Interim Report

Second quarter 2026
April – June

Q2

LKAB ends the first half of 2026 with a decrease in earnings for the second quarter compared with the same period last year. Despite stable production and delivery volumes, earnings were weighed down by the negative impact of foreign exchange effects and by increased costs.

- **The delivery volume** for the second quarter was 6.0 (6.1) Mt, with pellets accounting for 86 (85) percent. The conflict in the Middle East continued to have an impact during the quarter as some customers' capacity to receive deliveries was limited.
- **The production volume** for the second quarter was 6.0 (5.8) Mt.
- **Net sales** for the second quarter amounted to MSEK 7,187 (7,820). The lower sales revenue was mainly due to foreign exchange effects, primarily linked to currency hedging of the US dollar.
- **Operating profit** for the second quarter was MSEK 63 (1,074), primarily as a result of lower sales revenue as well as higher costs for urban transformation, development work and energy.
- **The average global** spot price[1] for iron ore products in the second quarter was around USD 14 per tonne higher than in the same period last year at USD 122 (108) per tonne, which was just over USD 1 per tonne higher than in the first quarter of 2026. The price at the end of the second quarter was USD 116 per tonne. Quoted pellet premiums for the quarter were around USD 6 per tonne lower than in the same period last year.
- **Operating cash flow** for the second quarter was MSEK 260 (800).
- **The return on equity**[2] was 0.1 (10.9) percent.
- **The net debt/equity ratio** was 9.5 (-14.8) percent. The net debt/equity ratio increased mainly as a result of increased provisions for urban transformation.

[1] Platts IO Fines Fe 65%.
[2] For rolling 12 months.

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Net sales	3, 4	7,187	7,820	15,094	17,442	33,325
Operating profit/loss		63	1,074	923	4,711	3,274
Net financial income/expense		780	777	806	643	414
Profit/loss before tax		843	1,851	1,729	5,355	3,688
Profit/loss for the period		697	1,524	1,424	4,300	2,976
Costs for urban transformation provisions		-620	-77	-896	-207	-4,954
Depreciation		-849	-789	-1,623	-1,531	-3,373
Expenditures, urban transformation		-271	-303	-592	-644	-1,821
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		-1,479	-1,252	-2,774	-2,712	-6,017
Operating cash flow		260	800	741	1,877	2,382
Deliveries of iron ore products, Mt		6.0	6.1	12.3	12.6	25.8
Proportion of pellets, %		86	85	88	88	87
Production of iron ore products, Mt		6.0	5.8	12.5	12.5	25.9
Return on equity[2], %	9			0.1	10.9	3.7
Net debt/equity ratio, %	9			9.5	-14.8	8.4

63 MSEK
Operating profit for the quarter

6.0 Mt
Produced during the quarter

6.0 Mt
Delivered during the quarter

Contents

Important progress despite lower results

A quarter with various challenges

During the quarter we have dealt with various challenges, both within our own operations and in the world around us. The organisation has met these challenges well through good cooperation and flexibility.

Operating profit decreased compared with the previous year, amounting to MSEK 63 (1,074). Although we have been able to maintain good production and delivery capacity, foreign exchange effects – mainly from hedging of the US dollar (USD) – have had a negative impact. Increased costs have also had a negative effect, as we see continued high electricity prices but also significant increases linked to urban transformation, the development work and planned maintenance measures. The increased costs for urban transformation are largely a consequence of the new cooperation agreement and the package of financial measures agreed with Kiruna Municipality, which are central to the continued implementation of the urban transformation.

Continued stable production and deliveries

We have also seen signs of strength during the quarter, with our ability to deal with changing conditions having been an important factor in our success. The production volume for the quarter was 6.0 (5.8) Mt and, despite the geotechnical challenges we have in the Kiruna mine, we have maintained a good rate of production. This has meant that we have been able to keep all the processing plants operating throughout the quarter. Having previously announced the need to close a pelletising plant as early as during the spring, progress during the quarter has enabled us to postpone any closure until the autumn. This gives us room for manoeuvre and opportunities that benefit us in a tougher business climate.

Delivery volumes, which for the quarter amounted to 6.0 (6.1) Mt, have nevertheless been maintained at stable levels despite continued disruption on transport routes around the Middle East and the Strait of Hormuz. This is a result of our work to adapt and redistribute deliveries to other customers, markets and ports. It also shows the strength of our business and our ability to act when circumstances change. At a time when geopolitical events continue to impact, this adaptability becomes increasingly important.

Important progress on future operations

During the quarter we reached several significant milestones for LKAB's long-term development. The Land and Environment Court granted two important environmental permits – one for our planned industrial park for extracting critical minerals in Luleå, and one for continued and expanded operations in Malmberget in Gällivare.

The permit for Malmberget includes continued and expanded mining and processing activities, a demonstration plant for fossil-free sponge iron production and a future apatite plant. The apatite plant is an important part of the value chain for the planned industrial park in Luleå, where critical minerals will be extracted and thereby enable us to take greater advantage of materials that we already mine.

We are very pleased to have received these critical permits and now work continues on taking the next steps in the processes, of which dealing with appeals is a natural part. The permits are strategically important and completely crucial for our development plans. They strengthen our ability to develop the business in line with our long-term strategy.

Developing strong local communities

LKAB's development and future are made possible through strong development of our operating locations. The urban transformation in the Swedish orefields is one of the most important prerequisites for our long-term operations and needs to be carried out in close collaboration with municipalities and other actors in the community.

As part of this, LKAB and Kiruna Municipality have signed a new cooperation agreement and agreed a package of financial measures for the continued urban transformation. The agreement creates a shared basis upon which to drive Kiruna's development in a long-term and responsible manner, something that is of the utmost importance not only for LKAB but above all for everyone who lives in Kiruna.

In addition, we have also started an initiative to strengthen the schools throughout the Swedish orefields by offering employees with teaching qualifications the opportunity to take leave of absence in order to return to school and the teaching profession. This is a concrete example of our efforts to take responsibility and contribute to attractive and sustainable communities, which in turn is a prerequisite for being able to continue to attract expertise and develop the business.

Safety work remains central

A safe work environment is our most important responsibility and we will always put employee safety first. A lawsuit relating to the fatal accident in the Kiruna mine in 2024, when an employee died in connection with maintenance work underground, was served during the quarter. The Swedish Prosecution Authority is seeking a corporate fine of MSEK 55.5, which LKAB has accepted. Our thoughts remain with the deceased's family, colleagues and friends. We are continuing our work to develop safer working methods, reinforce risk awareness and create conditions that ensure everyone comes home unharmed at the end of the working day.

The way ahead

Alongside this we are continuing to invest in the future through development projects, urban transformation and initiatives that strengthen our long-term competitiveness. Our focus going forward is clear: to run a safe and stable business, meet our customers' needs and create the conditions for continued development. Long-term we estimate that demand for our products will be good, not least for our high-grade iron ore pellets which have an important role to play in the steel industry's transition. With important progress in our permit processes and an organisation that demonstrates both flexibility and responsibility, we are capable of managing future challenges and opportunities.

Luleå, 13 August 2026

Johan Menckel, President and CEO

Group

Net sales and operating profit

Analysis of change in operating profit, MSEK	Q2	Q1–Q2
Operating profit 2025	**1,074**	**4,711**
Iron ore prices incl. hedging	-89	-502
Currency effect, iron ore incl. hedging of accounts receivable	-365	-1,334
Volume and mix, iron ore	725	460
Volume, price and currency, industrial minerals	-94	-112
Costs for urban transformation provisions	-543	-689
Depreciation	-56	-89
Other income and expenses	-589	-1,522
Operating profit 2026	**63**	**923**

Sales for the second quarter totalled MSEK 7,187 (7,820). The lower sales figure is mainly attributable to foreign exchange effects, primarily linked to currency hedging of the US dollar. Lower pellet premiums and higher deductions for shipping, combined with a lower delivery volume, also had a negative impact. The average global spot price[1] for iron ore products in the second quarter was USD 122 (108) per tonne. Premiums for pellet products were around USD 6 per tonne lower than in the same quarter last year. Operating profit for the quarter totalled MSEK 63 (1,074), mainly impacted by the lower sales revenue. Higher costs also had a negative impact on earnings during the quarter, with the costs of urban transformation having increased as a result of the package of measures agreed with Kiruna Municipality and due to the expanded impact area in Kiruna. In addition to this, the quarter was also burdened by higher costs for development work, energy and maintenance measures.

