Genetic Analysis AS
Annual Report 2022

Supplying high quality diagnostics to the microbiome market

Annual report 2022

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In this document, the following definitions shall apply unless otherwise specified: "the Company" or "GA" refers to Genetic Analysis AS, business no: NO 933 373 575.

Key figures and selected posts

Figures in parentheses refer to the corresponding period last year.

01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022

- Operating income amounted to NOK 20,7 million (13,4)
- Sales amounted to NOK 11,2 million (6,8)
- Net profit/loss amounted to NOK -28,3 million (-29,0)
- Total assets amounted to NOK 64,4 million (83,5)
- Equity ratio amounted to 69% (86%)
- Earnings per share amounted to NOK -1,13 (-1,16)

Definitions:

Equity ratio: Shareholder's equity as a proportion of total assets.

The need for accurate, standardized and clinically validated gut microbiota diagnostics is becoming more urgent. We are thus experiencing high momentum in the research community and the global market. This represents an excellent opportunity for the GA-map®.

Letter from the CEO

Genetic Analysis has over the years invested significantly into developing the GA-map® platform and this is now reflected in the CE-IVD approved clinical routine test that identifies and characterizes dysbiosis in Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) and Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) patients. Based on about 50 bacteria markers, the test measures a patients' gut bacteria profile and reports the difference to a validated healthy reference profile established by GA. The test is launched worldwide and has been used in some 70 clinical studies and resulted in some 50 peer reviewed publications.

During the financial year we have reached several important achievements and I am proud of our progress both on the commercial side and on the development side. GA has built a solid engine for future sales growth. The GA-map® platform is now compatible with three different Luminex® instruments, with an estimated 20.000 of these instruments placed in labs worldwide. GA has established customers in Europe, the US, Asia, and Australia, with excellent user feedback.

GA databases and biobank represent a huge asset

Over the years, GA's research has contributed to extensive knowledge in the field of the gut microbiota and its impact on diseases and conditions. like IBD, IBS, Diabetes T2, Clostridium difficile infection, autoimmune diseases, and cognitive disorders (Parkinson's).

GA has established a broad biobank collection of data from healthy individuals from the Nordic countries, Germany, Italy, Spain, the UK, Canada and the U.S. A study is currently near completion in China and will establish a Chinese healthy reference. GA continues to extend the database in order to demonstrate that the GA-map® concept is valid globally and for different ethnicities.

The GA research biobank now has more than 7000 clinically documented samples. In addition, GA has together with the Norwegian University of Life Sciences co-developed a unique comprehensive microbiome database, the HumGut database. This database comprises a collection of about 30,000 genomes, covering the broad diversity of bacterial genomes found in the human gut. The GA biobank and database, including the HumGut database, represent a huge asset for GA that is used in GA's development projects and that will be an important asset in our collaboration projects with industry.

Commercial and research progress

GA is becoming global, and serving global customers from a small organization means we need to invest in web-based solutions. We recently launched the cloud-based software GA-map® Analyzer, which guarantees that customers world-wide can easily access our solutions. It also ensures high protection for the GA know-how and interpretation algorithms. We have also digitalized our customer onboarding programs so that we now, with fewer resources, can provide training globally from our Oslo site.

Diagnostics for consumer health

During the year, we have noticed a growing interest and opportunity to directly address people with intestinal problems. We are regularly approached by partners who want to provide diagnostic solutions to this market. These may be partners with access to pharmacies or partners who target consumers directly. People with bowel problems and/or concerns represent 10-20 percent of the population and GA has a competitive technology to capitalize on this huge market potential.

Clinical diagnostics and research market opportunities

The microbiome market has, during 2022, made a giant leap forward, with the first Microbiome altering drug being approved by the FDA. More pharma products are in the pipeline, and the GA-map® platform is well-positioned to supply this market with microbiome diagnostics. GA is currently receiving global attention for the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test as an excellent product in a clinical setting.

In the Irritable Bowel Disease (IBD) area, we are making progress in developing a new diagnostic test. The IBD test will aid in determining the treatment regime for IBD which usually involves very expensive biological drugs, often with severe side effects. The test also aims to subgroup IBD patients so that the specialist can stratify treatment according to the expected disease severity and progression. Our research also indicates that the bacteria markers we have identified could differentiate between IBD and IBS patients, all of them with very different treatment needs. GA has received a research grant of NOK 16 million to develop this product.

In Q4, we finalized the development of a research tool that includes some 200 biomarkers associated with gastrointestinal and metabolic diseases. This panel is a precursor for the IBD test and will enable us to collect important data to finalize the development of a clinically verified IBD panel. Successful development of our pipeline projects such as the new IBD test will provide a solid foundation for future growth.

Financial development

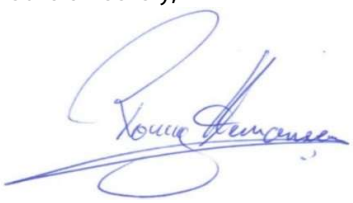
Our efforts to expand globally are starting to show in our financial figures with revenues growing quarter by quarter. Sales revenue for 2022 is up 64 percent compared to last year. The net loss in 2022 was NOK 28.3 million, compared to a loss of NOK 29.0 million in 2021. This is a result of our continued investment and focus on R&D and commercialization.

Due to the change in market sentiment and increased uncertainty connected to our outstanding warrants of series TO2, as well as to keep the momentum on our new biomarker program and the commercialization of the GA-map® platform, we are planning to raise further capital in 2023. No firm decisions have been made, but we will continuously explore different options during the year. The raising of further capital is well in line with what we planned and communicated in our IPO 2021.

Momentum keeps high as we enter 2023

Interest in and awareness of microbiome diagnostics are continuously increasing, which we have seen great examples of during 2022. The FDA approval of the microbiome-altering drug by Ferring affiliate Rebiotix Inc was a major milestone for the patients and the microbiome industry. The need for accurate, standardized, and clinically validated gut microbiota diagnostics will be even more urgent and represents an excellent opportunity for GA-map®. We are thus experiencing high momentum in the research community, the global market, and with existing and future strategic partners. I am proud of all the hard work done by the GA team and want to thank the board, colleagues, and shareholders for following us on our exciting journey! Thanks to everyone for the past year!

Yours sincerely,



Ronny Hermansen
CEO

Key events 2022

Q1

- **On January 13,** GA entered an agreement with Thalys Medical Technology Group for developing new microbiome-related diagnostics in China, and in the first phase, a microbiome laboratory-developed test (LDT) for the Chinese market.

- **On January 27,** GA reported the first commercial sales of the enhanced GA-map® Dysbiosis Test version 2 after a successful customer test period in Q4 2021.

- **On February 1,** GA commercially launched the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test on the Luminex MAGPIX® system, significantly expanding the compatibility of our test with one more instrument platform.

- **On February 15,** GA announced the launch of the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test with a new high-volume laboratory customer in Europe.

- **On March 4,** GA announced the organizational strengthening of the management team when Mr. Lars Tiller had been hired as Head of Operations in GA. He will be responsible for manufacturing and logistics and will play an important role in the ongoing scale-up of operations and supply chain.

Q2

- **On May 19,** GA entered a distribution agreement with Omnigene Medical Technologies Ltd. to launch GA-map® in the United Arabic Emirates market. In the first stage of the collaboration, Omnigene will launch the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test to the market in Malta.

- **In Q2,** GA announced that both Mangold and Norne Securities initiated analyst coverage of the company. The reports can be read at GA's website www.genetic-analysis.com/analystcoverage/.

- **On June 22,** GA entered a Strategic Collaboration Agreement together with Servatus Biopharmaceuticals Ltd. to develop new microbiome diagnostic and therapeutic solutions. The collaboration will bring together Servatus world-class knowledge of biotherapeutics and GA's microbiome diagnostic signature analysis to develop new diagnostic markers and treatment options to ultimately improve the lives of patients worldwide.

Q3

- **In Q3**, GA made a new sale of the GA-map® platform to a non-disclosed hospital/research customer in the U. K. This represents the 4th consecutive quarter with sales of the GA-map® platform installations, which builds a strong fundament for future increasing reagent kit sales.

- **In Q3**, GA expanded the CE-IVD marking of our GA-map® Dysbiosis Test to also include the Luminex NxTAG®-enabled MAGPIX® instrument. Due to the growing distribution of this readout instrument type, this platform expansion significantly increases the growth potential for the GA-map® assay.

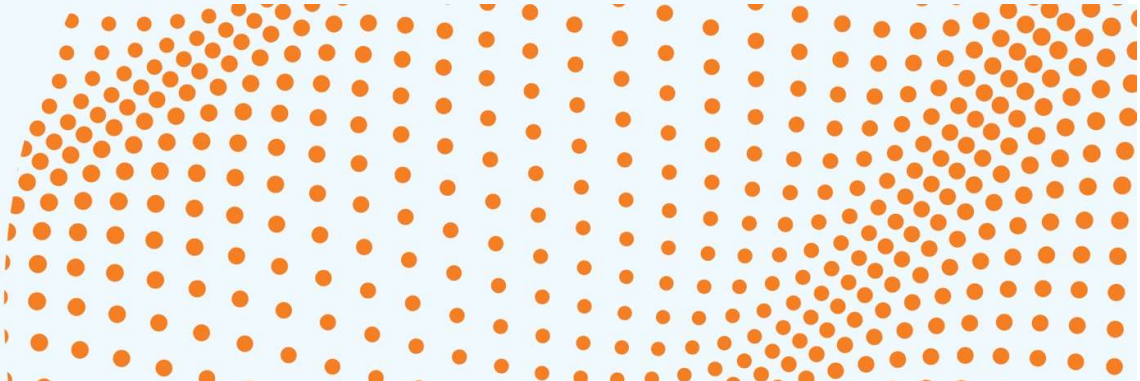
Q4

- **On November 7,** GA entered into an agreement with a leading non-disclosed global diagnostic company for the distribution of the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test in Europe.

- **On November 30,** GA entered a tech transfer and distribution agreement with Hausen Bernstein Co. Ltd. (HB), a Bangkok-based fast-growing medical technology company with a diagnostic laboratory facility in Bangkok and a distribution business of diagnostic products in Thailand. HB will launch the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test from their molecular lab in Bangkok and market the GA-map® products in wider Thailand – making it the first CE-IVD marked standardized gut microbiome test on this market. The service offering will mainly target private and public clinical laboratories and a commercial launch are expected in Q1 2023.

Highlights after the end of 2022

- **On January 16, 2023**, GA entered a Tech Transfer Agreement with Microbiome Research Pvt. Ltd. (MRPL), a Mumbai-based biotechnology company providing microbiome profiling services within the gut microbiome space in India. MRPL will launch a test service portfolio based on the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test – making it the first CE-IVD marked standardized gut microbiome test on the Indian market. The service offering will also target clinical research customers and medical customers. Commercial launch is expected in Q2 2023.



GA in brief

GA at the microbiome frontier

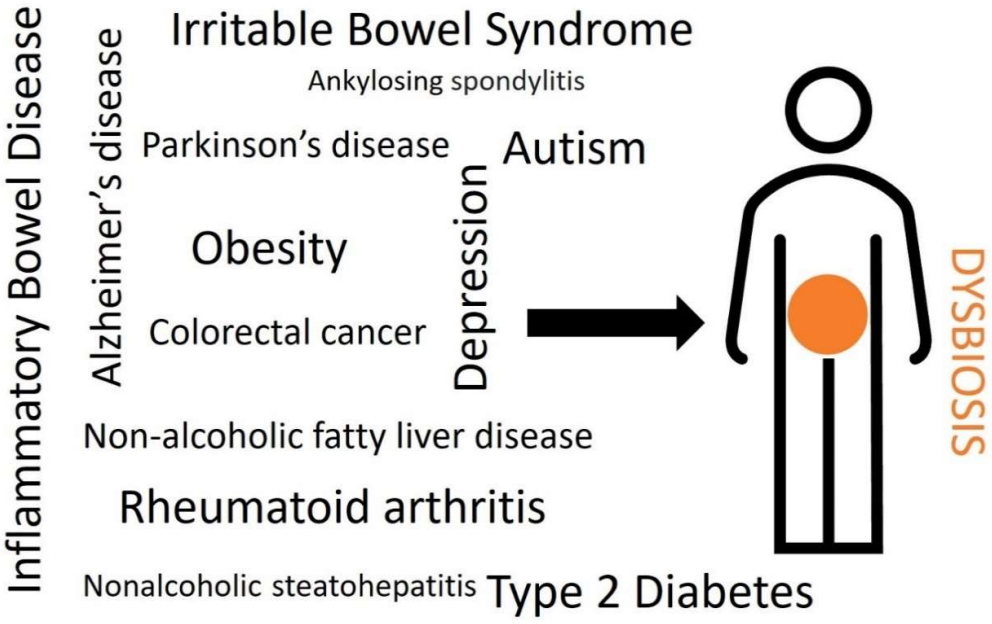
Genetic Analysis AS is a science-based diagnostic company based in Oslo, Norway, and a pioneer in the human microbiome field with more than 10 years of expertise in research and product development. The company was founded in 2008, based on the research work of Professor Knut Rudi from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. The unique GA-map® platform is based on a pre-determined multiplex approach for simultaneous analysis of a large number of bacteria targets in one reaction. The test results are generated by utilizing the clinically validated and standardized cutting-edge GA-map® software algorithm. This enables immediate results without the need for further bioinformatics work.

