price paid	SEK 13.42
Closing share price	SEK 13.70
Share price change in the period	-51.93%
Outstanding shares as of Dec. 31, 2021	35,325,171
Market capitalization as of Dec. 31, 2021	SEK 484 M
No. of shareholders Dec. 31, 2021	14,461

Shareholders Dec. 31, 2021

	Holding	%
20 North Street Co AB	6,983,467	19.8%
Konsumentföreningen Stockholm	3,295,289	9.3%
SEB Life International	2,834,077	8.0%
Sörlander, Klas Anders Magnus	2,059,596	5.8%
Åke Sundvall Holding AB	1,858,038	5.3%
JRS Asset Management AB, Client Account	1,114,482	3.1%
SHB Luxembourg, Client Account	947,673	2.7%
CDMAR Invest AB	700,000	2.0%
Regovita AB	691,542	2.0%
Blue Seed AB	672,398	1.9%
Ten largest shareholders	21,156,562	59.9%
Other	14,168,609	40.1%
Total	35,325,171	100.0%

[FIGURE: SALES AND SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE]





Share capital

Year, transaction	Increase in no. of shares	Accumulated no. of shares	Increase in share capital	Accumulated share capital	Quotient value /share, SEK
1997, Opening balance		90,000		9,000,000	100
1998, New issue	11,250	101,250	1,125,000	10,125,000	100
2000, New issue	106,125	207,375	10,612,500	20,737,500	100
2001, Split 25:1	4,977,000	5,184,375		20,737,500	4
2001, New issue	150,000	5,334,375	600,000	21,337,500	4
2001, New issue	253,740	5,588,115	1,014,960	22,352,460	4
2001, New issue	2	5,588,117	8	22,352,468	4
2001, New issue	1,916,320	7,504,437	7,665,280	30,017,748	4
2005, New issue	800,000	8,304,437	3,200,000	33,217,748	4
2005, Split 2:1	8,304,437	16,608,874		33,217,748	2
2006, Split 2:1	16,608,874	33,217,748		33,217,748	1
2006, New issue	20,871,016	54,088,764	20,871,016	54,088,764	1
2006, New issue	1,083,562	55,172,326	1,083,562	55,172,326	1
2006, New issue	755,286	55,927,612	755,286	55,927,612	1
2006, New issue	151,220	56,078,832	151,220	56,078,832	1
2006, Conversion of debt instrument	1,000,000	57,078,832	1,000,000	57,078,832	1
2008, New issue	57,078,832	114,157,664	57,078,832	114,157,664	1
2009, New issue	34,959,350	149,117,014	34,959,350	149,117,014	1
2009, New issue	16,308,237	165,425,251	16,308,237	165,425,251	1
2013, New issue	6,617,009,949	6,782,435,200	38,047,805	203,473,056	0.03
2013, Merger 200:1	-6,748,523,024	33,912,176		203,473,056	6
2019, Share capital reduction		33,912,176	-193,299,403	10,173,653	0.3
2019, New issue	67,824,352	101,736,528	20,347,306	30,520,959	0.3
2020, Share capital reduction		101,736,528	-26,451,498	4,069,461	0.04
2021, Share capital reduction		101,736,528	-3,560,779	508,682	0.005
2021, Merger 50:1	-99,701,797	2,034,731		508,682	0.25
2021, Non-cash issue	28,260,146	30,294,877	7,065,028	7,573,710	0.25
2021, Debt conversion	697,894	30,992,771	174,474	7,748,183	0.25
2021, Bond conversion	4,332,400	35,325,171	1,083,100	8,831,283	0.25

Senior executives

Management



1. Dan Pitulia

Position: President & CEO.

Born: 1956

Education and experience: M.Sc. (Econ.), Stockholm School of Economics. Serial entrepreneur in life science.

Holding: 797,057 shares directly and through closely related parties/companies.

Other assignments: Chairman of Neoventa Holding Aktiebolag. Board member of Pitulia&Co Ltd.



2. Philip Siberg

Position: Chief Strategy and IR Officer & Co-founder.

Born: 1973

Education and experience: M.Sc. (Eng.), Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm. Serial entrepreneur in life science. Philip Siberg has held many different management and Board positions. He also has experience as Chairman of listed companies.

Holding: 712,502 shares directly and through closely related parties/companies.

Other assignments: Chairman of Senzime AB (publ.) and Acarix AB (publ.). Partner at Southbloom AB and CEO and Deputy Board member at Longmeadow Farm AB.



3. Magnus Samuelsson

Position: CTO, Medical Director & Co-founder.

Born: 1978

Education and experience: M.Sc. (Eng.), Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm. Magnus Samuelsson has previous experience from several Due Diligence processes, including the acquisition of Radi Medical Systems AB and LightLab Imaging Inc. He also has experience in knowledge transfer.

Holding: 9,242 shares directly and through closely related parties/companies.

Other assignments: Owner and Board member of Canel Consulting AB.



4. Richard Roa

Position: Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Born: 1985

Education and experience: M.Sc. (Econ.), Stockholm University. Richard Roa has previously held leading positions in Finance at Cherry AB (publ) and RNB Retail and Brands AB.

Holding: 0 shares

Other assignments: Owner and Board member of ROA Finance AB and Apelsin AB.



5. Jane Wall

Position: Sales & Clinical Director Nordic.

Born: 1966

Education and experience: B.Sc. (Nursing), Malmö University, and further specialist training at Lund University. Jane Wall has previous experience of working in Executive Management teams.

Holding: 0 shares

Other assignments: Owner and Board member at JAWALL Consulting AB.

6. Amy Davalle

Position: President Coala Life, Inc

Born: 1951

Education and experience: MBA, Northwestern University - Kellogg. Sales background in medtech, including Guidant and Boston Scientific.

Holding: 0 shares

Other assignments: N/A

7. Larry Carrier

Position: Global Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Quality

Born: 1966

Education and experience: B.Sc. (Biomedical Science), Texas A&M University, M.Sc. (Biomedical Science), University of Texas at Austin.

Holding: 0 shares

Other assignments: Board member at Kulea Childcare Villages

8. Johan Eckerdal

Position: VP R&D

Born: 1972.

Education and experience: MSC/ Civilingenjör Teknisk biologi från Linköpings Universitet. Johan Eckerdal har tidigare innehaft positionen CTO hos Zenicor Medical Systems och har erfarenhet av ledningsgruppsarbete.

Holding: 0 shares

Other assignments: N/A

Lars Gusch

Employment ended 2021-12-31

Position: Technical Product Owner (TPO).

Born: 1974

Education and experience: M.Sc., Technical University Ilmenau and High school diploma from Goethe Gymnasium Ilmenau. Lars Gusch has experience of leading organizations and managing R&D portfolios. Also experience of working in HR.

Holding: 0 shares

Other assignments: N/A

Board of Directors

Per Carendi

Position: Chairman of the Board

Born: 1948

Education and experience: M.Sc. (Econ.), Gothenburg School of Economics. Diploma from IFL (Swedish Institute of Management) and IFL Financing Background in insurance, real estate, venture capital and investment companies. Directorships in over 60 companies and experience as Chairman of several listed companies.

Other assignments: Chairman of Montico AB and tenant-owner association Sjöhem in Mölle. Board member of Paradinero AB and Paradinero Uno AB Deputy Board member of Renz Sweden AB and Paradinero Dos AB.

Previous assignments in the last five years: Previously Board member of Combiplate Sweden AB and Chairman of Renz Sweden AB.

Share holding, direct and through closely related parties/companies: 0

Dependent in relation to the Company, management and major shareholders: No

Ebba Fåhraeus

Position: Board member

Born: 1963

Education and experience: M.Sc. (Econ.), Stockholm School of Economics and certified Board member of Styrelseakademin. Fåhraeus has over 20 years' experience of Board assignments and management in listed companies.

Other assignments: CEO at smile INCUBATOR AB. Chairman of AcuCort AB and Smile Inject Capital AB. Board member of Prevas Aktiebolag, Carasent ASA, 3HF Response AB, Michi Capital AB and Lysaeus AB. Deputy Board member of Fåhraeus Institute AB, Fårö Capital AB, ApoEco Sverige AB, Wranne Fåhraeus Design AB and Theope Seed Capital AB.

Previous assignments in the last five years: Board member of SISP Service & Development AB, SensoDetect Aktiebolag, ArcAroma AB, Polygiene AB and CONNECT Sverige Ideell förening med firma CONNECT Sverige.

Share holding, direct and through closely related parties/companies: N/A in relation to the Company. Ownership through Michi Capital AB, which owns 0.64% of the shares in 20 North Street CO AB, corresponding to 44,694 shares in Coala-Life Group.

Dependent in relation to the Company, management and major shareholders: No

Beverly Huss

Position: Board member

Born: 1960

Education and experience: M.Sc. (Technology Management), Pepperdine University and B.Sc. (Eng.), University of Illinois. Beverly Huss has 35 years experience of medical equipment and 27 years of medical device management experience. In addition, she has previous experience from several Board assignments.

Other assignments: CEO, Board member and co-founder of Pagonia Medical, Inc. Executive Chairman of Madorra, Inc. Board member of Ancora Heart and Chairman of Compensation Committee at Accuray, Inc.

Previous assignments in the last five years: CEO of Qool Therapeutics, Inc. Board member of Kalera Medical, Trisalus (formerly Surefire Medical) and Ciel Medical.

Shareholding directly and through companies: 0

Dependent in relation to the Company, management and major shareholders: No

Peter Troija

Position: Board member

Born: 1969

Education and experience: Executive MBA, Stockholm School of Economics; M.Sc. (Econ.), Gothenburg School of Economics; B.Sc. (transport management), Gothenburg University.

Peter Troija has held several Board assignments in companies in the UK, Netherlands, South Africa and Germany during 2008-2012.

Other assignments: Sr. Director at Thermo Scientific and Board member of the Swedish-American Chambers of Commerce, San Diego.

Previous assignments in the last five years: Deputy CEO at Quidel Corporation, General Manager at Abbott Laboratories and Deputy CEO and General Manager at Danaher Corporation and HemoCue America with Beckman Coulter.

Share holding, direct and through closely related parties/companies: 0

Dependent in relation to the Company, management and major shareholders: No



Directors' Report

The Board of Directors of Coala-Life Group AB (publ) Corp. ID no. 556495-4682 hereby submit the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year January 1 - December 31, 2021.

Information about the operations

Coala Life in brief

Coala Life is a Swedish medtech company active in smart-phone and cloudbased heart and lung diagnostics. The Company has developed and launched Coala Heart Monitor - an award-winning and FDA- and CE-cleared product platform for long-term remote monitoring, analysis and algorithm-based diagnosis of heart and lung conditions.

Operations

Coala Heart Monitor is mainly marketed to care providers that prescribe products and services to patients for use in everyday life, without necessitating visiting a clinic. Products are also marketed directly to consumers on the Swedish market, mainly with the aim of continuously improving the offering to healthcare services by generating data to further improve algorithms, efficacy and functionality.

The Company's solutions are based on extensive research and development in Sweden and is protected by some 30 patents. Just over SEK 260 M has been invested in the Company. The head office is based in Uppsala, and the subsidiary Coala Life Inc., with its registered office in California, has been responsible for the US market since 2019. Development is mainly carried out by a dedicated department within the Company. Manufacture takes place through partners in Finland and Estonia.

Over 350 healthcare providers and over 1,000 doctors are currently connected to the Coala Care Portal. Just under 10,000 patients have used Coala Heart Monitor to monitor their heart, mainly in Europe and the US. The figures are based on users in the Coala Care platform

Significant events in 2021

Stock market listing through reverse acquisition

The current Coala-Life Group AB (publ), formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB, acquired Coala-Life AB in a non-cash issue last fall. A reverse acquisition exists if a company acquires shares in another company by issuing shares in its own company to such an extent that the controlling influence over the newly formed group from an accounting perspective accrues to the shareholders in the company acquired (Coala-Life AB). Legally, the acquiring company is the parent company (Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB). But the financial meaning of the transaction is that the previous owners of the acquired company Coala-Life AB have a controlling influence over the acquiring

company. In terms of accounting, the acquisition is seen as a so-called reverse acquisition. The consolidated financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with the financial meaning of the transaction. Group figures in this report relate to Coala-Life AB and subsidiaries for the period Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2021, and the results of operations of Coala-Life Group AB (publ) and Portwear AB for Nov. 9 - Dec. 31, 2021. The Group's figures for all comparative periods relate only to Coala-Life AB. For the Parent Company, Coala-Life Group AB (publ) (formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB), results for the period Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2021 and previously reported comparative figures relate to different periods as the company previously reported a split financial year that ended Aug 31. The Company adheres to the regulatory framework IFRS. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are presented in SEK 000 and relate to the Group.