Sales for the first half of the year amounted to MSEK 15,094 (17,442), with a stronger Swedish krona, lower iron ore prices and a lower delivery volume contributing negatively. Operating profit for the first half of the year was MSEK 923 (4,711). The lower profit is mainly attributable to the lower sales revenue, but was also negatively impacted by higher electricity prices as well as increased costs for urban transformation, maintenance measures and development work.

[1] Platts IO Fines Fe 65%.

Cash flow

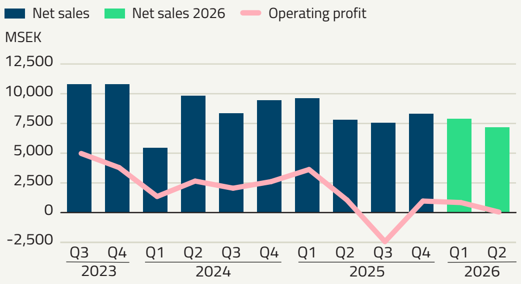
MSEK	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Operating profit[2]	1,357	1,325	3,082	4,707	9,398
Expenditure on urban transformation	-271	-303	-592	-644	-1,821
Change in working capital	654	1,042	1,378	483	729
Capital expenditures (net)	-1,474	-1,251	-2,750	-2,656	-5,906
Acquisition of intangible assets	–	–	-371	–	–
Acquisition/disposal of other financial assets – operating	-6	-13	-6	-13	-18
Operating cash flow	**260**	**800**	**741**	**1,877**	**2,382**

[2] Operating profit adjusted for non-cash items and before costs for urban transformation provisions.

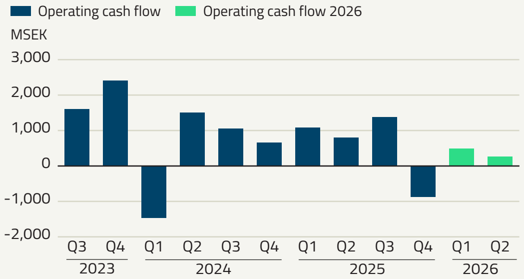
Operating cash flow for the second quarter amounted to MSEK 260 (800), mainly affected by a small change in capital tied up compared with the same period last year as well as higher expenditure on investments.

Operating cash flow for the first half of the year was MSEK 741 (1,877). The lower cash flow is primarily a result of the weaker operating result, while a lower level of capital tied up partly offset this impact.

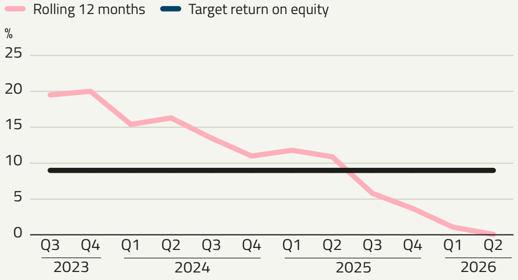
Net sales and operating profit



Operating cash flow



Return on equity



Net financial income/expense and net financial indebtedness

Net financial income/expense for the first quarter was MSEK 780 (777). The net debt/equity ratio was 9.5 (-14.8) percent. The net debt/equity ratio increased as a result of increased provisions for urban transformation.

LKAB has undrawn committed credit facilities of SEK 5 billion maturing in the third quarter of 2028.

Events during the quarter

At the end of March LKAB announced that the production volume in the Kiruna mine was expected to decrease during 2026 as a result of changed local geotechnical conditions. During the second quarter the supply of crushed ore has gradually been improved and the announced closure of a processing plant has been deferred and curtailed.

At the beginning of June the Land and Environment Court granted an environmental permit for LKAB's planned industrial park for critical minerals in Luleå. The planned industrial park in Luleå is part of LKAB's ongoing transformation, with the company broadening its operations and creating new value from materials that are already being mined today.

The Land and Environment Court granted an environmental permit during the quarter for LKAB's continued and expanded operations in Malmberget in Gällivare. The permit covers both continued and expanded mining and processing activities in Malmberget, as well as measures that will reduce impacts on air and water. It also includes the establishment of a demonstration plant for fossil-free sponge iron production and an apatite plant. In early July LKAB appealed the ruling in order to clarify certain environmental conditions, and it has also been appealed by other stakeholders.

During the quarter LKAB and Kiruna Municipality signed a new cooperation agreement for the continued urban transformation and agreed a package of financial measures to deal with the current financial situation in the municipality. The package of measures, which is expected to amount to around SEK 1.8 billion, is made up of two parts. The major part involves LKAB taking over infrastructure projects and buildings for which the municipality has received compensation and which should have been carried out within the first phase of the urban transformation. In addition, LKAB will pay compensation for land and a number of properties that primarily relate to the next phase of the urban transformation.

During the quarter LKAB was served with a lawsuit following the fatal accident in the Kiruna mine in 2024, when an employee died in connection with maintenance work in a crusher below ground. The Swedish Prosecution Authority is seeking a corporate fine of MSEK 55.5, which LKAB has accepted.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There are no significant events after the end of the reporting period to report.

Outlook for 2026

Geopolitical uncertainty in the world continues. Trade policy measures such as tariffs and import restrictions combined with conflicts and unrest impact global markets and trade flows. Market trends are difficult to assess, with considerable uncertainty about the global economy and its impact on the iron ore industry.

The majority of LKAB's sales are made in US dollars, the value of which currency has been highly volatile over the past year; its development going forward is uncertain.

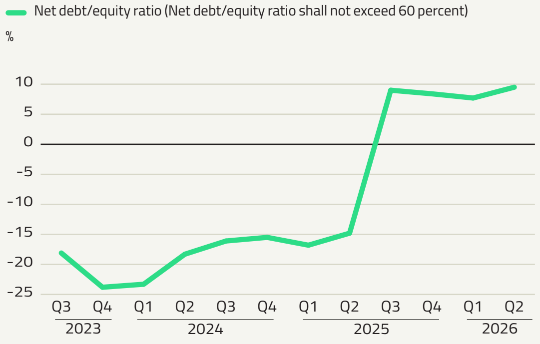
The changed production conditions in the Kiruna mine mean that a processing plant may be closed for a period in the autumn, which may affect production and delivery volumes in 2026.

The expanded impact area for the mining in Kiruna entails intensive efforts under time pressure, with increased outgoings in the coming years. Access to buildable land remains one of the most time-critical issues for implementing the urban transformation.

LKAB is continuing its efforts to strengthen its competitiveness and ability to supply customers with the raw materials for fossil-free steel. We continue to face a number of challenges such as permitting issues, energy supply, capacity on the Iron Ore Line and an uncertain operating environment.

For more information on the latest events visit lkab.com/en/news.

Net debt/equity ratio



Risks and risk management

Access to land is a time-critical, crucial strategic condition for securing current production, and current and future urban transformation, especially in the light of the expanded urban transformation in Kiruna. Dialogues addressing land issues are held with affected parties and given high priority. Clear regulations and uniform application are crucial for maintaining mutual trust between LKAB, authorities and other stakeholders.

The ability to attract new employees, retain existing employees and thereby secure critical skills is crucial for LKAB's long-term competitiveness, especially in times of rapid change. Important success factors include continuous learning and development, a secure and inclusive work environment as well as attractive operating locations. The risk of a skills shortage in the Swedish orefields is currently negatively affected by limitations in housing supply and community functions.

Inefficient and unpredictable permitting processes constitute considerable risks for LKAB's continued operations. Our business depends in several ways on permits and other decisions by authorities. Thus it is vital that processes for such things as environmental permits, concessions and planning matters are efficient, predictable and legally sound if we are to plan and run our business in the long term.

The risk that an attack – whether physical or cyber-related – could impact critical systems, production or supply chains has increased in line with changing world circumstances. LKAB must address this risk by taking a systematic approach to the prevention of such attacks.