The vision

GA's vision is to become the preferred company for standardized gut microbiota testing worldwide. GA is committed to helping to unlock and restore the human microbiome through its state-of-the-art technology.

Pioneer in the human microbiota field

Genetic Analysis operates in the field of microbiome diagnostics. The human microbiome has been named a "newly discovered organ", and in recent years, research has emphasized the interplay between intestinal health and the immune system and its essential functions for human well-being. Several diseases have been linked to changes in the intestinal microbiota composition and function, ranging from gastrointestinal disorders to neurological and autoimmune diseases. Genetic Analysis has developed and sells GA-map®, currently the only routine diagnostic platform for microbiota on the market.



Health benefits for patients and society

Accurate diagnostic is key to any successful treatment. The GA-map® can aid in the diagnosis of gut-related conditions and diseases, help clinical personnel to follow up on the effect of treatment, improve patients' lives and reduce treatment costs. GA-map® routine diagnostic test for microbiota will diagnose possible imbalance, referred to as dysbiosis, in the complex digestive ecosystem. Dysbiosis is associated with several chronic conditions, diseases, and infections.

Correct diagnosis - key to successful treatment

Correct diagnostics is the key to any successful treatment, including drug response, for personalized medicine. Genetic Analysis routine diagnostic tool for microbiota will diagnose possible imbalance, referred to as dysbiosis, in this complex ecosystem. Dysbiosis is associated with several chronic conditions, diseases, and infections. GA-map will facilitate follow-up the effects of treatments, improve patient's life's and reduce treatment costs.

GA's targeted markets

In the US, GA secured a large customer account in late 2019, which has its key focus in the functional medicine segment. Previously, the laboratory utilized an in-house developed method that has served the market for several years. After they installed the GA-map® platform, they have given valuable and positive feedback on the test, and the underlying volume has grown. In 2022, GA announced the first commercial sale of the new and enhanced version of the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test version 2 for research use to the US market.

In Europe, GA's main business is currently in Germany and neighboring markets. We are working to grow these markets further. In addition, GA sees good opportunities in UK, Switzerland, Benelux and France as well as Eastern Europe. These are markets where microbiota testing is increasing.

In 2022, GA entered a Laboratory Developed Test (LDT) agreement together with Thalys Medical Technology Group to evaluate and develop innovative diagnostic solutions for the rapidly growing human microbiota market in China. Thalys will use its Shanghai-based Medical Lab group to further develop and distribute tests based on Genetic Analysis's GA-map® technology.

GA's customers

GA's customers can be segmented into two customer profiles depending on what they buy from GA. These are kit customers and service lab customers. GA can supply directly to kit customers that are typically medical labs or research labs. GA can also perform the testing in-house for small volume customers, R&D research projects and collaboration partners as a service.

Currently, sales are generated directly by GA or through distributors in the US and Europe. GA's main strategy is to build a strong global distribution network. In 2021 GA had 4 European distributors and 1 US distributor. This year GA signed up 4 additional distribution partners covering Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, Thailand, India, Malta and UAE.

GA - preparing for the new In Vitro Diagnostics Regulation (IVDR)

Prior to the application date 26 May 2022, GA implemented the requirements set forth by the IVDR (EU) 2017/746 (In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Regulation), both as a company and

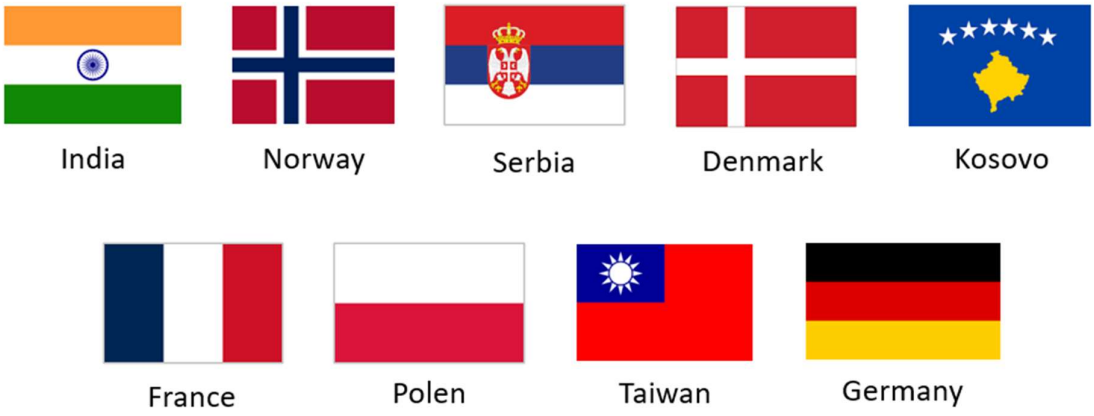
for the already CE-marked IVDD 98/79/EC products. GA has also initiated a project with the aim to IVDR certify the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test Lx v2.

The new stricter IVDR requirements for CE-marking of laboratory testing are expected to create a window of opportunity for GA in relation to implementing the CE-marked GA-map® Dysbiosis Test with larger laboratories in the EU.

Organization

GA holds a team of highly qualified employees with relevant scientific backgrounds and extensive competence in bioinformatics, molecular biology, and bioengineering. Our employees based in Norway and Germany are dedicated to microbiota, the GA-map® platform technology and how to expand its potential as well as becoming the preferred partner for standardized gut microbiota testing worldwide.

Even with a small team of 22 employees, GA has an impressive geographical coverage and background from 9 nations among its employees which again emphasizes the openness for new cultures, languages, and meeting new people on our expansion path.



The Microbiome Market

Key drivers in the market

Increasing knowledge and evidence demonstrate the gut microbiome's important role in health and disease. More acceptance of microbiome testing in clinical practice is driven by an increased evidence base that supports clinicians' decision-making. The increasing prevalence of gastrointestinal disorders (including Crohn's disease and Ulcerative Colitis) and cancer are expected to become even more severe due to poor diet and lifestyle factors. A successful approval of microbiome-based therapeutics by the FDA will be a huge driver in this market.

Human microbiome market expected to grow rapidly during the 2020s

The microbiome market is still in an early stage in terms of monetary size and how advanced it is. The recent traction to this field has strengthened the awareness among researchers, pharma companies, clinicians, patients and investors. The microbiome is called the new genetics. An estimate of the market as of today is stating some USD 400 million. However, this is mainly the value of probiotics, prebiotics and services into research and clinical development since approved products in both In Vitro Diagnostics (IVD) and pharma are for the most part lacking. In November 2022 the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved Rebyota, the first fecal microbiota product approved by the agency. A handful of companies have microbiome altering drug products in clinical phase 2 and 3. When such products are approved, the need for routine diagnostics will be even more imminent. Human Microbiome Market (www.marketsandmarkets.com) states in a report published in April 2022 that this market will reach USD 269 in 2023 and USD 1.370 million in 2029 at a CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of 31,1% during the forecast period 2023 to 2029.

High attention within the medical field

The gut microbiome plays a central role in human health, and today microbiome is one of the most published topics in gut medical scientific journals in the last years. The major challenge when exploring the relationships between gut bacteria and how they affect human health and disease, is access to fast and reliable technologies to establish useful clinical data on gut bacteria profiles and how these affect health and disease. The development of new technologies suitable for clinical use is few.

Need for more accurate and reliable routine diagnostics tests in laboratories

After many years of active research in the microbiota field, with an increasing understanding of microbiomes' role and importance in human health, there is a clear drive to bring microbiota testing from research into clinical routine. Today, there are already performed some 0.5 to 1 million microbiota tests annually in laboratories in US and EU. These tests are mainly performed on research-based platforms and with in-house developed assays.

Medical diagnostics

Generally, the medical laboratories worldwide have been very focused on the pandemic and testing for Covid in the last years. Now that we see more and more medical labs re-opening for other types of tests, we assume more focus on gut microbiome moving forward. Post-covid we

believe there will be a stronger focus on how to stay healthy by strengthening the immune system by establishing a healthy gut microbiome. In addition, the existing testing market for microbiota is also gaining momentum, largely driven by patients becoming more aware of the need for a healthy life. The GA-map® platform is offering a standardized microbiome test solution for these medical labs, and it is in GA's strategy to supply high-volume clinical laboratories with validated and documented quality diagnostics solutions that save time and cost for the labs and provides excellent accuracy of results.

Consumer diagnostics

The consumer market is by many believed to be the fastest-growing segment within the microbiome market. Consumers are willing to pay for self-tests in order to get actionable results. The trend within wellness, healthy lifestyle and general focus on health are accelerating post-covid. The interest in consumer testing of the microbiome is growing online and there are more and more consumer tests offered. GA is exploring opportunities to partner up within the consumer space.

Research diagnostics

There is increasing demand for the inclusion of standardized gut microbiome assessments in clinical trials and clinical trial research. This is due both to the impact new pharmaceuticals can have on the microbiome and the fact that the microbiota composition itself may greatly affect the response to treatment. To offer standardized diagnostics for the clinical research market is an important contribution from GA to aid in the development of new improved pharma products and thus improved patient treatment regimes.

Companion diagnostics

The growth of the microbiome pharma market is underpinned by the huge efforts that are allocated to research in this field. According to www.microbiometimes.com, some USD 4.7 billion has been invested and there are 700 programs involved in development of microbiome altering drugs at various stages. The need for accurate and accompanying diagnostics is becoming more pressing as the first pharma products now are approaching the market. Partner up with pharma and probiotics companies is a focus strategy for GA.

GA attending several key conferences and events

At the end of 2022, we participated in several international conferences to further strengthen our strategic partnership dialogues. We attended the AACC annual scientific meeting in Chicago where we gained access and contact with potential customers and future partners. Our studies on the bacterial signature for type 2 diabetes and gut microbiota assessment in healthy adults from US and Canada were presented and attracted strong interest. Understanding what constitutes a healthy microbiota and establishing a healthy reference microbiota is important for developing tools for microbiota analysis.

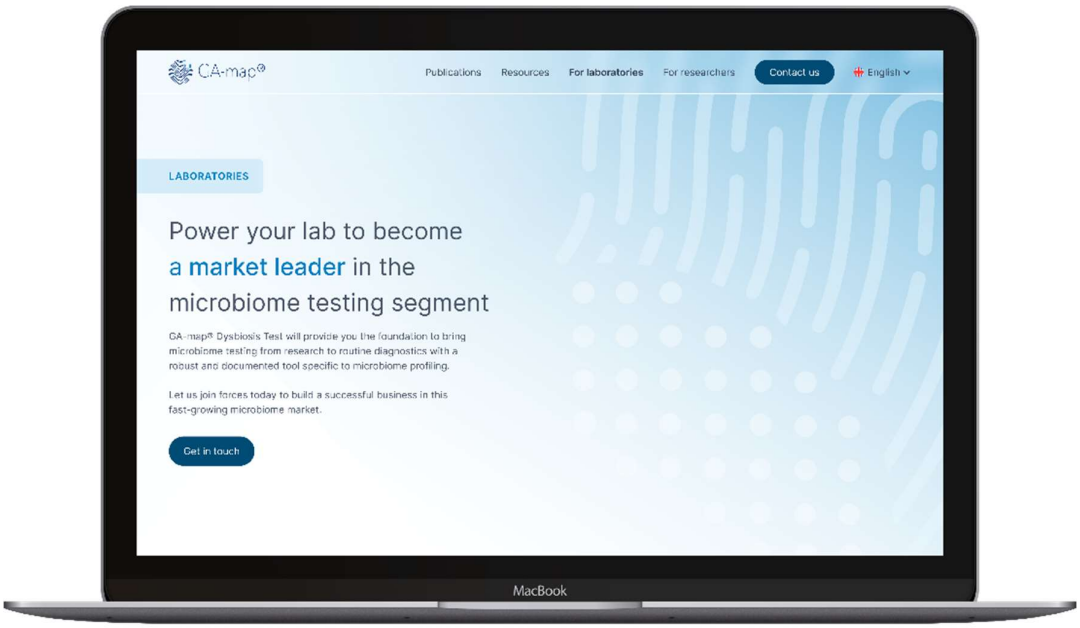
Hot leads and market expansion

In addition to increasing our current number of GA-map® flagship labs, GA is preparing for new technology transfers to reach lab customers globally. The market is now recovering after Covid, and we see more and more interest from potential customers in all regions. The pandemic has had two positive consequences for our industry. Firstly, significant growth in Covid-testing revenues and profits for the labs, which they now want to reinvest in new technologies.

