Annual Report 2024

Skellefteå Kraft

Skellefteå Kraftaktiebolag
Corporate registration number: 556016-2561

This is Skellefteå Kraft

We endeavour to be Sweden's best energy company and consider ourselves the industry's challenger. We put the customer and their needs first, and are a driving force for a sustainable future by focusing on our own renewable energy production and investing in research and development. Our owner, Skellefteå Municipality, has tasked us with securing the region's energy supply while creating profitable growth that promotes regional development. This report summarises the results and position of the municipality's entire energy operations.*

Our operations

Skellefteå Kraft is one of Sweden's five largest electricity producers and the largest of the municipally-owned power companies. Our production is concentrated in northern Sweden, and we have our own production plants for wind power, hydropower, heat and bioenergy.

Energy production
We produce electricity from renewable energy sources. Most of the electricity comes from hydropower and wind power in northern Sweden. In 2024, we produced a total of 851 GWh of heat and 3,582 GWh of electricity.

Electrical grid
Our electrical grid is 12,000 km long and covers nine municipalities. It is one of Sweden's regional grids.

District heating
Our largest district heating network is in Skellefteå. We also have several smaller networks in the region. Our district heating is mainly produced with biofuel.

Fibre network
We are the largest fibre network owner in Skellefteå and the surrounding area. In terms of area and population, Skellefteå Municipality has one of the most well-developed broadband networks in Sweden.

Energiservice
Energiservice Skellefteå is a comprehensive maintenance service provider for companies in wind, water, heating, industry and electrical grids.

Charging infrastructure
Together with OKQ8, we are creating one of Sweden's largest public networks for super-fast charging.

Electricity trading
We put customers and their needs first. Energy supply security is our first priority, coupled with good service and fair contracts.

933
employees**

79
motivated employee index

SEK 501 million
our profit

90 %
proportion of renewable energy production

98 %
of households and companies have a fibre optic broadband connection

572
number of charging points

**The average number of employees in 2024 was 914.

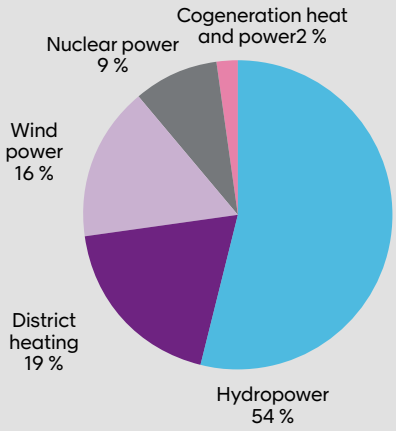
*Skellefteå Kraft is a fictitious group consisting of the municipal administration Skellefteå Kraftverk (parent company) and the subgroup Skellefteå Kraftaktiebolag. The purpose of this report is to show the results and position of the municipality's aggregate energy operations and is thus a summary of the results and position of the company sphere and Skellefteå Kraftverk. The subgroup Skellefteå Kraftaktiebolag has been reviewed by the company's auditor, and the municipal board Skellefteå Kraftverk has been reviewed by Skellefteå Municipality's auditor. However, the fictitious consolidated accounts have not been subject to review, as there is no requirement for such a review.

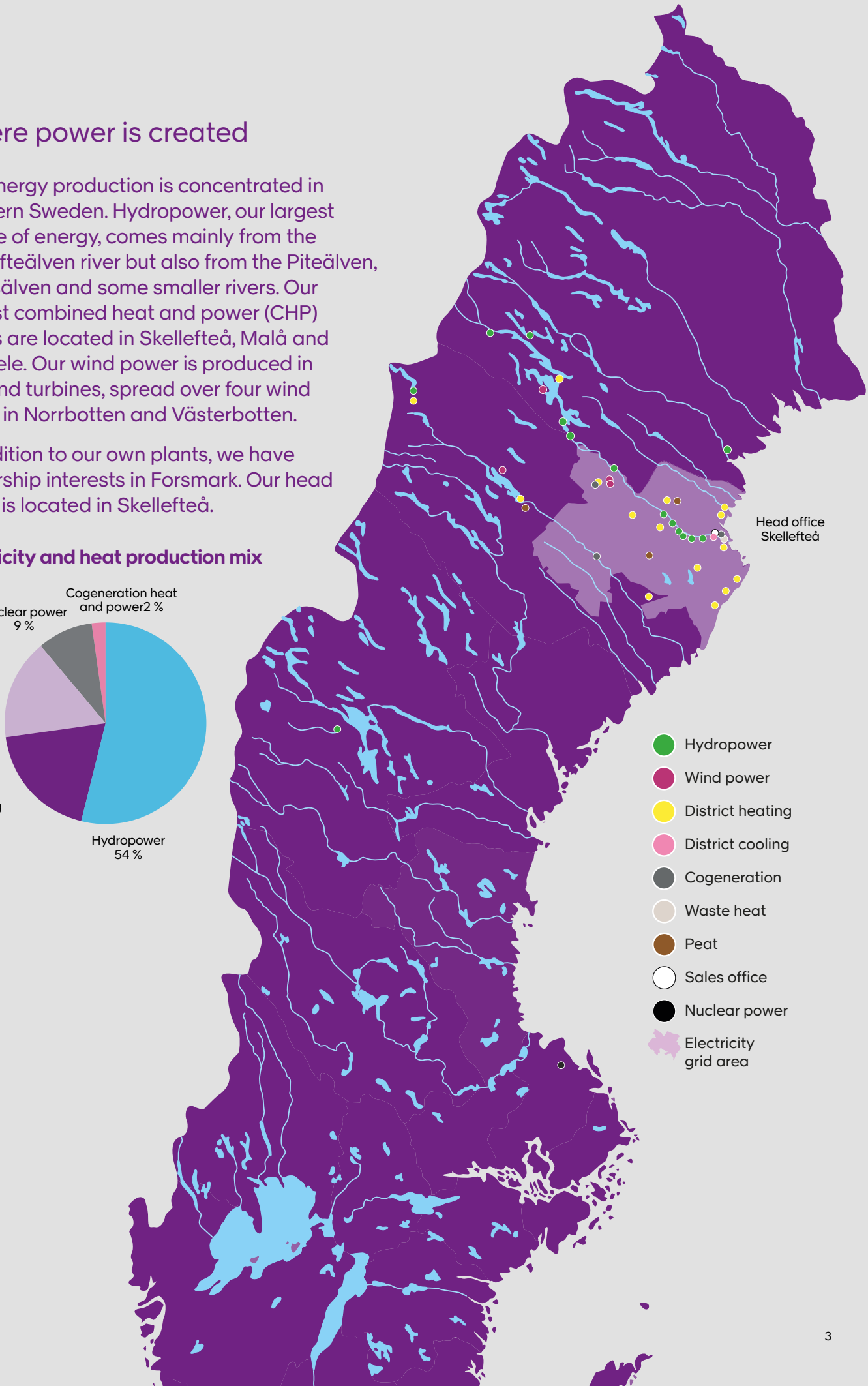
Where power is created

Our energy production is concentrated in northern Sweden. Hydropower, our largest source of energy, comes mainly from the Skellefteälven river but also from the Piteälven, Indalsälven and some smaller rivers. Our largest combined heat and power (CHP) plants are located in Skellefteå, Malå and Lycksele. Our wind power is produced in 117 wind turbines, spread over four wind farms in Norrbotten and Västerbotten.

In addition to our own plants, we have ownership interests in Forsmark. Our head office is located in Skellefteå.

Electricity and heat production mix





Directors' report

Operations

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Guidance for the preparation of annual and consolidated accounts for this fictitious group was taken from the Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Accounting Standards Board's general advice 2012:1 Annual accounts and consolidated accounts (K3). For more detailed information, see the section on accounting and valuation principles.