LKAB is sensitive to unplanned production interruptions that affect delivery volumes negatively. Climate change, including extreme weather events, increases this risk, as does the Iron Ore Line's limited capacity and risk of derailments. At the same time, the transition to carbon-free processes and products, together with mining at ever greater depths, entail significant challenges. While developing new technology always entails a risk, it is deemed crucial for LKAB's long-term competitiveness.

Significant changes in iron ore supply and demand are a strategic market risk. One example is the iron and steel industry's transition to carbon-free processes and products, where the introduction of necessary changes needs to be coordinated throughout the value chain. The transition will also require significant investments. Changes in exchange rates, the price of iron ore and pellet premiums combined with uncertainties concerning future carbon premiums are all risks that must be addressed when estimating future profitability.

For further information concerning risks, please refer to LKAB's Annual and Sustainability Report for 2025.

Sustainable development

Strategic goals for sustainable value creation

MSEK	Q2 2026	Full year 2025	Goal 2026	Goal 2030
Stable and efficient operations				
Net debt/equity ratio, %	9.5	8.4	<60	<60
Return on equity[1], %	0.1	3.7	>9	>9
Dividend, %	–	50	40–60	40–60
Climate-efficient sustainable transformation				
Energy consumption[1], kWh/t FP	166	166	162	154
Carbon emissions[1], kt	662	669	608	536
Biodiversity[2]	–	–	–	–
Safe, healthy and stimulating workplace				
Lost-time accidents[1,3], per million hrs	7.5	5.2	4.0	2.0
Long-term sickness absence[1], %	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Women in the total workforce, %	30	29	30	–[4]
Women in management positions, %	33	34	30	–[4]

[1] Applies to rolling 12 months.
[2] For a description of the goals and status see the section Biodiversity below and the analysis on the right.
[3] Lost time injuries per million hours worked for the Group, including suppliers.
[4] The target for 2030 is to achieve a 60/40 gender balance in management teams.

For more information on the strategic goals for sustainable value creation, see LKAB's Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.

Energy consumption in kWh per tonne of finished product totalled 166 (166) kWh per tonne of finished product for the rolling 12 months. A continued steady production rate contributes to stable energy intensity.

Carbon emissions for the rolling 12 months amounted to 662 (669) Kt, with continued fuel changes being crucial for reaching the target level.

Efforts to strengthen the safety culture have continued during the quarter through four pilot initiatives focusing on increased risk awareness and visible leadership. Planning for Group-wide implementation is now complete. The accident rate at the end of the quarter was 7.5, which is an increase compared with both the previous quarter and full-year 2025. The accident rate for both own employees and contractors was higher than in the same quarter last year. The most common accidents were falls on the same level and crushing injuries.

At the end of the year the percentage of women in the workforce was 30 (29) percent, and among management 33 (34) percent.

Efforts to increase biodiversity are proceeding according to plan. In the case of offset actions, work remains to be done on the scope and design, including the availability of suitable land areas and contractual forms for long-term nature conservation. The initiation and planning of actions based on the local biodiversity plans have continued during the quarter. Several activities have either been started or are planned for implementation during the snow-free season, supporting the transition from planning to practical implementation.

Carbon emissions and energy consumption

The goal for carbon dioxide is to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement to well below 2°C. The target for 2030 is a 25 percent decrease in LKAB's carbon emissions (Scope 1–2) compared with 2020 and for our customers' carbon emissions to decrease by 2 Mt (Scope 3). The interim goal for 2026 is to reduce LKAB's emissions by 15 percent.

The energy target is to reduce energy consumption by 5 percent by 2026 and by 10 percent by 2030, compared with 2021. Energy intensity is calculated based on energy consumption for the entire Group in relation to iron ore products produced.

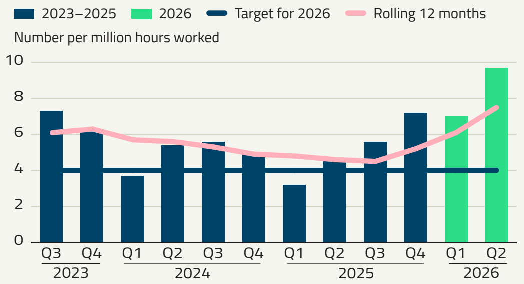
Biodiversity

The strategic goals for 2022–2030 include the goal of a biodiversity net gain.

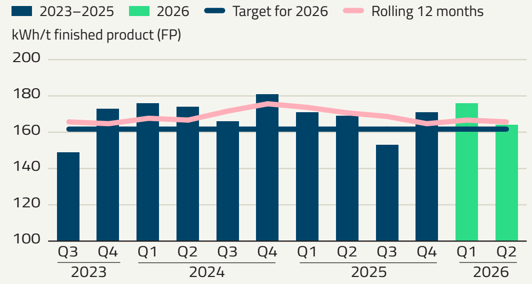
Biodiversity refers to the variety of nature, including plants, fungi and animals along with their different habitats, both on land and in water.

LKAB is following Svemin's biodiversity roadmap with the objective that by 2030 the Group will contribute to a biodiversity net gain in the regions where we operate. The interim goal for 2026 is for LKAB to have established a systematic approach to working for a biodiversity net gain.

Accidents



Energy consumption



CO_2 emissions

Strategic sustainable development

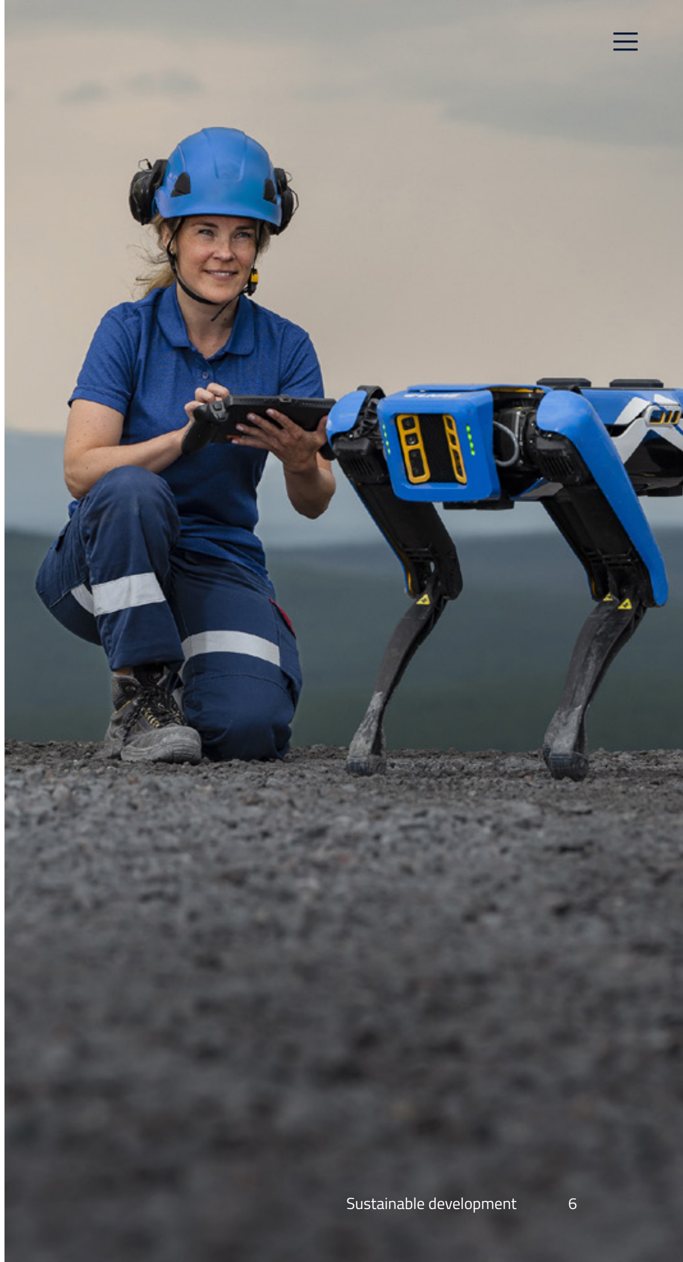
LKAB's long-term strategy and transformation plan aims to achieve carbon-free processes and products by 2045. The strategy aims to strengthen our competitiveness and profitability while contributing to a more sustainable development of the industry. We will do this through greater production volumes and productivity, a higher degree of value-added by processing and the development of new products such as carbon-free sponge iron. We are investing in strategic initiatives and development projects that can be gradually integrated into operations as and when conditions allow. The aim is to secure operational and technical conditions as well as financial sustainability over time. Mining operations have a significant impact on the local community and the environment, and our strategic initiatives and investments must always be conducted with consideration and responsibility, and in collaboration with our operating locations.