Secondly, many molecular labs have invested in DNA extraction and PCR instruments for Covid, which now have the capacity to be used for other molecular assays (i.e. GA-map®). Frequently, GA sees customer requests from labs nearly being fully equipped to run GA-map®. By leveraging these opportunities, we are in a strong position to accelerate sales growth for the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test.

Launch of new digital marketing campaign

At the beginning of 2023, we prepared for the launch of a new product/brand website; GA-map.com. Our increased focus on digital presence will accelerate brand awareness and lead generation. The GA-map.com launch campaign consisted of search engine optimization and targeted digital communication mainly towards USA and Europe on web and social media platforms. This will increase our visibility in the market.



The new GA-map.com pages are focused on making GA-map® information available for laboratories and researchers globally

More and more medical labs are looking for new business areas for future growth. The microbiome is one of the hottest trends in clinical medicine and life science today. GA has enhanced our focus towards the clinical research segment to capture more of the testing business in this segment. The commercial strategy is reflected in our new product website.

Products

Competitive advantage and global partners

GA is uniquely positioned to take the lead in the microbiota market. This market is today characterized by non-standardized research-based platforms and tests. GA has developed a patented, clinically validated and CE-marked standardized testing platform for microbiome analysis. The GA-map® is also launched as a Research use Only (RuO) test in the US. This unique product will be the best choice for most routine laboratories that analyze microbiota. The patented technology is well documented through approximately 50 scientific articles and more than 70 clinical trials. The company has partnerships with global leaders like Luminex Inc. and Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc. which both have a global presence in the Diagnostics and Life Science market. The GA-map® technology can be developed into several new products tailor-made for other diseases and indications for use.

Genetic Analysis currently has two products on the market:

GA-map® Dysbiosis Test version 2

The GA-map® Dysbiosis Test is a standardized and CE marked molecular assay for profiling the gut microbiota, intended to identify and characterize dysbiosis. Dysbiosis is defined as an imbalance of the gut bacteria composition relative to a healthy reference composition. A dysbiosis index (DI) measures the degree of dysbiosis. The test is validated through several studies in IBS and IBD patients and has determined detailed microbiota composition information relative to a healthy reference. The test has a wide range of applications and GA, together with national and international research institutes and hospitals continue to perform and publish clinical studies to broaden the clinical use of the Dysbiosis Test. The studies demonstrate promising results in the fields of predicting disease course and treatment response in IBD patients, monitoring the effects of FMT treatment, effects of dietary treatment, evaluating the microbiota impact in Parkinson's Disease and Rheumatoid Arthritis patients, among many other indications.

GA-map® Fecal COVID-19 Test

GA completed the development and launched a COVID-19 Test for fecal samples. It has been demonstrated that the COVID-19 virus is detectable in fecal samples in approximately 50% of COVID-19 patients, and it has been demonstrated that the virus is detectable in the gastrointestinal tract for up to 30 days after a negative nose/throat test. GA is participating in a study together with Haukeland University Hospital with the aim to better understand the link between gastrointestinal Covid-19 infection and long-term health effects observed by many patients (Long-Covid).

Genetic Analysis' mission is to become the leading company for standardized gut microbiota testing worldwide, and GA is committed to helping to unlock and restore the human microbiome through its state-of-the-art technology.

Innovation and product development

Enhancing the current product to meet customer needs and expectations

The product development for the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test, which was completed with a CE-IVD marking in June 2021, has in 2022 been successfully deployed in several laboratories. The upgraded version of the test represents shorter hands-on time, simplified procedures, a reduction in quality controls per plate, and lower running costs. After successfully completing the development of GA-map® onto the MAGPIX® readout platform in December 2021, GA extended its platform compatibility to include NxTAG®-enabled MAGPIX® instrument in 2022. Further, implementation of improved processes in the GA manufacturing has lowered unit costs and prepared the company for scale-up for further expected increased sales volumes.

Moving the GA-map® Analyzer software to the cloud

GA has developed a cloud-based software solution, the GA-map® Analyzer, enabling customers to use the GA-map® Dysbiosis Test more efficiently as the software was upgraded to report bacteria functional groups in addition to containing more language translation features. It also secures GA proprietary software as we expand globally. The software will be launched to selected customers during Q1 2023 and mark an important milestone in the company's shift to a digital health emphasis.

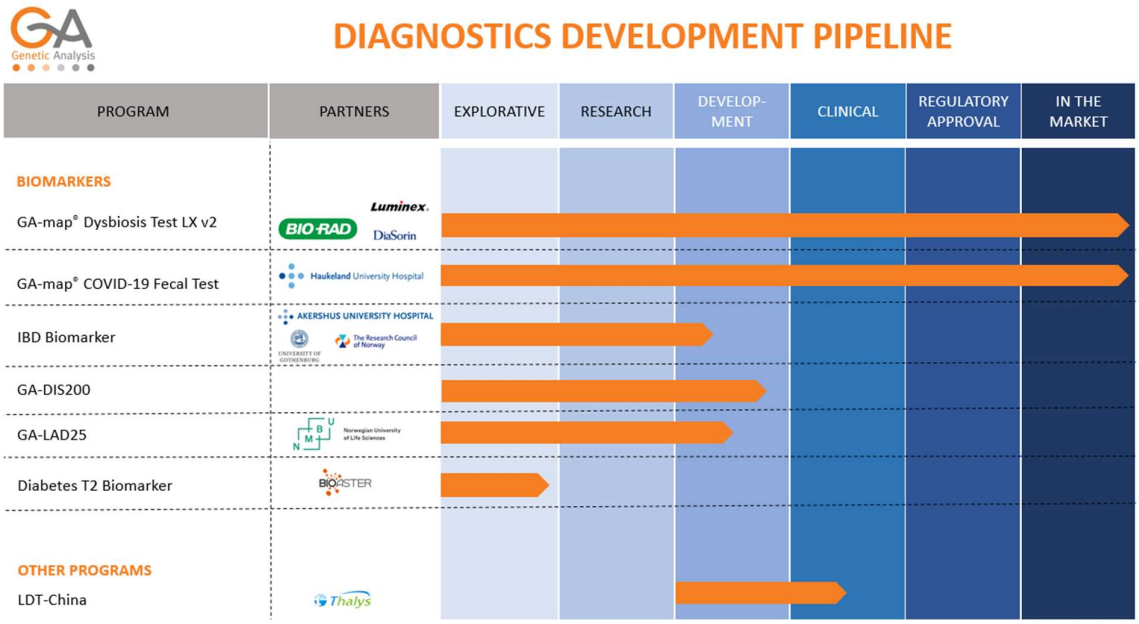
Expanding the GA biobank

GA has established a comprehensive clinical database of healthy and diseased populations, with more than 7.000 samples in its collection. The bacteria signatures in this database are key for understanding the link between microbiome, gut functionality, and diseases. Clinical studies have been conducted in various countries to establish clinically validated normal healthy cohorts and expand this valuable asset.

GA speeding up the digital transformation of microbiome understanding

Moreover, GA has taken part in developing the HumGut database, which covers the broad diversity of bacterial and archaea genomes found in the human gut. This database is unique in that it has been filtered against nearly 6.000 metagenomes collected from healthy humans around the world. Additionally, the genomes are ranked based on their prevalence, highlighting their clinical relevance in the healthy global population. This work is funded by the Norwegian University of Life Sciences and the Research Council of Norway.

GA will continue the software development program and explore how the HumGut database comprising a collection of over 30.000 genomes, covering the broad diversity of bacterial genomes found in the human gut, can be utilized in future product developments.



New innovative biomarker for Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)

GA is in the process of developing a new diagnostic test for IBD patients with the aim of predicting the severity of the disease and aiding in the choice of treatment. The project is being conducted in collaboration with the University of Gothenburg and Akershus University Hospital, with patient recruitment taking place in both Sweden and Norway. A bacteria panel highly representative for IBD has been identified and is currently undergoing the final stages of technical testing and validation. The project is projected to take three years and has already been granted NOK 16 million from the Research Council of Norway, with the possibility of an additional NOK 4-5 million through "SkatteFUNN" R&D grants.

GA-DIS200 – A novel probe panel for extended microbiota profiling

GA-DIS200, a newly developed research use only (RuO) product, is comprised of a set of highly sensitive and specific probes designed to detect around 200 microbiota targets linked to gastrointestinal and metabolic disorders. This panel was created using GA's in-house probe design tool and has undergone extensive in silico and in vitro testing. The planned launch for GA-DIS200 is projected for the first half of 2023, and will be a powerful tool in biomarker discovery projects, both in research and in the design of new diagnostic assays.

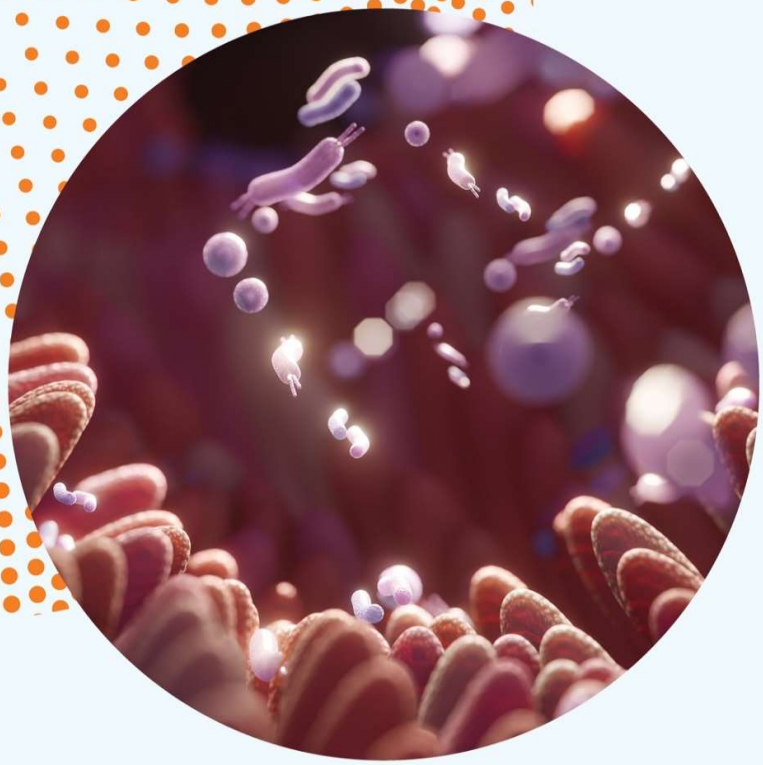
GA-LAD25 – New microbiota profiling technology

Liquid Array Diagnostics (LAD), a novel proprietary detection method, is a qPCR-based technology with medium plex capacity, designed to provide inexpensive and easily accessible microbiota detection assays. Currently, this technology is being used in research projects aimed at exploring microbiota profiles that are specific to oral samples and markers for gut short chain fatty acids.