The company sphere includes Skellefteå Kraftaktiebolag with the wholly owned subsidiaries Skellefteå Kraft Elnät AB, Skellefteå Kraft Service AB, Skellefteå Kraft Energi-service Aktiebolag, Skellefteå Kraft Fibernät AB, Skellefteå Kraft Industry Locations AB, BlaikenVind AB, Skellefteå Kraft Fastighetsutveckling AB and Skellefteå Kraft Denmark A/S.

The municipality's political parties nominate candidates for the boards of the municipally owned companies. Nominations take into account factors such as gender, age and geographical location. The municipal council appoints the board for each term of office. Skellefteå Kraft's current board consists of nine members (no alternates), three women and six men. The chair is Fredrik Lundberg.

Skellefteå Kraft is one of Sweden's five largest electricity producers and the largest of the municipality-owned power companies, with its own production plants for wind power, hydropower, heat and bioenergy. Its operations are mainly situated in Västerbotten and consist of technical development as well as sales and delivery. With extensive investments in renewable energy production, the Group is a driving force in the development of renewable energy in Sweden. Skellefteå Kraft has its own electrical grids and offers energy and maintenance services. It also conducts operations in property rental and fibre networks.

In the owner's directive, the owner has declared that the Group shall create profitable growth that promotes regional development. In brief, this means that the Group will secure the region's energy supply, create a good infrastructure for energy, telecommunications and data communications, and bring capital and business expertise to the region.

Society is completely dependent on access to reliable and competitive energy. For Skellefteå Kraft, sustainable energy production means that the production and delivery of energy is done responsibly and with awareness of the environmental and societal impact of the operations. Skellefteå Kraft works for resource-efficient investments to ultimately achieve 100 percent renewable energy production. Read more about Skellefteå Kraft's responsibility in the Group's sustainability report.

The annual and consolidated financial accounts are presented in millions of kronor (SEK), unless otherwise stated.

Significant events during the financial year

The energy market

The 2024 electricity year was characterised by low average spot price, increased wind power generation and a higher level of electricity exports. The trend of more hours of negative electricity prices continued as the share of solar and wind power in the electricity system increased. By August, the number of hours with negative electricity prices had already exceeded the levels of the previous year. The low average spot price can be explained by an increase in domestic electricity production, while consumption remained relatively unchanged. This production surplus helped to put downward pressure on electricity prices.

The hydrological balance in the Nordic region, which includes hydropower resources in the form of reservoirs, snow and groundwater, rose in the second half of the year and resulted in a large surplus at the end of the year. This helped to push down electricity prices in northern Sweden. Wind power production continued to increase, showing a growth of 17 percent compared to the previous year. Nuclear power production, on the other hand, was slightly below expectations, mainly because nuclear operators chose to curtail production on several occasions in response to persistently low prices and because of technical problems at some nuclear power plants.

During the year, several important steps were taken to promote a more integrated European electricity market. Among other things, the Nordic region has implemented the new flow-based capacity calculation method, which aims to use the electrical grids more efficiently from a Nordic perspective without compromising operational security. This method has already had an impact on price formation in the Swedish bidding zones. Bidding zones one and two no longer follow each other as closely as they used to, and bidding zone four is no longer always the zone with the highest electricity price. The new approach underlines the need to remove bottlenecks in the electrical grid and to create greater flexibility in production and consumption conditions.

Sweden's electricity production continues to evolve towards a greater proportion of renewable and non-plannable power sources, such as solar and wind power, while the modernisation and efficiency improvement of hydropower and nuclear power is progressing. The increasing proportion of unplanned electricity production poses major challenges to the energy system, with prominent electricity price volatility and balancing issues becoming particularly evident in 2024. To meet the needs for the energy transition, increased flexibility through dispatchable power, energy storage and developed balancing services are needed, together with continued expansion of energy production and improved electricity transmission capacity.

Our operations

The year began with cool weather, favourable wind conditions and relatively high electricity prices in northern Sweden. This resulted in higher wind power production, while work at the plants, together with increased trading on the capacity market, resulted in hydropower production being slightly lower than planned. During this period, electricity production at the company's three CHP plants was deprioritised in favour of heat production.

During the summer, the second phase of wind turbine dismantling in Uljabuouda, located in Arjeplog Municipality, began. The work was hampered by strong winds, which led to delays. In the autumn, the decision was made not to complete the entire dismantling in 2024. The work is now planned to continue in 2025. Developments in the electricity market combined with the expansion of renewable energy sources have led to renewed assessments and assumptions regarding impairment testing, which has resulted in impairment of the Group's wind farms.

After an initial chilly period, the year as a whole was characterised by mild weather. The autumn was characterised by large amounts of precipitation, mild temperatures and good wind resources, which periodically resulted in very low electricity prices. The rainy autumn also contributed to a hydrological surplus in the Nordic region and rising reservoir levels. However, total production during the year was lower than both the previous year and the planned production.

In November, the coast of Västerbotten was hit by a heavy snowstorm that affected a large number of customers in the Group's electrical grid area. The Major Disruption Organisation was activated and all available resources worked intensively on repair and recovery efforts to minimise downtime and restore delivery.

In 2024, district heating deliveries were lower than expected, mainly due to a milder than normal weather year. At the same time, the district heating industry has continued to face major challenges, particularly in the form of rising fuel prices. Despite this, Skellefteå Kraft sees a strong and growing interest in district heating as a form of heating. The Ecolink project is in trial operation, and aims to make waste heat recovery more efficient by linking two district heating networks.

In 2024, the roll-out of public fast charging continued in cooperation with OKQ8. During the year, the milestone of having built charging infrastructure at 100 stations was reached, making the charging network the largest in Sweden at that time. The collaboration with Volvo Trucks, which Skellefteå Kraft and OKQ8 initiated last year, aims to build charging infrastructure for heavy vehicles. The initiative is being carried out with support from the Swedish Energy Agency and aims to establish one of Sweden's largest coherent charging networks for heavy vehicles. The station expansion work is ongoing and is a key part of supporting the electrification of heavy transport.

Since the autumn of 2022, Skellefteå Kraft has led an investigation to establish a large-scale industry in Skellefteå which, when fully developed, can become one of Sweden's largest plants for sustainable aviation fuel. An important step in this endeavour was taken in 2024 when the Group announced a partnership with the international leader in aviation fuel, SkyNRG.

The carbon capture and storage project is also progressing, and during the year Skellefteå Kraft was able to submit a bid to the Swedish Energy Agency's carbon storage auction as one of six qualified bidders.

In a rapidly changing world, customer needs and demands are changing at an ever-increasing pace. During the year, Skellefteå Kraft continued to develop and package products and services to meet these changing needs. Particular focus has been placed on creating comprehensive solutions and digital customer interfaces that make it easier for customers to engage in and contribute to the energy transition.

Skellefteå Kraft continues to be recognised for its efforts. In the spring, the company's carbon-negative radio advertising was awarded gold in the Golden Egg Award, also known as reklam-SM. In addition, customers have once again shown their confidence through high ratings in the Swedish Quality Index (SKI) annual customer survey, where the Group took home four out of six possible first places.

In 2024, a review of risk management for currency and electricity was conducted. In connection with this, Skellefteå Kraft noted that there are derivatives that are not included in hedge accounting but which should have been recognised as derivative liabilities. The company has corrected this in the income statement and balance sheet for previous periods and as of the end of December 2024 there are no unrealised derivative liabilities. A reversal of adjusted derivative liabilities has had a positive effect on the profit/loss for the year.

Investments

Skellefteå Kraft has maintained a high rate of investment during the year, a level that is expected to continue in the coming years. In 2024, investments amounted to SEK 1.4 billion. The investments were mainly directed towards the expansion of the electrical grid in Skellefteå, the development of charging infrastructure, investments in waste heat and reinvestments and new investments in hydropower production.

To ensure a high level of security of supply and meet the rapidly increasing demand for new connections in the Skellefteå area, reinvestments and reinforcements of the regional network are being carried out.