As of December 31, 2021, the Group comprised Coala-Life Group AB (publ) and subsidiaries Coala-Life AB and sub-subsidiaries, Coala-Life Inc. and Coala-Life Ltd., RNB Retail Development AB (dormant) and Portwear AB (dormant).

Revenue and earnings

The Group's revenue totaled KSEK 7,562 (4,358) in the financial year 2021. Sales were primarily attributable to B2C. Other revenue was primarily derived from letting of premises to former subsidiaries. Operating income before recognized acquisition cost was KSEK -57,850 (-54,000).

The Company recognized an acquisition cost of KSEK -102,271 in connection with the reverse acquisition of Coala-Life AB. KSEK -102,271 does not affect the Group's or Parent Company's equity or cash flow. Operating profit totaled KSEK -160,121.

Net financial items for the period totaled KSEK 9,462 (-84) Tax expense for the year was KSEK -59.

Profit for the year was KSEK -150,820 (-54,132). Profit for the year per share (weighted average) before dilution, and after dilution totaled SEK -25.4 (-26.6).

Financial position

Cash and cash equivalents for the Group totaled KSEK 30,497 (11,753) as of December 31, 2021.

The Group's interest-bearing liabilities amounted to KSEK 3,826 (1,281) as of December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2021 Coala Life had no loans outstanding.

The Group's equity/assets ratio amounted to 65 (67) percent as of December 31, 2021.

Group equity was KSEK 52,334 (22,898). Equity per share attributable to Parent Company shareholders was SEK 1.5 as of December 31, 2021.

The share price was SEK 13.7 (-) as of the record date.

The Board continuously reviews the Company's financial position to ensure that the Company has access to adequate financing. The Board assesses that the Company's cash and cash equivalents, including the Company's planned, guaranteed new share issue, cover the needs of operations for the coming 12-month period including associated revenue, expenses and investments.

Cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities for the period January - December 2021 amounted to KSEK -60,713 (-56,336). Total cash flow for the period was KSEK 18,538 (-56,111).

Investments

For the period January - December, investments amounted to KSEK 43,268 (-1,663), primarily attributable to acquisition of subsidiaries. The previous year's investments were primarily attributable to acquisition of inventories and software. Amortization and depreciation totaled KSEK -4,945 (-2,680).

Financing

On 23 February 2022, Coala-Life Group AB announced its plans to carry out a fully guaranteed new share issue of approximately SEK 150 million. The net proceeds from the Rights Issue are intended to be used to finance accelerated market penetration in the United States, research and development and the Company's ongoing operations.

Parent Company

The Parent Company currently does not conduct operations and has 2 employees. For the period September 2020 - December 2021, sales totaled KSEK 24,365 (41,182) and profit KSEK -176,510 (-253,455). The previous year's profit was derived from divestment of operations and associated companies, and costs relating to the Group management function before divestments of former subsidiaries. The Parent Company's total equity was KSEK 425,376 (45,561) for the period.

Employees

The Group had an average of 22(20) employees. The Parent Company had 4 (9) employees as of December 31, 2021.

Assessment of going concern

The Board and CEO continuously monitor Group liquidity and financial resources in the short and long term. On 23 February, the Board announced that the company intends to complete a preferential rights issue that is partly intended to be used for ongoing management and partly for expansion. Accordingly, in the Board's and CEO's assessment, provided that the planned preferential rights issue is completed, the Group is expected to have sufficient liquidity and cash flow for continued operations in the coming 12-month period.

Risks

An investment in the Company's share is associated with various risks. Several factors affect, or could affect, Coala Life's operations, both directly and indirectly. The following description, while not exhaustive, outlines some of the risk factors and circumstances that can be considered of material significance to the Company's operations and future progress. The risks described are not the only risks that the Company and shareholders may be exposed to. There may be other risks that are not judged to be material but that could also negatively affect the Company's operations, financial position or operating profit. Such risks could also lead to a decrease in the Company's share price and investors could risk losing part or all of their investment. In addition to this section, investors should also review other information included in the Annual Report.

Sector and operational risks

Competition

The medtech industry is highly competitive and characterized by global competition, rapid technological progress and substantial investments. Coala Life is challenged by competition from operators such as major technology and pharmaceuticals companies with significant financial resources, new entrepreneurs with innovative and rapidly expanding business operations and other companies active in healthcare services, where some competitors have substantial financial resources. Some competitors have developed products that are similar to the Company's and there is a risk that other competitors develop similar products or alternative technologies that prove to be more successful, which could negatively affect the Company's operations.

Macroeconomic, external factors and geopolitical

Coala Life's internal operations are affected by the general economic cycle. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic mainly affects the Company's sales, but also affects recruitment and components supply. The war in Ukraine might affect components supply longterm and other. Factors such as inflation, consumption, political decisions, corporate investments and volatility affect the financial and business climate. A less favorable economic cycle and changes to external factors could affect the conditions applying to new investments and maintenance amongst the Company's customers and suppliers.

Progress

Coala Life was founded in 2004, but has existed in its current form since 2015. The Company obtained CE clearance in 2016 and FDA (K182040) clearance in 2019. Accordingly, Coala Life has a relatively short business history and has signed a limited number of B2B customer agreements, which make it difficult to evaluate the Company's potential and prospects due to the absence of historical information.

Overall, this could increase the risk of incorrect decisions regarding, but not limited to, strategic choices relating to the Company's geographical expansion that could affect the Company's profit, which would not be the case if the Company had a longer business history.

Exchange rate risk

Coala Life's sales are largely denominated in SEK in the Swedish B2C business ("Business to Consumer"), while the US B2B business is growing steadily. All manufacture takes place in Estonia and purchasing from subcontractors is largely sourced in China. The Group is exposed to currency risk through business transactions and the comparability of Group results, mainly relating to costs of raw materials and effect on gross margin, between periods can be affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The Company does not currently use currency hedging, which means that exchange rate fluctuations affect the Company's sales and profit.

GDPR and personal data processing

Within its operations, the Company processes personal data governed by EU-directive 2016/679 (GDPR). This means that the Company is required to comply with the requirements stipulated by GDPR. If the Company does not satisfy these requirements, there is a risk that personal data is processed incorrectly, which could lead to the Company becoming the subject of sanctions which could affect the Company's results negatively. Furthermore, non-compliance could lead to the Company becoming involved in disputes, civil or criminal litigation and negative publicity, which could have a material impact on the Company's operations, financial position and profit.

Dependence on key executives

Coala Life currently has a relatively modest organization where certain employees have important competencies related to technology and markets. This means that operations are dependent on individual key executives and on the ability to identify, recruit and retain qualified and experienced members of staff. The loss of qualified management staff or key executives could lead to the loss of important competencies, that set goals are not achieved, or a negative effect on the implementation of the business strategy.

Covid-19

The period just before publication of the company description has been associated with the continued spread of Covid-19 infection. To date, Covid-19 has affected the Company's sales, its ability to recruit new staff and the supply of components. The pandemic has affected the Company negatively in the short term. At present, it is difficult to judge the overall effects of Covid-19 in the longer term, and the extent to which the Company's customers and operations will be affected.

Dependence on suppliers

Coala Life's product is produced by a supplier in Estonia. Most suppliers are based in China and the pandemic implies the risk that capacity is restricted, delays, stoppages or other disruptions to production in the event that suppliers are unable to deliver on time. Accordingly, there is a risk that Coala Life's supplier in Estonia is unable to adhere to the planned delivery schedule, which could result in delays to revenue, increased production costs and other delays, which could damage the Company's business and customer relations.

Legal risks

Tax

Coala Life conducts operations in several different countries. The Company's business operations, including intra-Group transactions, are carried out according to the Company's understanding and interpretation of applicable tax law, tax agreements and other tax regulations, and demands made by the relevant tax authorities. There is a risk that the Company's understanding or interpretation of these laws and regulations is not correct in all respects. In addition, tax authorities in the relevant countries could make assessments and decisions that differ from the Company's understanding or interpretation of the aforementioned laws and regulations. A specific risk arises in connection with intra-Group transactions involving several countries, as the tax authorities in one country could adopt a position that differs from the position of the Company or tax authorities in other countries regarding interpretations of laws, agreements or other regulations. In recent years, tax authorities have increased the focus on interest rate deductions, a complex area. Disputes in this area may involve substantial amounts and can, in some cases, take several years to settle. A negative outcome in connection with such reviews and disputes could have a material negative impact on the Company's tax position.

Furthermore, the Company has accumulated tax loss carry-forwards from previous years. The accumulated tax loss carry-forwards can be used to reduce taxable gains and thus reduce the effective tax rate, but are subject to certain restrictions that could mean that such losses, wholly or partly, cannot be utilized.

Regulatory compliance, registration and permits

The Company has patented technology that is CE-marked and FDA-cleared, and follows the Medical Devices Directive 93/42/EEC, "MDD". In May 2020, MDD was replaced by the EU Medical Device Regulation 2017/745, "MDR", which means that all companies are required to transfer to the new regulatory framework before May 2024. Coala Life has already started the transfer process to MDR, but there is a risk that Coala Life is unable to complete all the required

changes in time. Coala Life's products also have FDA 510k clearance from February 2019, which enables sales in the US. There is a risk that the Company is unable to retain existing clearances or meet demands in connection with transitions to new regulatory frameworks, which could affect the Company's potential to market and sell its products on certain markets, and thereby negatively affect sales.

Patents and intellectual property rights

Coala Life's operations and product are partly dependent on patent protection, trademark protection and other protections related to its intellectual property rights. There is a risk that the Company's patent portfolio and other intellectual property rights will not provide full commercial protection for Coala Life's product, which could have a negative impact on the Company's operations, profit and financial position.

Furthermore, there is a risk that external parties infringe on Coala Life's intellectual property rights related to the product, or that Coala Life is accused of infringing on the rights of other parties with the associated risk that the Company becomes involved in legal proceedings, which could be time-consuming and costly.

Financing requirement and capital

The Company is in a capital-intensive growth phase as a result of product procurement, development expenses and marketing costs. Historically, the Company has not yet generated positive financial results and there is a risk that it will take time before the Company returns a profit, or that it fails to do so. To date, the Company has been financed by new share issues and the Company remains dependent on external financing before operations become profitable. The Company enjoys the right conditions to return positive operating profit in future, given the high gross margin and scalable business model, although this may be affected by the ability to complete new share issues in future, and there is a risk that the Company is unable to obtain the required financing.

Share-related risks

Share divestments by major shareholders

As of the date of the company description, lock-up agreements prevent several major shareholders from selling part or all of their shareholdings in Coala Life Group AB (publ). The divestment of major shareholdings, especially by the Company's Board, senior executives and major shareholders, can affect the share price negatively.

Risks related to future new issues of shares or share-based securities

The Company has historically financed its operations through new share issues and remains dependent on external financing in the period before operations become

profitable. There is a risk that financing on acceptable terms will not be available when the Company needs it, or that it will not be available at all. If the Company decides to raise further capital through new issues of shares or share-based securities, this would decrease shareholders' proportional ownership and votes, and Earnings per share. In addition, any such new issues, depending on pricing, could affect the market price of the Company's shares negatively.

Share price fluctuations

An investment in the Company's shares implies a risk and it is not possible to predict how the share price will progress in future. For companies such as Coala-Life Group AB, there may be an increased risk of share price fluctuations as a result of factors related to the Company, economic trends and stock market expectations. Accordingly, there is a risk that investors lose part or all of their invested capital.

Marketplace

The Company's shares are listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market. The marketplace does not have the legal status of a regulated market and is not required to comply with the demands on such a market. An investment in the Company on this market therefore implies a higher risk compared to an investment in shares on a regulated marketplace.