A fundamental prerequisite for being able to implement our strategy is to secure the necessary permits for both existing and future operations. During the quarter two important environmental permits were granted by the Land and Environment Court, for LKAB's planned industrial park for extracting critical minerals in Luleå and for continued and expanded operations in Malmberget. The permit for Malmberget covers continued and expanded mining and processing activities, a demonstration plant for fossil-free sponge iron production and an apatite plant that will supply the planned industrial park in Luleå with the raw material for extracting critical minerals. Together the permits constitute important preconditions for gradually developing new value chains, increasing resource utilisation and strengthening Sweden's and Europe's supply of strategically important raw materials.

Long-term business development also requires attractive and sustainable communities. The urban transformation in the Swedish orefields is one of the main prerequisites for LKAB's future operations and is being carried out in close collaboration with municipalities and other actors in the community. During the quarter LKAB and Kiruna Municipality signed a new cooperation agreement and agreed a package of financial measures for the continued urban transformation. During the quarter LKAB also started an initiative to strengthen the schools in the Swedish orefields, which involves giving current employees with teaching or preschool qualifications the opportunity to take leave of absence in order to return to school and the teaching profession. This is part of LKAB's work for sustainable community development in its operating locations of Kiruna and Gällivare.

The work environment, safety and well-being are key focus areas in the long-term strategy and we are working continuously to reinforce the safety culture and reduce the accident rate. During the quarter LKAB was served with a lawsuit following the fatal accident in the Kiruna mine in 2024, when an employee died in connection with maintenance work below ground. The Swedish Prosecution Authority is seeking a corporate fine of MSEK 55.5, which LKAB has accepted. The accident underlines the importance of the long-term and systematic work that is underway to develop safer working methods, reinforce risk awareness and create an injury-free workplace.

We are continually taking further actions and initiatives for a safe, healthy and balanced workplace that promotes diversity, well-being, engagement and innovation. By working for an inclusive culture and equal development opportunities for all employees, LKAB is laying the foundation for long-term sustainable development and competitiveness.



Market development

The steel and iron ore market

The global steel and iron ore industry

The global iron and steel market has been characterised by continued geopolitical uncertainty in the second quarter, particularly as a result of the conflict in the Middle East that has disrupted global raw material and energy flows. The region plays a key role in the global supply of oil and natural gas, not least to Europe and Asia, and prices for both oil and natural gas have been high during the period.

Global industrial production developed weakly in the quarter. In China, the structurally weak real estate sector continued to weigh on economic activity. Despite higher energy prices, the trend in industrial production remained positive in a number of emerging countries. In the euro area, the higher energy prices contributed to a further dampening of already weak development.

Global crude steel production remained unchanged compared with the second quarter of 2025. Production in China decreased slightly and steel exports from China to the Middle East decreased sharply. Crude steel production continued to increase in India and a number of other emerging countries.

Steel production in the Middle East was negatively affected in the second quarter by the conflict in the area. The production of crude steel is estimated to have decreased by 16 percent in comparison with the same period last year and also the production of sponge iron is estimated to have decreased. At the same time, North American crude steel production is estimated to have increased by around 9 percent. European production of crude steel decreased slightly in the second quarter compared with the same period last year and capacity utilisation in European blast furnaces remains low. The EU's new import rules for steel, which enter into force in July, mean reduced duty-free import quotas as well as higher duty on import volumes that exceed the quotas. The measures aim to protect the European steel industry from increasing import flows and global overcapacity, thereby strengthening the long-term competitiveness of the industry.

Steel prices in Europe, which rose rapidly in the first quarter, have fallen back somewhat but stabilised at a higher level than at the beginning of the year.

The high oil prices have directly affected the cost of sea freight for iron ore. In April and May the price of iron ore rose, driven partly by increased shipping costs. After the ceasefire in June the iron ore price fell back to the levels at the beginning of the year, before the outbreak of conflict.

Iron ore price development

The spot price for fines 61% Fe averaged USD 105 (98) per tonne in the second quarter of the year, compared with USD 104 in the first quarter. The highest quoted prices occurred in May at USD 112 and the period ended with quoted prices of USD 98 at the end of June. The price for fines 65% Fe increased marginally compared to the first quarter, from USD 121 per tonne to USD 122 (108) per tonne on average for the second quarter.

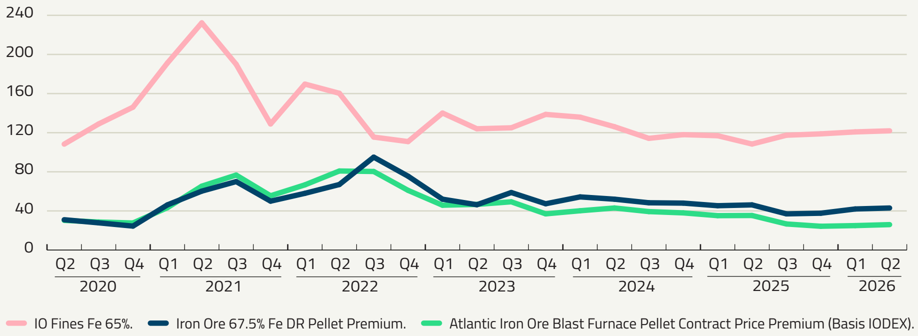
The quoted premiums for blast furnace pellets and DR pellets were somewhat higher in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The average level for blast furnace pellets was USD 26 (35) per tonne, a slight increase from the first quarter figure of USD 25 per tonne. The premium for DR pellets based on 65% Fe averaged USD 43 (46) per tonne in the second quarter, compared with USD 42 per tonne in the first quarter.

The US dollar has strengthened against the Swedish krona by about 3 percent since the first quarter, but on average was 3 percent weaker than in the same quarter last year.

Development of the spot price for iron ore and quoted pellet premiums

1 April 2020 – 30 June 2026

USD per tonne

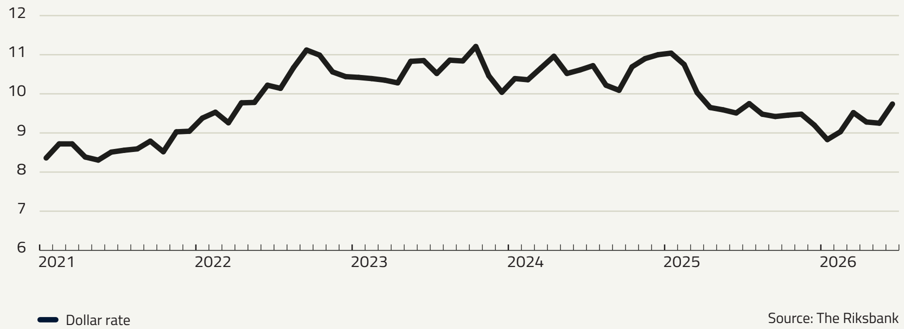


Source: PLATTS

Changes in the dollar exchange rate

1 January 2021 – 30 June 2026

USD/SEK



Source: The Riksbank

Iron Ore business area

The Iron Ore business area includes mines and processing plants in Kiruna, Svappavaara and Malmberget/Gällivare, as well as rail freight services and the ports in Narvik and Luleå.

Operations summary[1)]

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Net sales	3,4	6,688	6,714	13,799	15,326	29,596
Operating profit/loss		**739**	**891**	**1,928**	**4,346**	**2,950**
Costs for urban transformation provisions		-620	-77	-896	-207	-4,954
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		-1,245	-1,061	-2,271	-2,128	-4,730
Depreciation		-689	-675	-1,344	-1,312	-2,883
Deliveries of iron ore products, Mt		6.0	6.1	12.3	12.6	25.8
Proportion of pellets, %		86	85	88	88	87
Production of iron ore products, Mt		6.0	5.8	12.5	12.5	25.9

[1)] During the quarter LKAB Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd was transferred from the Special Products business area to the Iron Ore business area. Comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the change.