Skellefteå Kraft is also investing in increasing the output at Rengård hydropower plant, an investment that increases both regulation capacity and energy production. This investment contributes to Sweden's electricity supply and a renewable energy system. The work has been ongoing for several years, and the plant went into trial operation in the fall of 2024.

The EcoLink project is in trial operation and aims to connect two district heating networks to enable a higher degree of waste heat recovery. The project, which is co-financed by Klimatklivet, contributes positively to reducing the Group's carbon footprint while increasing redundancy through interconnection between the two networks.

Skellefteå Kraft has continued to prioritise the expansion of charging infrastructure. In partnership with OKQ8, one of Sweden's largest investments is being made in a nationwide fast charging network, which has developed according to plan. The collaboration has also been

expanded to include charging infrastructure for heavy vehicles. In addition, Skellefteå Kraft and OKQ8 are jointly investing in two refuelling stations for renewable hydrogen in Västerbotten, with the aim of supporting the transition of heavy road transport over long distances. The project is supported by the Swedish Energy Agency, and the stations are expected to be completed in 2025.

Since the autumn of 2022, Skellefteå Kraft has been conducting an investigation to establish a large-scale industry in Skellefteå. A collaboration with SkyNRG was initiated in 2024, with the ambition to jointly create a large-scale production plant for sustainable aviation fuel in Skellefteå.

Shares and participations in other companies

Skellefteå Kraft's partly owned company ACNet Internservice AB merged with its sister company ACNet Externservice AB during the year. The merged organisation continues to conduct the same operations as before, but now as a unified organisation in the company ACNet Externservice AB.

Nordic Industry Locations AB, jointly owned by Skellefteå Kraft and Vattenfall, has ceased operations and is in liquidation. The company was previously tasked with attracting electricity-intensive industry to northern Sweden. In the future, this type of activity will be conducted separately within each owning company.

In 2024, the owners of Mellansvensk Kraftgrupp AB decided to strengthen the company's equity. For Skellefteå Kraft and the other shareholders, this meant that the shareholder loan was converted into a shareholder contribution.

During the year, Skellefteå Kraft participated in new share issues in Emulate Energy AB, Exeri AB and Charge Amps AB.

Emulate Energy AB has developed a technical platform that enables demand response trading by aggregating smaller resources, such as heat pumps, batteries, electric cars and electric boilers, into a virtual battery. Exeri AB has developed a solution for the accurate positioning of faults that occur in the electrical grid. These investments strengthen Skellefteå Kraft's contribution to a more stable and efficient energy system, which in turn helps to reduce customers' energy costs. Charge Amps AB, which manufactures and sells EV chargers, concentrated its operations in the Nordic countries during the year after a planned change of ownership was not implemented. Declining sales and lower expected growth have led the Group to write down the value of the holding.

Skellefteå Kraft's other shareholdings during the year were mainly affected by a write-down of the share value in Northvolt.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No significant events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Multi-year overview

Group (SEK million)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net turnover	5,392	6,737	7,571	5,443	3,333
Operating profit/loss (EBIT)	501	1,610	2,002	1,059	-238
Balance sheet total	16,664	16,933	16,301	13,703	11,968
Equity capital (EC)	7,701	7,956	7,838	6,511	5,835
Return on capital employed, %	4.0	13.8	18.7	10.6	neg
Equity/assets ratio (%)	46.2	47.0	48.1	47.5	48.8
Average number of employees	914	791	751	737	675

For further key figures and their definitions, see page 18.

Sustainability report

This statutory sustainability report in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 11 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act summarises Skellefteå Kraft's work with responsibility and sustainable development in 2024. More comprehensive information and KPIs can be found in the Group's voluntary 2024 Sustainability Report in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards with reference to the new European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), which is published as a stand-alone PDF on skekraft.se.

Skellefteå Kraft's overall operational control and risk management (see also the section Risk management for more information) is based on the owner's directives and reporting requirements, and is supported by goals, operational plans and governing KPIs. The operations are primarily controlled with the support of management systems certified according to ISO 45001 (health and safety management), ISO 14001 (environmental management, covers the operational activities within the Group) and ISO 9001 (quality, covers the subsidiaries Skellefteå Kraft Fibernät AB and Skellefteå Kraft Elnät AB). A dedicated group function responsible for compliance with laws and internal governance documents has been established. Skellefteå Kraft's company-wide business policy and code of conduct provide a framework and guidance for environmental, ethical and social responsibility in daily work.

Sustainable development efforts are carried out with a focus on the company's material sustainability issues. From financial year 2025, Skellefteå Kraft will report sustainability-relevant information to Skellefteå Stadshus AB, which will then be subject to the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). In preparation, a double materiality analysis (DMA) was carried out in accordance with the ESRS 2 standard in 2024. The results showed that nine subject standards are material for Skellefteå Kraft, four of which from both an impact and a financial perspective. The results have been aggregated with the other municipal subsidiaries in the Skellefteå Stadshus Group and thus form an integral part of the Group's results. Increased regulatory requirements and targets at the EU level, such as the EU taxonomy, have also influenced the development of risk management and performance management.

Environmental responsibility

Skellefteå Kraft's overarching goal is 100 percent renewable power. This will be achieved by continuing to focus on renewable and efficient energy sources, investing in new environmentally sound technologies, and working to increase biodiversity while reduce the negative impact on it.

Renewable energy production has significant climate benefits, but also has a negative impact on the natural environment. The activities are highly regulated by the environmental legislation linked to the establishment and operation of the plants. Networks and production plants are subject to permit or notification requirements with established conditions for operations (see below). Hydropower is subject to the EU Water Framework Directive, which requires that good ecological status or potential be achieved for all waters. According to the national hydropower plan adopted in 2020, all plants must be reassessed.

Skellefteå Kraft's hydropower plants will therefore be evaluated under the National Action Plan (NAP) in the coming years.

The timetable for the review has been revised several times, most recently by a government decision in May 2024, when the Government decided to postpone the date for future reviews by one year. The purpose of the postponement is to allow sufficient time for the Government to finalise the work of drawing up the legislative amendments and other measures that will improve the review process and provide hydropower with modern environmental conditions in an orderly and legally certain manner. The Government intends to take measures to help ensure that the impact of the reviews on hydropower is acceptable from an electricity system perspective.

An updated timetable for the review of Skellefteå Kraft's plants is available on our website www.skekraft.se.

For Skellefteå Kraft, assessment processes were initiated in 2022 for the Rickleån and Kågeälven plants. For the lower part of the Rickleån river, Skellefteå Kraft is applying for the demolition of three smaller, older hydropower plants. The affected stretches will be restored to more natural conditions with valuable stretches of stream and free migration for e.g. various fish species. In the upper parts of the Rickleån river, where larger production plants are located, Skellefteå Kraft is applying to implement measures that have great environmental benefit but do not affect production or regulatory capacity. 2023, Skellefteå Kraft received a judgment regarding Storfallet in Kågeälven river, and Skellefteå Kraft is preparing for implementation of the measures in 2025. The measures involve removing the remaining dam debris and adapting the bottom to natural conditions. For Rickleån river, the assessment process continues in the Land and Environment Court.

Reduced climate impact

Most of Skellefteå Kraft's energy production comes from hydropower, wind power and biofuels. A smaller proportion comes from nuclear power and fossil fuels (peat and oil). The burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and peat produces greenhouse gas emissions along with nitrogen and sulphur, which can contribute to eutrophication and acidification. The operation and maintenance of the plants also generates some emissions, for example from transport. Skellefteå Kraft continuously invests in maintenance and new treatment technology to reduce emissions and meet stricter environmental requirements.

By 2024, the proportion of renewable energy production was around 90 percent, slightly higher than in 2023. No plants have been added. According to a decision in 2019, the phase-out of peat must be completed by 2025; the phase-out is currently proceeding according to plan.