New microbiome diagnostic markers for China

In January 2022, GA and Thalys Medical Technology Group Corporation announced their collaboration on a Microbiome Laboratory Developed Test (LDT) for the Chinese market. The first stage of the project involves Thalys utilizing its newly built Shanghai-based clinical lab to

further develop and distribute tests in China based on the GA-map® technology. Training of staff and installation of the GA-map® platform in the Thalys laboratory in Shanghai has been completed. However, due to the pandemic situation, the clinical trial to establish a Chinese healthy reference range has been delayed. The companies aim to complete training and to establish a Chinese healthy reference profile by the first half of 2023.



GA-map® is a genetic test that will help you understand the gut microbiota better. Join us in pioneering the field of gut microbiota diagnostics.

Corporate Governance

GA seeks to comply with the principles on corporate governance set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance (the "Code" or the "Code of Practice"). This report sets out GA's main corporate governance policies and practices. The application of the Code is based on the "comply or explain" principle.

Good corporate governance is important for GA, and GA continuously works on its corporate governance principles and documents in order to ensure alignment of its practices with the Code. Like most companies, GA is dependent upon good relations with its contacts to succeed and this is a priority for the company. A good reputation and solid financial development over time are important in order to build and maintain trust and confidence towards important contacts like customers, investors, suppliers, employees, partners and public authorities. This requires good control of the business with open and honest communication. Equal treatment of shareholders is also important to increase share value and achieve investor confidence. GA is also aware of its responsibility in society towards the anti-corruption, working environment, discrimination, environment and human rights.

Business

The purpose of the company is, as defined in its articles of association, to develop and sell technology for the analysis of complex genetic systems. The articles of association are available at www.genetic-analysis.com.

The board of directors sets the direction for the company by determining the objectives, strategy and risk profile of the business within the parameters of the article of association so that the company creates value for shareholders in a sustainable manner and takes into account financial, social and environmental considerations. These objectives, strategies and risk profiles are evaluated on an annual basis by the board of directors through a designated strategy process. Information concerning the objectives and principal strategies of the company and changes thereto as well as business risks aspects are disclosed to the market in the context of the company's annual and quarterly reports, marketing presentations and on the company's website.

Independency and neutrality

GA strives for independence and neutrality in the relations between board of directors, management, owners and others. The principle of independence, neutrality and arm's length principle applies to all contact and business associates like customers, suppliers, banks and other connections.

Equal treatment of shareholders and free trade of shares

GA strives to ensure that all shareholders shall be treated equally. There is one class of shares and one share has one vote at the shareholders' meeting. All shares are freely negotiable with no form of restrictions. Shareholders are treated equally in relation to dividends. There is no

restriction related to the ownership of shares and there are no shareholder agreements that the company is aware of.

All existing shareholders have pre-emptive rights to subscribe for shares in the event of share capital increases. The general meeting may by a qualified majority set aside the pre-emptive rights of existing shareholders. Any deviations from such rights must be justified by the common interest of the company and the shareholders. Explanation of the justification by the board of directors shall be included in the agenda for the shareholders' meeting.

The company will establish related party transaction procedures to ensure that all transactions with related parties are premised on commercial terms and structured in line with arm's length principles and further detail how the board end executive management should handle agreements with related parties. Such procedures will supplement the procedures set out in applicable law and may amongst other things lead to the arrangement of independent assessment of the related party transactions. It is the board members' and key employees' responsibility to give notice to the board of directors if they directly or indirectly have interests in any agreements the company is about to enter. Information on relevant related party transactions is included in the notes to the financial statements.

General assembly

The general assembly is open to all shareholders and the board of directors strives to ensure that as many as possible of the company's shareholders participate in the general assembly. The company will send out a notice of the general assembly according to applicable law. An agenda, documents, and information about the matters to be resolved will be included in the notice so that the shareholders can be prepared on the issues treated at the general assembly. Shareholders can vote in each individual matter, and shareholders who are unable to attend the meeting in person may vote by proxy. A proxy form is included in the notice convening the general assembly.

Any deadline for shareholders to give notice of their intention to attend the meeting will be set as close to the date of the general assembly as possible. The general assembly will be able to elect an independent chairperson for the general assembly.

A shareholder may be represented through power of attorney. The chairperson of the board will attend the meeting.

Equity and dividends

GA will strive to have a solid balance sheet. The board of directors and the executive management regularly monitor the company's capital structure including the level of equity that is appropriate for the company's objective, strategy, and risk profile.

Authorizations to the board of directors to increase the company's share capital are granted with a defined purpose and limited to no later than 24 months from the date of granting.

GA has ambitious goals for future growth and the overall objective is to create long-term value for its owners. To reach the goals the company will endeavor to have an optimal capital

structure. For the time being, this means that the board of directors is currently not proposing annual dividends.

Board of directors

The articles of association stipulate that the board of directors shall consist of between 2 and 7 shareholders elected board members, who are elected by the general assembly for a period of one year. The composition of the board of directors aims to ensure that the interests of all shareholders are attended to, and meet the company's need for expertise, capacity, and diversity, and at the same time function effectively as a collegiate body. A majority of the shareholder elected board members are independent of executive personnel, material business contacts, and major shareholders. The board of directors does not include any executive personnel.

Members of the board of directors are encouraged to own shares in the company. The board of directors has a fixed yearly compensation decided by the general assembly and reflects the board's responsibilities, competence, time use, and the complexity of the company. The remuneration of the board of directors is not dependent on results. Share options have been issued to some board members. Board members or companies they are affiliated with do not normally assume tasks for the company in addition to the board position. If such a commitment were to be established, the entire board would be informed and the fee for the engagement will be approved by the board. If remuneration is given to the members of the board beyond the board fee, this will be stated in the annual report. The shareholding and remuneration of the board of directors are set out in the notes to the financial statements of the company.

Committees

Nomination committee

The article of association stipulates that the company shall have a nomination committee appointed by the general assembly. The nominal committee proposes candidates to the board of directors, the nomination committee, as well as yearly compensation to the members of the board or committees. The majority of the nomination committee shall be independent of the board of directors and management. The nomination committee consists of 2-3 members who will serve for a term of one year. The chairperson of the committee is Kari Stenersen. Other members are Thorvald Steen and Eilert Aamodt.

Compensation Committee

A compensation committee was established in 2021 to ensure that compensation arrangements support the strategic aims of a business and enable the recruitment, motivation, and retention of senior executives while also complying with the requirements of the regulation. The compensation committee is responsible for, amongst others, preparing the board's proposal to the guidelines for remuneration for key personnel and the yearly remuneration report. The compensation committee has in 2022 consisted of Rune Sørum (chairperson), Camilla Huse Bondesson and Eilert Aamodt.

Risk management and internal control

The board of directors has a yearly meeting to set the strategy for the company and identify important risk factors. The board of directors receives updated financial information at every board meeting. The financial position is analyzed and compared against budgets, strategic plans and last year's performance. The board of directors reviews the quarterly reports and risk factors for the company are discussed and evaluated. The board of directors has an annual review together with the auditor before approving the annual report. Risk factors are also reviewed.

Compensation to management

It is important for GA to be an attractive employer. The company strives to attract competent employees with relevant experience and give them the opportunity for further development. The compensation to management will at all times be at market terms.

The company has adopted guidelines for the remuneration of the executive management which has been presented to the general assembly. The principles presented in these guidelines provide the framework for the remuneration of key personnel in GA and aim to support the company's business strategy and long-term interests.

The company has established both short-term and long-term incentives for key personnel. The short-term incentive includes a bonus arrangement, and the long-term incentive includes a share option program which both are based on defined measurable goals. Key personnel are included in the same pension and insurance plan as other employees.

The board of directors set terms and conditions for the CEO. The CEO determines the remuneration of executive personnel on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the board of directors, reflecting the overall guidelines adopted by the general assembly. Terms and conditions are set at market terms and evaluated on a yearly basis. It is company policy to reflect the average level in the market.

Information and communication

GA is listed on Spotlight Stock Market in Stockholm since October 2021 and is obliged to follow applicable rules for handling information. All relevant information is published through Spotlight Stock Market, the news agency Cision and the company website www.genetic-analysis.com. The company wishes to maintain an open dialog with shareholders, potential investors and other participants in the securities market.

Auditor

In addition to serving as the company's auditor, the auditor firm may also be used for advice in matters that are not prohibited according to the applicable independence regulations. The auditor is not used when establishing the company strategy or in other operational matters. Only the CEO or the CFO hires services from the auditor.

The auditor is participating in the board meeting approving the annual report. In this meeting, the auditor is describing its views on accounting matters and principles, risk areas and internal control. The auditor participates in other board meetings on request from the board when the board wants to get the auditor's view on a specific matter.

Compensation to the auditor is set by the general assembly and is described in the notes to the financial statement.

Company take-overs

The board of directors will implement guidelines for take-over situations and how it will act in the event of a take-over bid in accordance with applicable law and recommendations. In a potential offer where the effect of the transaction is a take-over, the board of directors will handle the matter in a professional manner and ensure equal information and treatment of all shareholders. The board will not hinder or obstruct take-over bids for the company's activities or shares. The board will consider to actively seek other offers upon the receipt of a take-over bid when it is considered to be in the best common interest of the company and its shareholders. Any agreements entered into between the company and a bidder, or significant terms and conditions thereof, that are material to the market's evaluation of a bid shall be publicly disclosed no later than at the same time as the announcement that the bid will be made public. In the event of a take-over bid for the company's shares, the board should not exercise mandates or pass any resolutions with the intention or effect of the disposal of the company's activities, or material parts thereof, or otherwise obstructing the take-over bid unless this is approved by the general meeting following the announcement of the bid. Furthermore, the board and management shall refrain from implementing any measures intended to protect their personal interests at the expense of the interest of shareholders following an intention to make a take-over bid or announcement of a bid.

If an offer is made for the company's shares, the board shall consider issuing a statement making a recommendation as to whether shareholders should or should not accept the offer in accordance with applicable law. Furthermore, the board shall consider arranging for a valuation of the company from an independent expert for publication together with its statement.

Composition of the board of directors and independence

The board of directors consists of the following members:

Chairperson **Per Matsson** (born 1954, Swedish citizenship) has more than 35 years of international experience in the diagnostic industry. His recent positions have covered executive management positions as CTO in Phadia and as CTO in Thermo Fischer Scientific ImmunoDiagnostics division. He holds a PhD in cell biology, MBA studies in Management of Innovation, and is appointed assistant professor at the Uppsala University and at the Veterinary Faculty, Swedish Agricultural University. Mr. Matsson is currently working as a senior advisor and board member for several companies and industry organizations and he is actively involved as a co-founder and chairperson in several diagnostic companies. Per also serves as scientific advisor to the UK listed Intuitive Investments Group plc, a venture fund concentrating on investing in fast-growing and/or high potential life sciences businesses.

Mr. Matsson holds 30.000 shares and 225.000 options in Genetic Analysis AS.

Andrew Stapleton (born 1956, U.S. citizenship) holds a PhD in Biochemistry from the University of Manchester in England, and an MBA in Strategic Management from John F. Kennedy University in the US. He has more than 30 years of international experience from executive management positions and senior roles in the life science and diagnostic industries. Andrew currently holds the position as Vice President in the Corporate Business Development team in Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc, where he is focused on identifying M&A targets and managing the Corporate Venture fund, which introduced him to GA originally.

Mr. Stapleton holds 0 shares and 0 options in Genetic Analysis AS.

Camilla Huse Bondesson (born 1958, Norwegian and Swedish citizenships) holds an Executive MBA from Stockholm University and is currently chairperson of the board of Immuneed AB and TdB Labs AB. She has over 30 years of international operational and strategic experience from leading positions within companies in the life science field, including as head of Behring Diagnostica AB, international product manager at Biacore, marketing director for Amersham Biosciences (now Cytiva) and VP Marketing for Gyros AB. Since 2004, Mrs. Bondesson has worked as a consultant and partnerat Conlega, a consulting company focusing on life science.

Ms. Bondesson holds 38.460 shares and 70.000 options in Genetic Analysis AS.

Rune Sørum (born 1956, Norwegian citizenship) holds a Master of Science in Business and Economics (siviløkonom) from Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration. He is a Norwegian citizen with residence in Oslo, Norway. Mr. Sørum is currently a partner in Televenture Management. Before joining Televenture, he was a private investor and senior adviser for European companies working in both Asia and the Middle East. Mr. Sørum has held several board positions in Norwegian investment companies.

Mr. Sørum holds 0 shares and 70.000 options in Genetic Analysis AS.