Key ratios and other information - Group

SEK 000	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Gross profit, SEK M	4,057	2,527
Gross margin, %	100%	75%
EBITDA, SEK M	-155,177	-51,319
EBITDA, %	-3,824%	-1,528%
Profit/loss after financial items	-150,659	-54,084
Profit/loss after financial items,%	-3,150%	-2,140%
Equity/assets ratio, %	65%	67%
Earnings per share (weighted average) before dilution	-25.4	-26.6
Earnings per share (weighted average) after dilution	-25.4	-26.6
Average number of employees	22	20

Significant events after the end of the financial year

- On January 14, the company announced that Johan Eckerdal will be taking up his position as Vice President R&D of Coala Life in March 2022.
- On February 9, the company announced the outcome of a review of the health economics of Coala Heart Monitor Pro carried out by the Swedish Dental and Pharmaceutical Benefits Agency at the request of the Medical Technology Product Council, which demonstrated the cost-effectiveness of the device.
- On February 23 the company announced the intention to complete a preferential rights issue totaling SEK 150 M.

Proposal for disposition regarding the company's profit

The following funds are available to the Annual General Meeting	Dec 31, 21
Retained earnings	593,054,320
Result for the year	-176,510,002
	416,544,318
The board proposes that retained earnings be disposed of in accordance with	
To be transferred to new accounts	416,544,318
	416,544,318

Key ratios and other information - Parent Company

SEK 000	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Gross profit, SEK M	23,446	41,027
Gross margin, %	100%	100%
EBITDA, SEK M	-75,341	-21,184
EBITDA, %	-321%	-52%
Profit/loss after financial items	-176,510	-253,455
Profit/loss after financial items,%	-753	-618%
Equity/assets ratio, %	96%	9%
Earnings per share (weighted average) before dilution	-29.8	-124.6
Earnings per share (weighted average) after dilution	-29.8	-124.6
Average number of employees	4	9

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

SEK 000	Note	2021	2020
Operating income			
Net sales	3	4,058	3,358
Other operating income	7	3,504	1,000
Total net sales		7,562	4,358
Operating expenses			
Goods for resale	14	0	-831
Other external expenses*	6.26	-134,791	-29,571
Personnel expenses	4.5	-27,948	-25,275
Depreciation and amortization	11,12,24	-4,945	-2,680
Operating income		-160,121	-54,000
Profit/loss from financial investments			
Profit/loss from Group companies	26	9,553	-
Financial expenses etc.	8	-91	-84
Profit/loss after financial items		-150,659	-54,084
Tax on net income for the year	9	-59	-48
Profit/loss attributable to Parent Company shareholders		-150,718	-54,132
Other comprehensive income			
Translation differences		-102	0
Net income for the year		-102	0
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to Parent Company shareholders		-150,820	-54,132
Earnings per share (weighted) before dilution, SEK	10	-25.4	-26.6
Earnings per share (weighted) after dilution, SEK	10	-25.4	-26.6

*Other external expenses were charged with costs for market listing of SEK -102.3 M, see Note 27.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

SEK 000	Note	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	1/1/2020
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
<i>Intangible assets</i>				
Software and other intellectual property	11	5,879	6,554	7,582
		5,879	6,554	7,582
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>				
Equipment	12	1,113	1,264	95
Right-of-use assets	24	4,026	2,384	1,667
		5,140	3,648	1,761
<i>Financial non-current assets</i>				
Deferred tax assets	9	252	-	651
		252	0	651
Total non-current assets		11,271	10,202	9,994
Current assets				
Goods for resale	14	11,902	8,828	5,759
		11,902	8,828	5,759
Trade receivables	27.28	723	375	163
Other receivables	16.27	23,069	2,159	931
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	15.27	2,707	702	262
		26,499	3,236	1,356
Cash and cash equivalents	17.27	30,497	11,753	68,045
Total current assets		68,899	23,816	75,160
TOTAL ASSETS		80,170	34,018	85,154

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Total Equity	18			
Share capital		8,831	1,748	1,748
Other contributed capital		141,301	-	-
Retained earnings		-97,798	21,150	75,183
Total equity attributable to parent company shareholders		52,334	22,898	76,931
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term lease liabilities	19.24	614	827	814
Deferred tax liabilities	9	227	15	320
Other non-current liabilities	19	-	454	-
Total non-current liabilities		841	1,296	1,134
Current liabilities				
Current lease liabilities	19.24	3,211	1,315	682
Trade payables	20.27	15,163	4,074	2,638
Current tax		410	207	189
Other liabilities	21.27	976	330	584
Accrued expenses and deferred income	22.27	7,234	3,898	2,996
Total current liabilities		26,995	9,824	7,089
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		80,170	34,018	85,154

Consolidated Changes in Shareholders' Equity

SEK 000	Share capital	Other contrib- uted capital	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' equity
Shareholders' equity, December 31, 2019	1,748		75,183	76,931
Net income for the year			-54,132	-54,132
Other comprehensive income				
Translation differences			0	0
Total comprehensive income for the year			-54,132	-54,132
Transactions with shareholders				
Warrants premium			48	48
Issue expenses			50	50
Transactions with shareholders for the year			98	98
Shareholders' equity, December 31, 2020	1,748		21,149	22,898
Transfer of previous year's profit/loss			0	0
Net income for the year			-150,718	-150,718
Other comprehensive income				
Translation differences			-102	-102
Total comprehensive income for the year			-150,820	-150,820
Transactions with shareholders				
Change to legal Group	6,809		-6,809	0
Non-cash issue		141,301		141,301
Warrants 2019/2020-2021			-356	-356
Rights issue	275		39,037	39,312
Transactions with shareholders for the year	7,084	141,301	27,463	180,257
Shareholders' equity, December 31, 2021	8,831	141,301	-97,798	52,334

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

SEK 000	Note	2021	2020
Operating activities			
Operating income		-160,121	-54,000
Interest received		509	-
Interest paid		-92	-84
Tax paid		-305	-15
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	25	108,941	800
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		-51,068	-53,300
Cash flow from change in working capital			
Decrease (+) / increase (-) in inventories		-3,074	-3,426
Decrease (+) / increase (-) in Trade receivables		-0	-226
Decrease (+) / increase (-) in current receivables		3,184	-1,406
Decrease (-) / increase (+) in current liabilities		-9,755	2,021
Cash flow from operating activities		-60,713	-56,336
Investing activities			
Acquisitions of equipment and software		-309	-1,663
Acquisition of subsidiaries	26	52,738	-
Divestment of subsidiaries	26	-9,161	-
Cash flow from investing activities		43,268	-1,663
Financing activities			
Change in other debt		0	2,491
Amortization of loan		-454	-
Amortization of lease liability		-2,875	-701
Rights issue		39,312	98
Cash flow from financing activities		35,983	1,888
Cash flow for the year			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		11,753	68,045
Exchange rate difference cash and cash equivalents		206	-181
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17	30,497	11,753

Notes

Note 1 General information

Coala-Life Group AB (publ), Corp. Reg. No. 556495-4682, is a Swedish public limited liability company with its registered office in the municipality of Stockholm, Stockholm county. These Financial Statements for the 2021 financial year have been signed by the Board of Directors and the CEO on March 15, 2022, and will be presented for adoption to the AGM on May 30, 2022.

Assessment of going concern

The Board and CEO continuously monitor Group liquidity and financial resources in the short and long term. On 23 February, the Board announced that the company intends to complete a preferential rights issue that is partly intended to be used for ongoing management and partly for expansion. Accordingly, in the Board's and CEO's assessment, provided that the planned preferential rights issue is completed, the Group is expected to have sufficient liquidity and cash flow for continued operations in the coming 12-month period.

Note 2 Accounting principles

The Note includes a list of significant accounting principles applied in the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements. These policies have been applied consistently for all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis for preparation of the reports

The Consolidated Financial Statements for Coala-Life AB (publ) have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as approved by the EU. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared according to the acquisition value method.

First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

These Consolidated Financial Statements represent Coala-Life AB's first Annual Report prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Group has been formed in a reverse takeover where Coala-Life AB is considered the acquirer for accounting purposes. Accordingly, the Consolidated Accounts were prepared as a continuation of Coala-Life AB's financial reports. The Group made the transition to IFRS on January 1, 2021.

According to IFRS 1, the Group is required to present reconciliation figures for equity and total profit reported according to the previous accounting principles applying in earlier periods with the corresponding items according to IFRS, this information is presented in Note 31.

Choices made in connection with the preparation of opening balances for reporting according to IFRS.

The first time IFRS is applied to the Consolidated Financial Statements, reporting shall take place according to IFRS

1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The main rule is that all applicable IFRS and IAS standards that have come into effect and have been approved by the EU, shall be applied retroactively. However, IFRS 1 includes transitional rules that provide companies with some flexibility. The Company has proceeded from the main rule and applied applicable standards to the Company.

Other

None of the IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that have not yet come into effect are expected to have any significant impact on the Group.

2.2 Revenue

The Group's net sales comprise sales of subscriptions for heart monitors. Sales are reported net of sales tax. Income from sales of subscriptions spans 12, 24 or 36 months from signing the agreement and is recognized over the subscription period. In the US, the Company uses a pay-per-use model and receives payment each time a Coala Heart Monitor is used on a patient in a clinic. For sales in the US, income is recognized when a Coala Heart Monitor is used.

2.3 Consolidated Financial Statements

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are defined as all entities over which the Group exercises control. The Group exercises a controlling influence over a company when it is exposed to or is entitled to variable returns relating to its holding in the company and is able to influence returns through its influence on the company. Subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the controlling influence is transferred to the Group. They are excluded from the Consolidated Financial Statements from the day the controlling influence ceases.

The acquisition method is applied to reporting of the Group's business combinations, see 2.4 Business combinations.

Intra-Group transactions, Balance Sheet items and unrealized gains and losses on intra-Group transactions are eliminated. The accounting principles for subsidiaries have, where applicable, been changed to guarantee the consistent application of the Group's principles.

Reverse takeover

A reverse takeover is a process whereby a company acquires shares in another company by issuing its own shares in sufficient volumes to create a controlling interest in the new Group for the shareholders in the acquired company. This means that the acquired company's assets and liabilities are valued at fair value on the acquisition date when preparing the acquisition analysis. Accordingly, in the Consolidated Financial Statements the legal parent company is treated as a subsidiary, and the legal subsidiary as a parent company, for accounting purposes. See also information in Note 26.

2.4 Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method in the recognition of business combinations, regardless of whether the acquisition consists of equity shares or other assets. The purchase consideration paid for the acquisition of a subsidiary is comprised of the fair value of shares issued by the Group.

Identifiable acquired assets, assumed liabilities and assumed contingent liabilities in a business combination are, with few exceptions, initially valued at fair value as of the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are expensed when they arise.

2.5 Foreign currency translation Functional currency and reporting currency

The different units in the Group use local currency as functional currency. In the Consolidated Financial Statements, Swedish krona (SEK) is the Parent Company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency. All figures, unless otherwise stated, are rounded to the nearest thousand (SEK 000).

Transactions and Balance Sheet items

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to the entity's functional currency using the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. Receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Exchange rate gains and losses attributable to operating receivables and liabilities are recognized in operating income. Profit and loss on financial receivables and liabilities are recognized as financial items.

Group companies

The profit and financial position of all Group companies with a functional currency other than the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing day rate, and
- revenues and costs for each of the Income Statements are translated at the average exchange rate, and
- all exchange rate differences that arise are recognized under other comprehensive income.

2.6 Leases

The Group as lessee

The lease agreements normally relate to fixed periods of one to two years with potential for extension. The terms are negotiated separately for each agreement and contain a large number of different terms and conditions.

The lease agreements are recognized as right-of-use assets and the corresponding liability is recognized on the date the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is divided between debt amortization and financial expenses. Financial expenses are divided over the leasing period so that each reporting period is charged with an amount corresponding to a fixed interest rate for the debt reported in the period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the term of the lease contract.

Assets and liabilities arising from lease contracts are initially recognized at present value. The lease liability includes the present value of fixed fees and/or variable lease charges linked to an index or interest rate. The lease payments are discounted at the marginal borrowing rate.