The production volume for the second quarter was 6.0 (5.8) Mt, a stable production rate having been affected by minor production disruptions and planned maintenance stoppages. The crushed ore supply in the Kiruna mine has gradually improved during the quarter and adjusting the mining sequence has provided better conditions than expected. The conflict in the Middle East continued to have a negative impact on the volume of deliveries during the quarter, but redistribution to other customers and delivery to alternative ports have dampened the effect. The delivery volume for the second quarter was 6.0 (6.1) Mt, with pellets accounting for 86 (85) percent.

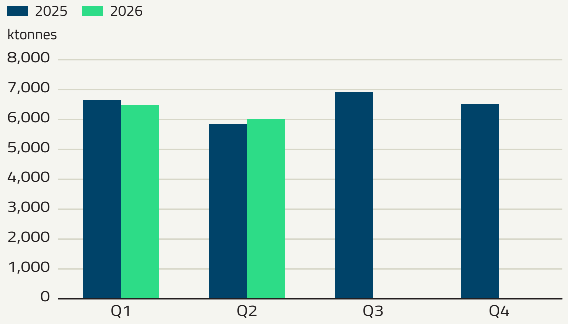
Sales for the second quarter amounted to MSEK 6,688 (6,714). The lower sales revenue is mainly due to lower pellet premiums and higher deductions for shipping, as well as a slightly lower delivery volume.

Operating profit for the second quarter amounted to MSEK 739 (891), mainly affected by higher costs for urban transformation, energy, maintenance measures and preparation for future mining.

The production volume for the first half of the year was 12.5 (12.5) Mt. The conflict in the Middle East and the periodic closure of the Strait of Hormuz affected delivery volumes in the first half of the year as a result of some customers having been unable to receive deliveries or having had a limited ability to receive deliveries. The delivery volume for the first half of the year was 12.3 (12.6) Mt.

Sales for the first half of the year amounted to MSEK 13,799 (15,326). The decrease is mainly due to a stronger Swedish krona against the US dollar, but also to a lower iron ore price and lower delivery volume. Operating profit for the first half of the year was MSEK 1,928 (4,346). The decrease is mainly due to lower sales revenue, but also to higher costs for energy, urban transformation and maintenance measures. Costs for urban transformation increased as a result of the expanded impact area in Kiruna and the package of measures for Kiruna Municipality.

Production of iron ore products



FACTS

The Iron Ore business area mines and processes iron ore products in Kiruna, Svappavaara and Malmberget/Gällivare.

In Kiruna, mining takes place in an underground mine with a current main haulage level 1,365 metres below ground. The ore is processed above ground in three concentrating and pelletising plants.

In Svappavaara ore is mined in the Leveäniemi open-pit mine. The ore is processed in a concentrating and pelletising plant in Svappavaara.

Malmberget's underground mine consists of around 20 ore-bodies, of which around 10 are currently mined. The ore is processed above ground in two concentrating and pelletising plants.

The Iron Ore business area produces various types of pellets as well as fines for steelmaking.

The iron ore products are transported along the Iron Ore Line to the ports of Narvik and Luleå, from where they are exported.

Special Products business area

The Special Products business area develops products and services for markets involving industrial minerals, water-powered drilling technology, engineering services, and mining and construction contracts. The Special Products business area is also a strategic supplier within the Group.

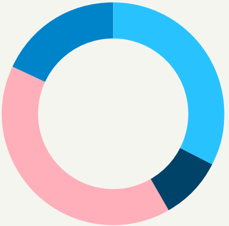
Operations summary[1)]

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Net sales	3,4	1,583	1,837	2,888	3,160	6,219
Operating profit/loss		**115**	**200**	**171**	**254**	**446**
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		-150	-126	-286	-275	-588
Depreciation		-80	-78	-160	-155	-316

1) During the quarter LKAB Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd was transferred from the Special Products business area to the Iron Ore business area. Comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the change.

Sales by product area and service area

Percentage of external sales (MSEK)
January – June 2026



- Magnetite **33%**
- Mineral sands **9%**
- Other industrial minerals **40%**
- Mining and construction services **18%**

Net sales for the second quarter amounted to MSEK 1,583 (1,837), mainly attributable to lower sales of industrial minerals. Sales of magnetite to the offshore industry decreased significantly as a result of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, while a major delivery in the second quarter last year was a further factor. Sales revenue was also affected by lower sales in the UK due to the construction sector remaining weak. This is offset by some increase in internal sales to the mining operations, primarily relating to contract and engineering services.

Operating profit for the second quarter was MSEK 115 (200). The lower profit is mainly explained by the lower sales revenue. Higher costs related to the construction and preparation of a research and development centre within critical minerals also have a negative impact.

Net sales for the first half totalled MSEK 2,888 (3,160). The decrease is mainly attributable to lower sales of industrial minerals, with lower sales of magnetite to the offshore industry and lower sales in the UK. This was partly offset by increased internal sales to the mining operations, mainly relating to concrete and contract services.

Operating profit decreased compared with the same period last year, amounting to MSEK 171 (254). The lower profit is mainly explained by the lower sales revenue, but is also affected by higher costs associated with the planned research and development centre within critical minerals.

The construction of a demonstration plant for the processing of phosphorus and rare earth elements in Luleå is progressing according to plan, constituting the single largest investment this year and in the previous year. The investment is an important part of LKAB's initiative to become a future supplier of critical minerals in Europe.

FACTS

The Special Products business area covers LKAB Minerals, LKAB Wassara, LKAB Berg & Betong, LKAB Kimit, LKAB Mekaniska and Bergteamet.

LKAB Minerals is active in the industrial minerals market, with a leading position in areas such as construction, plastics, paint, agriculture and the chemicals industry. It offers a broad portfolio of products that includes minerals from its own deposits, such as magnetite; recycled products, e.g. from blast furnace slag and other industries; as well as other minerals that it sources and processes. The business has sales offices and production units in Europe, the US and Asia.

LKAB Wassara develops and manufactures water-powered precision drilling systems for mining, construction and exploration drilling along with dam construction and geothermal energy. Customers are located throughout the world.

LKAB Berg & Betong and Bergteamet are leading providers of full service solutions for the mining and construction industries. LKAB Berg & Betong is also the world's largest producer of sprayed concrete.

LKAB Kimit supplies explosives to the mining and construction industries.

LKAB Mekaniska is a quality-conscious engineering company offering services throughout the supply chain, from planning and design to final inspection.

Other Segments

Other segments includes Group functions such as HR, sustainability, communications, finance, strategic R&D and digitalisation. Other segments also covers financial operations, including transactions and the results of financial hedging for foreign currencies.

Operations summary

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Net sales excl. hedging		31	31	65	64	128
Net sales hedging		-188	223	-153	449	512
Total net sales	3.4	-157	254	-88	513	640
Operating profit/loss		**-730**	**5**	**-939**	**52**	**-406**
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		-84	-65	-217	-310	-699
Depreciation		-81	-37	-120	-63	-179

Operating profit for the second quarter amounted to MSEK -730 (5) and for the full year to MSEK -939 (52). The decrease in profit is partly explained by currency hedging of the US dollar, and partly by higher costs for development work and the cost of a corporate fine.

Parent Company

The Parent Company LKAB consists of the Iron Ore business area and the group-wide functions reported under Other segments. The Parent Company includes the majority of LKAB's operating activities as well as the Group's financial activities.

Operations summary

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Net sales		6,523	6,961	13,699	15,834	30,240
Operating profit/loss		**-110**	**818**	**795**	**4,256**	**2,321**
Costs for urban transformation provisions		-620	-77	-896	-207	-4,954
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		-1,240	-1,035	-2,294	-2,159	-4,786
Depreciation		-632	-610	-1,215	-1,171	-2,591
Deliveries of iron ore, Mt		6.0	6.1	12.3	12.6	25.8
Production of iron ore, Mt		6.0	5.8	12.5	12.5	25.9

Signatures

This report was not subject to review by the company's auditors.

The Board of Directors and CEO give an assurance that this interim report for the first half of the year provides a true and fair representation of the development of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations, position and earnings, and describes the significant risks and uncertainties faced by the Parent Company and the companies making up the Group.