Staffan Strömberg (born 1967, Swedish citizenship) holds a PhD from KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm and 30 years of experience in the pharmaceutical industry. He is currently CEO of Infant Bacterial Therapeutics AB. Besides his role as Head of Medical Devices at the Swedish Medical Products Agency, he has also been Vice President of Nicox France, and had management positions at AstraZeneca. Mr. Strömberg has particularly experience in the development of orphan drugs.

Mr. Strømberg holds 0 shares and 70.000 options in Genetic Analysis AS.

Corporate Social Responsibility

General

GA provides a positive contribution to society through its activities. GA develops, manufactures and sells technology for analysis of complex genetic systems, which helps the diagnosis of a wide range of human diseases.

The company's innovations and routine diagnostic tool lead to improved analysis of the microbiota for patients and contributes to better lives for patients concerned.

GA performs R&D, production, laboratory analysis, marketing and distribution from the headquarter in Oslo, Norway. The company serves the global market for microbiota testing but uses partners and key distributors in specific geographical markets. GA's approach is to serve the customers in a collaborative and adaptable manner without compromising quality.

Ethical and professional guidance

Employees of GA perform work of great importance to health care providers, laboratories and patients. To succeed with the company's vision and goals, it is essential that work and behavior are based on values that provide credibility, trust and respect among customers, employees and others who employees associate with through his/her work.

All employees are introduced to the GA quality system as a part of their initial training. This is based on the ISO 13485 standard for quality management systems for medical devices and related services. GA has been certified according to ISO 13485:2016 since June 2018.

Since GA is heavily dependent on staff with specialized higher education, the company contributes to the further professional development of its employees. It has therefore in particular participated in the Industrial-PhD program from the Norwegian Research Council as well as positively supported professional development initiatives from employees.

Expectations

GA's basic expectations for employees are:

- Each employee is familiar with GA's values and uses them as the basis for their work.
- Act professionally and with care, integrity and objectivity.
- Abstain from actions that could undermine confidence in GA.
- Treat everyone they meet through their work with courtesy and respect.
- Be aware of ethical issues in business, including human rights, labor rights, environment and anti-corruption.
- In his/her work seeks to influence GA's employees and partners to maintain high ethical standards in the way of conducting business.

Anti-corruption policy

Corruption stand in the way of economic development is anti-competitive and undermines both the rule and law and the democratic process. GA's worldwide operations are subject to national and international law prohibiting GA and its employees to take part in corruption, such as bribery of public officials or employees in the private sector. The fact that many corruption rules also apply outside the territory of each country, shows that it is not sufficient to follow the local national law when operating abroad.

GA has a strong commitment to operate according to sound, ethical and sound business principles and comply with all laws and regulations. GA will not allow or tolerate involvement in any form of corruption.

There is a requirement for all GA's employees that they at all times fully comply with GA's anti-corruption policy, and no GA employee can give another GA employee authorization to deviate from this. Any violation of applicable anti-corruption legislation will be considered a serious violation of the employee's duties to GA and will most likely result in termination of employment or other appropriate sanctions.

GA will also take necessary steps to the extent possible to ensure that GA's independent business partners, including suppliers, customers and joint ventures partners, do not take part in corruption or other illegal or unethical activities in connection with its business with GA.

Directors' Report 2022

Overview

GA is a fast-growing molecular diagnostic company in a unique position, with its patented and documented GA-map® technology, to be the leader in mapping of gut microbiota, by detecting and characterizing imbalance in the gut microbiome. GA has core competence in molecular biology and detection of microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses, utilizing the GA-map® to develop IVD (In Vitro Diagnostic) tests in all diseases where microbiota is involved.

GA is headquartered in Ulvenveien 80, Oslo, Norway, where also the production and laboratory facilities are located.

The directors of the company in office at the date of this report are: Chairperson Per Matsson, Andrew Stapleton, Rune Sørum, Camilla Huse Bondesson and Staffan Strömberg. The company has implemented a directors' liability insurance covering events up to NOK 10 million.

Financial Results

The company accounts are made up in accordance with IFRS.

Being a company in its early commercialization phase, GA has through 2022 been focusing on revenue growth. GA generated total revenues of NOK 20,7 million in 2022 (NOK 13,4 million in 2021). Of this, sales from GA-map® products was NOK 11,2 million in 2022 (NOK 8,8 million in 2021), and other income, which is mainly research support and grants, accounted for NOK 9,6 million in 2022 (NOK 6,6 million in 2021).

Total operating expenses amounted to NOK 48,9 million for the full year (NOK 42,2 million in 2021).

Reported employee costs increased from NOK 22,8 million in 2021 to NOK 25,2 million in 2021. Compared to 2021, employee salaries have increased post-covid, and the number of employees was higher in 2022 than in 2021 reflecting the fact that GA focused on ramping up the sales activities after covid. In addition, GA performed no capitalization of development costs in 2022. In 2021, NOK 1,5 million was capitalized as development costs.

Amortization and depreciation expenses increased from NOK 4,5 million in 2021 to NOK 4,8 million in 2022. No costs were capitalized according to IFRS IAS38 for late-stage development project (net NOK 1,5 million was capitalized in 2021). No assets were written down during 2022 or 2021.

Other expenses increased from NOK 13,6 million in 2021 to 15,1 million in 2022, mainly driven by higher costs related to sales activities and meeting customers, full year listing costs, increased energy prices as well as no capitalization of development costs in 2022.

Net financials showed an expense of NOK 0,09 million in 2022 compared to an expense of NOK 0,13 million in 2021.

Net loss for the company during 2022 was NOK 28,3 million compared to a net loss of NOK 29,0 million for 2021.

Cash Flow and Balance Sheet

Cash generated from operating activities showed a negative of NOK 19,5 million in 2022 compared to a negative of NOK 27,6 in 2021. Cash flow from investing activities generated a negative outflow of NOK 0,2 million in 2022, compared to a negative outflow of NOK 1,9 million in 2021. Financing activities showed a negative outflow of NOK 1,8 million compared to a positive inflow NOK 52,2 million in 2021, where the main effect came from new share issue. Net cash flow for 2022 showed a negative outflow of NOK 21,5 million, compared to an inflow of NOK 22,6 million in 2021.

GA had total assets of NOK 64,4 million at 31.12.2022 (NOK 83,5 million at year end 2021). Total intangible assets as per 31.12.2022 amounted to NOK 20,8 million (NOK 24,3 million at year end 2021). The cash balance at 31.12.2022 was NOK 25,3 million compared to NOK 46,8 million at year end 2021.

Total equity for GA as of 31.12.2022 was NOK 44,1 million compared to an equity of NOK 72,1 million at year end 2021. The decreased in equity is mainly explained through loss of NOK 28,3 million.

The registered share capital in GA as of 31.12.2022 was NOK 14 949 787 divided into 24 916 312 shares at a nominal value of NOK 0.60 each.

Financial Risk Management

The company does not use financial instruments, including derivatives, for revenue purposes. Procedures for risk management are adopted by the board.

The company is exposed to the variety of financial risks, whereby the liquidity risk has the highest exposure, while market and credit risks have less company impact.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company is in a phase whereby the expansion is funded by issuing shares in the marketplace, research grants and revenues from product sales.

The company will actively seek to have a balance of short- and long-term facilities that is designed to ensure that the company has sufficient funds available for financing ongoing operations, market expansion and development projects. The management and the board actively monitor the forecast of the company's liquidity reserve and cash monthly, and have prepared different options in case more liquidity will be required.

Market Risk - Foreign Exchange Risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to Euro and US dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The company has not established currency hedge arrangement. The company will consider the need to establish hedge arrangement on a continuing basis. Due to extent of commercial operations in 2022, the impact of currency risk is considered as low.

Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk

The company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. The company has borrowings issued at variable interest rates. Management's risk policy is to, on a continuing basis, monitor the risk and consider the need to establish security arrangement. During 2022, the company's impact from currency risk has been considered as low.

Market Risk - Price Risk

Price risk arises when there are changes in market price that are not otherwise accounted for by interest rate or currency rate changes. Due to limited commercial operations in 2022, the impact of price risk is considered as low.

Market Risk - Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the customers will not be able to settle their debt. The customers of GA in the healthcare segment or public sector are generally considered to be customers with high ability to pay and the credit risk is considered low.

Going Concern

These statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption.

GA currently sees increasing sales, but does not generate substantial cash. The company has assessed and forecasted its liquidity for 2023. This assessment shows that the company has sufficient cash through 2023 based on the current business plan, but will need further strengthening of the capital situation in order to guarantee sufficient liquidity for fulfilling its obligations in 2024 on a going concern basis. The company is therefore planning a capital raise in 2023 and is also considering other debt financing options to secure funding for the planned business activities. If GA should not be able to secure sufficient funding, the current activity level will be adjusted down accordingly.

Based on the above assumptions, the board confirms that the requirements for the going concern assumption are fulfilled.

Research and Development

GA has had a high activity level within R&D and several on-going development projects in 2022. Firstly, the innovative biomarker project for Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) made good progress. Secondly, GA continued to improve the existing GA-map® Dysbiosis Test and also developed a cloud-based improved version of the GA-map® Analyzer. The company has also a new novel probe panel for extended microbiota profiling as a research use only product ready

for launch in H1 2023. Finally, the collaboration on a microbiome laboratory developed test for the Chinese market has been somewhat delayed due to the covid restrictions in China.

If GA should not be able to secure sufficient funding, the current activity level within R&D will be adjusted down accordingly.

Working environment and social responsibility

GA seeks to create an environment which attracts and retains highly qualified employees and in which employees feel valued for their own contribution to the company's performance. The company focus on providing a safe working environment for its employees, and to ensure that the employees fully understand their own responsibilities regarding environment, health and safety matters.

GA is encouraging equal rights and opportunities amongst its employees and does not tolerate harassment or discrimination in any form. The working environment in GA is considered good. Sick leave has been 2,2% in 2022, showing an increase from 0,6% in 2021. No working accidents or injuries has occurred in 2022.

As of 31.12.2022, the management team in GA consist of 5 people, 2 women and 3 men. At the end of the year, GA had a total workforce of 22 people and 17 of these were women. The board of GA has 5 members of which one is woman and 4 are men.

Environment

GA believes that the company's operation has, by its nature, minimal impact on the environment, but is nevertheless committed to sound environmental practices.

Outlook

The launch of the GA-map® as a CE-marked product in Europe and as a Research use Only (RoU) product for US has significantly strengthened GA's position in the market. We believe that GA through its partnership agreements has a solid foundation for strong commercial growth in the European, US and Asian markets. The management and the board will continue to work for value-added agreements and projects, where GA as a world-leading diagnostic innovator within the microbiome field will be visible and attractive to both industrial and financial players.

Finally, it should be noted that the area of microbiome is still shaping and even though it will grow significantly over the coming years, it is still difficult to predict growth rates etc, and it should also be noted that forward looking statements are always associated with a level of uncertainty.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There have not been any significant events after the balance sheet date.