The right-of-use assets are valued at cost and include the following:

- the initial valuation of the lease liability and
 - payments made on or before the date the leased asset is made available to the lessee.
- The Group recognizes the main payment attributable to a lease agreement under financing activities and as amortization of the lease liability in cash flow. The interest rate portion is recognized under operating activities, under interest paid.

Options to extend or terminate agreements

Options to extend or terminate agreements have not been included.

2.7 Remuneration to employees

Short-term remuneration

Short-term remuneration to employees is calculated without discounting and is recognized as a cost when the related services are received. Provisions are recognized for the anticipated cost of payments when the company has an applicable obligation to make such payments as a result of services obtained from employees and the obligation can be reliably calculated.

Remuneration upon termination of employment

A cost for remuneration is recognized in conjunction with termination of employment if the company is unquestionably obligated, according to a formal plan, to terminate employment prior to the scheduled time.

Remuneration after terminated employment

For defined contribution pension plans, the company pays fees to pension insurance schemes. The company has no other payment obligations once the fees have been paid. The fees are recognized as personnel expenses when they become due for payment. Prepaid fees are recognized as an asset to the extent that cash repayment or a reduction in future payments can benefit the Group.

2.8 Income tax

The company does not currently have a tax position and therefore does not pay income tax. Deferred tax receivables relating to unutilized tax-loss carry-forwards and deductible temporary differences are recognized only to the extent that they are likely to be utilized against future taxable gains. As there is uncertainty regarding when the company's tax-loss carry-forwards will be utilized for offset against taxable profit, deferred tax receivables are only recognized to the extent that future taxable temporary differences arise. The remaining part of tax-loss carry-forwards are not assigned any value.

Nor is deferred tax recognized if it arises as a result of a transaction that comprises initial recognition of an asset or liability that is not a business combination and which, at the time of the transaction, does not affect recognized or

taxable profit. Deferred income tax is calculated by applying tax rates and laws that have been decided or announced as of the record date and that are expected to apply when the relevant deferred tax receivable is realized or the deferred tax liability settled.

Deferred tax relating to temporary differences from holdings in subsidiaries are not recognized as the Parent Company can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is not considered likely that such reversal will take place in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are reported as a net amount when there is a legal right to offset current tax receivables and liabilities, and when the deferred tax receivables and liabilities pertain to taxes charged by the same tax authority and pertain either to the same taxpayer or to different taxpayers, where there is an intention to settle balances through a net payment.

2.9 Research and development expenses

Research expenses are defined as costs associated with research aimed at obtaining new scientific or technical knowledge. Development expenses are defined as costs associated with the application of research findings or other expertise to develop new or improved products or processes in accordance with IAS 38 Intangible Assets.

Research expenses are expensed in the period they arise. Development expenses are recognized as intangible assets when an asset is expected to generate future financial benefits, and provided that it is technically and financially viable to complete the asset, and that the intention is, and the right conditions are in place for, the asset to be used in the operations or divested, and that the value can be reliably estimated.

2.10 Fixtures and fittings

Fixtures and fittings are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation. The acquisition cost includes expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Fixtures and fittings are depreciated using the straight-line method with a depreciation period of five years.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, calculated on a first in, first out basis. Net sales value has been calculated as sales value less estimated selling expense.

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are impaired are evaluated for potential decrease in value when events or changed conditions indicate that the recognized value may not be recoverable. Assets are impaired at an amount corresponding to the amount at which the recognized value of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of the fair value of the asset less selling expenses and value in use. In connection with impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest level where independent cash flow exists (cash generating units). Assets that have previously been impaired are tested on each record date to determine whether a reversal should be made.

2.13 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are defined as all contracts that give rise to a financial asset, financial liability or equity instrument in another company. For the Group, financial assets encompass cash and cash equivalents, other current receivables and trade receivables.

Financial liabilities encompass trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities.

Reporting of financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized in the Balance Sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms and conditions of the instrument. A liability is recognized when the counterparty has performed a service and a contractual payment obligation prevails, even if the invoice has not yet been received. Trade payables are recognized when the invoice has been received. A financial asset is derecognized from the Balance Sheet when the contractual rights to the asset are realized, extinguished or the Group loses control over them. The same applies to a portion of a financial asset. A financial liability is derecognized from the Balance Sheet when the contractual obligation has been fulfilled or in some other manner extinguished. The same applies to a portion of a financial liability. Acquisitions and divestments of financial assets are recognized on the business date, which comprises the date the company undertakes to acquire or divest the asset. As the conditions for financial liabilities have been renegotiated, and not derecognized from the Balance Sheet, profit/loss has been posted to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The profit or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Classification and valuation of financial instruments

Classification is dependent on the intention of the financial instrument. The Group classifies and values its financial assets in the category accrued cost. The classification of investments as debt instruments is dependent on the Group's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms for the cash flow associated with the assets.

Financial assets at accrued cost

Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and where these cash flows only comprise capital amounts and interest are valued at accrued cost. The recognized value of these assets is adjusted for potential credit losses that have been recognized (see Impairment of financial assets below). Financial assets are recognized as current assets with the exception of items with a due date that falls more than 12 months after the record date, which are classified as non-current assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group values expected future credit losses related to investments in debt instruments recognized at accrued cost based on forward-looking information. The Group chooses the method for making provisions based on whether the credit risk has increased significantly or not.

Financial liabilities at accrued cost

Trade payables are initially recognized at cost after deductions for transaction expenses, and at accrued cost after the first reporting date. This means that the due date corresponds to the recognized amount and the amount to be repaid.

Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and recognized as a net amount in the Balance Sheet only when there is a legal right to offset, and when settlement of the net amount is intended, or when a simultaneous sale of the asset and settlement of the debt is intended.

2.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Transaction expenses directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares in the company are recognized net of tax in equity as a deduction from the issue proceeds.

2.15 Trade payables

Trade payables are financial instruments that relate to obligations to pay for goods and services acquired from suppliers in operating activities. Trade payables are recognized at fair value.

2.16 Operating segments

The CEO makes decisions to allocate resources and evaluates results on the basis of the Group as a whole. Internal reporting is also based on the Group's overall results of operations. The Group has no operating segments.

2.17 Cash flow analysis

The cash flow analysis has been prepared using the indirect method. The recognized cash flow only includes transactions that involve incoming or outgoing payments.

Note 3 Revenue from customer contracts

Net sales by country

2021	At a point in time	Agreements over time	Total
Sweden		3,465	3,465
USA	593		593
Total	593	3,465	4,058

At the end of 2021, the Group had contractual assets with corresponding contractual liabilities totaling SEK 1.2 M. The reason for the contractual assets and contractual liabilities is that income in Sweden is recognized on a straight line basis over the period in which the company's performance obligations are fulfilled, but full payment is made at a different time.

Contractual assets

The Company's contractual assets amounted to SEK 11.271 M as of December 31, 2021 divided over SEK 10.770 M in Sweden, SEK 9,000 in the UK and SEK 492,000 in the US.

2020	At a point in time	Agreements over time	Total
Sweden		3,043	3,043
USA	315		315
Other national markets	-	-	-
Total	315	3,043	3,358

At the end of 2020, the Group had contractual assets with corresponding contractual liabilities totaling SEK 1.6 M. The reason for the contractual assets and contractual liabilities is that income in Sweden is recognized on a straight line basis over the period in which the company's performance obligations are fulfilled, but full payment is made at a different time.

Non-current assets

The Company's non-current assets amounted to SEK 10.202 M as of December 31, 2020 divided over SEK 9.792 M in Sweden and SEK 410,000 in the US.

Note 4 Number of employees

Average number of employees distributed between women and men

Group	Jan-Dec 21		Jan-Dec 20	
	Total	Of which men	Total	Of which men
Sweden	13	6	12	6
USA	8	5	7	6
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1
	22	12	20	13

Distribution between women and men on the Board of Directors and Management as of December 31

Group	Jan-Dec 21		Jan-Dec 20	
	Total	Of which men	Total	Of which men
Board of Directors	4	2	6	3
Management incl. CEO	4	4	4	2
	8	6	10	5

Note 5 Remuneration to employees

Expensed salaries, other remuneration and social security expenses

Group total	Jan-Dec 21			Total
	Board of Directors and CEO	Other employees		
Salaries and other remuneration	4,679	16,418		21,097
Social security expenses	787	3,078		3,865
Pension expenses	26	1,193		1,219
	5,492	20,689		26,181

Group total	Jan-Dec 20			Total
	Board of Directors and CEO	Other employees		
Salaries and other remuneration	4,912	13,774		18,686
Social security expenses	749	2,454		3,203
Pension expenses	0	1,584		1,584
	5,661	17,812		23,474

Note 6 Remuneration to auditors

	Group	
	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Ernst & Young AB		
Audit assignment	500	-
Audit work apart from the audit assignment	-	-
Tax consultancy	-	-
Other services	-	-
	500	-
Other auditing firms		
Audit assignment	257	195
Audit work apart from the audit assignment	61	17
Tax consultancy	297	5
Other services	77	15
	692	232

Audit activities apart from audit assignments refer to various forms of quality assurance services resulting in reports, certificates etc., administration and advisory services or other assistance resulting from observations made during such review, or carrying out of other similar duties.

Audit activities apart from audit assignments refer to various forms of quality assurance services resulting in reports, certificates etc., including review of interim reports. Tax consultancy services include advice relating to tax, VAT and private taxation. Everything else is regarded as other services.

Note 7 Other operating income

	Group	
	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Sickness pay	55	276
Invoiced rent	1,658	0
Exchange rate gains	1,791	719
Net sales, other	1	5
	3,504	1,000

Note 8 Financial expenses etc.

In 2021, interest expenses and similar profit/loss items totaled SEK -91,000 (-84,000), of which interest expenses for leasing were SEK -65,000 (-75,000).

Note 9 Income tax

Tax on net income for the year

Group	Group	
	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Current tax	-67	-34
Effect of tax change attributable to previous years		
Deferred tax	8	-15
	-59	-48

Deferred tax for the year

	Group	
	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Deferred tax income pertaining to other temporary differences	8	
Deferred tax expense pertaining to other temporary differences		15
	8	15

Tax pertaining to items recognized directly in equity	Group	
	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Other tax effect		
Unutilized tax effect resulting from unrecognized effects of loss carry-forwards		
	0	0

Difference between the Group's tax expense and tax expense based on the current tax rate	Group	
	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Reported profit before tax		
Reported profit before tax	-150,659	-54,084
Tax according to current tax rate, 20.6% (21.4%)	31,036	11,141
<i>Tax effect of non-deductible items</i>		
Impairment of participations in subsidiaries	-	-
Profit from divestment of subsidiaries	-4,566	-
Non-deductible interest expenses		
Other non-deductible	19	17
<i>Tax effect of non-deductible items</i>		
Dividend received	-	-
Other, non-taxable	-	-
Tax pertaining to items recognized directly in equity	-	-
Effect of tax change attributable to previous years	-	-
Effect of other tax rates in foreign subsidiaries	-59	-48
Unutilized loss carry-forwards	-26,489	-11,158
Tax on net income for the year	-59	-49

Temporary differences relating to the following items resulted in deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets:	Group	
	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Deferred tax liabilities		
Leases	-227	-15
Deferred tax assets		
Leases	252	
	25	-15

Given the past earnings trend, deferred tax assets attributable to loss carry-forwards in the Group are recognized only insofar as deferred tax liabilities exist against which to offset them. Unutilized, unrecognized loss carry-forwards are found in both the Group's foreign and Swedish entities. The loss carry-forwards are not subject to any time limitation.

Note 10 Earnings per share

Coala Life has no outstanding equity instruments that imply dilution. The calculation of the average number of shares is based on the reconciliation items indicated in the following table. On October 29, 2021, the company announced that the number of outstanding shares would be reduced in a 50:1 share merger. In the reconciliation point for December 31, 2020, and for the comparative figure for the average number of outstanding shares, the number of shares has been adjusted for the 50:1 share merger to accurately reflect the average number of outstanding shares.