Luleå, 13 August 2026
Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB (publ)

Anders Borg
Chairman of the Board

Carina Andersson
Board member

Alrik Danielsson
Board member

Catrin Fransson
Board member

Bjarne Moltke Hansen
Board member

Kerstin Konradsson
Board member

Stefan Öhlén
Board member

Jan Öhman
Board member

Per Eriksson
Employee representative

Tomas Larsson
Employee representative

Hans Thorneus
Employee representative

Johan Menckel
President and CEO

Financial information

Interim Report Q3 2026
28 October 2026

Interim Report Q4 2026
(Year-end Report)
February 2027

Interim Report Q1 2027
April 2027

Reports are available at www.lkab.com/en/

Please direct any questions concerning the Interim Report to Johan Menckel, President and CEO. Interviews can be booked through Mikko Viitala, press contact LKAB, +46 (0)70 309 81 63, mikko.viitala@lkab.com or LKAB's press hotline, +46 (0)771 76 00 10, press@lkab.com.

Group

Consolidated income statement

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Net sales	3, 4	7,187	7,820	15,094	17,442	33,325
Cost of goods sold		-6,368	-6,183	-12,667	-11,601	-27,836
Gross profit/loss		**819**	**1,637**	**2,427**	**5,841**	**5,489**
Selling expenses		-50	-73	-123	-162	-458
Administrative expenses		-246	-238	-487	-500	-995
Research and development expenses		-457	-216	-664	-447	-961
Other operating income		117	89	222	214	467
Other operating expenses		-117	-118	-246	-225	-419
Share of profit of joint ventures		-3	-7	-206	-10	151
Operating profit/loss	3	**63**	**1,074**	**923**	**4,711**	**3,274**
Financial income		1,022	880	1,301	906	1,276
Financial expense		-242	-103	-495	-263	-862
Net financial income/expense		**780**	**777**	**806**	**643**	**414**
Profit/loss before tax		**843**	**1,851**	**1,729**	**5,355**	**3,688**
Tax		-146	-327	-305	-1,055	-712
Profit/loss for the period		**697**	**1,524**	**1,424**	**4,300**	**2,976**
Profit for the period attributable to:						
Owners of the parent		695	1,525	1,420	4,301	2,977
Non-controlling interests		2	-1	4	-1	-1
Earnings per share before and after dilution (SEK)		992	2,179	2,029	6,144	4,253
Number of shares		700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000

Statement of comprehensive income

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Profit/loss for the period		**697**	**1,524**	**1,424**	**4,300**	**2,976**
Other comprehensive income for the period						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the period						
Remeasurement of defined-benefit pension plans		-85	-96	-85	15	155
Tax attributable to actuarial gains and losses		18	20	18	-3	-32
Changes for the period in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,747	-551	2,124	1,289	2,771
		1,680	**-627**	**2,057**	**1,301**	**2,894**
Items that have been reclassified or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss for the period						
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations for the period		54	-16	285	-158	-300
Remeasurement relating to high inflation		–	–	–	–	-4
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges for the period		87	46	-91	43	101
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss for the period		–	0	-102	3	3
Tax attributable to components of cash flow hedges		-18	-10	40	-9	-21
		123	**20**	**132**	**-121**	**-221**
Other comprehensive income for the period		**1,803**	**-607**	**2,189**	**1,180**	**2,673**
Comprehensive income for the period attributable to owners of the parent		**2,500**	**917**	**3,613**	**5,480**	**5,649**
Comprehensive income for the period attributable to:						
Owners of the parent		2,497	919	3,609	5,481	5,650
Non-controlling interests		3	-2	4	-1	-1

Group

Statement of financial position

MSEK	Note	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets		2,609	2,316	2,641
Property, plant and equipment for operations		42,108	39,136	40,677
Property, plant and equipment for urban transformation		29,629	14,094	29,320
Interests in associates and joint ventures		697	780	885
Financial investments	6	10,158	6,526	7,985
Non-current receivables		2	2	2
Deferred tax assets		5	2	5
Total non-current assets		**85,208**	**62,856**	**81,515**
Current assets				
Inventories		8,620	8,316	7,723
Accounts receivable		2,186	3,190	2,874
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		416	441	620
Other current receivables		2,092	1,689	2,531
Current investments	6	24,669	24,040	25,822
Cash and cash equivalents		3,350	3,409	2,310
Total current assets		**41,333**	**41,085**	**41,880**
Total assets		**126,541**	**103,941**	**123,395**

MSEK	Note	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital		700	700	700
Reserves		6,307	2,667	4,050
Retained earnings incl. profit/loss for the period		75,077	76,438	75,224
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**82,084**	**79,805**	**79,974**
Non-controlling interests		73	63	63
Total equity		**82,157**	**79,868**	**80,037**
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities		295	276	300
Other non-current liabilities		56	56	56
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments		599	698	513
Provisions for urban transformation, long-term portion		30,493	10,427	29,516
Other provisions		1,762	1,661	1,766
Deferred tax liabilities		856	1,565	760
Total non-current liabilities		**34,061**	**14,683**	**32,911**
Current liabilities				
Current interest-bearing liabilities		96	77	107
Trade payables		2,834	2,358	2,863
Tax liabilities		10	211	396
Other current liabilities		507	576	363
Accrued expenses and deferred income		3,143	2,436	3,174
Provisions for urban transformation, short-term portion		2,906	2,817	2,906
Other provisions		827	915	638
Total current liabilities		**10,323**	**9,390**	**10,447**
Total liabilities		**44,384**	**24,073**	**43,358**
Total equity and liabilities		**126,541**	**103,941**	**123,395**

Group

Statement of changes in equity

2025 Jan–Dec MSEK	Equity attributable to owners of the parent Share capital	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Hedging reserve incl. hedging cost reserve	Retained earnings incl. profit/loss for the year	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening equity 1 Jan 2025	700	-85	1,587	-2	76,531	78,732	63	78,795
Profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	–	2,977	2,977	-1	2,976
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	-304	2,771	83	123	2,673	–	2,673
Comprehensive income for the year	–	*-304*	*2,771*	*83*	*3,100*	*5,650*	*-1*	*5,649*
Dividend	–	–	–	–	-4,407	-4,407	–	-4,407
Closing equity 31 Dec 2025	**700**	**-389**	**4,358**	**81**	**75,224**	**79,975**	**63**	**80,037**

2025 Jan–Jun MSEK	Equity attributable to owners of the parent Share capital	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Hedging reserve incl. hedging cost reserve	Retained earnings incl. profit/loss for the period	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening equity 1 Jan 2025	700	-85	1,587	-2	76,531	78,732	64	78,795
Profit/loss for the period	–	–	–	-	4,301	4,301	-1	4,300
Other comprehensive income for the period	–	-158	1,289	36	13	1,180	–	1,180
Comprehensive income for the period	–	*-158*	*1,289*	*36*	*4,314*	*5,481*	*-1*	*5,480*
Dividend	–	–	–	-	-4,407	-4,407	–	-4,407
Closing equity 30 Jun 2025	**700**	**-243**	**2,876**	**34**	**76,438**	**79,805**	**63**	**79,868**

2026 Jan–Jun MSEK	Equity attributable to owners of the parent Share capital	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Hedging reserve incl. hedging cost reserve	Retained earnings incl. profit/ loss for the period	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening equity 1 Jan 2026	700	-389	4,358	81	75,224	79,975	63	80,037
Profit/loss for the period	–	–	–	–	1,420	1,420	4	1,424
Other comprehensive income for the period	–	286	2,124	-153	-67	2,189	–	2,189
Comprehensive income for the period	–	*286*	*2,124*	*-153*	*1,353*	*3,609*	*4*	*3,613*
Dividend	–	–	–	–	-1,500	-1,500	–	-1,500
Acquisition of part-owned subsidiary, non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Closing equity 30 Jun 2026	**700**	**-103**	**6,482**	**-72**	**75,077**	**82,084**	**73**	**82,157**