Allocation of the net result of the year

GA generated a net loss for the year 2022 of NOK -28 274 040 after tax. The board proposes the following allocation of the results for Genetic Analysis AS for the year:

Net profit / loss	- 28 274 040
Transferred to / from Other Equity	28 274 040

In addition, the board proposes a reallocation of share premium to cover historical losses:

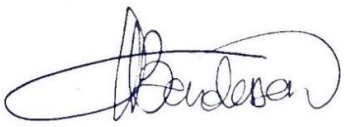
Transferred to / from Share premium	- 27 949 574
Transferred to / from Other Equity	27 949 574

Oslo, 18. April 2023

For Genetic Analysis AS

Per Matsson
Chairperson of the Board

Andrew Stapleton
Board Member



Anne Camilla Huse Bondesson
Board Member

Rune Sørum
Board Member

Staffan Strömberg
Board Member

Ronny Hermansen
CEO

Financial Statements 2022

Genetic Analysis AS

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 NOK	2021 NOK
Revenue	5	11 163 018	6 799 553
Other income	24	9 584 056	6 578 996
Operating income		**20 747 074**	**13 378 549**
Cost of goods sold		3 907 271	1 281 147
Employee benefits expense	6,16	25 195 659	22 835 493
Depreciation and amortization	11,12	4 833 594	4 531 100
Other expenses	6	15 116 442	13 647 074
Other gains and losses		-122 139	-45 342
Operating expenses		**48 930 827**	**42 249 472**
Finance income	7	27 432	0
Finance expenses	7	117 717	134 183
Finance – net		**-90 285**	**-134 183**
Profit / (loss) before income tax		**-28 274 040**	**-29 005 106**
Income tax expense	8, 18	0	0
Net profit / (loss)		**-28 274 040**	**-29 005 106**

Genetic Analysis AS

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 NOK	2021 NOK
Profit for the year		-28 274 040	-29 005 106
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of income tax		0	0
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**-28 274 040**	**-29 005 106**

Genetic Analysis AS

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

Assets	Notes	31.12.2022 NOK	31.12.2021 NOK
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	11,19	8 142 204	1 586 571
Intangible assets	12	20 845 235	24 307 518
Total non-current assets		**28 987 439**	**25 894 088**
Current assets			
Inventory	15	1 754 591	2 367 202
Trade receivables	10	2 610 289	1 050 966
Other receivables	10	5 749 102	7 367 731
Cash and cash equivalents	9	25 323 301	46 810 155
Total current assets		**35 437 283**	**57 596 054**
Total assets		**64 424 722**	**83 490 142**

Genetic Analysis AS

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

Equity and liabilities	Notes	31.12.2022 NOK	31.12.2021 NOK
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Ordinary shares	21	14 949 787	14 949 787
Share premium	21	29 190 572	57 140 146
Retained earnings		0	0
Total equity		**44 140 359**	**72 089 934**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13,19	6 638 303	332 486
Other borrowings	13	700 000	1 100 000
Total non-current liabilities		**7 338 303**	**1 432 486**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	14	4 616 421	2 414 369
Other current liabilities	13,14	8 329 637	7 553 353
Total current liabilities		**12 946 057**	**9 967 722**
Total liabilities		**20 284 360**	**11 400 208**
Total equity and liabilities		**64 424 722**	**83 490 142**

The financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 18 April 2023:

Per Matsson
Chairperson of the Board

Andrew Stapleton
Board Member

Rune Sørum
Board Member

Camilla Huse Bondesson
Board Member

Staffan Strömberg
Board Member

Ronny Hermansen
CEO

Genetic Analysis AS

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	Attributable to the owners			
		Share capital NOK	Share premium NOK	Retained earnings NOK	Total NOK
Equity at 01.01.2021		**10 302 587**	**36 320 320**	**0**	**46 622 907**
Profit for the financial year		0	0	-29 005 105	-29 005 105
Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0
Capital increase 11.03.2021	21	27 200	244 800	0	272 000
Capital increase 20.09.2021	21	4 620 000	55 440 000	0	60 060 000
Issue expense		0	-7 083 973	0	-7 083 973
Share options	17			1 224 104	1 224 104
Settlement of uncovered losses		0	-27 781 001	27 781 001	0
Equity at 31.12.2021		**14 949 787**	**57 140 146**	**0**	**72 089 934**

Equity at 01.01.2022		**14 949 787**	**57 140 146**	**0**	**72 089 934**
Profit for the financial year		0	0	-28 274 041	-28 274 041
Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0
Share options	17			324 467	324 467
Settlement of uncovered losses			-27 949 574	27 949 574	
Equity at 31.12.2022		**14 949 787**	**29 192 572**	**0**	**44 140 359**

Genetic Analysis AS

Statement of Cash Flow

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	2021
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		**-28 274 040**	**-29 005 105**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation charges	11,12	4 833 594	4 531 100
Stock options	17	324 467	1 224 104
Items classified as financing activities		6 600	50 474
Changes in working capital			
Changes in inventory	15	612 611	-482 124
Changes in trade receivables	10	-1 559 323	-192 521
Changes in trade payables	14	2 202 052	676 134
Changes in other items		2 395 418	-4 420 208
Net cash flow from operating activities		**-19 458 621**	**-27 618 146**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	-226 735	-84 796
Payments for capitalized development	12	0	-1 868 679
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-226 735**	**-1 935 475**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings	13	-400 000	0
Installments on leasing liabilities	13,19	-1 401 498	-1 059 848
Paid in capital	21	0	53 248 027
Net cash flow from financing activities		**-1 801 498**	**52 188 179**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**-21 486 854**	**22 616 558**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9	46 810 155	24 193 597
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9	**25 323 301**	**46 810 155**

1. General information

Genetic Analysis AS (GA) is a researched driven diagnostic company dedicated to deliver new and innovative diagnostic solutions to the rapidly growing human microbiome market. GA is developing innovative standardized routine diagnostic solutions for improved patient treatment in rapidly growing markets, with few diagnostic options. GA has products on the market within the area of gastrointestinal diseases.

GA sell reagent test kits to molecular labs through international partners who will handle sales and marketing. In addition, GA has its own service laboratory to facilitate sales to clinical research, pharma product development and laboratory customers.

GA was established in 2008 and has developed a DNA-based platform technology that allows for simultaneous analysis of a large number of similar (but not identical) gene fragments in one reaction. This is based on research done by professor Knut Rudi at Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) and Nofima in Ås.

GA is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Norway. The address of its registered office is Ulvenveien 80, 0581 Oslo, Norway. The company is listed at Spotlight Stock Market in Stockholm with ticker "GEAN".

The financial statements were considered and issued by the company's board of directors on 18 April 2023.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis for preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the European Union ('EU'), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC'), and the requirements set out in the Norwegian Accounting Act (Regnskapsloven). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been applied consistently, unless otherwise stated. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

New and amended standards adopted by the company

The group has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2022:

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020, and
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3.

The group also elected to adopt the following amendments early:

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – amendments to IAS 12

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors. The Corporate management has evaluated that the Company operates in only one segment. Therefore, there is no separate segment reporting in the financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the company are presented in Norwegian Kroner, which is the functional currency of the company.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in

foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss within 'Other (losses)/gains – net'.

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets primary consists of machinery and equipment. They also include right of use assets for leased buildings, machinery and equipment accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16. Tangible fixed assets are measured at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. They are reflected in the statement of financial position and depreciated to residual value over the asset's expected useful life on a straight-line basis. If changes in the depreciation plan occur the effect is distributed over the remaining depreciation period. Direct maintenance of an asset is expensed under operating expenses as and when it is incurred. Additions or improvements are added to the asset's cost price and depreciated together with the asset. The split between maintenance and additions/improvements is calculated in proportion to the asset's condition at the acquisition date.

Property, plant and equipment also include right of use assets for leased equipment and the company's offices in Oslo, which is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16. Right of use assets are measured at cost and depreciated over the lease period. See more information under "Leases" later in this note and note 19 "Leases".

The estimated useful lives used in the calculation of depreciation and amortisations are as follows:
Machinery and equipment: 5 years.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the period.

Intangible assets

Research & Development

Research expenditures are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (related to development, design and testing of new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets. This is provided that the company can demonstrate a technical feasibility to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, that the asset can generate future economic benefits, and that the company has sufficient resources to complete the asset and that the development costs can be measured reliably. Development expenses previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in subsequent periods. Capitalized development costs are recognized as cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment loss. Capitalized development costs that have finite useful life, is amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic life of the

intangible asset from the commencement of the commercial production. Time of amortization is normally 10 years, but maximum 15 years.

Computer software
Computer software is depreciated on a straight-line basis to their residual value over their expected useful life, which is 5 years.

Leases
Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which

there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Financial assets

The company´s financial assets are: accounts receivable, other receivables at amortized cost and cash and cash equivalents. At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Inventory
Inventory comprises purchased raw materials, work in progress and finished goods. Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where the company purchase the company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the company's equity holders.

Trade payables
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if

payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings
Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Current and deferred income tax
The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. The company establishes provisions on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Employee benefits

Short-term obligations
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position.

Pension plan
The company has a defined contribution pension plan as required by the Norwegian Law. This pension plan applies to all employees of the company living in Norway. For defined contribution plans, contributions are paid to pension insurance plans and charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay any further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans
The company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The company recognises a provision where contractually obligated or where there is a past practise that has created a constructive obligation.

Share based payments
The company operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the company. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (for example, an entity's share price);
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save or holding shares for a specific period).

At the end of each reporting period, the company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the statement of profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

When the options are exercised, the company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

The social security contributions payable in connection with the grant of the share options is considered an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be treated as a cash-settled transaction.

Government Grants
Government grants including non-monetary grants at fair value, will only be recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them, and the grants will be received. The grants are recognised as cost reductions in the profit and loss statement and as other income if the grant has an element of payment for services to the project.

Revenue recognition
The allocation of revenue is based on the stand-alone selling price for each separate performance obligation in the contract with the customer, and the revenue is recognised when the service/good is delivered.

The company develop, manufactures and sells diagnostic tests to the global health market based on a DNA-based platform technology that allows for simultaneous analysis of a large number of similar (but not identical) gene fragments in one reaction.

Sale of goods and services
Income from sale of goods and services are recognised at fair value of the consideration, net after deduction of VAT, returns, discounts and reductions. Sales of goods are recognised in profit and loss when the company has delivered its products to the customer and there are no unsatisfied commitments which may influence the customer's acceptance of the product. Sales of services are taken to income when the service is rendered.

Delivery is not completed until the products have been sent to the agreed place, and control of the products have been accepted by and transferred to the customer. Contractual data is applied to estimate and recognise provisions for discounts and rebates at the sales date and historical data is applied to estimate and recognise any provisions for returns.

Finance expenses
Finance costs represent interest on loans and borrowings.

3. Financial risk management and Financial instruments

Financial risk management
The company uses capital increases for the purpose of raising necessary capital for the company's business. In addition, the company has financial instruments such as accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc. in relation to daily operations. The company does not use financial instruments, including derivatives, for revenue purposes. Procedures for risk management are adopted by the Board. The company is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's management regularly evaluates these risks and establishes guidelines for how they are handled.

Market risk - Foreign exchange risk
The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to Euro and US dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The company has not established currency hedge arrangement. The company will consider the need to establish hedge arrangement on a continuing basis.

At 31 December, if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 1 per cent against the Euro with all variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been NOK 25 340 (2021: NOK 11 000) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Euro denominated trade receivables and trade payables.

At 31 December, if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 1 per cent against the US dollars with all variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been NOK 82 800 (2021: NOK 49 000) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Euro denominated trade receivables and trade payables.

Market risk - Interest rate risk
The company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings (see note 13). Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the company to fair value interest rate risk.

Management's risk policy is to, on a continuing basis, monitor the risk and consider the need to establish security arrangement. During 2022 and 2021, the company's borrowings at variable and fixed rate were denominated in NOK.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the company to potential interest rate changes. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at each reporting date that are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity	Changes in interest rates in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
2022	+50	6 500	6 500
2022	-50	-6 500	-6 500
2021	+50	7 750	7 750
2021	-50	-7 750	-7 750

Based on the financial instruments that existed per 31 December 2022, an increase of 0,5% would reduce the company's profit before tax by NOK 6 500 (2021: NOK 7 750).

The average effective interest rates of financial instruments were as follows:

	2022	2021
Other loans	5,1%	5,6%

Market risk - Price risk
Price risk arises when there are changes in market price that are not otherwise accounted for by interest rate or currency rate changes. Due to limited commercial operations in 2022, the impact of price risk is considered as low.

Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to trade and other receivables. The company has routines to ensure that sales on credit are made only to creditworthy customers.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company has assessed and forecasted its liquidity for 2022. This analysis shows that the company has sufficient liquidity for fulfilling its obligations during 2022 with a going concern basis. See note 25 for further information about going concern.

The company will actively seek to have a balance of short term and long-term facilities that is designed to ensure that the company has sufficient funds available for financing ongoing operations, market expansion and development projects. The Management and the Board actively monitor the forecast of the company's liquidity reserve and cash on the basis of the expected cash flow on a monthly level.

Periods to maturity of financial liabilities incl. interest:

	Less than one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	More that five years
At 31 December 2022				
Borrowings	455 800	431 000	309 300	0
Trade payables	4 616 421	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	1 270 975	1 689 102	4 950 000	412 500
Other liabilities	6 547 000	0	0	0
At 31 December 2021				
Borrowings	0	657 220	779 402	0
Trade payables	2 414 369	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	1 182 964	210 420	39 102	0
Other liabilities	7 553 353	0	0	0

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because these instruments have a short-term maturity date. Similarly, the carrying amount of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates fair value as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Derivative financial instruments and fair value estimation

At the end of year 2022 and end of year 2021 there were no financial assets or liabilities to measure.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The company has the following classification of financial assets and liabilities. See note 2 for a description of the various categories.