We still use a small amount of fossil oil as starter and top fuel in district heating operations on particularly cold days. The aim is to completely phase out oil by 2025, replacing the amount needed with bio-oil.

Protection of biodiversity

Skellefteå Kraft has a responsibility to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of ecosystems and reduce the impact of its operations on biodiversity. The restoration of our peat bogs is one example of an initiative that helps to improve biodiversity. The challenges relate mainly to the impact of power stations and dams on the environment in and around watercourses, for example through changes in water levels and flows, and impacts on the migration of aquatic organisms. The biodiversity work is based on action plans developed for each branch of operations: hydropower, wind power, electrical grids, peat and forests.

In cooperation with authorities, researchers and interest groups, extensive work is being done to identify and reduce the impact on ecosystems and biodiversity. For example, an inventory of flora and fauna is being conducted in power line corridors where several red-listed species have been found to thrive. One such power line corridor is found between Bygdsiljum and Andersvattnet. Skellefteå Kraft is building a cycle path there that can help spread the seeds of the plants over a longer distance.

The impact of wind power is monitored through control programmes and together with experts. Skellefteå Kraft is also investing in adaptation and restoration measures. In this work, a mitigation hierarchy – i.e. a structured sequence of measures or steps intended to mitigate or compensate for damage to the ecosystem and its biodiversity – is applied in project planning. This hierarchy focuses on protecting and restoring biodiversity by prioritising different initiatives, which are avoidance, protection, restoration and compensation.

Skellefteå Kraft owns and manages 13,542 hectares of forest and land, of which approximately 9,300 hectares are productive forest land. Of these, around 10 percent are set aside for nature conservation purposes. Demand for both land and forest raw materials is increasing, while society recognises the value of functioning ecosystems, carbon sequestration and biodiversity based on different interests and levels of knowledge. This imposes a responsibility to manage forests and land in a long-term and responsible manner, and also to identify which values and benefits should be prioritised.

Hydroelectric Environmental Fund

Together with eight other hydropower companies, Skellefteå Kraft is behind the Hydroelectric Environmental Fund (Vattenkraftens Miljöfond), a voluntary and jointly

financed fund, operated within Vattenkraftens Miljöfond Sverige AB, where SEK 10 billion will be used for environmental measures so that Sweden meets the EU's legal requirements for water operations. Applications for funding can be submitted for all plants included in the national hydropower plan.

Social responsibility

Customer satisfaction and security of supply

Skellefteå Kraft aims to be and be recognised as the best energy company in Sweden for customers. This includes available and reliable deliveries of electricity, district heating and fibre networks, as well as good service and a strong presence and customer relationship both locally and nationally through electricity sales and charging infrastructure. In an extremely expansive region, Skellefteå Kraft has an important role as an infrastructure provider and partner when new and unique energy solutions are developed and tested here.

Through investments in infrastructure and renewable energy supply, significant steps are taken towards creating a city that is not only prosperous and sustainable at a local level, but also has a positive impact at the global level. Skellefteå Kraft offers simple, energy services as well as customer-oriented agreements and price models, and works actively with good customer service. Customer satisfaction is measured through the Swedish Quality Index (SKI). In this year's survey, Skellefteå Kraft retains first place in four of six categories and thus continues to be well above the industry average in all categories.

Electricity and district heating are critical to society, and legislation requires reliable supply. At the same time, changing weather conditions due to climate change are becoming increasingly challenging for operations, and Skellefteå Kraft works continuously and systematically to prevent and minimise disruptions in grids and networks. For example, overhead cable is being replaced with underground cable and bare wire is being replaced with insulated overhead cable. For faster troubleshooting in case of outages, digital monitoring is being introduced using new technology. A crisis management plan is in place to follow in the event of major storms.

A total of 1,598 outages occurred, of which 561 were high voltage outages impacting more than one customer. Most outages were due to weather conditions. This was an unusually cold start to the year, with outdoor temperatures dropping to 40 degrees in some places. The extreme cold caused a number of customer outages due to the strain on the electrical grid. During the summer months, there were more than 200 operational disruptions due to thunderstorms, which is almost double the number from the previous year.

In November, gale-force winds swept across the coastal region, destroying large parts of the electrical grid in the area. Many customers were without power for several days while intensive fault repair work took place. In total, 4,113 customers were without electricity for 12 hours or longer during the year. This resulted in the payment of statutory compensation totalling SEK 10,738 thousand. The high sum is a consequence of long outages for a large number of customers during the November storm.

In accordance with our customer promise, compensation of approximately SEK 252,000 was paid to just over 603 customers who had 12 or more outages in a year.

Nowadays, reliable and fast broadband is also considered a critical function for society. Delivery reliability in Skellefteå Kraft's broadband network is high, 99.99 percent in 2024.

Local presence is expressed in a number of way. such as through collaborations with other energy companies and university engineering programmes, where Skellefteå Kraft acts as acts as a mentor and accepts interns. Another example is the TV series Högspänning (High Voltage), which generated more applicants for study programmes in this field.

Dam safety

Skellefteå Kraft has a great responsibility for the safety of its dams. Legislation and industry guidelines place high demands on the active management of dam safety. If a dam were to fail, it could have major consequences for the rest of society, which is why the work is a high priority.

Respect for human rights and combating corruption

Skellefteå Kraft supports and respects the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the UN Global Compact's ethical principles on human rights, working conditions, environment and corruption. For Skellefteå Kraft, responsibilities and risks related to human rights and business ethics include risks of discrimination, the impact of operations on local residents and Sami people, and relationships with suppliers and other business partners.

Internal Code of Conduct

Skellefteå Kraft does not accept harassment, discrimination or other behaviour that can be perceived as threatening, offensive or degrading by colleagues, customers or business contacts. Skellefteå Kraft's Code of Conduct clarifies how each employee is expected to treat each other and external partners and other stakeholders with respect. The Code was reviewed, updated and communicated in 2024 to ensure that its content is aligned with future legal requirements. The Code of Conduct is included in the induction for new employees and in health and safety training for managers. An external whistleblower function has been established, where employees can anonymously report events or behaviours that violate the Code of Conduct. One whistleblower case related to corruption and conflict of interest was reported in 2024. The case is under investigation. An anti-corruption team has been set up specifically to prevent corruption through information and training activities.

Dialogue with local residents

Wind and hydropower plants affect local residents in various ways, and in many cases are located in areas where reindeer husbandry is practised. Skellefteå Kraft holds consultations and conducts ongoing dialogue with the Sami communities operating in the vicinity of the wind farms for consideration and mutual adaptation of the respective activities, through solutions that minimise negative impact.

In some cases, compensation is paid to Sami communities, local community organisations, municipalities and others.

Financial compensation for the impact of hydropower is regulated by law, known as village funds (bygdemedel). Skellefteå Kraft paid a total of SEK 5.2 million in village funds in 2024. There is no corresponding statutory compensation for wind power, so the size and purpose of compensation is decided on a case-by-case basis.

Purchasing and supplier relations

The Purchasing Department operates through three working groups: strategic purchasing, tactical purchasing and operational purchasing. At the strategic level, overall objectives and guidelines for purchasing activities are set, providing important direction for the organisation's long-term plans and vision. At the tactical level, these strategies are put into practice when performing actions such as procurement, contracting and other specific measures. This is where the procurement process takes shape and is adapted to achieve the strategic objectives. Finally, at the operational level, the concrete purchases are implemented and called off to meet the ongoing needs and requirements of the organisation. This structured approach ensures efficient and well-coordinated purchasing activities. Suppliers are then evaluated using the EcoVadis system, which we joined in 2022 – a system that also reports Skellefteå Kraft's data and performance. Over 80 percent of the purchasing volume in 2024 was from contracted suppliers.