Group

Consolidated statement of cash flows

MSEK	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Operating activities					
Profit/loss before tax	843	1,851	1,729	5,355	3,688
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow	887	391	2,628	1,253	7,929
Income tax paid	-342	-917	-1,244	-1,901	-2,217
Expenditures, urban transformation	-271	-303	-592	-644	-1,821
Expenditures, other provisions	-31	0	-31	-1	-2
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	**1,086**	**1,022**	**2,490**	**4,062**	**7,577**
Cash flow from changes in working capital					
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in inventories	-1,174	-336	-897	-122	470
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in operating receivables	925	672	2,163	1,048	9
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in operating liabilities	903	706	112	-443	250
Change in working capital	**654**	**1,042**	**1,378**	**483**	**729**
Cash flow from operating activities	**1,740**	**2,064**	**3,868**	**4,545**	**8,306**
Investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-1,479	-1,252	-2,774	-2,712	-6,017
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	–	–	-371	–	–
Government investment grants	0	–	13	–	34
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	1	11	56	77
Acquisition of other financial assets – operating	-6	-13	-6	-13	-18
Disposal/acquisition (net) of current investments	935	2,356	1,835	3,199	1,692
Cash flow from investing activities	**-545**	**1,092**	**-1,292**	**531**	**-4,232**
Financing activities					
Borrowing	–	–	7	-2,001	-2,002
Repayments	-1	–	-1	-2,001	-2,002
Repayment of lease liabilities	-32	-24	-64	-49	-138
Dividend paid to Parent Company shareholder	-1,500	-4,400	-1,500	-4,400	-4,400
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	–	-7	–	-7	-7
Cash flow from financing activities	**-1,533**	**-4,431**	**-1,558**	**-8,458**	**-8,549**
Cash flow for the period	**-338**	**-1,275**	**1,018**	**-1,380**	**-2,473**

MSEK	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	3,678	4,692	2,310	4,816	4,816
Exchange difference in cash and cash equivalents	10	-8	22	-27	-33
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,350	3,409	3,350	3,409	2,310
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**-338**	**-1,275**	**1,018**	**-1,380**	**-2,473**
Sub-components of cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and bank balances			2,926	3,006	2,310
Current investments (maturity <90 days)			424	403	–
Cash and cash equivalents			**3,350**	**3,409**	**2,310**

Operating cash flow[1)]

MSEK	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Cash flow from operating activities	**1,740**	**2,064**	**3,868**	**4,545**	**8,306**
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-1,479	-1,252	-3,145	-2,712	-6,017
Government investment grants	0	–	13	–	34
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	1	11	56	77
Acquisition/disposal of other financial assets – operating	-6	-13	-6	-13	-18
Operating cash flow	**260**	**800**	**741**	**1,877**	**2,382**
Disposal/acquisition (net) of current investments	935	2,356	1,835	3,199	1,692
Cash flow after investing activities	**1,195**	**3,156**	**2,576**	**5,076**	**4,074**
Cash flow from financing activities	-1,533	-4,431	-1,558	-6,457	-6,547
Cash flow for the period	**-338**	**-1,275**	**1,018**	**1,380**	**-2,473**

[1)] Operating cash flow is a company-defined performance measure; for definition see Note 9.

Parent Company

Income statement

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Net sales		6,523	6,961	13,699	15,834	30,240
Cost of goods sold		-6,008	-5,734	-11,871	-10,743	-26,049
Gross profit/loss		**515**	**1,227**	**1,828**	**5,091**	**4,191**
Selling expenses		-26	-48	-76	-106	-352
Administrative expenses		-165	-163	-320	-332	-666
Research and development expenses		-424	-197	-613	-410	-890
Other operating income		7	13	11	30	61
Other operating expenses		-17	-14	-35	-17	-23
Operating profit/loss		**-110**	**818**	**795**	**4,256**	**2,321**
Profit/loss from financial items		**157**	**591**	**459**	**1,225**	**941**
Profit/loss after financial items		**47**	**1,409**	**1,254**	**5,481**	**3,262**
Appropriations		–	–	–	–	347
Profit/loss before tax		**47**	**1,409**	**1,254**	**5,481**	**3,609**
Tax		23	-228	-159	-1,067	-693
Profit/loss for the period[1]		**70**	**1,181**	**1,095**	**4,414**	**2,916**

[1] Profit/loss for the period corresponds to comprehensive income for the period.

Balance sheet

MSEK	Note	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets		1,591	1,209	1,619
Property, plant and equipment for operations		34,840	33,174	34,222
Property, plant and equipment for urban transformation		29,629	14,094	29,320
Financial assets				
Interests in subsidiaries		3,752	3,321	3,746
Interests in associates and jointly controlled entities		801	810	815
Receivables from Group companies		2,174	2,226	2,106
Other non-current securities		3,227	3,227	3,227
Other non-current receivables		75	72	76
Deferred tax asset		1,594	760	1,594
Total financial assets		**11,623**	**10,416**	**11,564**
Total non-current assets		**77,683**	**58,893**	**76,725**
Current assets				
Inventories		7,595	7,236	6,710
Current receivables				
Accounts receivable		1,369	2,300	2,460
Receivables from Group companies		1,420	1,117	811
Other current receivables		1,847	1,419	2,198
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		342	346	582
Total current receivables		**4,978**	**5,182**	**6,051**
Current investments		24,107	24,192	25,378
Cash and bank balances		2,515	2,579	1,867
Total current assets		**39,195**	**39,189**	**40,006**
Total assets		**116,878**	**98,082**	**116,731**

Parent Company

Balance sheet

MSEK	Note	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Restricted equity				
Share capital		700	700	700
Statutory reserve		697	697	697
Non-restricted equity				
Profit/loss brought forward		62,583	61,167	61,167
Profit/loss for the period		1,095	4,414	2,916
Total equity		**65,076**	**66,979**	**65,480**
Untaxed reserves		10,145	10,145	10,145
Provisions				
Provisions, urban transformation		30,493	10,427	29,516
Other provisions		1,602	1,535	1,612
Total provisions		**32,095**	**11,962**	**31,128**

MSEK	Note	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Current liabilities				
Trade payables		2,231	1,780	2,308
Liabilities to Group companies		834	898	818
Current tax liabilities		–	199	349
Other current liabilities		188	437	254
Accrued expenses and deferred income		2,576	1,949	2,706
Provisions for urban transformation		2,906	2,817	2,906
Other provisions		827	916	637
Total current liabilities		**9,562**	**8,996**	**9,978**
Total equity and liabilities		**116,878**	**98,082**	**116,731**

Employees

MSEK	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Full year 2025
Average number of employees, Group	4,996	4,854	4,736
– of which women	1,431	1,364	1,347
– of which men	3,565	3,490	3,389

Notes

Note 1 Accounting policies

This interim report was prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and applicable regulations in the Annual Accounts Act. Disclosures in accordance with IAS 34 are provided both in notes and elsewhere in the interim report. The Parent Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Corporate Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2, Accounting for Legal Entities.

All amounts are presented in SEK millions (MSEK) unless otherwise indicated. Rounding differences may occur.The English version of LKAB's interim report is a translation of the Swedish original version. In case of discrepancies, the Swedish version shall prevail. The accounting policies and calculation methods applied in this interim report conform to the accounting policies applied in the preparation of the 2025 annual accounts including the consolidated accounts. For further information concerning the Group's accounting policies refer to LKAB's Annual and Sustainability Report for 2025. New and amended standards and interpretations from the IASB are not assessed to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Significant assumptions and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management and the Board of Directors to make assessments and assumptions that affect recognised assets, liabilities, income and expenses as well as other information provided, such as contingent liabilities.

For a description of significant assessments and estimates, please refer to LKAB's Annual and Sustainability Report for 2025.

Note 3 Segment reporting

Segment information is provided on pages 8–10 of the interim report.