Financial instruments

31.12	2022	2021
Assets		
Trade receivables	2 610 289	1 050 966
Cash and cash equivalents	25 323 301	46 810 155
Total financial assets	**27 933 590**	**55 228 852**

Liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	7 338 303	1 432 486
Trade payables	4 616 421	2 414 368
Total financial liabilities	**11 954 724**	**3 846 854**

Capital management
The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

4. Important accounting estimates and discretionary assessments

Estimates and discretionary assessments are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered likely under present conditions. The company prepares estimates and makes assumptions about the future. Accounting estimates derived from these will by definition seldom accord fully with the outcome. Estimates and assumptions which represent a substantial risk for significant changes in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities during the coming fiscal year are discussed below.

Estimated value of Research and Development
Expenditure on research is written off as incurred. When a project has reached development, and the stage in the development phase defined as Pre-Launch phase, development costs are capitalized. The Pre-Launch stage is reached when it is whereby it is probable that the product will generate future economic benefits, and the following criteria have been met; technical feasibility, intention and ability to sell the product, availability of resources to complete the development of the product and the ability to measure the expenditure attributable to the project.

Research and development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Capitalized development costs are amortized over the useful economic life of the asset, not exceeding ten years. The useful economic life is determined on a product-by-product basis

taking into consideration a number of factors including license/patent periods and expected technological changes. Where deferred costs capitalized no longer provide future economic benefit, they are derecognized immediately.

5. Geographical breakdown of sales and assets

Geographical distribution of sales:	2022	2021
USA	7 500 876	4 936 072
Europe	2 369 770	1 863 481
Rest of world	1 292 372	0
Total	**11 163 018**	**6 799 553**

The geographical distribution is based on countries where the customers are located.

In 2022, one customer account for 67,0 % of the sale, another customer account for 8,4 % of the sale, and a third customer account for 5,1 %, the others are below 5 % each.

Analysis of sales by category:	2022	2021
Products	8 889 411	5 306 118
Services	982 949	960 630
Platform installations	1 290 658	532 805
Total	**11 163 018**	**6 799 553**

Geographical breakdown of assets:	2022	2021
Norway	22 854 023	26 874 196
Total	**22 854 023**	**26 874 196**

Included in assets under geographical segment are inventory, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets excluding rights of use assets and deferred tax assets.

6. Employee benefits expense and auditor remuneration

Personnel expenses:	2022	2021
Salaries	20 655 387	18 473 012
Payroll tax	2 886 345	2 443 758
Pension cost	415 347	300 179
Other benefits	914 807	1 627 358
Stock options	298 422	1 224 104
Capitalized as R&D/ SkatteFunn	0	-1 232 918
Total personnel expenses	**25 195 659**	**22 835 493**

Average number of man-years	23	21
Average number of employees	23	21

Auditor remunerations:	2022	2021
Statutory audit	584 971	509 000
Other assurance services	0	43 560
Tax advisory fee	25 000	25 000
Other services	145 000	155 000
Total audit remuneration	**754 971**	**732 560**

VAT is not included in the audit fee.

7. Financial income and expenses

Financial income:	2022	2021
Interest income on short-term bank deposits	9 006	0
Other interest income	18 426	0
Total financial income	**27 432**	**0**

Financial costs:	2022	2021
Interest expenses on borrowings	61 514	59 650
Interest expenses on leasing	51 003	50 473
Other interest expenses	5 201	24 060
Total finance expenses	**117 718**	**134 183**
Net financial costs/income	**-90 285**	**-134 183**

8. Income tax expense

	2022	2021
Tax payable	0	0
Deferred tax	0	0
Income tax expense	**0**	**0**

The tax on the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the domestic tax rate applicable to profit as follows:

	2022	2021
Ordinary profit before tax	-28 274 040	-29 005 106
Tax calculated at the domestic rate (22%)	-6 220 289	-6 381 123
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-787 127	-2 238 789
Tax loss for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	7 007 417	8 619 912
Tax cost	**0**	**0**

The income tax expense is calculated using the domestic tax rate. The tax rate is 22 % in Norway in 2022 (22% in 2021).

No current or deferred tax expense or income has been recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income in the period. See note 18.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and other cash equivalents:	2022	2021
Short term cash deposits, cash equivalents	24 419 794	45 996 075
Restricted cash	903 507	814 080
Cash and cash equivalents	**25 323 301**	**46 810 155**

Restricted cash:	2022	2021
Security for tax withholding	903 507	814 080
Total restricted cash	**903 507**	**814 080**

10. Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
Trade receivables	2 658 355	1 055 702
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	48 066	4 736
Trade receivables – net	**2 610 289**	**1 050 966**
Prepaid expenses	760 044	415 568
Receivable on employees	35 533	35 533
Receivable VAT	330 089	290 650
Receivable Government Grant*	3 994 164	4 324 734
Other receivables	629 272	2 301 246
Total receivables	**8 359 391**	**8 418 697**

*See note 24 for more information on government grants.

The booked value of the trade receivables and other receivables is considered to be the fair value.

As of 31 December 2022, trade receivables of NOK 2 589 037 were past due but not impaired (2021: NOK 508 680). These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

Ageing profile of trade receivables:	2022	2021
Receivables not due	69 318	547 022
Up to 3 months	2 583 348	508 680
3 to 6 months	5 689	0
Total trade receivables	**2 658 355**	**1 055 702**

The carrying amounts of the company's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

Trade and other receivables per currency:	2022	2021
NOK	5 802 178	7 382 031
EUR	204 290	20 677
USD	2 352 922	1 015 990
Total receivables	**8 359 391**	**8 418 697**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above. The company does not hold any collateral as security.

11. Property, plant, and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Total
Fiscal 2021			
Opening net book amount	267 298	1 350 049	1 617 347
Additions	84 796	970 612	1 270 277
Depreciation charge	-152 618	-933 567	-1 301 054
Closing balance	**199 478**	**1 387 094**	**1 586 571**
31.12.2021			
Acqusition cost	3 253 691	4 124 642	**7 360 333**
Accumulated depreciation	-3 054 213	-2 737 548	-5 791 761
Accumulated impairment	0	0	0
Net book amount	**199 478**	**1 387 094**	**1 586 571**
Fiscal 2022			
Opening net book amount	199 478	1 387 094	1 586 572
Additions	226 735	7 700 208	7 926 943
Depreciation charge	-172 015	-1 199 296	-1 371 311
Closing balance	**254 198**	**7 888 006**	**8 142 204**
31.12.2022			
Acqusition cost	3 214 086	11 824 850	**15 038 936**
Accumulated depreciation	-2 959 889	-3 936 844	-6 896 733
Accumulated impairment	0	0	0
Net book amount	**254 197**	**7 888 006**	**8 142 204**
Estimated useful life	5-10 years	5 years	

Machinery and equipment were provided at 31 December 2022 as security for NOK 1 100 000 (2021: NOK 1 500 000).

12. Intangible assets

	R&D	Patents	Software	Total
Fiscal 2021				
Opening net book amount	25 818 575	174 443	0	25 993 018
Additions*	1 513 619	0	0	1 513 619
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Write-down	0	0	0	0
Amortization charge	-3 185 785	-13 334	0	-3 199 119
Closing balanse	**24 146 409**	**161 109**	**0**	**24 307 518**
31.12.2021				
Acquistion cost	36 125 928	200 000	2 219 842	38 545 770
Accumulated amortization	-10 576 975	-38 891	-2 219 842	-12 835 708
Accumulated write-down	-1 402 545	0	0	-1 402 545
Net book amount	**24 146 409**	**161 109**	**0**	**24 307 518**
Fiscal 2022				
Opening net book amount	24 146 409	161 109	0	24 307 518
Additions*	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Write-down	0	0	0	0
Amortization charge	-3 448 949	-13 334	0	-3 462 283
Closing balanse	**20 697 460**	**147 775**	**0**	**20 845 235**
31.12.2022				
Acquistion cost	34 489 488	200 000	2 219 842	36 903 330
Accumulated amortization	-13 792 028	-52 225	-2 219 842	-16 064 095
Accumulated write-down	-0	0	0	0
Net book amount	**20 697 460**	**147 775**	**0**	**20 845 235**
Estimated useful life	10 years	15 years	5 years	

See note 4 for further information about capitalized research and development costs.

* Cost before government grants: 0 NOK in 2022 (1 868 679 NOK in 2021). Government grants represent a reduction of 0 NOK in 2022 (355 060 NOK in 2021).

13. Borrowings and lease liabilities

Non-current:	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	6 638 303	332 486
Other borrowings	700 000	1 100 000
Total	**7 338 303**	**1 432 486**

Other borrowings are related to a loan from Innovasjon Norge.

The carrying amounts and fair value of the borrowings are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	6 638 303	332 486	6 638 303	332 486
Other borrowings	700 000	1 100 000	700 000	1 100 000
Total	**7 338 303**	**1 432 486**	**7 338 303**	**1 432 486**

The fair value of borrowings equals their carrying amount calculated at amortized cost.

Loans presented as financing activities in the cash flow statement	2022	2021
Borrowings repayable within one year	400 000	400 000
Lease liabilities repayable within one year	1 383 939	1 102 494
Borrowings repayable after one year	700 000	1 100 000
Lease liabilities repayable after one year	6 638 303	332 486
Total loans	**9 122 242**	**2 934 980**

Gross debt with fixed interest rates	0	0
Gross debt with variable interest rates	9 122 242	2 934 980
Total loans	**9 122 242**	**2 934 980**

	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Loans as at 31 December 2021	**1 500 000**	**1 434 980**	**2 934 980**
Cash flows	-400 000	-1 401 498	-1 801 498
Other non-cash movements	0	7 988 760	7 988 760
Loans as at 31 December 2022	**1 100 000**	**8 022 242**	**9 122 242**

14. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables:	2022	2021
Trade payables	4 616 421	2 414 369
Accrued employee benefits expense	1 802 398	1 704 702
Social security and other taxes	1 681 197	1 477 851
Contract liabilites	0	0
Lease liabilities	1 383 939	1 102 494
Borrowings	400 000	400 000
Accrued expenses	3 062 103	2 868 307
Total current liabilities	**12 946 057**	**9 967 722**

Amounts are settled on standard commercial trade terms. Generally, no interest is charged on the trade payables. The company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

15. Inventories

Inventory:	2022	2021
Raw materials and purchased semi-manufactures	749 182	1 796 068
Stock self-produced finished goods	515 343	571 134
Goods purchased for resale	490 066	0
Allowance for obsolete goods	0	0
Total inventory	**1 754 591**	**2 367 202**

16. Related party disclosures

Remuneration of senior executives:	2022	2021
Pay and other short-term benefits	2 071 770	1 678 677
Total	**2071 770**	**1 678 677**

Payables:	2022	2021
Senior executives	0	0
Totalt	**0**	**0**

Senior executives comprise the CEO at Genetic Analysis AS. See table below for a more extensive description of remuneration of senior executives.

Pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2022:

Name	*Function*	*Period*	*Basic salary*	*Bonus paid*	*Other remun.*	*Total pay and remun.*	*Pension contrib*
Ronny Hermansen	CEO	01.01-31.12	1 860 172	207 206	4 392	2 071 770	26 348
Total			**1 860 172**	**207 206**	**4 392**	**2 071 770**	**26 348**

Pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2021:

Name	*Function*	*Period*	*Basic salary*	*Bonus paid*	*Other remun.*	*Total pay and remun.*	*Pension contrib*
Ronny Hermansen	CEO	01.01-31.12	1 674 285	0	4 392	1 678 677	23 038
Total			**1 674 285**	**0**	**4 392**	**1 678 677**	**23 038**

Pay and other remuneration of board members in 2022:

Name	*Function*	*Period*	*Basic salary*	*Bonus paid*	*Other remun.*	*Total pay and remun.*
Kathryn M. Baker	Chairperson	01.01.2022-31.12.2022	0	0	400 000	400 000
Staffan Strömberg	Board Member	01.01.2022-31.12.2022	0	0	100 000	100 000
Anne Camilla Huse Bondesson	Board Member	01.01.2022-31.12.2022	0	0	100 000	100 000
Ashok K. Shah	Board Member	01.01.2022-31.12.2022	0	0	0	0
Total			**0**	**0**	**600 000**	**600 000**

At year end, the company has accrued NOK 597 120 including social security for board remuneration for the period 01.05-31.12.2022. This will be paid out after the annual general meeting in 2023.