Skellefteå Kraft is dependent on a large number of suppliers. The majority of purchases, around 70 percent, are investments in equipment (such as grid equipment, power transformers, control systems and turbines), contracting services and consulting services. The remaining 30 percent are operation and maintenance services and purchases of various goods. Skellefteå Kraft takes responsibility for the supply chain, with a particular focus on climate, human rights and biodiversity. Risks in the supply chain are managed by setting social and environmental requirements, with the Code of Conduct forming part of the contract. Evaluation and monitoring against the requirements focuses on the supplier and purchasing categories where the risks and benefits are greatest.

Responsibility for employees

Skellefteå Kraft aims to be the best employer in the industry and works actively to be an attractive and sustainable workplace. This is to ensure the supply of skills today, tomorrow and in the future. The expansion of the region and the development of the energy industry will increase the need for specific skills in the coming years. In 2024, there were 910 permanent employees at Skellefteå Kraft.

In 2024, Skellefteå Kraft switched from measuring using the Motivated Employee Index (MMI) to measuring using the Engagement Score. The Leadership Index (LI) is also reported in this tool, but is made up of different questions than the previous tool. This means that neither the Engagement Score nor the Leadership Index can be compared with the surveys of previous years The results of employee satisfaction surveys show a committed workforce and effective leadership.

The most serious health and safety risks in production activities relate to electrical safety, falls and hot steam, where an accident can be fatal in the worst case scenario. In administrative activities, the risks are mainly related to stress and sedentary work.

Skellefteå Kraft has a zero vision for workplace accidents and works systematically with preventive measures. Continued training initiatives in safety were carried out during the year, with a focus on safety culture and behaviour. Employees are also offered wellness care, health screenings and ergonomic reviews. For information on sick leave and other work environment-related KPIs, see Skellefteå Kraft's voluntary sustainability report for 2024.

Permit and notification requirements under the Environmental Code

The Group conducts 43 activities subject to permit requirements and 29 activities subject to notification requirements under the Environmental Code. The activities subject to permit requirements include one peat bog, eight incineration plants for the production of district heating and electricity, and two wind farms with a total of three permits. Three permits relate to the transportation of hazardous waste, two are water permits for district cooling and the use of river water, respectively, and two are peat extraction concession permits. Of the activities subject to notification requirements, 26 relate to biofuel-based production of district heating, two are wind power plants and one relates to the construction of a fuel farm. All activities have valid permits.

The environmental impact of the activities subject to permit requirements stems mainly from the burning of wood fuel, peat and oil, which in turn causes emissions to the air. Emissions consist of fossil CO_2 from peat and oil, biogenic CO_2 from wood fuels and bio-oil, NO_X and some sulphur and dust. All incineration plants are equipped with various types of flue gas cleaning and the Hedensbyn plant also has equipment for NO_X reduction. 2024 was the last year peat was used as a fuel.

The national plan will establish modern environmental conditions for hydropower through the reassessment of plants. Skellefteå Kraft initiated the assessment processes in 2022, with Rickleån as the first plant. The court process is still ongoing for the Rickleån river.

Incidents and deviations

No major deviations were registered in 2024. For more detailed information, see the Skellefteå Kraft Group's sustainability report for 2024.

Future development

The most important thing that Skellefteå Kraft wants to achieve for Sweden is to help drive the transition to sustainable societal development with 100 percent renewable power. As part of this, Skellefteå Kraft takes responsibility as one of the country's largest energy companies. The work continues with a focus on the core activities as well as the development of new partnerships, products and services in the energy system of the future. The rapid change in the market entails increased

investments and an increased internal focus on working methods and leadership in order to best meet the pace of change in the world around us. There is a great deal of interest from electricity-intensive industries in finding possible locations in northern Sweden.

Skellefteå Kraft Elnät AB continues to reinvest and develop the electrical grid to enable more electricity production in the electricity sector.

Skellefteå Kraft's work to listen and maintain a dialogue with political representatives continues to create good conditions for moving operations forward. Skellefteå Kraft has a clear picture of the future and a positive view of the transformation of the energy system.

Risk management

Skellefteå Kraft's risk framework is based on a risk management policy established by the Board of Directors. It defines risk as the impact of uncertainty on the organisation's objectives. Objectives can exist in different areas and at different levels. The Group works actively with risk management to control the risks that must be taken consciously and in a controlled manner in order to achieve set objectives.

Risks and uncertainties

Significant risks, uncertainties and examples of risk management measures are summarised in this section. Financial risks are discussed in more detail in the following section. For further information on environmental, social, human rights and anti-corruption risks, please refer to the Group Sustainability Report.

Risks related to attractive workplace objectives

Skills supply risks

Skellefteå Kraft operates in a region and industry with fierce competition for critical skills. However, the pressure on skills supply in the region eased somewhat in the autumn, in the wake of large-scale redundancies and a slowdown in the pace of the green transition. Nevertheless, skills supply risk remains a key challenge for the Group's development and the fulfilment of several operational objectives.

To maintain and increase its attractiveness, Skellefteå Kraft participated in the TV series Högspänning. Thus far, this has had positive results on several important indicators linked to recruitment and brand attraction. A key challenge going forward is retaining existing employees while attracting new ones. In a rapidly growing organisation, there is an increased risk that induction will be negatively affected, which may hamper the effective integration of new employees. To meet these challenges, Skellefteå Kraft works continuously with introduction programs, clear career paths, attractive benefits and extensive opportunities for skills development.

The annual employee satisfaction survey (which uses the Engagement Score as a prioritised KPI) is used as an important basis for identifying and implementing improvement measures. A number of initiatives have also been implemented to strengthen cooperation between academia, the business community and Skellefteå Kraft.

These measures are important both for the growth of the region and to ensure that educational programmes and activities keep pace with rapid developments.

Psychosocial work environment risks

Major and rapid changes in the world around us and within our own operations could potentially lead to high workloads and impact on the psychosocial work environment. These risks are managed through systematic work environment management that includes continuous improvement of management processes and working methods. This management work is combined with regular follow-up and action based on individual conditions and needs.

Physical work environment risks

Some of Skellefteå Kraft's operational activities carry a risk of accidents, necessitating a constant focus on safety and a high level of risk awareness in both large and small work operations. Skellefteå Kraft has a zero vision when it comes to workplace accidents and continuously monitors KPIs related to this. Electrical work must always be carried out in accordance with ESA, the industry's electrical safety instructions, and all work must be performed as specified in applicable health and safety regulations and internal procedures. The systematic improvement work includes both Skellefteå Kraft's own employees and subcontractors. Skellefteå Kraft is also certified to the ISO 45001 occupational health and safety standard, which provides a framework, a common language and an established system for preventing injury and ill health in the workplace.

Risks of spreading infection

Since the pandemic, awareness of infection risks and their potential consequences has remained an integral part of Skellefteå Kraft's risk analyses and communication. The Group conducts continuous external monitoring to identify and manage new serious disease outbreaks at an early stage.

Risks related to profitability and growth targets

Strategic, external and market risks

The energy transition presents both major opportunities and significant risks. A clear slowdown and postponement of several industrial projects and wind power investments has been noted, while China and the USA continue to maintain a high rate of investment in the sector. Skellefteå Kraft has strong external monitoring and active external work, which provides good conditions for monitoring and to some extent influencing developments. Despite this, the fierce competition poses major risks related to choice and positioning. The challenge of choosing the right way forward is greater than ever.

The economy started to recover at the end of 2024, but it may take until 2026 before the recession is completely over. Inflation has fallen and more interest rate cuts are expected, which could be beneficial for investment. The EU's plans to reduce its dependence on China are expected to have spillover effects on the cost picture locally as well. At the same time, geopolitical tensions may lead to a more strained economic situation. Skellefteå Kraft is not unaffected by increased costs. Large investment projects are more risky.

However, the transition in industry and the energy sector, albeit delayed, improves the conditions for Skellefteå Kraft to achieve its long-term goals, despite an uncertain world.

Regardless of the economic situation and geopolitics, the major energy transition, largely driven by climate change, continues to present major risks and opportunities. Externally, there are major market changes, new entrants and rapid technological developments. Internally, there are corresponding strategic challenges with high risks linked to many investment decisions and operational priorities.