The segments in summary[1)]

	Iron Ore business area		Special Products business area		Other Segments		Group-related adjustments and eliminations		Group	
MSEK	**Q1–Q2 2026**	**Q1–Q2 2025**	**Q1–Q2 2026**	**Q1–Q2 2025**	**Q1–Q2 2026**	**Q1–Q2 2025**	**Q1–Q2 2026**	**Q1–Q2 2025**	**Q1–Q2 2026**	**Q1–Q2 2025**
External income	13,525	14,913	1,715	2,072	-146	457	–	–	15,094	17,442
Internal income	274	413	1,173	1,088	58	56	-1,505	-1,556	–	0
Total income	**13,799**	**15,326**	**2,888**	**3,160**	**-88**	**513**	**-1,505**	**-1,556**	**15,094**	**17,442**
Cost of goods sold	-10,073	-9,851	-2,443	-2,659	-1,537	-661	1,386	1570	-12,667	-11,601
Gross profit/loss	**3,726**	**5,474**	**445**	**501**	**-1,625**	**-148**	**-119**	**14**	**2,427**	**5,841**
Operating profit/loss	**1,928**	**4,346**	**171**	**254**	**-939**	**52**	**-237**	**60**	**923**	**4,711**
Net financial income/expense									806	643
Profit/loss before tax									**1,729**	**5,355**

1) During the quarter LKAB Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd was transferred from the Special Products business area to the Iron Ore business area. Comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the change.

Note 4 Revenue breakdown

Revenue from contracts with customers for the segments is reported below broken down by product/service area and region. The table also includes a reconciliation between the revenue breakdown and total external income according to Note 3.

Group	Iron Ore business area		Special Products business area		Other Segments		Group	
MSEK	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025	Q1–Q2 2026	Q1–Q2 2025
Product/service area								
Pellets	12,152	13,660	–	–	–	–	12,152	13,660
Fines	1,044	1,047	–	–	–	–	1,044	1,047
Magnetite	–	–	562	855	–	–	562	855
Mineral sands	–	–	156	148	–	–	156	148
Other industrial minerals	–	–	689	818	–	–	689	818
Mining and construction services	–	–	308	251	–	–	308	251
Other	329	206	–	–	6	8	335	214
Total	**13,525**	**14,913**	**1,715**	**2,072**	**6**	**8**	**15,246**	**16,993**
Region								
Europe	9,396	9,950	1,294	1,325	6	8	10,696	11,283
MENA	2,929	4,584	2	14	–	–	2,931	4,598
Rest of World	1,200	379	419	733	–	–	1,619	1,112
Total	**13,525**	**14,913**	**1,715**	**2,072**	**6**	**8**	**15,246**	**16,993**
Revenue from contracts with customers	13,525	14,913	1,715	2,072	6	8	15,246	16,993
Other income – financing activities	–	–	–	–	-152	449	-152	449
Total external income	**13,525**	**14,913**	**1,715**	**2,072**	**-146**	**457**	**15,094**	**17,442**

Note 5 Business combinations

During the period the Group increased its ownership in Norrskenet AB from 33 percent to 67 percent. In conjunction with this, the holding was reclassified from an associated company to a subsidiary and subsequently consolidated into the Group's financial statements. The acquisition is not assessed as material for the Group and therefore no detailed disclosures are made.

Note 6 Disclosures regarding financial instruments

The table below shows the financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Group 30 Jun 2026

MSEK	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Shares, financial investments	9,702	–	7	9,709
Share-based instruments, current investments	–	2,372	63	2,435
Interest-bearing instruments, current investments	–	22,234	–	22,234
Derivatives	–	-192	–	-192
Total	**9,702**	**24,414**	**70**	**34,186**

Group 30 Jun 2025

MSEK	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Shares, financial investments	6,096	–	7	6,103
Share-based instruments, current investments	–	2,073	279	2,352
Interest-bearing instruments, current investments	–	21,688	–	21,688
Derivatives	–	103	–	103
Total	**6,096**	**23,864**	**286**	**30,246**

Fair value measurement

The following summarises the methods and assumptions mainly used in determining the fair value of financial instruments reported in the table above. Disclosures relating to fair value measurement are based on a fair value hierarchy with three levels.

Level 1 means quoted prices in an active market, such as stock market listings. Level 2 means observable market data other than quoted prices, either direct (such as quoted prices) or indirect (derived from quoted prices). Level 3 means the fair value is determined using inputs that are not based on directly observable market data.

The measurement of fair value for current investments is based mainly on Level 2 inputs. The value of interest-bearing instruments is calculated using data from the interest-bearing securities market, obtained from Bloomberg. Share-based instruments are measured using inputs from the stock market or received directly from brokers. Fair values for derivatives are calculated based on official listings from Bloomberg with the exception of derivatives relating to the commodities portfolio, which are based on quoted market prices.

Fair value of other assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of other financial assets and liabilities is estimated to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 7 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities, Parent Company

Pledged assets MSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
As pledged assets for own liabilities and provisions			
Company-owned endowment insurance	74	70	74
Cash deposits	122	120	122
Collateral provided, derivatives	147	0	–
Total pledged assets	**343**	**190**	**196**

Contingent liabilities MSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Guarantees, FPG/PRI	26	25	25
Guarantees, GP plan	3	3	3
Guarantees, Swedish Tax Agency	63	63	63
Guarantees, Vattenfall	158	157	158
Guarantees, other	–	21	–
Surety given for subsidiaries	135	134	131
Other surety	3	–	3
Collateral, remediation	221	245	225
Other	185	3	123
Total contingent liabilities	**794**	**651**	**731**

Note 8 Events after the end of the reporting period

There are no significant events after the end of the reporting period to report.

Note 9 Key ratios – disclosures

Alternative performance measures

The company also presents certain non-IFRS financial benchmarks and key ratios in the interim report.

The management considers this supplementary information to be important if readers of this report are to obtain an understanding of the company's financial position and performance.

Definitions

Return on equity	Profit after tax, rolling 12 months, as a percentage of average equity.
Operating cash flow	Cash flow from operating activities and investing activities, excluding current investments.
Net financial indebtedness	Interest-bearing liabilities less interest-bearing assets.
Net debt/equity ratio	Net financial indebtedness divided by equity.

Operating cash flow

A reconciliation of operating cash flow can be found in the section Consolidated statement of cash flows.

Net financial indebtedness

MSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Loans payable	391	354	406
Provisions for pensions	599	698	513
Provisions, urban transformation	33,399	13,244	32,422
Provisions, remediation	1,908	1,757	1,912
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-3,350	-3,409	-2,310
Current investments	-24,669	-24,040	-25,822
Financial investments	-449	-423	-400
Net financial indebtedness	**7,828**	**-11,819**	**6,721**

Net debt/equity ratio

MSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Net financial indebtedness	7,828	-11,819	6,721
Equity	82,157	79,868	80,037
Net debt/equity ratio, %	**9.5**	**-14.8**	**8.4**

Return on equity

MSEK	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Profit/loss after tax R12	100	8,486	2,976
Average equity	81,013	78,016	79,416
Return on equity, %	**0.1**	**10.9**	**3.7**

Note
10 Quarterly data for the Group

MSEK	Note	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024
Net sales		7,187	7,907	8,305	7,578	7,820	9,622	9,451	8,373
Operating profit/loss		63	860	986	-2,423	1,074	3,638	2,619	2,067
Net financial income/expense		780	26	-331	102	777	-134	17	599
Profit/loss before tax		843	886	655	-2,321	1,851	3,504	2,636	2,666
Profit/loss for the period		**697**	**727**	**526**	**-1,850**	**1,524**	**2,776**	**2,069**	**2,116**
Costs for urban transformation provisions		-620	-276	-277	-4,469	-77	-130	-66	-127
Depreciation		-849	-774	-1,007	-836	-789	-741	-852	-716
Expenditures, urban transformation		-271	-321	-594	-583	-303	-340	-369	-497
Investments in property, plant and equipment		-1,479	-1,295	-1,878	-1,427	-1,252	-1,460	-1,849	-1,393
Operating cash flow		260	481	-864	1,369	800	1,076	653	1,045
Deliveries of iron ore products, Mt		6.0	6.3	7.0	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.7	5.9
Proportion of pellets, %		86	90	85	86	85	91	87	85
Production of iron ore products, Mt		6.0	6.5	6.5	6.9	5.8	6.6	5.7	4.9
Return on equity[1], %	9	0.1	1.1	3.7	5.8	10.9	11.8	11.0	13.5
Net debt/equity ratio[1], %	9	9.5	7.7	8.4	9.0	-14.8	-16.8	-15.5	-16.1

[1] Rolling 12 months.