Pay and other remuneration of board members in 2021:

Name	*Function*	*Period*	*Basic salary*	*Bonus paid*	*Other remun.*	*Total pay and remun.*
Kathryn M. Baker	Chairperson	01.01.2021-31.12.2021	0	0	266 677	266 677
Staffan Strömberg	Board Member	01.01.2021-31.12.2021	0	0	66 677	66 677
Anne Camilla Huse Bondesson	Board Member	01.01.2021-31.12.2021	0	0	66 677	66 677
Giovanni Magni	Board Member	01.01.2021-31.12.2021	0	0	77 917	77 917
Total			**0**	**0**	**400 031**	**400 031**

Declaration of remuneration to senior executives
The table above includes information on all individuals covered by the disclosure obligation at any time during the year, while the following declaration is limited to the CEO and management team. The following review presents the executive remuneration policy as resolved by the board in Genetic Analysis. The mandatory executive remuneration policy was resolved by Genetic Analysis' annual general meeting on 30.06.2014.

Recommended executive remuneration policy
Genetic Analysis wants to offer competitive terms in order for the company to attract and retain competent managers and at the same time achieve alignment of interest between management and shareholders. The remuneration and other terms of employment for the executives reflect a number of factors, such as the position itself and the market conditions.

The remuneration comprises a reasonable basic salary and a pension contribution plus a cash bonus, which is principally linked to the company's performance. For the CEO and the management team the total bonus may not amount to more than 25 per cent of base salary. Certain tools, which are needed to perform executive duties, represent a taxable benefit which has been included in the amounts in the table above.

Genetic Analysis honours all employment agreements which are in effect. Future supplements to employment agreements and new employment agreements will be in accordance with these guidelines.

The board determines the remuneration and other terms of employment of the CEO and issues guidelines for the remuneration of leading personnel. The CEO determines the remuneration and other terms of employment of the senior management within the framework resolved by the board.

The CEO and members of the management team are members of Genetic Analysis' general pension contribution scheme that apply to all employees. The CEO may under certain circumstances have the right to receive six months post-employment compensation. There is no other post-employment remuneration or employment protection beyond a normal notice period.

17. Share-based compensation

Genetic Analysis' Option Program was established in 2014 with the objective to further align the interests of the management and key personnel with the interests of the shareholders. During 2021 the annual general meeting approved a consolidation of shares, increasing the nominal value from 0,10 per share to 0,60 per share, correspondingly the number of stock options granted and the exercise price have been updated to reflect the share consolidation. In 2022, the share option program was extended to include all employees. The total number of share options outstanding as at 31 December 2022 is 2 061 004 (1 385 006 in 2021) or 8,3% of total shares issued.

The Company utilizes a Black-Sholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the impact of stock option grants in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-based payment, on the Company's net income. The model utilizes certain information, such as the interest rate on a risk-free security maturing generally at the same time as the option being valued, and requires certain assumptions, such as the expected amount of time an option will be outstanding until it is exercised or it expires and the volatility associated with the price of the underlying shares of common stock, to calculate the fair value of stock options granted. The model also estimates the likelihood of performance fulfilment and takes this into account in the valuation.

During the period ended 31 December 2022, the Company has had share-based payment arrangements for employees, as described below.

Program	2017	2018	2020	2022
Type of arrangement	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Dates of Grant	11.12.2017	17.12.2018	30.06.2020-01.08.2021	18.08.2022
Options granted as of 31.12.2022	150 001	58 334	758 337	1 094 332
Contractual life (from grant date)	6 years	4-5 years	6 years	4 years
Vesting conditions	100% of the options will vest 6 years after grant date.	100% of the options will vest 4-5 years after grant date.	100% of the options will vest 6 years after grant	100% of the options will vest 4 years after grant

	The employee must remain an employee of the company or an affiliated company when options are exercised.	The employee must remain an employee of the company or an affiliated company when options are exercised.	date. The employee must remain an employee of the company or an affiliated company when options are exercised.	date. The employee must remain an employee of the company or an affiliated company when options are exercised.
Expiry date	30.06.2023–11.12.2023	30.06.2023–17.12.2024	01.01.2026-01.07.2026	18.08.2026

Fair value of share options granted is calculated using the Black-Sholes-Merton option pricing model.

The weighted average inputs to the model and fair values at grant date are:

Program	**2017**	**2018**	**2020**	**2022**
Exercise price	21,24	25,80	6,00	2,80 for employees 4,00 for board members
Share price at grant date	21,24	25,80	6,00	2,80
Expected life from grant date	6 years	4-5 years	6 years	4 years
Volatility	61 %	57 %	62-63 %	60%
Risk free interest rate	1,09-1,13%	1,42-1,54 %	0,34-0,43 %	3,155%
Fair value per option	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Interest rates used are quoted Norwegian government bonds and bills retrieved from Norges Bank.

The total expensed amount in 2022 arising from the option plan is NOK 324 467 (2021: NOK 1 224 104), not including social security.

Management Team	Number of options
Ronny Hermansen, Chief Executive Officer	566 668
Christina Casén, SVP Clinical and Medical Affairs	260 000
Lars Tiller, Head of Operations	60 000
Kari Furu, Chief Technology Officer	143 334
Eilert Aamodt, Chief Financial Officer	156 667

Board of Directors	Number of options
Per Matsson, Chairperson	225 000
Staffan Strömberg, Board member	70 000
Camilla Huse Bondesson, Board member	70 000
Rune Sørum, Board member	70 000

Activity overview:

Activity	Number of options
Outstanding OB (01.01.2021)	9 460 000
Consolidation of shares	-8 216 666
Granted	433 334
Exercised	-5 556
Cancellations	-286 106
Expired	0
Outstanding CB (31.12.2021)	1 385 006

Activity	Number of options
Outstanding OB (01.01.2022)	1 385 006
Consolidation of shares	0
Granted	1 184 332
Exercised	0
Cancellations	-298 334
Expired	-110 000
Outstanding CB (31.12.2022)	2 061 004

18. Deferred income tax

The tax effects of the Company's temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are as follows at December 31:

	2022		2021	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Accelerated tax depreciation	1 937 501	0	2 436 934	0
Tax losses carried forward	49 939 332	0	42 516 443	0
Total	**51 876 833**	**0**	**44 953 377**	**0**

The Company did not recognize a tax asset in its statement of financial position since there is no convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future to allow a utilization of the deferred tax asset. The tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

19. Leases

Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position
The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right of use assets:*	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2021**
Property	7 490 086	882 492
Office equipment	165 946	
Equipment	231 975	504 602
Total	**7 888 007**	**1 387 094**

*Included in the line item "Property, plant and equipment" in the statement of financial position.

Lease liabilities: **	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2021**
Current	1 383 939	1 202 450
Non-current	6 638 303	232 530
Total	**8 022 242**	**1 434 980**

**Included in the line items "Loans and borrowings" and "Other current liabilities" in the statement of financial position.

Additions to the right-of-use assets in 2022 were NOK 7 700 208 (2021 NOK 970 612).

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Depreciation charge of right of use assets:	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Properties	882 037	905 937
Office equipment	110 427	
Equipment	268 088	273 426
Total	**1 371 311**	**1 179 363**

Interest expense	51 003	50 473
Expenses related to short-term leases	36 714	81 600
Expenses related to leases of low-value	6 600	6 600

The total cash outflow for leases in 2022 was NOK 1 401 498 (2021 NOK 1 198 226).

20. Contingencies and commitments

The company did not have any contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December 2022 or at 31 December 2021.

21. Share capital and shareholder information

Share capital and premium	Number of shares	Ordinary share capital	Share premium	Total
31.12.2021	**24 916 312**	**14 949 787**	**57 140 146**	**72 089 934**
Consolidation of shares	0	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0	0
Issue expense	0	0	0	0
Settlement of uncovered losses	0	0	-27 949 574	-27 949 574
31.12.2022	**24 916 312**	**14 949 787**	**29 190 572**	**44 140 359**

Each share has a nominal value of NOK 0,60.

Shareholders	Shares	Percentage ownership
Avanza Bank AB	6 909 805	27,73%
Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.	5 297 205	21,26 %
Nordnet Bank AB*	1 544 459	6,20%
Biohit Oyj	1 423 840	5,71 %
Molver AS	644 673	2,59 %
LJM AS	552 291	2,22 %
S. Munkhaugen AS	484 294	1,94 %
Jama Holding AS	429 351	1,72 %
Bjelland Capital I AS	423 077	1,70 %
Rolfs Holding AS	420 791	1,69 %
Svenska Handelsbanken AB*	380 417	1,53%
Muen Invest AS	323 151	1,30%
Grøttum, Tore	315 418	1,27%
Lucellum AS	275 000	1,10%
Per Anton Invest AS	267 910	1,08%
Gjone, Erik Borch	265 000	1,06%
Sagahill AS	258 390	1,04%
Ochrino AS	256 017	1,03%
Lemica AS	253 451	1,02%
Nordnet Livsforsikring AS	252 324	1,01%
Top 20	**20 976 864**	**84,19%**
Others**	3 939 448	15,81%
Total	**24 916 312**	**100,00 %**

* Nominee accounts

** Members of the Board & Management of Genetic Analysis AS hold 386 032 shares

Shareholding held by Management and Board of Directors:	Position	No of shares 2022	Percentage ownership 2022	No of shares 2021
Ronny Hermansen (InVitroDia AS)	CEO	172 040	0,69 %	154 552
Christina Cásen	SVP Clinical & Medical Affairs	87 072	0,35 %	87 072
Eilert Aamodt (E. B. Aamodt AS)	CFO	48 460	0,19 %	38 460
Camilla Huse Bondesson	Board member	38 460	0,15 %	38 460
Per Matsson	Chairperson	30 000	0,12 %	0
Kari Furu	CTO	10 000	0,04 %	10 000
Kathryn M. Baker * (Lakeside AS)	Former Chairperson			64 100
Anita Patel Jusnes *	Former CCO			38 460
Total		**386 032**	**1,55 %**	**431 104**

* Shareholding while holding a position at the board or in the management of Genetic Analysis AS as of 31.12.2021. Resigned from mentioned position as of 31.12.2022.

22. Dividends

No dividends declared or paid during the financial periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

23. Events after the statement of financial position date

There are no further events to report after the balance sheet day.

24. Other income and government grants specification

Specification of other income:	2022	2021
Norwegian Research Council	5 652 626	2 254 262
SkatteFUNN	3 926 454	4 324 734
Other income subject to VAT	4 976	0
R&D Support from partners	0	0
R&D Grants and Support	**9 584 056**	**6 578 996**
Commercialization support from partners	0	0
Public corona compensation	0	0
Total Other Income	**9 584 056**	**6 578 996**

The grant from the Norwegian Research Council for 2022 of NOK 5 652 626 is related to the IBD project aiming to develop a new microbiome marker recognized as other income. Costs related to this project are presented as other expenses. This project is ongoing.

Norwegian government grants have been approved for qualifying research and development expenditures under the program called SkatteFUNN. In 2022, GA has been applicable for SkatteFUNN, the same was true for 2021 The company has in 2022 recognized NOK 3 926 454 as other income arising from the government grant.

25. Going concern

These statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption.

GA currently sees increasing sales, but does not generate substantial cash. The company has assessed and forecasted its liquidity for 2023. This assessment shows that the company has sufficient cash through 2023 based on the current business plan, but will need further strengthening of the capital situation in order to guarantee sufficient liquidity for fulfilling its obligations in 2024 on a going concern basis. The company is therefore planning a capital raise in 2023 and is also considering other debt financing options to secure funding for the planned business activities. If GA should not be able to secure sufficient funding, the current activity level will be adjusted down accordingly.

Based on the above assumptions, the board confirms that the requirements for the going concern assumption are fulfilled.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the General Meeting of Genetic Analysis AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Genetic Analysis AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit or loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other 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 opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Directors' report nor the other information accompanying the financial statements.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements otherwise appear to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Directors' report or the other information accompanying the financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger

Oslo, 18 April 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Herman Skibrek
State Authorised Public Accountant

Supplying high quality diagnostics to the microbiome market

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