Period	Jan-Dec 21	Jan-Dec 20
Earnings per share (weighted) before dilution, SEK	-25.4	-26.6
Earnings per share (weighted) after dilution, SEK	-25.4	-26.6
Weighted number of shares for the period before dilution	5,929,404	2,034,731
Weighted number of shares for the period after dilution	5,929,404	2,034,731
Number of shares as of the record date	35,325,171	2,034,731
Number of shares as of the record date after dilution	35,325,171	2,034,731

The average number of outstanding shares based on the above amounted to 5,929,404 (2,034,731).

The Group's earnings per share (weighted) is obtained by dividing net income for the year by the average number of shares.

Note 11 Software and other intellectual property

Capitalized expenses for intangible assets

Group	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020	Jan 1, 2020
Opening cost	8,692	8,692	8,692
Purchases in the year	354		
Closing accumulated cost	9,046	8,692	8,692
Opening depreciation and amortization	-3,413	-2,544	-2,544
Depreciation and amortization in the year	-869	-869	
Closing accumulated depreciation and amortization	-4,282	-3,413	-2,544
Opening planned residual value	4,764	5,279	6,148

Patent

Group	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020	Jan 1, 2020
Opening cost	1,594	1,594	1,594
Closing accumulated cost	1,594	1,594	1,594
Opening depreciation and amortization	-319	-159	-159
Depreciation and amortization in the year	-159	-159	
Closing accumulated depreciation and amortization	-478	-319	-159
Opening planned residual value	1,116	1,275	1,434

Note 12 Fixtures and fittings

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Opening cost	1,857	198	157
Purchases in the year	715	1,663	42
Divestments and disposals in the year	-711	0	
Translation difference	37	-5	
Closing accumulated cost	1,897	1,857	198
Opening depreciation and amortization	-592	-104	-70
Divestments and disposals in the year	711	0	
Depreciation and amortization in the year	-900	-498	-33
Translation difference	-3	10	
Closing accumulated depreciation and amortization	-784	-592	-104
Opening planned residual value	1,113	1,264	95

Note 13 Non-current receivables

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Deferred tax receivable	252	-	651

Note 14 Goods for resale

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Coala Life	11,902	8,828	5,759
	11,902	8,828	5,759

Inventories exclusively comprise heart monitors and SEK 2.146 M in prepaid goods and services for production.

Note 15 Accrued expenses, deferred income

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Prepaid rent	928		56
Prepaid other expenses	1,559	702	186
Accrued income	220		20
	2,707	702	262

Note 16 Other receivables

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Other receivables, purchase consideration Departments & Stores Europe AB, See Note 26.	20,216		
Other receivables	2,853	2,159	931
	23,069	2,159	931

Note 17 Cash and cash equivalents

	Ex- change rate Dec 31, 21	Ex- change rate Dec 31, 20	Ex- change rate Jan 1, 20	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
SEK				29,554	10,423	66,416
USD	9.04	8.19	9.32	570	1,058	1,041
GBP	12.18	11.09	12.21	373	271	588
				30,497	11,753	68,045

Cash and cash equivalents comprise disposable bank balances.

Note 18 Equity

As of December 31, 2021, share capital comprised 35,325,171 shares with a quotient value of SEK 0.25 each. All shares are ordinary shares. In the financial year, the Group completed a non-cash issue relating to the acquisition of Coala-Life AB, in an offset issue to offset the senior bond loan and other liabilities. See Note 14 for the Parent Company and allocation of profit.

Note 19 Interest bearing liabilities

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions		454	
Long-term lease liabilities	614	827	814
	614	1,281	814
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions			11
Current lease liabilities	3,211	1,315	682
	3,211	1,315	692

	Dec 31, 21	Group	
Maturity structure of long-term borrowing:	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
1-2 years	614	1,281	814
2-5 years			
More than 5 years			
	614	1,281	814

Note 20 Trade payables

Trade payables are held in the following currencies.

	Ex- change rate Dec 31, 21	Ex- change rate Dec 31, 20	Ex- change rate Jan 1, 20	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
SEK				15,162	3,995	2,638
USD	9.04	8.19	9.32	1	48	
GBP	12.18	11.08	12.21	0	30	
				15,163	4,074	2,638

The payment terms of trade payables are 10-90 days.

Note 21 Other liabilities

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Personnel-related taxes	971	330	584
Customer advances	6		
	977	330	584

Note 22 Accrued expenses and deferred income

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Accrued vacation and payroll liabilities	1,347	455	1,397
Accrued pension			75
Accrued social security expenses	203	187	62
Accrued interest			
Prepaid income	1,218	1,619	822
Other accrued expenses	4,466	1,637	640
	7,234	3,898	2,996

See Note 3 for more information on revenue recognition.

Note 23 Assets pledged

For liabilities to credit institutions and overdraft facilities

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Chattel mortgages	-	-	-
Mortgaged bank funds	-	-	-
Shares in subsidiaries	-	-	-
	-	-	-

Note 24 Leasing

Right-of-use asset, premises

	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Opening balance, right-of-use	2,384	1,667	
Additional lease contracts	4,638	1,870	1,667
Depreciation and amortization in the year	-2,996	-1,154	
Closing balance	4,026	2,383	1,667

Leasing liabilities, premises

	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20	Jan 1, 20
Opening leasing liabilities	2,142	1,496	
Additional lease contracts	4,560	1,865	1,496
Amortization	-2,875	-1,219	
Closing balance	3,826	2,142	1,496

The following table shows leasing amounts recognized in the Income Statement in the year

	Group Dec 31, 21
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets	2,996
Interest expenses, lease liabilities	65
Total	3,061

The Group's future commitments for lease agreements rental contracts are as follows:

Fees due	Group Dec 31, 21
Within 1 year	3,211
Within 2- 5 years	614

Note 25 Cash Flow Statement

Adjustments for items not included in cash flow

Group	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20
Depreciation and amortization	4,790	800
Profit impact of reverse takeover, See Note 27	102,271	
Profit/loss from divestment of Company	1,880	
	108,941	800

Note 26 Acquisition and divestment of operations and shares

Acquisition Coala-Life AB

On September 27, 2021 Coala-Life Group AB (publ), previously RNB Retail and Brands AB, announced that the Company has entered into a binding agreement with Coala-Life AB to acquire all the shares in Coala-Life AB. The transaction was finalized on November 8, 2021. Coala Life is a medtech company active in smartphone and cloudbased heart and lung diagnostics. The Company has developed and launched Coala Heart Monitor - an award-winning and FDA- and CE-approved product platform for long-term remote monitoring, analysis and algorithm-based diagnosis of heart and lung conditions. The acquisition was financed through a non-cash issue of 28,260,146 new shares in Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB. The transaction meant that the former owner of the acquired company Coala-Life AB, from an accounting perspective, obtained a controlling influence over the acquired company Coala-Life Group AB (publ), formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB. Accordingly, the acquisition has been reported as a reverse takeover.

A reverse takeover is a process whereby a company acquires shares in another company by issuing its own shares in sufficient volumes to create a controlling interest in the new Group for the shareholders in the acquired company (Coala-Life AB). Legally, the acquiring company is the Parent Company (Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB). However, the financial implication of the transaction is that the former owners of the acquired company Coala-Life AB have a controlling influence over the acquiring company. Accordingly, the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the financial implications of the transaction. This means that it is the acquiring company's (Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB) assets and liabilities that have been valued at fair value on the acquisition date when preparing the acquisition analysis. Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB, is the legal parent company but, for accounting purposes, is treated as a subsidiary and Coala-Life AB is the legal subsidiary but, for accounting purposes, is treated as the parent company in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table summarizes the purchase price paid and fair value of acquired net assets and the expenses associated with listing of Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB, recognized as of the date the shares in Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB was transferred to the owners of Coala-Life AB on November 19, 2021 when the new owners gained access to a majority of the newly issued shares:

	Purchase price
Number of shares in Coala-Life Group AB (publ)	2,034,731
Offset issue to bond holders	4,332,422
Offset issue to creditors relating to transaction costs	697,884
Number of shares outstanding in Coala-Life Group AB before the acquisition of Coala Life AB.	7,065,037
Closing price of the Coala-Life Group AB share on November 19, 2021	20.0
Estimated fair value of the shares in Coala-Life Group AB (SEK 000)	141,301
Total purchase consideration (SEK 000)	141,301
Acquired net assets (SEK 000) (Equity)	39,030
Distributed as follows (SEK 000):	
<i>Non-current assets</i>	372
<i>Current assets</i>	59,020
<i>Total Equity</i>	39,030
<i>Current liabilities</i>	20,362
Cost of market listing (recognized under Other external expenses in the Consolidated Income Statement)	102,271

The purchase consideration paid in connection with the reverse takeover has been determined on the basis of the fair value of Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB. The purchase consideration is based on the share price prevailing on the date control was transferred to the owners of Coala-Life AB. The purchase consideration has been calculated on the basis of the number of outstanding shares in Coala-Life Group AB, formerly RNB Retail and Brands AB, before the transaction, 7,065,037 shares, and the share price SEK 20.0 per share. The cost of market listing of SEK 102,271,000 from the transaction has been recognized under Other external expenses in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Divestment Departments & Stores Europe AB

On December 30, 2021 Coala-Life Group AB (publ) announced that the Company had signed a conditional agreement with Sagax AB relating to the sale of all the shares in Departments & Stores Europe AB through the subsidiary Portwear AB. The transaction raises sales proceeds of some SEK 22.2 M, of which SEK 2 M was paid in connection with signing of the agreement.

Total estimated purchase consideration	22,216
Divested net assets (SEK 000) (Equity)	11,035
Distributed as follows (SEK 000):	
<i>Current assets</i>	12,261
<i>Total Equity</i>	11,035
<i>Current liabilities</i>	1,226
Capital gains, Group (SEK 000)	11,181

Note 27 Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The financial assets that are available and utilized by the Group consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, prepaid expenses. Carrying amounts are judged to correspond to the fair value of the respective liabilities. The amounts are assessed on a continuous basis, if an impairment need of financial assets arises, this is done at the time the need arises. The Company has a long history of low impairment need, and accordingly does not have a credit risk reserve.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are deposited in bank accounts at standard rates of interest. As of December 31, 2021, cash and cash equivalents were SEK 30,497,000 (11,753,000) for the Group.

Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities that are available and utilized by the Group consist of trade payables, other liabilities and accrued expenses. Carrying amounts are judged to correspond to the fair value of the respective liabilities.

Trade payables

The Group's trade payables consist mainly of liabilities denominated in SEK and USD. The payment terms for trade payables are 10-90 days. Also refer to Note 20 for a description of the composition of trade payables by currency.

Group, December 31, 2021

Financial assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Assets valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade receivables		723	723
Other receivables		23,069	23,069
Accrued income		220	220
Cash and cash equivalents		30,497	30,497
		54,509	54,509

Financial liabilities	Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade payables		15,163	15,163
Other liabilities		976	976
Accrued expenses		6,016	6,016
		22,161	22,161

Group, Thursday, December 31, 2020

Financial assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Assets valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade receivables		375	375
Other receivables		2,159	2,159
Cash and cash equivalents		11,753	11,753
		14,286	14,286

Financial liabilities	Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade payables		4,074	4,074
Other liabilities		330	330
Accrued expenses		2,279	2,279
		6,683	6,683

Group, Wednesday, January 1, 2020

Financial assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Assets valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade receivables		163	163
Other receivables		931	931
Cash and cash equivalents		68,045	68,045
		69,139	69,139

Financial liabilities	Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade payables		2,638	2,638
Other liabilities		584	584
Accrued expenses		2,174	2,174
		5,396	5,396

Fair value hierarchy:

The Group uses the following hierarchy to classify instruments based on measurement techniques:

1. Quoted prices (not adjusted/unconfirmed) on active markets for identical assets or liabilities
2. Other input data than the quoted prices included in Level 1, observable for assets or liabilities either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
3. Input data for assets or liabilities in question, which is not based on observable (non-observable input data)

Dec 31, 21	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount*
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Other financial assets:				
Trade receivables				723
Other receivables				23,069
Accrued income				220
Cash and cash equivalents				30,497
Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Other financial liabilities:				
Trade payables				15,163
Other liabilities				976
Accrued expenses				6,016

*Fair value is judged to correspond to book value.

No transfers have occurred between levels during the financial year.