An increasing proportion of weather-dependent power in the energy system continues to contribute to large variations in the market price of electricity. In addition to the day-to-day risks in electricity trading, with increasing demands for large financial collateral and a more complex market to manage, there is also a need for new business strategies to reduce electricity price dependency. This includes various support services to the electricity market and longer-term hedging strategies, as well as innovation initiatives and the development of new customer offerings.

Political and regulatory risks

The market is characterised by ambiguity in national and European political governance on power sources and energy policy, as well as the global geopolitical situation. This creates uncertainty that hampers investment. Together with weather-dependent power sources and a broad energy transition, this contributes to continued high uncertainty in both spot prices and expected electricity prices in the long term, with an increased potential range of outcomes for future electricity prices, but also with an expected increase in volatility on the spot market. The Group's profitability, and thus its opportunities for investment and development, is greatly influenced by earnings from power trading. We are managing increased uncertainty through continuous improvement of analyses, strategies and calculation of risk premiums. Good risk control is built into the processes.

Meeting external requirements while complying with internal procedures is becoming increasingly challenging. To manage risks effectively, there must be a reliable and fit-for-purpose management system in place, coupled with well-functioning and comprehensive internal governance and control. The need for these measures increases not only with external increasing requirements, but also as the organisation grows and evolves. Cross-functional working methods and processes are continuously incorporated into the organisation.

In addition to energy market regulation, regulatory requirements are increasing in other areas, such as safety, environment and sustainability. Changing policies, conflicting requirements, long processing times, assessments and restrictive permitting processes still have the potential to slow down development to some extent. To deal with this, there is a need for ongoing skills development measures, good dialogue with the authorities and forward planning in projects that are dependent on investigations and permits.

Infrastructure and distribution risks

Power shortages due to bottlenecks in the electrical grid represent a medium-term business risk, which can be partly managed through our own investments and measures but also depends on parts owned by Svenska Kraftnät.

For the relatively new charging infrastructure initiative, there is a continued risk of local capacity shortages and long lead times for new connections.

In the fibre network, there is a risk of hardware limitations affecting the fulfilment of future business objectives. The risk can largely be managed internally by implementing the proposed reinvestment programme.

Technology and IT risks

The risk of technical failure in production plants, resulting in unplanned costs and loss of production, requires continuous monitoring and preventive measures. There is therefore a focus on decommissioning planning, risk assessment and permit control of existing plants. Climate risk analyses and weatherproofing are also becoming increasingly important. To some extent, the financial consequences of damage can be limited by insurance cover, but prevention is always a priority.

With increasing digitalisation, IT infrastructure and support systems are becoming increasingly critical for the entire organisation. There is a high risk that development and maintenance will be neglected.

Security risks

In parallel with technological developments and geopolitical concerns, cyber threats and digital security risks are also increasing. This could have consequences such as major information loss, blackmail situations and direct interruption of operations. Continuous development of technology and skills is essential. Physical security and protection against external threats also remained in focus during the year. Organisations important to society are at risk of being particularly vulnerable in various ways. Security is therefore an important part of each organisation's processes and practices.

Brand risks

In addition to daily customer contact, the management of major adverse events is a significant brand risk. Risks related to reputation, image and brand are deemed to be growing in a time of rapid and multifaceted information dissemination. Skellefteå Kraft has a very strong brand and is constantly working to maintain and develop its value. This includes having good crisis preparedness, being open and clear in external dialogue and communication, building good relationships with our stakeholders, being active on new and social media, and being responsive and adaptive to changes in the world around us.

Risks related to climate, environmental and governance responsibility targets

Climate and environmental risks

The risk of negative impacts on climate, environment and biodiversity exists through the organisation's operations and entire value chains. Renewable energy production from wind, water and bioenergy has great benefits for the climate, but has negative impacts on the local natural environment and causes waste and pollution.

At the same time, the environment and climate aspects

are of crucial importance in Skellefteå Kraft's operations. Well-developed support functions and a high level of expertise are in place to monitor and minimise risks.

Skellefteå Kraft is environmentally certified according to ISO 14001 and works actively to optimise its own operations by investing in environmentally adapted technology, knowledge and measures to minimise impact, and also contribute positively to natural values, plants and animals.

Social and ethical risks

Skellefteå Kraft cares about good relationships with those affected by the Group's operations. In line with increasing demands and awareness, the Group focuses on managing negative impacts, such as risks of human rights violations in production chains and in relationships with Sami and local communities, as well as anti-corruption and business ethics risks in relationships with suppliers and other business partners in the value chain.

However, within the framework of its activities, the Group performs activities that may involve various workplace-related risks for its employees. Taking responsibility for an open and honest dialogue is a prerequisite for developing operations in line with set goals and values. Skellefteå Kraft is certified according to ISO 45001 for health and safety management.

Skellefteå Kraft's long-term strategy is based on great social responsibility and renewable power. To manage the risks of external changes, the Group is active and forward-looking in monitoring, debate and skills development. Sustainability work is a natural part of our operations and is strengthened from year to the next. This is further detailed in the Group's voluntary sustainability report.

Societal risk

As a supplier of electricity, heat, communication and charging infrastructure, large parts of Skellefteå Kraft's core operations are socially important and form part of society's overall risk management. This includes crisis preparedness, continuity planning and improvement work in collaboration with government authorities, municipalities and other societal actors. Risk and vulnerability analyses are carried out as part of the electricity preparedness work. An increasing risk that has been identified is the impact of extreme weather, which needs to be managed through investments in the electrical grid.

In the longer term, grid restrictions, permit processes and reassessments pose business and societal risks to long-term electricity supply. This also requires continued active external work and collaboration with authorities and other interested parties.

In addition to serious operational disruptions, which are a societal risk in themselves, major dam failures are one of the most serious risks associated with Skellefteå Kraft's operations. The risk is managed and kept low through continuous dam safety work supported by a quality system in accordance with RIDAS, the industry's guidelines for dam safety, including regular external audits.

Financial risk management

Financial risks are regulated at an overarching level in the financial policy for the Skellefteå municipal group and in Guidelines for financial activities in Skellefteå Municipality.

For Skellefteå Kraft, electricity trading in particular is associated with specific financial risks, the management of which is of significant importance to the Group's financial results. Here, Skellefteå Kraft works continuously with specific follow-up and risk management. To reduce risks in electricity trading and to hedge the price of the Group's own production, we work systematically with financial and physical hedging, both against the exchange and against bilateral counterparties.

Interest rate and liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is reduced by Skellefteå Stadshus AB's internal bank guaranteeing Skellefteå Kraft's liquidity based on established demand forecasts.

As of 31 December 2024, Skellefteå Kraft AB Group's external borrowings amounted to SEK 5,863 million (4,882), with an average fixed interest period of 2.8 years (3.0). Of the loan stock, 7 percent (22) had variable interest rates.

The interest rate risk is managed by Skellefteå Stadshus AB's internal bank by spreading the interest due in the debt portfolio over time. Most of the fixed interest is distributed relatively evenly over a six-year period, where the market situation affects the current fixed interest. A benchmark is an average fixed rate duration of between 1.5 and 4 years.

93 percent of the loan stock has a fixed interest rate. With an interest rate change of +/- 1 percent, net financial items would be affected by +/ SEK 4.1 million (10.7) in the short term if no measures were taken. With a long-term change in interest rates, net financial items would be affected by SEK +/ 59 million (49) with the same assumption.