Dec 31, 20	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount*
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Other financial assets:				
Trade receivables	375			375
Other receivables	2,159			2,159
Cash and cash equivalents	11,753			11,753
Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Other financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	4,074			4,074
Other liabilities	330			330
Accrued expenses	2,279			2,279

*Fair value is judged to correspond to book value.

Jan 1, 20	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Other financial assets:				
Trade receivables	163			163
Other receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	68,045			68,045
Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Other financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	2,638			2,638
Other liabilities	584			584
Accrued expenses	2,174			2,174

Note 28 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are held in the following currencies

Group	Exchange rate			Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020	Jan 1, 2020
	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020	Jan 1, 2020			
SEK				214	258	163
USD	9.04	8.19	-	510	116	-
				723	375	163

Age analysis trade receivables

Group	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020	Jan 1, 2020
Not due	243	262	137
0-30 days	141	8	26
31-60 days	62	13	
61-90 days	25	23	
> 91 days	252	69	
Total	723	375	163

Trade receivables are continuously assessed for credit risk, however the amounts are so low that no provisions have been required. Historically, the Group has had very low credit losses.

Note 29 Transactions with related parties

In the financial year, Coala-Life AB purchased consultancy services from companies where:

Magnus Samuelsson is a Board member, totaling SEK 1,754,000 (1,615,000). Pricing was on market terms. Magnus Samuelsson works on a consultancy basis and is not employed by the Company. As of December 31, 2021, Coala Life had an outstanding debt of SEK 150,000 to the Company.

Jane Wall is a Board member, totaling SEK 1,799,000 (853,000). Pricing was on market terms.

Jane Wall works on a consultancy basis and is not employed by the Company. As of December 31, 2021, Coala Life had an outstanding debt of SEK 443,000 to the Company.

Philip Siberg is a Board deputy and CEO, totaling SEK 480,000 (0). Pricing was on market terms. Philip Siberg works on a consultancy basis and is not employed by the Company. As of December 31, 2021, Coala Life had an outstanding debt of SEK 100,000 to the Company.

The following incentive programs were also outstanding in Coala-Life AB in 2021: Program 2019/2021, program 2019/2021 I, program 2020/2021 II. These programs were terminated early and the warrants repurchased by the company in October 2021. There was a total of 33,217 outstanding warrants which were repurchased for a total of SEK 349,000.

Note 30 Financial risks

The Group's operations are exposed to several financial risks. The main risk areas are Market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, a financial instrument varies due to changes in market prices. There are three types of market risk: currency, interest rate and other price risks.

Currency risk

The risk that fair value or future cash flows vary as a result of exchange rate fluctuations. The Group's currency risk is partly due to components purchases in foreign currencies, such as EUR, plus sales to countries outside Sweden. Of total components purchases, 100 percent is denominated in foreign currency, with EUR the most significant.

Interest rate risk

The risk that future cash flows or fair value are affected by changes in market interest rates. Coala Life has interest bearing lease liabilities. A 1% change in the interest rate for lease liabilities would affect interest rate expenses by SEK 38,000 based on the outstanding leasing debt as of December 31, 2021.

Other price risks

The Group is not exposed to any other material price risks.

Analysis of credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of a counterparty failing to meet its obligations towards the Group. The Group is exposed to this risk through various financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents held with banks and trade receivables. Credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents held with banks is managed by restricting deposits to well-reputed financial institutions. An absolute majority of trade receivables relates to receivables from care providers. To a degree, the item also consists of receivables on private individuals. These are monitored continuously to minimize credit loss risk. The terms for payment of trade receivables are 10-30 days. There is no continuous credit risk provision.

Liquidity risk

The Group manages its liquidity requirements by monitoring forecast deposits and payments in daily operations. The liquidity requirement in daily operations is also monitored.

The long-term liquidity requirement for a 12-month period is identified on a quarterly basis. The net requirement for liquidity is compared to available funds to determine the margin of error or potential deficits. Based on data used in the analysis of contractual terms below. This analysis indicates that available funds are expected to be sufficient in the period. As of the reporting date, the Group's financial liabilities are subject to the following contractual maturities:

Maturity structure of the Group's financial liabilities

2021	0-3 months	4-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years	Total contracted cash flows
Lease liabilities	2,754	457	614				3,825
Trade payables	15,163						15,163
Other liabilities	976						976
Accrued expenses	6,016						6,016

2020	0-3 months	4-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years	Total contracted cash flows
Lease liabilities	339	976	827				2,142
Trade payables	4,074						4,074
Other liabilities	330						330
Accrued expenses	2,279						2,279

Note 31 Transition to IFRS

This financial year is the first year that the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting principles applied in connection with preparing the Consolidated Financial Statement for the financial year 2021 and for the comparative year 2020 and for the opening balance as of January 1, 2020. An explanation of how the transition to IFRS affected the Income Statements for 2021 and 2020, and the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and January 1, 2020 is presented in the following tables and explanatory texts.

Leasing, IFRS 16

According to the previously applied accounting principles, the Group reported all lease agreements as operating leases, according to K3. According to IFRS 16, the Group's lease agreements are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the Balance Sheet, which means that the expenses associated with earlier lease agreements have been reclassified from operating expenses to amortization of right-of-use assets and interest expenses on lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets totaled SEK 1,667,000 as of January 1, 2020, SEK 2,384,000 as of December 31, 2020 and SEK 4,026,000 as of December 31, 2021. On the liabilities side, long term lease liabilities were SEK 814,000 as of January 1, 2020, SEK 827,000 as of December 31, 2020 and SEK 614,000 as of December 31, 2021. Short term lease liabilities were SEK 682,000 as of January 1, 2020, SEK 1,315,000 as of December 31, 2020 and SEK 3,211,000 as of December 31, 2021. Prepaid expenses decreased by SEK

171,000 in the opening balance January 1, 2020 and SEK 170,000 in the closing balance December 31, 2020.

The recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities reduce lease expenses associated with earlier lease agreements under Other expenses by SEK 1,300,000 in 2020 and SEK 3,020,000 in 2021, totaling SEK 4,320,000. The interest expense attributable to lease liabilities increased financial expenses by SEK 75,000 in 2020 and SEK 65,000 in 2021, totaling SEK 140,000.

Finally, the reclassification also influences the presentation of the Group's cash flow. According to the earlier accounting principles, cash flow attributable to leases was reported as part of operating activities. According to IFRS 16, payments are divided between amortization of lease liabilities and interest payments. Operating income increased by SEK 81,000 in 2020, and by SEK 62,000 in 2021, totaling SEK 143,000. Adjustments for items not included in cash flow increased by SEK 1,154,000 in 2020 and SEK 2,996,000 in 2021, totaling SEK 4,150,000. Interest paid increased by SEK 75,000 in 2020 and SEK 65,000 in 2021, totaling SEK 140,000. Amortization of lease liabilities increased by SEK 1,220,000 in 2020 and SEK 2,958,000 in 2021, totaling SEK 4,178,000.

Deferred tax

Adjustments for deferred tax comprise the effects on deferred tax that have arisen through the adjustments made in connection with the transition to IFRS. Total adjustments of deferred tax in the Consolidated Income Statement 2020 amount to SEK 456,000 SEK 227,000 in 2021.

Effects of applying IFRS to the Group's opening Balance Sheet January 1, 2020

Consolidated Balance Sheet

SEK 000	According to K3 January 1, 2020	Effect of transition to IFRS	Opening balance according to IFRS January 1, 2020
ASSETS			
Intangible assets			
Capitalized expenses	6,148		6,148
Patent	1,434	-	1,434
Total intangible assets	7,582	0	7,582
Property, plant and equipment			
Property, plant and equipment	95		95
IFRS 16 (right-of-use assets)		1,667	1,667
IFRS 16 Acc. Amortization leasing	-		
Total Property, plant and equipment	95	1,667	1,761
Financial non-current assets			
Other non-current receivables	331		331
IFRS 16 deferred tax receivable	-	320	320
Total financial assets	331	320	651
Current assets			
Inventories			
Inventories	5,759		5,759
Total Inventories	5,759	0	5,759
Current receivables			
Trade receivables	163		163
Other receivables	931		931
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	433	-171	262
Total current receivables	1,527	-171	1,356
Cash and cash equivalent			
Cash and cash equivalent	68,045		68,045
Total Cash and cash equivalent	68,045		68,045
Total current assets	75,331	-171	75,160
TOTAL ASSETS	83,338	1,816	85,154

SEK 000	According to K3 January 1, 2020	Effect of transition to IFRS	Opening balance according to IFRS January 1, 2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	1,748		1,748
Restricted reserves	10		10
Unrestricted reserves	121,700		121,700
Net income for the year	-46,527		-46,527
Total Equity	76,931	0	76,931
Deferred tax liabilities			
IFRS 16 deferred tax liability	-	320	320
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	320	320
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions			
IFRS 16 Non-current leasing liabilities	-	814	814
Total non-current liabilities	-	814	814
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	2,638		2,638
Current tax	189		189
IFRS 16 Current leasing liabilities		682	682
Other current liabilities	584		584
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2,996		2,996
Total current liabilities	6,407	682	7,089
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	83,338	1,816	85,154

Effects of applying IFRS to the Group's Balance Sheet December 31, 2020

Consolidated Balance Sheet

SEK 000	According to K3 12/31/2020	Effect of transition to IFRS	Closing balance, IFRS, December 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Intangible assets			
Capitalized expenses	5,279		5,279
Patent	1,275	-	1,275
Total intangible assets	6,554	0	6,554
Property, plant and equipment			
Property, plant and equipment	1,264		1,264
IFRS 16 (right-of-use assets)		3,531	3,531
IFRS 16 Acc. Amortization leasing		-1,148	-1,148
Total Property, plant and equipment	1,264	2,384	3,648
Financial non-current assets			
IFRS 16 deferred tax receivable	-	441	441
Total financial assets	-	441	441
Current assets			
Inventories			
Inventories	8,828		8,828
Total Inventories	8,828	0	8,828
Current receivables			
Trade receivables	375		375
Other receivables	2,159		2,159
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	873	-170	702
Total current receivables	3,406	-170	3,236
Cash and cash equivalent			
Cash and cash equivalent	11,753		11,753
Total Cash and cash equivalent	11,753		11,753
Total current assets	23,986	-170	23,816
TOTAL ASSETS	31,805	2,654	34,459

SEK 000	According to K3 12/31/2020	Effect of transition to IFRS	Closing balance, IFRS, December 31, 2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	1,748		1,748
Restricted reserves	10		10
Unrestricted reserves	75,272	0	75,272
Net income for the year	-54,189	57	-54,132
Total Equity	22,841	57	22,898
Deferred tax liabilities			
IFRS 16 deferred tax liability	-	456	456
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	456	456
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	454		454
IFRS 16 Non-current leasing liabilities	-	827	827
Total non-current liabilities	454	827	1,281
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	4,074		4,074
Current tax	207		207
IFRS 16 Current leasing liabilities		1,315	1,315
Other current liabilities	330		330
Accrued expenses and deferred income	3,898		3,898
Total current liabilities	8,509	1,315	9,824
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	31,805	2,654	34,459

Effects of applying IFRS to the Consolidated Income Statement December 31, 2020

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

SEK 000	According to K3 12/31/2020	Effect of transition to IFRS	Closing balance, IFRS, December 31, 2020
Operating income			
Net sales	3,358		3,358
Other operating income	1,000		1,000
	4,358	0	4,358
Operating expenses			
Goods for resale	-831		-831
Other external expenses	-30,871	1,300	-29,571
Personnel expenses	-25,275		-25,275
Depreciation/amortization and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-1,527	-1,154	-2,680
	-54,146	146	-54,000
Profit/loss after financial items			
Interest expenses etc	-9	-75	-84
	-54,155	71	-54,084
Profit/loss after financial items			
Tax on net income for the year	-34	-15	-48
	-54,189	56	-54,132
Profit/loss attributable to Parent Company shareholders			
Other comprehensive income			
Translation differences	0	0	0
Net income for the year	0	0	0
	-54,189	57	-54,132
Comprehensive income for the year			

Parent Company Income Statement

SEK 000	Note	Sep 20-Dec 21 16 months	Sep 19-Aug 20
Operating income			
Net sales		23,446	41,027
Other operating income	7	919	155
		24,365	41,182
Operating expenses			
Other external expenses	6	-86,305	-43,268
Personnel expenses	4.5	-13,401	-19,098
Depreciation/amortization and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10.11	-8,667	-5,732
Operating income		-84,008	-26,916
Profit/loss from financial investments			
Profit from participations in Group companies	23	-76,118	-200,852
Financial income etc.		3,742	6,481
Financial expenses etc.	8	-20,126	-32,168
Profit/loss after financial items		-176,510	-253,455
Tax on net income for the year	9	-	-
Net income for the year	9	-176,510	-253,455

Parent Company Statement of Comprehensive Income

SEK 000	Note	Sep. 20 - Dec. 21	Sep 19-Aug 20
Net income and other comprehensive income for the year			
Comprehensive income for the year		-176,510	-253,455

Parent Company Balance Sheet

SEK 000

12/31/2021

8/31/2020

ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
<i>Intangible assets</i>			
Software	10	354	12,112
		354	12,112
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>			
Equipment	11	7	695
		7	695
<i>Financial non-current assets</i>			
Participations in subsidiaries	12	400,050	462,704
Other non-current receivables	13	-	0
		400,050	462,704
Total non-current assets		400,411	475,511
Current assets			
<i>Current receivables</i>			
Receivables from Group companies	25	20,000	51,865
Current tax receivable		-	1,330
Other receivables	24	1,108	115
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	14	1,920	3,079
		23,028	56,389
Cash and cash equivalent	15.24	20,534	0
Total current assets		43,563	56,389
TOTAL ASSETS		443,973	531,900

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Total Equity	16		
<i>Restricted equity</i>			
Share capital		8,831	30,521
Total restricted equity		8,831	30,521
<i>Non-restricted equity</i>			
Share premium		515,759	54,588
Retained earnings		-77,296	213,907
Net income for the year		-176,510	-253,455
Total non-restricted equity		416,544	15,040
Total equity		425,376	45,561
Non-current liabilities			
Corporate bond		-	412,283
Total non-current liabilities		0	412,283
Current liabilities			
Overdraft facility		-	-61,469
Trade payables	17	12,040	2,777
Liabilities to Group companies	24.25	2,000	219
Other liabilities	18.24	992	1,122
Accrued expenses and deferred income	19.24	3,566	8,469
Total current liabilities		18,598	74,056
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		443,973	531,900

Parent Company Changes in Shareholders' Equity

SEK 000	Restricted equity		Non-restricted equity		Total Shareholders' equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Net income for the year	
Shareholders' equity, August 31, 2019	203,473		55,655	-35,047	224,081
Transfer of previous year's profit/loss			-35,047	35,047	0
Net income for the year				-253,455	-253,455
Total comprehensive income for the year			0	-253,455	-253,455
Transactions with shareholders					
Share capital reduction	-193,299		193,299		0
Rights issue	20,347	64,415			84,762
Issue expenses		-9,827			-9,827
Transactions with shareholders for the year	-172,952	54,588	193,299	0	74,935
Shareholders' equity, August 31, 2020	30,521	54,588	213,907	-253,455	45,561
Transfer of previous year's profit/loss			-253,455	253,455	0
Net income for the year				-176,510	-176,510
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	0	0	-176,510	-176,510
Transactions with shareholders					
Share capital reduction	-30,012		26,451		0
Rights issue	8,322	466,437			474,759
Issue expenses		-5,266			-5,266
Unconditional shareholder contribution			90,393		86,832
Transactions with shareholders for the year	-21,690	461,171	116,844		556,325
Shareholders' equity, December 31, 2021	8,831	515,759	77,296	-176,510	425,376

Parent Company Statement of Cash Flow

SEK 000	Note	Sep 20-Dec 21	Sep 19-Aug 20
Operating activities			
Operating income		-84,007	-26,916
Interest received		3,742	6,481
Interest paid		-20,127	-23,188
Tax paid		1,330	-
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	22	-1,018	3,050
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		-100,080	-40,573
Cash flow from change in working capital			
Decrease (+) / increase (-) in current receivables		34,241	-5,368
Decrease (-) / increase (+) in current liabilities		-97,174	-71,342
Cash flow from operating activities		-163,013	-117,283
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-	-1,642
Acquisition of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-	7,808
Investment of non-current receivables		-	7,616
Divestment of subsidiaries		342,216	-
Cash flow from investing activities		342,216	13,782
Financing activities			
Utilization of overdraft facility		-	28,566
Amortization of loan		-158,668	-
Rights issue		-	74,935
Cash flow from financing activities		-158,668	103,501
Cash flow for the year			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	20,535	0

Notes Parent Company

Note 1 General information

Coala-Life Group AB (publ), Corp. Reg. No. 556495-4682, is a Swedish public limited liability company with its registered office in the municipality of Stockholm, Stockholm county. The company is the Parent Company of the Coala-Life Group. These Financial Statements for the 2021 financial year have been signed by the Board of Directors and the CEO on March 15, 2022, and will be presented for adoption to the AGM on May 30, 2022.

Note 2 Accounting principles

The most important accounting policies applied in the preparation of this Annual Report are presented below. These policies have been applied consistently for all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

The Annual Report of the Parent Company has been prepared in accordance with RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and the Annual Accounts Act. In cases where the Parent Company applies accounting principles that differ from the Group's accounting principles, as described in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, this has been indicated below.

Presentation

The Income Statement and Balance Sheet follow the presentation requirement indicated in the Annual Accounts Act. The report on Changes in Shareholders' Equity follows the Group's presentation format plus the columns indicated in the Annual Accounts Act. This also implies changes to nomenclature compared to the Consolidated Financial Statements, mainly relating to financial income and expenses, and shareholders' equity.

Lease agreements

All lease agreements are reported as operating leases, regardless of whether the agreements relate to financial or operating leases. Leasing fees are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis over the leasing period.

Financial assets and liabilities

Due to the correlation between reporting and tax, the Parent Company does not recognize assets at fair value but applies the acquisition method in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. This means that the Parent Company's financial non-current assets are valued at cost less potential impairment, and financial current assets are valued at the lower of cost or market.

Note 3 Revenue

Net sales by country

SEK M	Sep 20 - Dec 21	Sep 19 - Aug 20
Sweden	23,446	41,027
USA	0	0
Other national markets	0	0
	23,446	41,027

Note 4 Number of employees

Average number of employees distributed between women and men

Parent Company	Sep 20 - Dec 21		Sep 19 - Aug 20	
	Total	Of which men	Total	Of which men
Sweden	4	1	9	4

Note 5 Remuneration to employees

Expensed salaries, other remuneration and social security expenses

Parent Company	Sep 20 - Dec 21		
	Board of Directors and President	Other employees	Total
Salaries and other remuneration	3,610	743	4,352
Social security expenses	1,504	233	1,737
Pension expenses	959	212	1,171
	6,073	1,188	7,261

Parent Company	Sep 19 - Aug 20		
	Board of Directors and President	Other employees	Total
Salaries and other remuneration	3,364	5,838	9,202
Social security expenses	1,057	1,834	2,891
Pension expenses	1,444	1,191	2,635
	5,865	8,863	14,728

Note 6 Remuneration to auditors

Parent Company	Sep 20 - Dec 21	Sep 19 - Aug 20
Ernst & Young AB		
Audit assignment	3,428	3,116
Audit work apart from the audit assignment	633	575
Tax consultancy	108	98
Other services	143	130
	4,311	3,919
Other auditing firms		
Audit assignment		37
Audit work apart from the audit assignment		
Tax consultancy		
Other services		
	0	37

Audit activities apart from audit assignments refer to various forms of quality assurance services resulting in reports, certificates etc., administration and advisory services or other assistance resulting from observations made during such review, or carrying out of other similar duties.

Audit activities apart from audit assignments refer to various forms of quality assurance services resulting in reports, certificates etc., including review of interim reports. Tax consultancy services include advice relating to tax, VAT and private taxation. Everything else is regarded as other services.

Note 7 Other operating income

Parent Company	Sep 20 - Dec 21	Sep 19 - Aug 20
Divestment of subsidiaries	919	-
Net sales, other	-	154
	919	154

The divestment relates to Ängsviol Blomstern AB.

Note 8 Financial expenses etc.

Parent Company interest expenses for the bond loan and similar profit/loss items were SEK -20,126,000 (SEK -32,168,000) in 2021.

Note 9 Income tax

Tax on net income for the year	Parent Company	
	Sep 20 - Dec 21	Sep 19 - Aug 20
Current tax	0	0
Effect of tax change attributable to previous years	0	0
Deferred tax	0	0
	0	0
Deferred tax for the year		
	Parent Company	
	Sep 20 - Dec 21	Sep 19 - Aug 20
Deferred tax income pertaining to other temporary differences	0	0
Deferred tax expense pertaining to other temporary differences	0	0
	0	0
Tax pertaining to items recognized directly in equity		
	Parent Company	
	Sep 20 - Dec 21	Sep 19 - Aug 20
Other tax effect	0	2,094
Unutilized tax effect resulting from unrecognized effects of loss carry-forwards	0	-2,094
	0	0

Difference between the Group's tax expense and tax expense based on the current tax rate

Parent Company

Sep 20 - Dec 21 Sep 19 - Aug 20

	Sep 20 - Dec 21	Sep 19 - Aug 20
Reported profit before tax	-176,510	-253,455
Tax according to current tax rate, 21.4% (21.4%)	37,773	54,239
<i>Tax effect of non-deductible items</i>		
Impairment of participations in subsidiaries	-50,345	-10,486
Impairment of receivables from associated companies		-32,919
Non-deductible interest expenses		-4,501
Other non-deductible	-12,049	-1,507
<i>Tax effect of non-deductible items</i>		
Dividend received	8,560	209
Profit from divestment of subsidiaries	25,649	
Non-taxable interest income	0.6	
Reversal of non-deductible interest net	-3,609	
Tax pertaining to items recognized directly in equity		2,094
Unutilized loss carry-forwards	-5,979	-7,129
Tax on net income for the year	0	0

Given the past earnings trend, deferred tax assets attributable to loss carry-forwards in the Parent Company are recognized only insofar as deferred tax liabilities exist against which to offset them. The Parent Company has unutilized, not recognized, tax loss carry-forwards. The loss carry-forwards are not subject to any time limitation.

Note 10 Software and other intellectual property

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Opening cost	64,252	70,544
Divestments and disposals in the year	-10,858	-7,937
Purchases in the year	0	1,645
Closing accumulated cost	53,394	64,252
Opening depreciation and amortization	-47,563	-42,758
Divestments and disposals in the year	3,098	128
Depreciation and amortization in the year		-4,933
Closing accumulated depreciation and amortization	-44,465	-47,563
Opening impairment	-4,577	-4,577
Impairment in the year	-3,998	
Closing accumulated depreciation and amortization	-8,575	-4,577
Opening planned residual value	354	12,112

There is no goodwill in intangible assets. The closing balance of residual value according to plan comprises WIFI equipment in the Parent Company office.

Note 11 Equipment

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Opening cost	10,977	10,977
Divestments and disposals in the year	-77	
Closing accumulated cost	10,900	10,977
Opening depreciation and amortization	-9,451	-8,653
Depreciation and amortization in the year	-393	-798
Closing accumulated depreciation and amortization	-9,844	-9,451
Opening impairment	-831	-831
Impairment in the year	-218	
Closing accumulated depreciation and amortization	-1,049	-831
Opening planned residual value	7	695

Note 12 Participations in subsidiaries

Company	Corp. ID no.	Reg. office	No. of shares	Share of Equity, %	Total
Portwear AB	556188-7513	Stockholm, Sweden	1,911,680	100	0
Departments & Stores Denmark ApS	30 27 43 18	Copenhagen, Denmark	1		
RNB Retail Development AB	559135-4518	Stockholm, Sweden	500	100	50
Coala-Life AB	556659-9626	Uppsala	202,243	100	400,000
Coala Life Inc.	84-1910245	Borehamwood, England	1		
Coala Life Inc.	12029161	Irvine, California, USA	1		
Carrying amount					400.050

The share of equity and votes is equal in all companies.