Credit risk

Rising prices and inflation as well as market uncertainties increase the risk of customer losses. These risks are managed in the operational organisation and regulated in credit management guidelines. Credit risks associated with bilateral electricity trading are treated as counterparty risks and are regulated in the power trading guidelines.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk associated with the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations. This may include, for example, ability to pay or delivery on the promised date. The risk is managed, for example, by checking new counterparties before signing contracts or carrying out assignments. Trading on regulated markets such as NASDAQ generally reduces counterparty risk in electricity trading. Counterparty risk can also be managed by minimising the duration of credit to customers. If necessary, security in the form of a bank guarantee can also be used. With a changing electricity market, where there are incentives for more bilateral contracts with new counterparties, counterparty risks can be expected to increase to some extent in relation to electricity trading.

Price risk

This refers primarily to the risks associated with unfavourable price movements for electricity. Price movements for fuel, guarantees of origin, emission allowances, etc. can also have a direct or indirect impact on

the Group's results. The price varies for both fundamental and market dynamic reasons. The state of the economy, precipitation, temperature and power plant breakdowns are examples of fundamental factors that affect the price of electricity. Different actors' expectations about the future are also highly influential, as are political decisions at the national or EU level. Volatility is very high and future prices are difficult to predict. Through both ownership of production plants and sales activities, Skellefteå Kraft is constantly exposed to the price.

Internal guidelines describe how the price risk is to be managed, including clarification of roles and responsibilities and establishment of trading mandates. Through assigned mandates for optimisation, production and sales volumes are hedged. This reduces the risk of being affected by unfavourable price developments and prevents unacceptable fluctuations in performance.

Skellefteå Kraft is generally an active player in the electricity market. To reduce risk, the hedging strategy is continuously fine-tuned and improved. Broadly speaking, the strategy involves hedging future production and sales on the futures market, generally involving commodities that can affect and can be hedged, primarily electricity futures on NASDAQ OMX. Physical and financial long-term customer contracts are also made both to meet customer needs and to manage own risks in electricity production and deliveries that extend beyond the time periods that apply to standardised electricity futures on NASDAQ OMX.

The hedging strategy is also based on a lower level of uncertainty for near-term production volumes. This means that the volumes are hedged according to a staircase model, where most of the volume is hedged for the next three-year period, with decreasing volumes towards the end. At the beginning of each month, the target is to have a hedging ratio of 70 percent of the forecast production volume. One of the methods used to measure electricity price risks is Value at Risk (VaR).

Price zone risk
The electricity market is divided into different price zones, with physical transmission constraints in the electrical grid between these areas. Sweden currently has four bidding zones that can have large price differences. The risk lies in the difference between the zones prices and a so-called system price, which is set on the Nord Pool electricity exchange without taking transmission constraints into account.

Purchased electricity futures are settled against the system price, and a later determined spot price for the bidding zone in which electricity is to be delivered. To manage the risk, production or consumption can be hedged using EPAD (Electricity Price Area Differential) financial contracts on NASDAQ Commodities. The price zone risk for production is managed through the price hedging strategy, and trading takes place three years ahead with a target of having 70 percent of the forecast production volume at the beginning of the respective month. For consumption, the volume corresponding to sold fixed-price contracts in the zone in question is hedged for the duration of the contract or a maximum of five years into the future.

Volume risk
Volume risk refers to the risk of deviations between the expected and actual volume delivered, with the largest volume risk being in the production portfolio. Hydropower production is based on normal annual production, which is what is expected to be produced in the coming year. Normal annual production is based on large amounts of historical weather data, including precipitation, snowmelt and temperature.

Volume risk occurs when, for example, rainfall or temperature deviates from normal, creating a surplus or deficit in production. To mitigate volume risks, there is continuous reconciliation both of previous expectations compared with current ones and of production on a monthly basis, based on extensive monitoring and forecasting work. Wind power carries a particularly challenging volume risk, basically up to the time of delivery, as it is difficult to create accurate wind forecasts. District heating volumes are managed by improving and developing heat consumption forecasts.

Volume risks also arise from sales, as there is always a risk that more or less electricity may need to be used than expected. The most effective risk management tools for sales activities are improved continuous measurement and monitoring of end customer usage patterns, as well as high forecasting capacity. When prices in the electricity market are extreme, prices for regulating power and system services also increase, which in turn can make it very costly to consume or produce more than forecast.

Profile risk
In addition to volume risk, the profile risk of changing patterns of production and consumption also increases. Profile risk arises when production or consumption deviates on an hourly basis. For example, the total volume over a 24-hour period may be exactly as forecast, while the specific hours of the day may differ. As new technologies enable an individual to shift their consumption from more expensive to cheaper hours, it becomes more difficult for traders to manage profile risk.

Balancing cost risk
Under the Electricity Act, electricity suppliers are responsible for supplying the electricity system with as much electricity as their customers consume. Skellefteå Kraft also has contractual balance responsibility for other electricity suppliers. Incorrect forecasts that lead to differences between supplied and consumed power result in extra charges to Svenska Kraftnät for handling the imbalance. High volatility and high electricity prices therefore also entail the risk of high balancing costs.

Currency risk
Skellefteå Kraft has SEK as its corporate currency. Currency risk arises when electricity or other goods and services are traded and contracted in other currencies, mainly EUR. In financial trading on the electricity market, the aggregate EUR value is counter-hedged for price hedging of electricity or other EUR products with a bank.

Consolidated Income Statement, SEK million

	NOT	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Net sales	2	5,391.5	6,736.8
Capitalised work on own account		48.3	43.0
Other operating income	3	19.2	120.2
		5,459.0	6,900.0
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Energy and production expenses		-2,606.1	-3,440.2
Other external expenses	4,5	-740.6	-613.5
Personnel expenses	6	-796.2	-719.5
Depreciation and impairment	7	-742.5	-457.0
Other operating expenses		-2.3	-4.9
Share of associated company profit	8	-69.9	-54.8
		-4,957.6	-5,289.9
OPERATING PROFIT		**501.4**	**1,610.1**
PROFIT FROM FINANCIAL ITEMS			
Profit from other securities and receivables that are fixed assets	9	-85.4	13.0
Other interest and similar income items	10	26.1	50.4
Interest and similar income items	11	-157.4	-99.8
		-216.7	-36.4
PROFIT AFTER FINANCIAL ITEMS		**284.7**	**1 573.7**
Appropriations	12	-140.5	-186.0
Tax on profit for the year	13	-26.2	-279.7
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		118.0	1,108.0

Consolidated Balance Sheet, SEK million

	NOT	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalised development costs	14	13.6	14.2
Concessions and similar rights	15	17.7	15.9
Acquired customer values	16	13.8	3.6
Goodwill	17	0.0	19.4
		45.1	53.1
Tangible fixed assets			
Buildings	18	1,028.1	1,029.1
Land and other immovable property	19	2,043.2	2,040.9
Machinery and other technical facilities	20	7,713.6	7,036.5
Equipment, tools and installations	21	163.8	171.8
Construction in progress	22	2,280.2	2,261.0
		13,228.9	12,539.3
Financial assets			
Receivables from group companies	24	0.0	0.0
Shares in associated companies	25	80.8	132.2
Receivables from associated companies	26	116.8	116.8
Other securities held as non-current assets	27	196.4	134.3
Other non-current receivables	28	561.1	921.7
		955.1	1,305.0
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**14,229.1**	**13,897.4**
Current assets			
Goods in stock etc			
Raw materials and consumables		369.4	284.6
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		341.7	435.9
Receivables from group companies		29.5	41.7
Receivables from associated companies		91.4	25.2
Other receivables		126.7	377.8
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	29	542.8	784.7
		1,132.1	1,665.3
Cash and bank deposits		933.7	1,085.8
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**2,435.2**	**3,035.7**
TOTAL ASSETS		**16,664.3**	**16,933.1**

Consolidated Balance Sheet, SEK million

	NOT	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	30		
Share capital		204.0	204.0
Other equity including profit for the year		7,496.8	7,752.0
Total share capital attributable to the parent company's owners		7,700.8	7,956.0
TOTAL EQUITY		**7,700.8**	**7,956.0**
Provisions			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	32	12.5	13.8
Deferred tax liability	31	982.6	956.6
Other provisions	32	410.6	416.5
TOTAL PROVISIONS		**1,405.7**	**1,386.9**
Non-current liabilities			
Other liabilities to credit institutions	33	5,862.8	4 ,881.1
Other liabilities	34	491.7	556.3
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**6,354.5**	**5,437.4**
Current liabilities			
Advance payments from customers		34.3	12.8
Trade accounts payable		293.1	340.0
Liabilities to Group companies		182.4	186.8
Liabilities to associated companies		2.1	2.3
Current tax liability		9.3	401.1
Other liabilities		344.4	662.9
Accrued expenses and deferred income	35	337.7	546.9
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,203.3**	**2,152.8**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**16,664.3**	**16,933.1**

Consolidated Cash Flow statement, SEK million

	2024	2023
CURRENT OPERATIONS		
Profit after financial items	284.7	1,573.7
Adjustment for items excluded from the cash flow		
Depreciation and impairment	742.5	457.1
Profit/loss on the sale of fixed assets	11.9	0.2
Share of associated company profilt	69.9	54.8
Impairment of financial fixed assets	99.9	-
Currency exchange difference for subsidiaries	-2.0	-0.1
	1,206.9	2,085.7
Income tax paid	-0.2	-135.9
Cash flow from current operations before changes in working capital	**1,206.7**	**1,949.8**
Cash flow from changes in working capital		
Increase (-)/decrease in goods in stock etc.	-84,8	0,3
Increase(-)/decrease in operating receivables	533,2	484,0
Increase/decrease(-) in provisions	-7,2	-9,3
Increase/decrease(-) in operating liabilities	-949,5	-1,353,9
Cash flow from current operations	**698,4**	**1,070,9**
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of intangible assets	-16.5	-29.3
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-1,416.5	-1,561.0
Sale of tangible fixed assets	0.0	13.7
Acquisition of associated companies	-18.7	-44.1
	0.2	-
Acquisition of other long-term securities holdings	-5.0	-16.0
Increase(-)/decrease in other non-current receivables	203.6	952.0
Cash flow from investement activities	**-1,252.9**	**-684.7**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/cecrease (-) in utilised credit	981.7	1,669.8
Increase/decrease(-) in other non-current liabilities	-64.6	-678.7
Group contributions given (-)/received	-140.5	-186.0
Dividends paid	-120.0	0.0
Contributions to other activities of the municipality	-254.2	-352.6
Cash flow from financing activities	**402.4**	**452.5**
Cash flow for the year	-152.1	838.7
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	1,085.8	247.1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	**933.7**	**1,085.8**

Multi-year Summary, SEK million

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
FROM INCOME STATEMENT, SEK MILLIONS										
Net sales	5,391.5	6,736.8	7,571.1	5,443.2	3,333.2	4,436.0	4,420.8	3,464.9	3,369.3	3,458.5
Expenses incl. other operating items	-4,147.6	-4,669.7	-5,025.2	-3,911.9	-2,568.8	-3,526.3	-3,368.0	-2,582.3	-2,530.1	-2,594.6
Depreciation	-742.5	-457.0	-543.6	-472.4	-1,001.9	-407.4	-373.1	-545.4	-402.6	-372.8
OPERATING PROFIT (EBIT)	501.4	1,610.1	2,002.3	1,058.9	-237.5	502.3	679.7	337.2	436.6	491.1
Financial income etc.	40.6	63.4	13.9	9.9	11.1	19.2	32.7	29.9	36.0	255.2
Financial expenses	-257.3	-99.8	-43.3	-46.9	-45.6	-56.6	-61.9	-78.1	-87.6	-97.5
PROFIT AFTER NET FINANCIAL ITEMS	284.7	1,573.7	1,972.9	1,021.9	-272.0	464.9	650.5	289.0	385.0	648.8
Group contributions	-140.5	-186.0	-120.0	-	80.0	21.6	-6.5	-6.4	-	-
Taxes	-26.2	-279.7	-234.3	-83.5	76.7	-61.3	-54.2	-42.8	-71.9	-42.8
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**118.0**	**1,108.0**	**1,618.6**	**938.4**	**-115.3**	**425.2**	**589.8**	**239.8**	**313.1**	**606.0**
FROM THE BALANCE SHEET, SEK MILLIONS										
Intangible fixed assets	45.1	53.1	38.1	54.6	66.0	72.8	50.4	2.4	24.6	0.0
Tangible fixed assets	13,228.9	12,539.3	11,329.7	10,492.7	10,018.0	10,436.4	9,570.9	9,295.1	9,232.8	9,237.9
Financial assets	955.1	1,305.0	2,251.7	1,574.5	873.2	762.3	1,130.6	922.5	914.3	848.9
Current receivables and stocks	1,501.5	1,949.9	2,434.2	1,556.0	900.8	1,091.6	1,305.5	806.1	839.4	872.0
Cash/cash equivalents and investments	933.7	1 085.8	247.1	25.1	110.3	185.1	236.6	230.3	355.0	417.1
TOTAL ASSETS	**16,664.3**	**16,933.1**	**16,300.8**	**13,702.9**	**11,968.3**	**12,548.2**	**12,294.0**	**11,256.4**	**11,366.1**	**11,375.9**
Equity	7,700.8	7,956.0	7,837.5	6,510.6	5,834.6	6,202.3	6,057.8	5,720.5	5,662.6	5,497.4
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities and provisions	6,130.8	5,143.5	3,276.4	3,816.4	4,054.1	4,072.9	4,184.0	3,777.8	3,908.6	3,913.4
Non-interest-bearing non-current liabilities and provisions	1,629.4	1,680.8	2,248.4	1,361.4	1,369.0	1,410.1	1,183.4	1,072.3	1,016.1	932.3
Interest-bearing current liabilities	145.0	180.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Non-interest-bearing current liabilities	1,058.3	1,972.8	2,818.5	2,014.5	710.6	862.9	868.8	685.8	778.8	1,026.7
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**16,664.3**	**16,933.1**	**16,300.8**	**13,702.9**	**11,968.3**	**12,548.2**	**12,294.0**	**11,256.4**	**11,366.1**	**11,375.9**
KEY FIGURES										
Return on equity (before tax), %	3.6	19.9	27.5	16.6	neg	7.6	11.0	5.1	6.9	12.3
Return on capital employed, %	4.0	13.7	18.7	10.6	neg	5.1	7.2	3.9	5.0	7.9
Return on total capital, %	3.2	10.1	13.4	8.3	neg	4.2	6.1	3.2	4.2	6.6
Operating margin, %	9.3	23.9	26.4	19.5	neg	11.3	15.4	9.7	13.0	14.2
Net margin, %	5.3	23.4	26.1	18.8	neg	10.5	14.7	8.3	11.4	18.8
Equity ratio, %	46.2	47.0	48.1	47.5	48.8	49.4	49.3	50.8	49.8	48.3
Self-financing rate,%	57.9	105.0	179.5	126.8	59.8	50.3	92.7	96.4	125.2	88.7
Interest coverage ratio, multiple	2.1	16.8	46.6	22.8	neg	9.2	11.5	4.7	5.4	7.7
Debt to equity ratio, multiple	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Capital turnover rate, multiple	0.40	0.55	0.70	0.54	0.33	0.43	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.37
OTHER INFORMATION, SEK MILLIONS										
Capital employed	13,976.6	13,279.5	11,233.9	10,327.0	9,888.7	10,275.2	10,241.8	9,498.3	9,571.2	9,416.9
Net investment in plant	1,433.0	1,590.3	1,204.3	950.6	778.4	1,216.2	728.2	623.4	410.1	900.3
Net investment in shares	23.7	60.1	48.9	0.0	29.4	26.2	130.9	0.5	41.3	0.0
Contribution to other activities of the municipality	374.2	352.6	293.0	262.5	248.1	242.3	228.8	226.5	220.0	220.0

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