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Opening carrying amount	462,704	511,704
Investment in the year	400,000	
Impairment/divestments in the year	-462,654	-49,000
Closing carrying amount	400,050	462,704

Note 13 Non-current receivables

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Opening cost	-	7,616
Additional receivables		
Amortization, deductible receivables		-7,616
Closing accumulated cost	-	0
Closing carrying amount	-	0

Note 14 Accrued expenses and deferred income

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Prepaid rent	928	1,333
Prepaid other expenses	992	1,746
	1,920	3,079

Note 15 Cash and cash equivalents

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
SEK	20,534	0
	20,534	0

Note 16 Equity and proposed distribution of earnings

As of December 31, 2021, share capital comprised 35,325,171 (2,034,731) shares with a quotient value of SEK 0.25 (2) each. All shares are common shares. In the financial year, the Group completed a non-cash issue relating to the acquisition of Coala-Life AB, in an offset issue to offset the senior bond loan and other liabilities.

Proposed distribution of earnings

The following funds are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting, SEK:

	Dec 31, 21
Retained earnings	593,054,320
Net income for the year	-176,510,002
	416,544,318
The Board proposes that retained earnings be allocated as follows:	
Carried forward	416,544,318
	416,544,318

Note 17 Trade payables

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
SEK	12,039	2,777
	12,039	2,777

The payment terms of trade payables are 10-90 days.

Note 18 Other liabilities

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Value added tax	0	-588
Personnel-related taxes	-992	-303
Other	0	-231
	-992	-1,122

Note 19 Accrued expenses and deferred income

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Accrued vacation and payroll liabilities	373	1,908
Accrued social security expenses		590
Other accrued expenses	3,193	5,971
	3,566	8,469

Note 20 Contingent liabilities

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Guarantee on behalf of previous subsidiaries	-	18,901
	-	18,901

Note 21 Leasing

	Parent Company	
Charges in the financial year	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20
This relates exclusively to fixed minimum charges.	15,539	11,441
	15,539	11,441

The Parent Company's future commitments for lease and rental agreements are as follows:

	Parent Company	
Fees due	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20
Within 1 year	2,028	5,596
Within 2- 5 years	275	6,350

This refers to fixed and variable rental charges.

Note 22 Cash Flow Statement

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20
Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses	67,110	5,732
Capital gains	-68,128	
Other non-current liabilities		-2,679
	-1,018	3,053

Note 23 Profit from participations in Group companies

Parent Company	Dec 31, 21	Dec 31, 20
Dividend from subsidiaries	40,000	975
Divestment of shares	119,854	
Impairment of participations in subsidiaries	-235,259	-49,000
Impairment of receivables in subsidiaries	-713	-152,827
	-76,118	-200,852

Note 24 Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The financial assets that are available and utilized by the Parent Company consist of cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. Carrying amounts are judged to correspond to the fair values of the relevant assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are deposited in bank accounts at standard rates of interest. As of December 31, 2021, Parent Company Cash and cash equivalents totaled SEK 20,534,000 (0).

Financial liabilities

The financial assets that are available and utilized by the Parent Company consist of trade payables, other liabilities and accrued expenses. All amounts stated below under financial liabilities correspond to carrying amounts in the Parent Company. Carrying amounts are judged to correspond to the fair value of the respective liabilities.

Trade payables

Parent Company trade payables consist mainly of liabilities denominated in SEK and USD. The terms for payment of trades payable are 10-90 days. Also refer to Note 17 for a description of the composition of trade payables by currency.

Parent Company as of December 31, 2021

Financial assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Assets valued at accrued cost	Total
Other receivables		21,108	21,108
Cash and cash equivalents		20,534	20,534
		41,643	41,643

Financial liabilities	Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade payables		12,040	12,040
Other liabilities		992	992
Accrued expenses		3,566	3,566
		16,598	16,598

Parent Company as of Monday, August 31, 2020

Financial assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Assets valued at accrued cost	Total
Other receivables		51,980	51,980
Cash and cash equivalents		0	0
		51,980	51,980

Financial liabilities	Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities valued at accrued cost	Total
Trade payables		2,777	2,777
Overdraft facility		61,469	61,469
Other loans	21,359	412,283	433,642
Other liabilities		1,122	1,122
Accrued expenses		6,329	6,329
	21,359	483,980	505,339

Fair value hierarchy:

For all the above items, book value represents an approximation of fair value, which means that these items have not been divided into levels according to the fair value hierarchy.

Note 25 Parent Company intra-Group transactions

Parent Company

Parent Company net sales of SEK 23,445,000 (41,027,000) relate to internal billed services to subsidiaries subsidiaries in their entirety. The Parent Company has purchased services from subsidiaries totaling SEK 0 (585,000).

Parent Company	Receivable		Liability	
	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20	Dec 31, 21	Aug 31, 20
Departments & Stores Europe AB	0	18,838	0	0
Departments & Stores Denmark ApS	0	321	0	0
Portwear AB	0	5,527	2,000	0
RNB Retail Development	0	0	0	0
Coala-Life AB	20,000	0	0	0
Coala Life Inc.	0	0	0	0
Coala Life Inc.	0	0	0	0
Brothers&Sisters	0	6,250	0	0
Brothers	0	754	0	0
Polarn O. Pyret	0	12,806	0	0
Polarn O. Pyret Norway	0	7,369	0	0
Blomstern	0	0	0	219
	20,000	51,865	2,000	219

Note 26 Financial risks

The Group applies joint risk management for all units. A description can be found in Note 29. Accordingly, financial risks are also essentially applicable to the Parent Company.

The Board of Directors and CEO provide their assurance that the Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, provides a true and fair view of the Parent Company's financial position and results of operations and that the Directors' Report provides a true and fair overview of the Parent Company's operations, financial position and results of operations and also describes the material risks and uncertainties faced by the Parent Company. The Board of Directors and CEO also provide their assurance that the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, and provide a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and results of operations, and also describes the material risks and uncertainties faced by the Group.

Stockholm, Sweden, Tuesday, March 15, 2022
The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of
Coala-Life Group AB (publ)

Ebba Fåhraeus
Board member

Per Carendi
Chairman

Beverly Huss
Board member

Peter Trojja
Board member

Dan Pitulia
CEO

*Our Audit Report was submitted on Tuesday, March 15, 2022
Ernst & Young AB*

*Beata Lihammar
Authorized Public Accountant*

Auditor's Report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Coala Life Group AB (publ),
corporate identity number 556495-4682

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Coala Life Group AB (publ) for the financial year of the parent company 2020-09-01 – 2021-12-31 and for the financial year of the group 2021-01-01 – 2021-12-31.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 december 2021 and its financial performance and cash flow for the period then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 december 2021 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's audit committee in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 1-21 and 69-72. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies and, concerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intends to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Coala Life Group AB (publ) for the financial year 2020-09-01 – 2021-12-31 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Insurance Business Act, the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Stockholm, the 15th of March 2022.
Ernst & Young AB

Beata Lihammar
Authorized Public Accountant

Definition of key ratios

This report contains financial metrics not defined in IFRS. These financial metrics are used to follow-up, analyze and control operations and to provide the Group's stakeholders with financial information about the Group's financial position, results and performance. These financial key ratios are considered necessary to monitor and control progress of the Group's financial targets and are relevant to present on a continual basis.

A list of definitions of the key ratios used in this report follows.

MARGIN METRICS

Gross profit margin

Net sales less goods for resale in relation to net sales.

Purpose: The margin illustrates the proportion of net sales remaining to cover other expenses.

EBITDA-margin

EBITDA as a percentage of net sales.

Purpose: The measure is used to measure operational profitability.

Profit/loss after financial items - margin

Profit/loss after financial items as a percentage of net sales.

Purpose: The measure is used to measure profitability before tax in the business.

FINANCIAL METRICS

Gross profit

Sales less goods for resale

Purpose: This illustrates the proportion of net sales remaining to cover other expenses.

EBITDA

Operating income before interest, tax, impairment losses, depreciation and amortization.

Purpose: Illustrates profitability of operations.

Profit/loss after financial items

Operating income after financial income and expense, before tax.

Purpose: Illustrates profitability before tax in the operations.

Equity/assets ratio

Shareholders' equity in relation to total assets.

Purpose: Equity/assets illustrates the proportion of assets financed by equity.

SHARE-BASED METRICS

Earnings per share

Net income for the period divided by the weighted average number of shares during the period.

Purpose: The performance measure is used to evaluate investment performance from a shareholder perspective.

OTHER TERMS

Average number of employees

Average number of full time employees in a defined period.

Average number of shares

Weighted average of outstanding ordinary shares in the period.

Total expenses

Total expenses include: other external expenses, personnel expenses and depreciation/amortization.

Glossary

Atrial fibrillation

Atrial fibrillation is caused by abnormal electrical impulses in the atrium of the heart and is characterized by an irregular heartbeat (RR variability) and the absence of P-wave. Stress and high intake of coffee, alcohol or nicotine are important triggers for atrial fibrillation. Usually, underlying structural changes in the heart cause atrial fibrillation to arise, often due to high blood pressure, heart failure, valve disease or excess thyroid hormone.

Chronic diseases

Chronic diseases are usually defined as diseases that last over a person's lifetime or for a very long time. The U.S. National Center for Health Statistics defines chronic disease as a disease that lasts for three months or longer.

Auscultation

Auscultation is a common form of medical examination that involves listening to sounds generated by the patient's body. This usually refers to the heart and lungs, but it is also possible to listen to the bowels to obtain information about function. The examination is carried out using a stethoscope in a procedure known as indirect auscultation, in contrast with direct auscultation where the listener places their ear directly against the patient's body.

Palpitations

Palpitations are a less serious but common form of chronic heart disease. This common symptom means that the individual feels their own heartbeat. The causes vary, and in most cases palpitations are benign and may be caused by changes to the heart's autonomous tonus (due to mental stress or physical exertion, pregnancy) or harmless extra heartbeats which occur in all individuals to varying degrees, although the vast majority do not notice it.

Palpitations can also be a symptom of underlying non-cardiac disease, such as high blood pressure, hyperthyroidism or other metabolic disorders. To a lesser extent, palpitations can be caused by clinically significant arrhythmia such as atrial fibrillation or other supraventricular arrhythmia, and to an even lesser extent by ventricular arrhythmia in addition to ventricular extra beats.

Palpitations are common and often causes associated symptoms such as worry, anxiety and feelings of panic. The psychological symptoms are often caused by fears of having an underlying serious heart condition or that the heart will stop, causing sudden death.

Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)

RPM is a relatively new US healthcare model introduced in the US in 2019 that enables remote monitoring of patients in the home. RPM allows healthcare providers to utilize connected, patient-centered technology that facilitates interaction between clinics and patients in the home. RPM differs from telemedicine as RPM includes connected medtech products and aims to provide better care between visits, find complications at an early stage and prevent them from deteriorating.

ECG

Electrocardiogram (ECG) is a method for measuring the electrical activity of the heart. ECG can be used to examine a patient for heart disease or heart arrhythmia. ECG is frequently included in regular health check-ups. ECG can be recorded while resting or during exercise, such as a tolerance test on an exercise bike. ECG can be recorded in a clinic, in an ambulance, at a hospital or at home.

P-wave

In ECG, P-wave represents the electrical depolarization of the atria of the heart which causes the atria to contract. The absence of P-wave in combination with a variable RR interval is an indication of atrial fibrillation. In connection with atrial flutter, several P-waves can be distinguished between each QRS complex, giving the baseline a characteristic sawtooth waveform.

RR variability

RR variability is measured using ECG and corresponds to the interval between two consecutive heartbeats

Phonocardiogram / PCG

A phonocardiogram is a recording of heart sounds that can be represented visually in a phonocardiography, frequently correlated with a simultaneous ECG recording. This can be useful for recording abnormal heart sounds for future reference, including follow-up to determine whether a patient is responding to treatment. Such testing can also be valuable for detecting subtle and sub-audible variations in heart sounds that indicate a medical problem that would otherwise not have been identified.



FINANCIAL CALENDAR

Annual Report	March 15, 2022
Annual General Meeting	May 30, 2022
Interim Report, first quarter 2022	May 24, 2022
Interim Report, second quarter 2022	August 17, 2022
Interim Report, third quarter 2022	November 16, 2022
Year-end Report 2022	February 22, 2023



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